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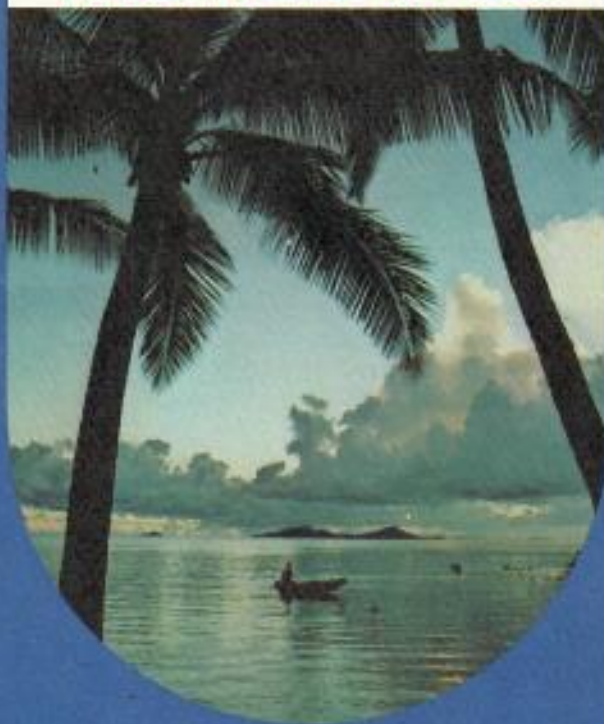
G.H. BALAZS

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MICRONESIA



VISITOR'S GUIDE TO THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS



CONTINENTAL AIRLINES
AIR MICRONESIA





TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
SAIPAN, MARIANA ISLANDS 96950

Welcome Visitor,

If you have ever fancied your own special, enchanted island, somewhere that's ideal for an enriching vacation experience, we're sure you'll find it here in Micronesia . . . where more than 2,000 idyllic islands and islets are sprinkled across three million square miles of the Western Pacific tropics. One of them must be your make-believe island.

Is your dream island a glistening emerald set in bands of white sand and palms . . . or a volcanic, fern covered peak with cascading jungle waterfalls and natural swimming pools? Does it have a seldom-visited beach with a coral reef sheltering a lagoon of every shade of blue? And is there an underwater world of spectacular reef life and sunken vessels? If so, come away and discover yours in our collection of special islands.

Micronesia's 115,000 residents join me in officially inviting you to share your next vacation with us. Still pioneering in tourism, sometimes unpredictable, Micronesia offers the durable dedicated traveler a bounty of attractions, scenic, cultural and historical. These are islands with an unhidden past, a delightful present and an exciting future.

On behalf of the people of Micronesia, I bid you a warm welcome.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Edward E. Johnston".

Edward E. Johnston, High Commissioner
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

WHETHER YOU CALL IT MICRONESIA

or Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands or  Marianas
 Palau  Truk  Marshalls  Ponape  Yap

this enchanting Pacific island area is not what you'd call a compact place. Consider the 2,141 islands scattered 1,300 miles from north to south, more than twice that distance from east to west. Divided into six culturally distinct districts, here are one hundred thousand people speaking nine different local languages, with a mutual understanding of English as well as some Japanese. Ruled at different times in the past by the Spanish, the Germans, the Japanese . . . now administered by the United States of America through a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations.

It takes more than a map or history book or guidebook to really know Micronesia. It takes time and patience and understanding. It takes a personal visit to these thousands of alluring islands . . . widespread, diverse, unhurried, fascinating, captivating, unspeakably beautiful. Once you're here, Micronesia's rough natural beauty may catch you unaware. In a world of cadillacs and yachts and demonstrations, it's frightfully easy to fall in love with jeeps and outboards and tranquility.

WELCOME TOURIST, VISIONARY BEWARE

Outsiders are inclined to think of the Pacific Islands and their peoples in terms of clichés. Balmy, picturesque atolls and docile, friendly people. In Micronesia, today, these clichés are only partly true. Surely, the six districts of the Trust Territory are beautiful: the coral atolls of the Marshalls, the hulking sunken mountains of the Carolines, the rugged cliffs and crashing shorelines of the Marianas—all these afford as full a gallery of tropical vistas as any one could wish. And, the people of the six districts, though ethnically and culturally distinct, share the hospitable ways of island people.

But there is much in Micronesia that has escaped Gauguin, Michener, et. al. For one thing, the economic development of the Trust Territory is still in early stages. And by "economic development" is meant almost everything. Power and water are confined to district centers and are fickle and substandard even there. The amenities and accommodations of resort living are still in short supply, by day or night. Away from district centers, the Territory's beautiful outlying areas are linked only by substandard roads or occasional shipping service. For the visitor, Micronesia can be the challenge of a lifetime requiring a healthy measure of patience, durability, and resourcefulness.



The people of Micronesia likewise escape clichés about happy, flower bedecked islanders. Increasing education, growing political awareness, combined with the basic sophistication that might be expected in any race that has experienced rule by four foreign governments, have forced islanders to complement — if not transcend — whatever simple, happy identities they may have once possessed. Micronesians are constantly measuring their inherited traditions against the conventions and properties of the world outside; determinedly struggling, with mixed, erratic results, to make the best of both worlds.

The tourist who anticipates a short visit to Micronesia should know that the islands are not finished, polished, manicured resorts; that if they are unspoiled, they are also in many ways, undeveloped. This is not a world built around tourists; but it is a world that welcomes visitors and rewards in kind their generosity and tact. By sacrificing the luxuries and commercialism of Hong Kong or Hawaii, the tourist will be returned glimpses of islands as real, as natural, as honest as he could wish.

HISTORY

Since first being sighted by sixteenth century voyagers, Micronesia has known a succession of foreigners. Spain's rule, beginning in the eighteenth century, was ended by the Spanish-American War, Germany's occupation ended with the appearance of Japanese gunboats in 1914, and Japan's mandate was finished (and America's begun) with the events of World War II. Each of these nations left its mark, in language, architecture, and religion. And, just as important, each contributed to the considerable, still growing, poise with which Micronesians confront visitors today. Far from naive in their response to foreigners, sometimes more sophisticated than the foreigners themselves, citizens of Micronesia have undergone a continuing informal education in the ways of the world.

Today, little physical evidence remains of the Spanish administration — a moss-covered wall in Ponape, a stone foundation in Yap — but the Spaniards did leave behind one item of continuing strength: the Roman Catholic faith, which approximately half of the Trust Territory's population continues to embrace. Spanish influence was particularly strong in the Marianas, where family names, social customs, and personal appearance reveal a Hispanic influence to this day.





Towards the close of the nineteenth century, Germany showed a mounting interest, commercial and political, in Micronesia. Attracted by the lucrative copra trade, desirous of attaining status as a colonial power, Germany took advantage of Spain's withdrawal from the Pacific

after the Spanish-American War, purchasing control of the islands for 25 million pesetas. The German period was short, lasting only until the outbreak of World War I, when the Japanese seized the islands without opposition. The Germans are still remembered, however, for their vigorous efforts to expand trade, augment copra production, and for the stern discipline of their colonial administrators.

In 1914 began the long period of Japanese control in Micronesia. The islands were formally entrusted to Japan under a League of Nations mandate in 1920. Today's islanders look back upon these years with mixed emotions. Most adults still speak Japanese, many have Japanese names, many reveal evidence of Japanese blood. Throughout the Territory there remains evidence of Japanese activity; visitors to Ponape will find lengths of roadway which girded the island in Japanese times, most of the road now reclaimed by jungle. Strollers on the island of Dublon in the Truk Lagoon will come across the massive remains of a Japanese hospital, in its time one of the most impressive facilities in the Pacific.

Tourists in the village of Garapan, Saipan, scan the remnants of a city of 29,000, photograph what is left of a railroad system that once circled the island, carrying sugar to busy docks. Koror, in the Palau district, still boasts several seaplane ramps, football-fields of concrete sloping into the water. Elsewhere, throughout the territory, countless docks, foundations, water cisterns, and roadways testify to Japan's attachment to the Trust Territory; and some Micronesians enjoy looking back upon the days when Koror, Garapan, and Dublon were thriving, modern settlements with the amenities of Japanese life.

In terms of population and economic, though not political, development the Japanese period marked a high point in Micronesian history. Despite the wartime harshness and discipline which marred the Japanese closing years, and the almost total destruction which accompanied the conquest of the islands, along with considerable loss of life to Micronesians, many islanders look back upon the Japanese period with a cautious nostalgia.



"The United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" — this lengthy title was first attached to Micronesia in February of 1947, when the United Nations awarded the U.S.A. a trusteeship over the territory. Naval administration of the Carolines and Marshalls lasted until 1951. In the Marianas (excepting Guam, of course) it lasted until 1962. Appointed by the President, the High Commissioner maintains headquarters on "Capitol Hill" on Saipan. In Washington, Trust Territory affairs are a concern of the Department of the Interior, through its Office of Territories. Moreover, the administration makes annual reports to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations and every two or three years is subject to the close scrutiny of a United Nations Visiting Mission.

Below the High Commissioner is a network of directors, and in each district a district administrator. The judiciary is separately administered by a Chief Justice and associates appointed by the Secretary of Interior.



Elected by the citizens of the Trust Territory and first convened in 1965, the Congress of Micronesia has met and surpassed expectations. Confounding observers who had predicted it would amount to nothing more than a showpiece, the Congress exercises growing legislative authority. Moreover, delegates from different districts have shown a surprising solidarity and common interest, overcoming, or at least controlling, their traditional regional loyalties.

The trusteeship administration of Micronesia by the United States is not, and never was intended to be, a permanent arrangement. Although timetables vary, it is understood that at some time in the future Micronesians will vote on the political fate of the islands. Alternatives now being investigated range from outright independence to integration (as a commonwealth, territory, or protectorate) with a major power.

Meanwhile, the responsibility for administration of the Trust Territory rests with the United States, committed to strengthen the economic, social, and political development of Micronesia. Lacking the missionary zeal of the Spaniards, the stern bearing of the Germans, the aggressive economic program of the Japanese, America may hope to be remembered as the nation which worked with and for Micronesians. And Americans may hope that, if and when they depart, they leave more than a colony behind.



CULTURE

The name Micronesia — “tiny islands” — refers to more than the diminutive land mass of the Trust Territory. It could apply as well to the experience, outlook, and commitment of many island dwellers. They live in a world of islands . . . and often these islands are their entire world. Their allegiance is to a village, to a home island or, at most, to a group of adjoining, related islands. The concept of a nation—let alone as sprawling an entity as Micronesia—is recent and unfamiliar.

Moreover, the name Micronesia, considered either as a place name or an ethnic description, has its failings. Ethnically, the term Micronesian does not fit the colony of 1,000 Polynesian on Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro Islands in the Ponape district. And, conversely, the residents of Guam and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and the island Republic of Nauru are considered Micronesians, although they are not a part of the Trust Territory.

But, though somewhat blurred at the edges, the term Micronesian will serve as a convenient umbrella under which to discuss the inhabitants of six different districts, speakers of at least nine distinct languages. There is something of a common background. The original homeland of the Micronesians was very likely somewhere near Malaysia. Long, hazardous sea voyages brought them to

these islands. Archaeological investigations in recent years indicate that the settlement of Pacific Islands was much earlier than previously estimated. Dates as early as 1,500 B.C. have been suggested through the carbon dating of artifacts found in the Marianas.

Anthropologists shy away from the notion that there was ever a golden age, a formidable vanished civilization, in Micronesia. Still, the ruins of Nan Madol in Ponape—a channeled Venetian city built of basalt logs lining artificial canals—suggest the presence of an impressive, industrious society sometime in Micronesia’s past. And experts do agree that today’s indigenous population is still well short of what the islands once supported. Scholars have estimated that Palau, which today boasts an indigenous population of over 13,000, once supported five times as many people.



Micronesians are characterized by medium stature, brown skin, and straight-to-wavy black hair. A slight physical variation tends to exist from district to district; so slight, indeed, that few outsiders can be entirely certain about detecting it. In general, the people of the Caroline Islands tend to show a stronger relationship to Malaysian types than the residents of the Marshalls or Marianas.

Traditional customs differ from district to district (and within districts) since each of the scattered, isolated islands have produced local adaptations and inventions of their own. The differences in culture and language are not inconsiderable, and residents of each district take pride in the customs of their home islands. They make much of their district’s character. Yet, though differences like this can distinguish and divide the districts, the similarities between the districts are also great. They are all islanders, all residents of relatively small villages on relatively small tropical islands. Most of their societies make complex class distinctions, create narrow political loyalties, hold close kinship ties, respect the memory of their ancestors, and acknowledge traditional as well as elected leaders.

But Micronesians have more than their island environment in common: they have shared similar destinies. However great the distance from Saipan to Palau, from Yap to the Marshalls, these islands have known a common history, have witnessed a succession of foreign flags. Today, many islanders, while proudly insisting on the distinctions between districts, accept that the islands of Micronesia are united by common interest, if not by identical cultures or languages.

Certainly the main barrier between interdistrict communication is language. We can talk of Micronesia, we can describe Micronesians. But what is the language of Micronesia? At least nine major languages, with regional dialect variations, can be differentiated. Two of these languages are classified as "Malaysian" in type: Chamorro and Palauan. Yapese, Ulithian, Trukese, Ponapean, Kusaiean and Marshallese are deemed "Micronesian" languages, while Kapingamarangian and Nukuoroan are Polynesian tongues. Add to this the fact that district languages vary from island to island, even from village to village on the same island. Under the United States administration English is a common language. But visitors soon discover that the addiction to local languages is strong and pervasive. Away from the hotels and shops and outside of government offices, the local tongues still prevail.



Knowing a few Chamorro expressions may help to make your visit more enjoyable. Good morning, afternoon and evening are taken directly from the Spanish *buenos días*, *buenas tardes* and *buenas noches*. Goodbye, similarly, is *adiós*. Thank you is the Chamorro *si yuus maase*, "see yuus mah-ah-say." *Hafa adai* is a greeting and a spirit of hospitality much like the Hawaiian *aloha*. *Hafa* is pronounced "hah-fah." The first letter "a" of *adai* is not sounded so that in common use the expression becomes *hafa 'dai*. Many people pronounce 'dai as "day". However, the rules of Chamorro pronunciation sound it as "dah-ee," very close to the English "dye". No matter how you hear it spoken, the greeting *hafa adai* means you are a genuinely welcome guest in the Marianas.



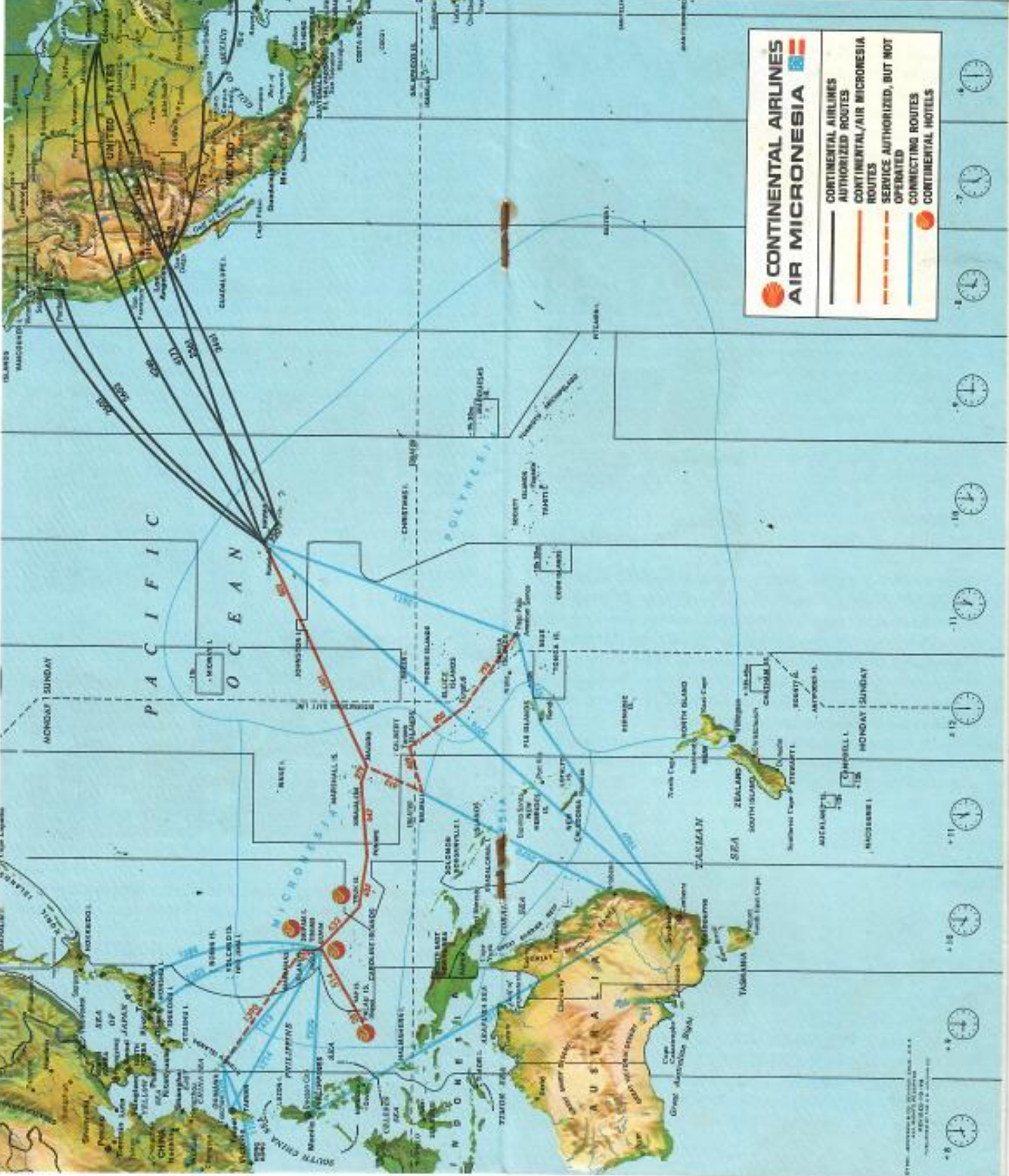
GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Inevitably, travelers through the Trust Territory become embroiled in the running debate — popular among Micronesians themselves — as to which is the best, or friendliest, or most beautiful of the six districts. None of these discussions ever get anywhere. The districts are literally incomparable. Each is one of a kind and each, within itself, has plenty of diversity. But, before getting into specifics, let us hazard a few general comments on the lay of the land, and the sea.

It would be difficult to exaggerate Micronesia's sweeping expanse, the great distances which separate the 2,141 islands of the Trust Territory and their 120,000 people. Micronesia's total area (water included) is equivalent to that of the continental United States, but its land mass is only half that of Rhode Island. The problems of administering this area, of transport, education, health and business, are staggering. Apart from the distances themselves, there's the related problem of inculcating some sense of unity, or at least common interest, among the inhabitants of these scattered islands. An additional wrinkle is that the island of Guam, in many ways the medical, educational, and economic center of the Trust Territory, is not part of the Territory at all. It is a U.S. territory with a separate government and has been since 1898.



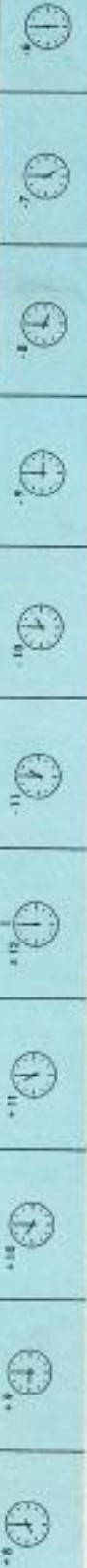
Students of past military history, and of future prospects, recognize that one of the Trust Territory's resources is the fact that it is an incredibly strategic place militarily; that it manages somehow to be within striking distance of almost every other point in the Pacific. The Territory measures out to 1,300 miles from north to south. And more than twice that distance from east to west: a long graceful arch across the Caroline Islands, from Yap and Palau on the edge of the Philippine Sea, across Truk and Ponape, to the atolls of the Marshalls, a short distance from Hawaii. Little wonder, then, that the islands have played so important a part in past history. And much wonder as to what the future may bring.



CONTINENTAL AIRLINES

AIR MICRONESIA

	CONTINENTAL AIRLINES AUTHORIZED ROUTES
	CONTINENTAL/AIR MICRONESIA ROUTES
	SERVICE AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT OPERATED
	CONNECTING ROUTES
	CONTINENTAL HOTELS



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The islands vary widely in appearance and topography. The Marshalls are all low coral atolls. It takes an expert sailor to sight them, miniscule bumps barely nudging above a watery horizon. But, no one could miss Ponape, a mountainous, cloud-capped shield, slicing the sky to a height of more than two thousand feet. Circled by one of the largest barrier reefs in the world, the Truk Lagoon holds a captive fleet of half-submerged mountain peaks, brooding purple hulks. But while many of Truk's larger central islands compete with Ponape's lush peaks, the district's outer island groups — the Halls, Namonuitos, Westerns and Mortlocks — closely resemble the palm-and-sand atolls of the Marshalls.



Yap seems like a combination of two different islands, or two worlds. Along the sea are sandy beaches and mangrove swamps, quiet villages shaded by the highest, handsomest palms in Micronesia. But Yap's uplands, parched meadows of pandanus and scrub growth, could pass as acceptable background for a Western movie. The Marianas' high volcanic cones resemble no other island in Micronesia. Where could you duplicate Saipan's towering, shell-pocked cliffs, its scores of limestone caves, rocky Rota's crashing shoreline, Pagan's towering volcano and winding beaches of glistening black volcanic sand? And Palau could be mistaken for no other place: tourists and travel-writers struggle for superlatives that might capture the prospect of hundreds of islands, with secluded beaches and greenhouse vegetation, islands laced over the sea; a flotilla of emerald hillocks connected by channels of clear, friendly water.

Different in appearance, the islands also differ in size. Islands like Babelthuap in Palau (the interior of which is almost inaccessible), Ponape, Saipan, the old whaling port of Kusaie, always surprise the visitor by their size, their rolling hills, seldom-visited peaks, curving mangrove swamps and unkempt forests. But there are plenty of miniscule two-palm islets like the ones you see in shipwreck cartoons.



Temperatures range between 70° and 90° F. with an average for each district around the 80 degree mark. District humidity averages also are in the low 80s. Rainfall varies

widely, even within districts. The annual average rainfall by district is Marianas 85", Marshalls, Yap and Truk 110", Palau 156" and Ponape 182". The wettest period in all districts is usually between May and November — generally speaking, rainfall seldom inconveniences visitors to Micronesia.

Summer clothing, tasteful but quite informal, is worn throughout the year in Micronesia. Light-weight cotton and synthetic washable clothing is most practical. Do not anticipate wearing wool garments within the Territory. Women favor sunback dresses, muumuus, shorts, loafers or sandals. Men wear lightweight washable trousers, shorts, sandals and sport shirts. Suits and ties are seldom necessary. Along with other swimming gear, tennis shoes are recommended; coral is sharp and coral cuts easily become infected.

ECONOMY

The biggest business enterprise in Micronesia is the business of government, with the Trust Territory administration employing more than 7,000 Micronesians and several hundred Americans. Many observers, including some within government, are disturbed at the government's dominant economic role; and efforts are being made to encourage the development of a viable, self-sustaining private sector. The territory's recent decision to emphasize vocational education reflects its concern that white-collar workers be matched by blue-collar (or no-collar) workers.



With the exception of government headquarters and district centers, the traditional cashless life of fishing and food-gathering continues, with only occasional and partial concessions to the twentieth century's money-oriented, job-centered economy. Those businesses which have

prospered in Micronesia are closely related to conventional island patterns: the manufacture of copra (still tops), gathering of WWII-vintage scrap metal (declining but still important), and handicrafts (picking up all the time). All these



enterprises demand a minimum of capital, no formal training, only slight equipment, and absolutely no 8:00-5:00 regimentation. All three can be undertaken at the worker's convenience and, likewise, dropped at will.

HEALTH

Micronesia is a healthy place, with most of the hot weather villains either absent altogether or well under control and none of the temporary unpleasantness often experienced by tourists. In fact, it is one of the healthiest climates in the world.



ENTRY

Proof of citizenship by U.S. citizens is required such as birth certificate, naturalization papers or passport. Non-U.S. citizen tourists must have both a valid passport and U.S. visa. Tourists planning visits of 30 days or less are given entry authorization at their point of entry.

Persons coming for more than 30 days or for purposes other than tourism must have an entry permit obtained in advance from Headquarters Immigration Office, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Saipan, Mariana Islands, 96950.

All visitors need proper immunizations, a round-trip or onward ticket, and a valid visa to the next destination if other than home country.

Kwajalein is not open to tourists.

IMMUNIZATIONS

Smallpox immunization is mandatory if travel does not originate in the United States, its territories or possessions. Immunization against cholera and yellow fever are required if visitor is arriving from an infected area. Typhoid, para-typhoid, and tetanus shots are strongly recommended.

FOOD

Most restaurants and hotels provide standard American-style fare, and many offer Japanese dishes and local foods as part of their regular menus.

Water is safe to drink in all district centers, soft drinks are on sale almost everywhere and drinking coconuts also are excellent thirst quenchers. Alcoholic beverages are found in all districts and are available subject to local municipal option. Arriving passengers may bring in two fifths of liquor free of import duty.

The ocean provides a bountiful harvest of fish, clams, octopus, langusta, sea cucumber, eels. Breadfruit—pounded, boiled, baked or fried—taro, rice, and cassava (tapioca) are popular staples. Green vegetables and fresh fruits are much less common but still available. Exotic delicacies include coconut crabs, mangrove clams, and fruit bats. Cuisine changes little from district to district, but there are some local specialties: kelaguin, a chewy mixture of diced chicken and shredded coconut, is a treat in the Marianas; Truk weighs in as the breadfruit center of Micronesia; and Palau's lobster-like langusta highlight any feast in Koror. Sashimi—thin slices of raw fish dipped in a peppery sauce—go marvelously well with beer. Sashimi is popular as a "chaser" throughout Micronesia.

CURRENCY

United States currency is used throughout the Trust Territory and banks are located in all district centers. There are no foreign currency exchange facilities, except at Guam.

COMMUNICATIONS

Commercial telephone and telegraph service is available through each District Administrator's Office.

CURRENT

Standard 110-volt, 60-cycle current and United States type outlets are used in all electrified areas. Electrification, however, seldom extends far beyond district centers.

MAIL

United States Post Offices are located in each district center and provide regular services of parcel post, insuring, and registering. Regular U.S. mail rates apply.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING

No dry cleaning facilities are available in the districts. Cleaning establishments do operate, however, on Guam. Maids can be hired to do laundry at hotels. Soap and other cleaning materials are readily available from local stores.

CHARTER BOATS

Small boats for fishing and limited travel are widely available. Larger boats are based at Majuro and occasionally are available in other districts. Rental arrangements may be made locally.

GROUND TRANSPORTATION

Car rentals and taxis are available in all districts and sub-district centers.



Continental Hotels

ACCOMMODATIONS

Throughout the Trust Territory, it is wise to have hotel reservations in advance. Continental/Air Micronesia will assist with hotel accommodations within the Trust Territory and on Guam. Arrangements can be made by travel agents anywhere.

A number of fine hotels are available throughout Micronesia, including Continental Hotels on Guam, Saipan, Truk and Palau. The Guam Continental is a beautiful 25-acre complex located on scenic Tumon Bay. On Truk, The Continental Hotel fronts a secluded white sand beach. The comfortable Palau Continental is located in the district center of Koror, high on a hill overlooking the famed emerald Rock Islands. A new Continental Hotel on Saipan, a 190-room resort hotel, is located near Micro Beach, convenient to the many attractions of Saipan.



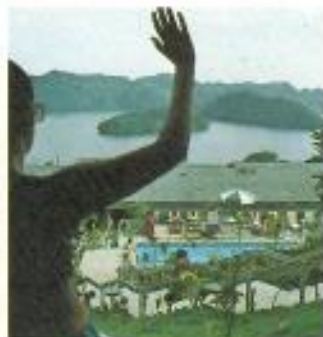
FEEL AT HOME IN THE NEW CONTINENTAL HOTELS.

The TRUK CONTINENTAL is nestled in natural tropic beauty on the island of Moen, an enchanting destination for the adventuresome traveler. The world's largest lagoon is a breathtaking scene from the private balcony of each of the 56 air-conditioned rooms. Pleasures abound—



dining in the Proud Bird dining room, cocktails and coolers in the Anchor Lounge, local feasts and group activities in "Coconut Corner" and charming party pavilion. All this, plus water sports, a wide range of diving opportunities, boat trips, and swimming let you be as active as you like! Or, you can savor the ultimate in total and complete relaxation.

Informality is the keynote at the PALAU CONTINENTAL. Every feature of the hotel invites easy, casual, tropical living. There are 56 air-conditioned, comfortable rooms, all decorated in attractive island motif, each with its own private balcony. A lounge offers fine cocktails and the dining rooms feature seafood dishes. You can enjoy sports areas, just laze in the sun by poolside, or explore skin diving. This is Koror! This is Palau! A tropical paradise waiting to be discovered by you.



Dominating one of the loveliest spots in the Pacific is the sparkling new SAIPAN CONTINENTAL hotel. This fabulous seven-story resort hotel has 180 luxuriously furnished, air-conditioned rooms, plus 5 spacious two-room suites. Superb food and delicious drinks, an olympic-sized pool, pitch 'n putt golf and mini-casino, plus every water sport imaginable are yours to enjoy.



Traditionally warm and friendly island hospitality greets you at the GUAM CONTINENTAL. Thirty separate ground-level units of 6 or 7 rooms each lie nestled in 25 acres of tropical beauty, landscaped with native trees, plants and flowers. Each of the 200 air-conditioned rooms is luxuriously furnished. Huge fresh water pool, shuffle-board and badminton courts add to your pleasure on land. All types of water sports equipment are available at Ipao Beach on Tumon Bay.



ROOM RATES*

	Single	One of Double	Suite
GUAM CONTINENTAL	\$29-34	\$34-38	\$75
SAIPAN CONTINENTAL	\$34	\$38	\$75
TRUK CONTINENTAL	\$32	\$36	—
PALAU CONTINENTAL	\$32	\$36	—

*Children under 14 free if occupying same room as parents

*Plus local tax; subject to change without notice.



HANDICRAFT

There's no handicraft industry in Micronesia. That is, no assembly line enterprise churning out mass-produced gadgets for tourists. No quaint, calculating little shops. But Micronesia does have a number of talented artists, skilled individuals living in villages; carvers, weavers, workers in shell, wood, pearl and straw. These craftsmen do not advertise, have little or no distribution system, but they do good work to their own taste and standards.



Tourists will be challenged to locate the craftsmen, inspect their work and then arrange for custom-made orders. Visitors on a more hurried schedule can visit some of the handicraft outlets in district centers, all of them softsell, low-profit ventures. Some items — shells, beads, coral — are featured throughout Micronesia but most districts also have local specialties. Palau, a woodcarving center, features story-boards; long, carefully wrought planks illustrating scenes from local legends (usually involving one aspect or another of the eternal triangle).

Carved abais (wooden houses) and ornate wooden money jars are likewise popular. Palauans also do fine work in turtle shell: earrings, pins, rings, and sometimes striking watchbands. Ponape, like Palau, turns out good turtle shell work. Elaborate, carefully-scaled model canoes are available. So, too, for that matter are full-length ocean-going outrigger canoes — if you can manage to ship them home — and unique coconut-grating stools. In the Marshalls, visitors can purchase Kili handbags, woven by former residents of Bikini. More than one store in the United States has attempted — and failed — to place orders for large quantities of Kili handbags. The Bikinians are not having any of it, preferring to work at their own pace.

Marshallese stick charts are another popular item. A map-size arrangement of sticks and shells, they once helped ocean-going crews navigate the lonely distances between the district's scattered island groups. Truk is known for its love sticks and war clubs. Love sticks

were used to identify nocturnal callers. Each love stick was one of a kind and, by feeling the particular carved pattern, a maiden could determine the identity of the suitor outside. War sticks — frightening wooden bludgeons — were suitable for less romantic occasions. Yap produces colorful grass skirts, lava-lavas woven from hibiscus bark, and other fiber products like woven baby cradles and betel nut pouches. Some large pieces of Yapese stone money have been divided and fashioned into smaller pieces, suitable for jewelry.



Guam is a duty-free port — quality merchandise from all over the world can be purchased here at prices that are sometimes below the prices in the country of origin. Whether you are just looking for a few souvenirs of your visit to this tropical island or whether you are planning on a major shopping trip, the merchants of Guam can offer pearls and cameras from Japan, the U.S. and Germany, watches from Switzerland, handicraft from the islands of the Pacific, wood carvings from the Philippines and the Orient and more recently, products from Mainland China.

Of interest to those traveling to the U.S. — normally you can carry only \$100.00 worth of goods into the U.S. without paying customs duty. However, the limit is \$200.00 for goods purchased in Guam.

SKIN DIVING

Micronesia can be considered one of the great underwater wonders of the world. It has a variety of colorful coral, sea-fans the size of large umbrellas, giant clams weighing nearly half a ton and rare species of Indo-Pacific fish. Not only that, but it is a virtual underwater museum containing hundreds of ships and planes from World War II. The water temperature averages an ideal 84° and visibility is unsurpassed at 200 feet. It's a fascinating underwater world with enough beauty, color, and adventure to keep a diver fascinated for a lifetime.



Micronesia's lack of some of the amenities of the world's population centers points up the unusual aspects of Continental/Air Micronesia, fondly known as Air Mike. The Boeing 727 jets, owned and operated by Continental/Air Micronesia, are equipped with long-range, over-water doppler navigational equipment, 2,500 pounds of spare parts, a master mechanic and an additional crew member who serves as a "flying station manager".



Pilots on Continental/Air Micronesia are first-line Continental Airlines captains and flight officers. The crews pride themselves on their knowledge of the islands of Micronesia and act as your tour guides in the air. One of the hostesses on the plane is a Micronesian and the other a Continental hostess from the Mainland, U.S.A., on a one year assignment to the Western Pacific.



Complimentary meal and beverage service is available on Continental/Air Micronesia, but there are certain limitations. The length of most flights and the lack of kitchen and refrigeration facilities along the route, make it mandatory that all items be put aboard in Guam or Honolulu. Naturally this limits the variety of offerings and the size of portions we can serve.

Somehow it seems a bit hard to imagine flying to this unspoiled paradise aboard a modern Boeing 727 Jet. But, remember, only Continental flies you to and throughout Micronesia where there are still more islands than tourists. So if you're bored with the usual ho-hum locations and are interested in a new adventure, the information detailed herein should acquaint you well with the important qualities of Micronesia.



For additional information:

TERRITORY-WIDE

Office of Tourism
Department of Resources and Development
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Saipan, Mariana Islands, 96950

Trust Territory Liaison Offices at:

TT Liaison Office
P.O. Box AC
Agana, Guam, 96910

TT Liaison Office
First Insurance Building
1100 Ward Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii, 96814

DISTRICTS

Marianas Tourist Commission
Saipan, Mariana Islands, 96950

Marshall Islands Tourist Commission
Majuro, Marshall Islands, 96960

Palau Tourist Commission
Koror, Palau, 96940

Ponape Tourist Commission
Kolonia, Ponape, 96941

Truk Tourist Commission
Moen, Truk, 96942

Yap Tourist Commission
Colonia, Yap, 96943

See your travel agent for reservations.





CONTINENTAL AIRLINES

YOUR HELPFUL TRAVEL AGENT IS:

A large, empty rectangular box intended for a travel agent's name and contact information.

CONTINENTAL AIRLINES acknowledges
the assistance of the Office of Tourism,
Department of Resources and
Development, Trust Territory of the
Pacific Islands, Saipan, Mariana
Islands 96950.

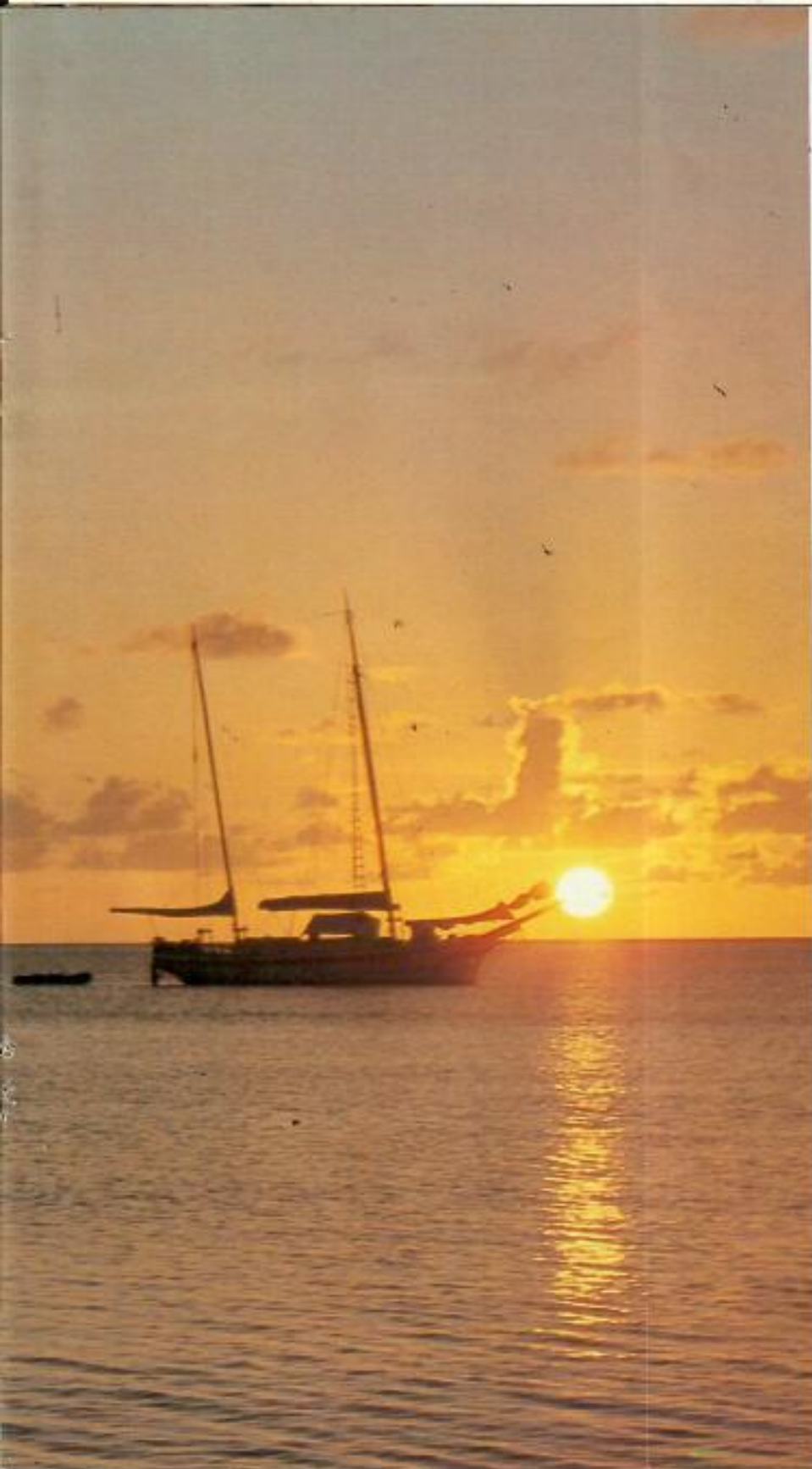


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Photos by Joan Boileau, Sergio Dello Strologo, John Shotwell, Charles M. Sicard, T.T. Gov't., Glimpses of Guam

For more information, write:

Micronesia-Wide:

Office of Tourism
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950

Micronesia Districts:

Palau Tourist Commission
Koror, Palau 96940

Ponape Tourist Commission
Kolonja, Ponape 96941

Truk Tourist Commission
Moen, Truk 96942

Yap Tourist Commission
Colonia, Yap 96943

Kosrae District Economic Development
Office
Kosrae 96944

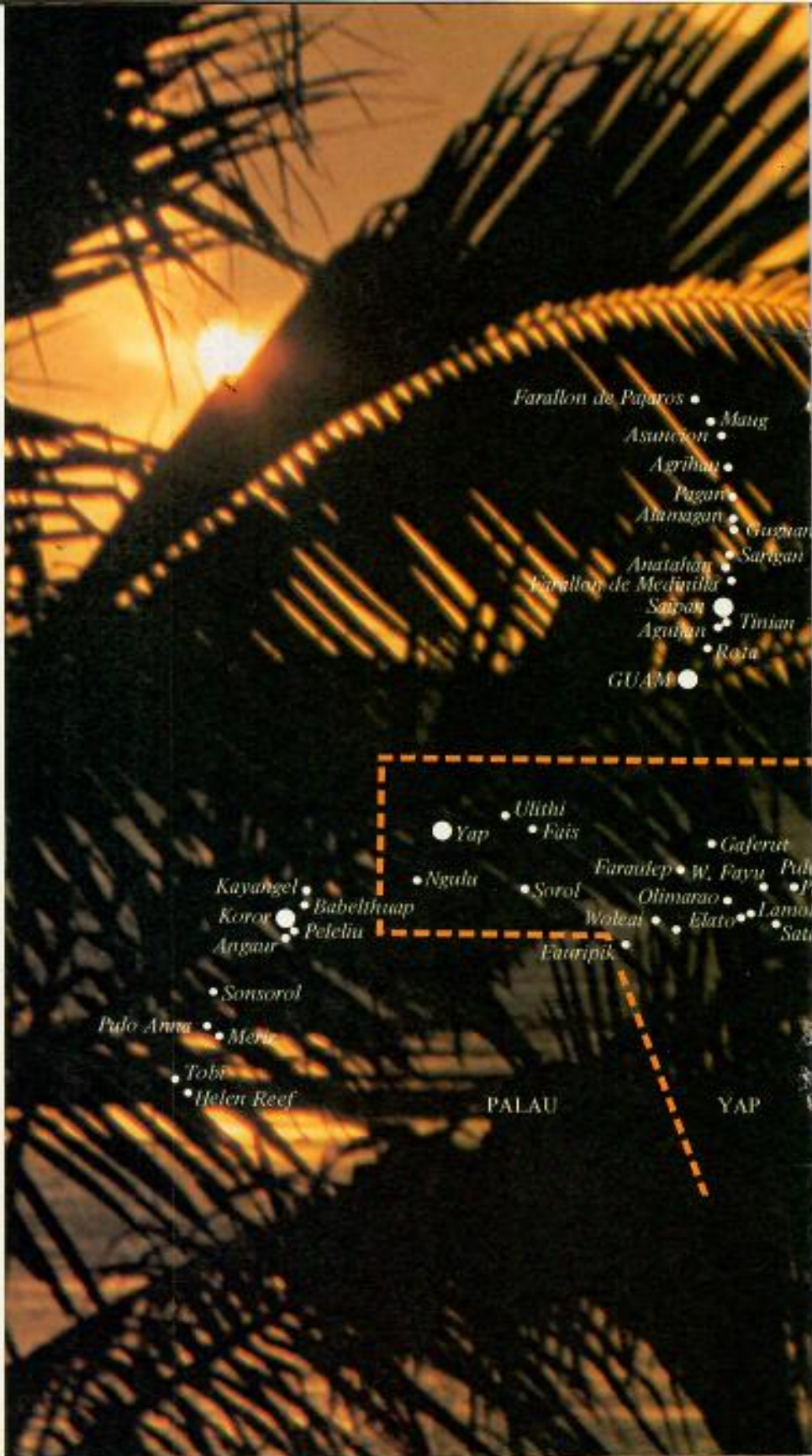
Marshalls Tourist Commission
Majuro, Marshalls 96960

Marianas Visitors Bureau
Saipan, Marianas Islands 96950



Marshalls, Sunset

How can one describe Micronesia





MARIANA ISLANDS

MARSHALL ISLANDS

• Taongi

• Entwetok

• Bikini • Rongelap • Utirik
 • Ailinginae • Rongerik • Taka
 • Wotho • Ailuk • Mejit
 • Ujae • Kwajalein • Jeno • Likiep
 • Lao • Lib • Brikub • Maloelap
 • Namu • Jabwet • Aur
 • Allinglapal • Majuro • Arno
 • Namorik • Kili
 • Ebon

• Nomonuito E. • Fayu
 • Wat • Nömwar • Murilo
 • rek • Pudap • Truk
 • wal • Kuap • Nama
 • Puhesak • Losap
 • Namoluk • Etal
 • Satawan • Lukunor

• Orulak • Ponape
 • Pakin • Ant
 • Ngatik • Mokil
 • Pingelap

• Nukuoro

• Kosrae

• Kapongamarangi

TRUK

PONAPE

MICRONESIA

These lush green islands protected by sandy beaches and coral reefs sit gem-like in the vast setting of the Pacific Ocean – 2,300 miles north of Australia, 2,000 miles south of Japan, 2,500 miles west of Hawaii and 2,000 miles east of the Philippines. The two thousand Micronesian Islands (of which 96 are inhabited) and their people project a contrasting life of traditional values and new perspectives.

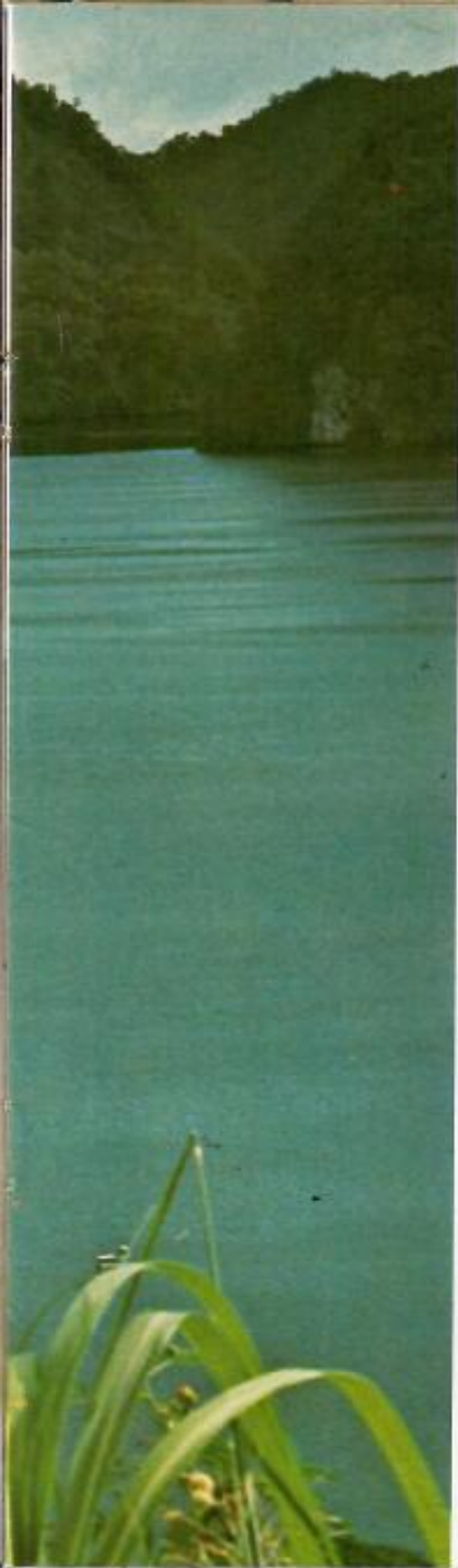
The Palau Islands

are the furthest west of the Micronesian Islands and are noted for their abundant and unusual seafood as well as for the many kinds of ocean-going experiences they offer. On the water's surface you can cruise leisurely through channels and caves, between high floating islands or venture out beyond the reefs on sailing/fishing excursions. Or you can dip below the water's surface for breathtaking adventure while scuba diving or snorkeling to find brightly hued beds of coral, decorated with sea plants and patrolled by fish of every size and color. But it's on shore that you'll find the essence of Palau – its friendly and energetic people.

The Yap Islands

Here tradition is the key of life. If you're fortunate you'll witness Yap's most developed art, native dancing, preserved as it was handed down from generation to generation. Or perhaps you'll see another traditional celebration in which village chiefs display their invaluable shell and stone money. The people have a simple lifestyle, with their thatched huts, grass skirts and loin cloths – preferring to let the island's natural beauty be the chief adornment. Yet the people themselves are complex and the observant visitor will soon find that, while there's much to enjoy, there's much to be learned from these people as well.





Kosrae

A favored western Pacific whaling station in the 1800's, life in Kosrae today is a blend of traditional methods and attitudes and newly-introduced western ways. Aided by a fine harbor and airport facilities, this once remote island of serenity is now easily visited to enjoy its bounty of tropical fish, exotic fruits, fresh vegetables, high rain forests, sparkling streams and hospitable people.

Ponape

Known as the "Garden of Micronesia", Ponape is blessed with forests, mountain streams, hidden pools and exquisite flora. Ponapeans are poetic people who celebrate life with much traditional feasting and dancing. A visit to Porakeit Village will give you a glimpse of these peoples' talent with handicraft from hand-carved sharks to woven trays.

Truk Islands

What many consider to be the most dramatic underwater theater in the world is here, set in a colorful background of coral and white sand. Truk's lagoon, largest in the world, is known as a museum, for on its bottom lie Japanese and American ships and airplanes from the sea-land war of 1943-44. These relics provide an eerie home for many fish, plankton, giant sea fans and other underwater creatures, and make a fascinating panorama for glass-bottom boat excursionists, scuba divers and snorkelers.

The Marshall Islands

Comprised of two-dozen atolls, the Marshalls are low islands with guarding reefs and sheltered lagoons. Robert Louis Stevenson called these coconut covered isles "the pearls of the Pacific"; the more practical Germans established a copra kingdom in the 1800s that supplied vast quantities of dried coconut for edible oils. The Marshalls are ideal for camping and are a well-known environment for yachting, skiing and beach play.

The Mariana Islands

Formed by the crest of a mighty volcanic chain, the Marianas are characterized by rocky sea cliffs, and long stretches of sandy beach with reef fringed lagoons. Within its geographic boundaries are Saipan and Guam, a U. S. territory, as well as numerous other islands, all of which hold numerous grim and rusting reminders of the intense conflict which took place there during World War II. "Fiesta" is a magic word in the Marianas and the people use any occasion — birth, marriage, patron saint holidays — to hold a feast.



Ponape, Hotel



Boatbuilder, Truk

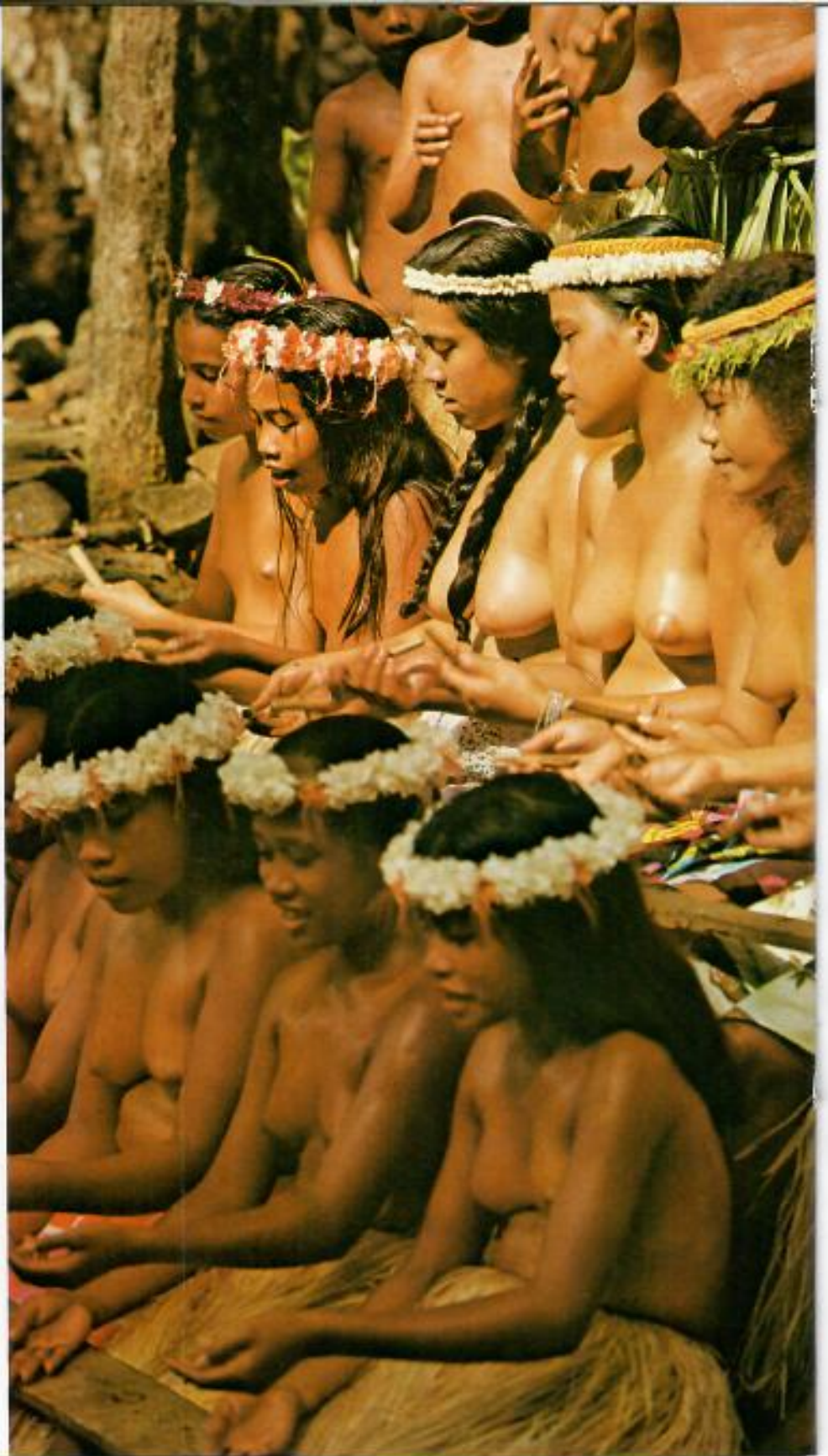
**Enjoying
the good life,
Micronesia-style**



Birth Ceremony, Palau



Feast, Kosrae





Micronesians believe in the good life and live it to the fullest with beach parties and fiestas, all highlighted by mouth-watering foods. Barbecued pig, grilled beef and leaf-wrapped fish baked in pit ovens are favorite main dishes at any fiesta; seafood items such as oysters, crab, shrimp and clams are also often on the menu. Accompanying these delights are yams, taro, breadfruit, bananas and other tropical fruits, all prepared in traditional style.

Dancing is an important part of the festivities, particularly on the outer islands. Bright grass skirts and loin cloths add color and gaiety to the traditional story-telling dances.

There's a holiday every day somewhere in Micronesia. Many communities have a long list of patron saint and other Holy Days. In Koror, Palau the festive Palau Fair is held every year; Saipan and Guam celebrate Liberation Day each July 21, the day in 1945 when American Naval Forces re-assumed control of the Micronesian Islands. A major Micronesia-wide holiday is October 24, the founding of the United Nations; and July 12 is celebrated throughout the Trust Territory to mark the establishment of the Congress of Micronesia.

If you don't happen to be in the right place at the right time to join in one of these festivities, you can still

see demonstrations of the traditional dances and cultural heritage of Micronesia, held at the Net Cultural Center on Ponape and at various hotels in the district centers.

Yap Dancers



Fiesta, Marianas



Yap, Parade



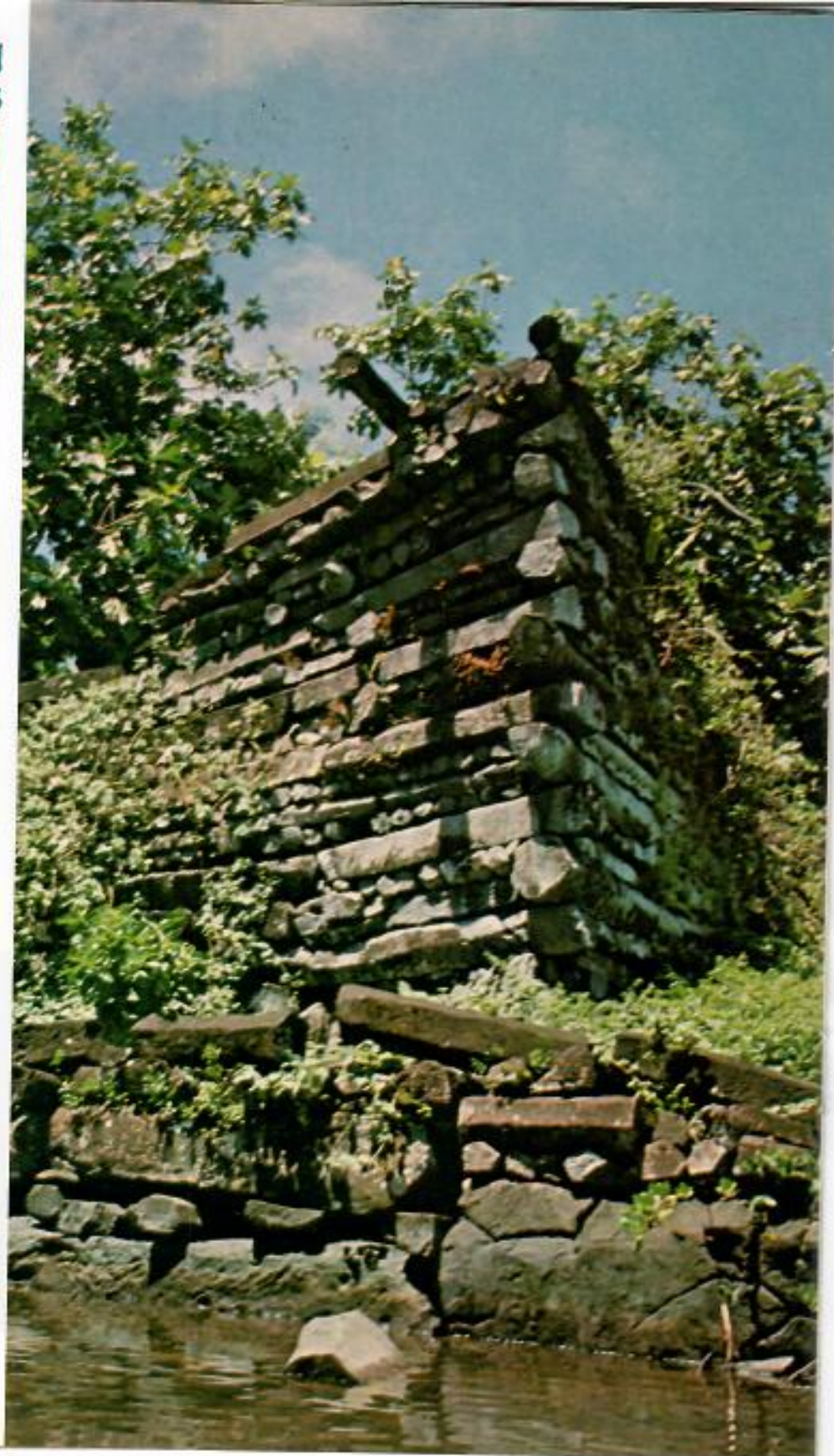
Net Cultural Center, Ponape

**Catching
historical glimpses**



8

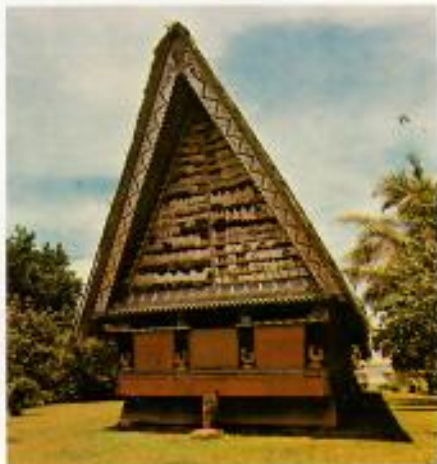
German Bell Tower, Ponape



Ferdinand Magellan and Sir Francis Drake were among the earliest explorers to tour the Micronesian waters as they sailed around the world in the 16th century. Today you can see what they saw, plus much more.

An enigma of Ponape's past is Nan Madol, the remnants of a Micronesian Venice, with high vaulting walls of basalt rock logs, regal steps and pathways and a temple of Nan Dowas. Carbon dated to the late 1200's, the ruins still puzzle archeologists and engineers who are attempting to discover more about the race which constructed the island city

Palau, Abai



men seeking to relax, chew betel nut and converse. These beautifully decorated wooden structures are excellent examples of Palauans' skill in woodcarving. One abai, originally constructed by elder artisans in an outer village and floated piece by piece to Koror, stands in the Koror Botanical Garden on the grounds of the Palau-Museum. The other abai stands on its original location on Babeldaob, near the airport.

Yap is famous for its stone money, dating back to the beginning of Yapese civilization. Today one can admire the block-long Stone Money Bank and examine stone money of all sizes and ages along the coconut tree lined lanes in the Rull area, close to the district center of Colonia. This money still carries great monetary value. Lives were lost and months were spent quarrying these huge donut shaped stones from sites in Palau and Guam. It is used as legal tender in traditional business dealings and brings great hereditary values and prestige to the owner.

On Saipan, latte stones and other ruins of a Chamorro settlement near Obyan Beach have been carbon dated to 1500 B. C. Also on Saipan is the Sugar King monument, tribute to a man who established the sugar industry of Saipan, Tinian and Rota during the Japanese Mandate (1914-1945). The



Saipan, Latte Stone

Yap, Display of Shell and Stone Money



bronze statue was erected in the late 1930's and stands in the restored Sugar King Park. Nearby, the steam engine which was used to haul sugar cane around the island is on display. Across the highway, the ruins of a Japanese hospital constructed with Roman-style arched windows and doorways can be seen.

Also in the area is a distinctive Japanese jail which is rumored to have been the prison quarters of Amelia Earhart in 1937.

Woman and Child Statue, Palau

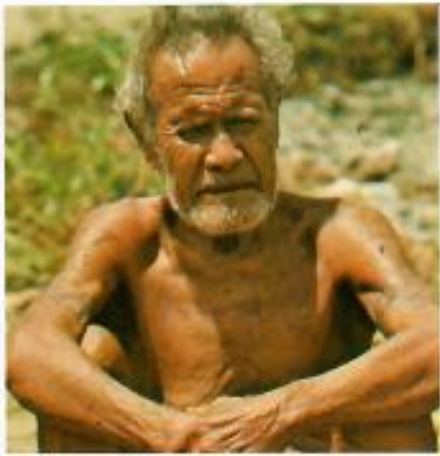


Also on Ponape is the Spanish Wall, built in 1889 as a boundary of Fort Alphonso XII, its parapet still intact. Nearby is the Catholic Mission Bell Tower, practically all that remains of the old German church torn down by the Japanese during World War II. A mark of Ponape's turbulent past is two cemeteries in which lie the rebels from the Sokehs Rebellion and their opponents, sailors from the German cruiser *Emden*. They died in the 1910 uprising against the might of the Imperial German Empire.

Visitors to Palau can see two of the original "abai" — a men's meeting house which served as the village retreat for

Ponape, Nan Madol

Finding legends for thought



Yapese Storyteller



Origin Site, Yap



Kosrae's Sleeping Woman

At the beginning of time, the powerful Gods became unhappy with a certain woman and placed her in a reclining position where she became an island. Kosrae's distinctive mountain skyline outlines the profile of a woman lying on her back — one can see the head with part of the hair spreading behind, the breasts and the stomach. The legend says that she was menstruating at the time and today there is a place in the deep jungle — which would be between her thighs — where a bright red soil can be found. The Kosraean men fetch that special red soil to mix a paint for their canoes. The area is considered a semi-sacred place and only the bravest men dare to go there. The legend also says that the people of Kosrae, particularly women, take on the characteristics of the sleeping woman, according to their birthplace. For example, the women of Tafunsak — the hair of the sleeping woman — have the most beautiful hair on the island.

Mount Tonnaachau in Truk

In some Trukese legends, Mount Tonnaachau (Tone-ah-chow) is a great octopus whose arms spread far out across Truk Lagoon. According to other accounts, it was to Mount Tonnaachau that the great leader Soukatau came when he brought law and order to the Truk Lagoon Islands. Sailing in with his followers from Katau Peidak (Kosrae), Soukatau brought with him a great rock, which he placed on top of Tonnaachau; this is the huge knob that can be seen there today. On Tonnaachau he also built his *wuut*, or meeting house, and he established his family at Mechitiw Village. From here Soukatau and his son, Souwoniras, extended their rule to other islands of the lagoon, and established a system of law. Souwoniras lived at Iras Village, now the site of Truk International Airport, but his *wuut* was on the mountain like that of his father.

Archeologists have found ruins and other remains on the mountain that may be what is left of this ancient seat of government, but the mountain was badly damaged during World War II.

The Beginning of the Palau Islands

In Angaur Island, long ago, there was born a child named Uwab. He was no different from other children, except that he was very greedy. He ate entirely too much. His average meal included fifty large baskets of food and dozens of basins of spring water and coconut juice. He was never satisfied. He grew and grew, until he was so fat that he could no longer reach up to feed himself. It took a number of strong men standing on bamboo ladders to feed him by pushing the food into his mouth. At last, Uwab became so fat and tall that nothing in the island could reach his mouth and he could keep only his head in the big house built specifically for him. The rest of his body lay outside on the beach.

The people became frightened and decided to kill him. They made long ropes out of fibers and bark and tied him when he lay sleeping. Then they gathered pieces of firewood and piles of dry coconut leaves and burned his house. Uwab could not get away. He roared loudly, kicked with his legs and feet and fought so hard that the island of Angaur shook. He died quickly but his last kicks were so strong that he kicked himself into many pieces, large and small, which scattered far and near and settled into the ocean as islands. The Palau Islands remain in the same places today.

The legend says that Peleliu is his legs and, for that reason, it is rocky and rugged and the people who live there can run very fast. The large island of Babeldaob is the trunk of his body. The people of Ngiwal Village in Babeldaob live right in the middle of his stomach and so eat seven times a day. Those who live on the part of his mouth talk too much.

The Beginning of Coconut

Most things of great value in the world have come from ordinary beginnings, and so it was with the coconut tree. An old Marshallese legend tells that long ago, no one had ever seen a tree. The first tree was a coconut tree, born to a woman on Ailinglapalap Atoll in the Marshall Islands. She was a good woman with several children. Her second born was a coconut, small and green with a clever little face that had eyes, nose and mouth. The mother was pleased with her baby and named him Debolar. When Debolar learned how to talk he told his mother to bury him under the window. The mother reluctantly did as he told her to do. One day the mother saw a small, green sprout, a leaf folded around itself. As the leaf grew and spread open and other leaves came, she gave the tree its name, "ni". This became the Marshallese word for "coconut". People came from far and near to see the first tree in all the world. The mother told them how the parts of the tree could be used — the leaves, the wood, the bark, the roots, the nuts, the husks, the juices and milk. The tree was a great blessing to her and gave her many useful things. Today, the tree is called the "motherhood" of the Pacific Islands, providing the main export and source of earnings for many islanders. In the Trust Territory, the Marshalls people produce the greatest volume of copra. Some people may not believe this story . . . but isn't there on the top end of each coconut a little face with nose, mouth, and two eyes?



Kosrae, Sleeping Woman

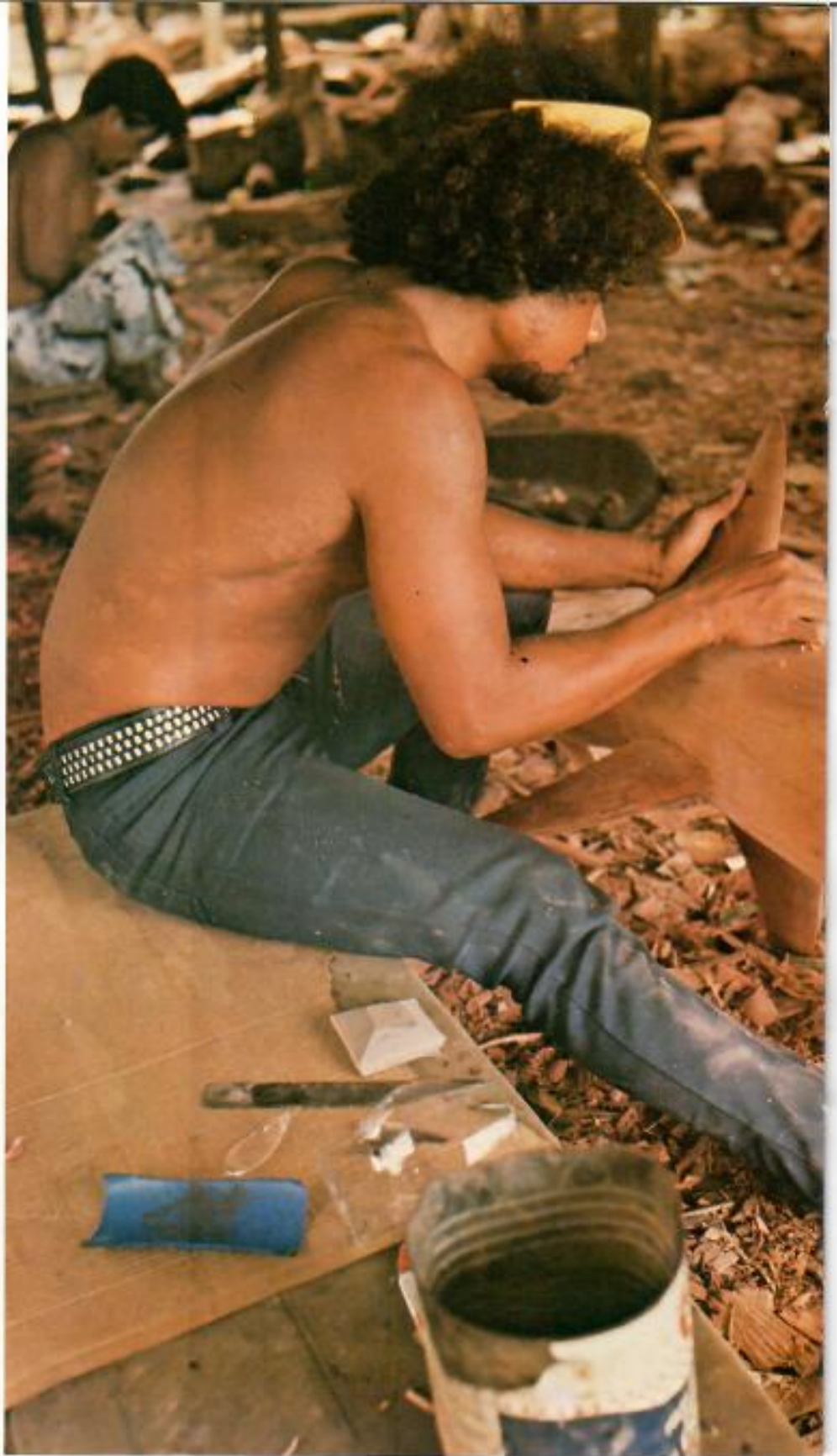
Selecting traditional handicrafts



Mortlockese Devil Masks



Truk Figurines





The Tourism Commission office in each of Micronesia's six districts can direct visitors to locations where artisans can be observed creating the distinctive handicraft of these islands. A variety of products – from miniature abais to sizeable sailing and war canoes – are made from wood, palm fibers, coconut husks and shell.

In Yap, Palau and Ponape woodcarving is a serious pastime. Palauan storyboards are carved and painted to depict various historical and legendary events. Other items to be found are coral jewelry and accurately carved fish, turtles, dance paddles, war clubs, spear guns and lovesticks.



Kapingamarangi Canoe

Lovesticks are also a popular product of the Truk Islands. The lovestick is the traditional calling card of the Trukese male who would thrust the stick through the thatched wall of the hut in which his sweetheart slept. Recognizing the individualistic carving on the stick, she would either pull it, meaning that he should come in, or push it back, meaning he should leave. Mortlockese devil masks can be found on Truk as well.

Basketry and handweaving are found in all districts, but the best known weaving comes from the Marshalls. Various types and styles of handbags, fans, baskets, cigarette cases, trays and pads are the

Ponape, Woodcarver



Kosrae Weaver

most common items.

Tours can be made by appointment to see a number of the islands' industries including the Ponape Agriculture Station and pepper production facility, the Truk Katsuobushi (dried fish) Plant, and four Palau establishments: the Government Biology Laboratory, Mariculture Demonstration Center, Copra Processing Plant and Van Camp Seafood facility.



Fans, Marshallis



Ponape Carver

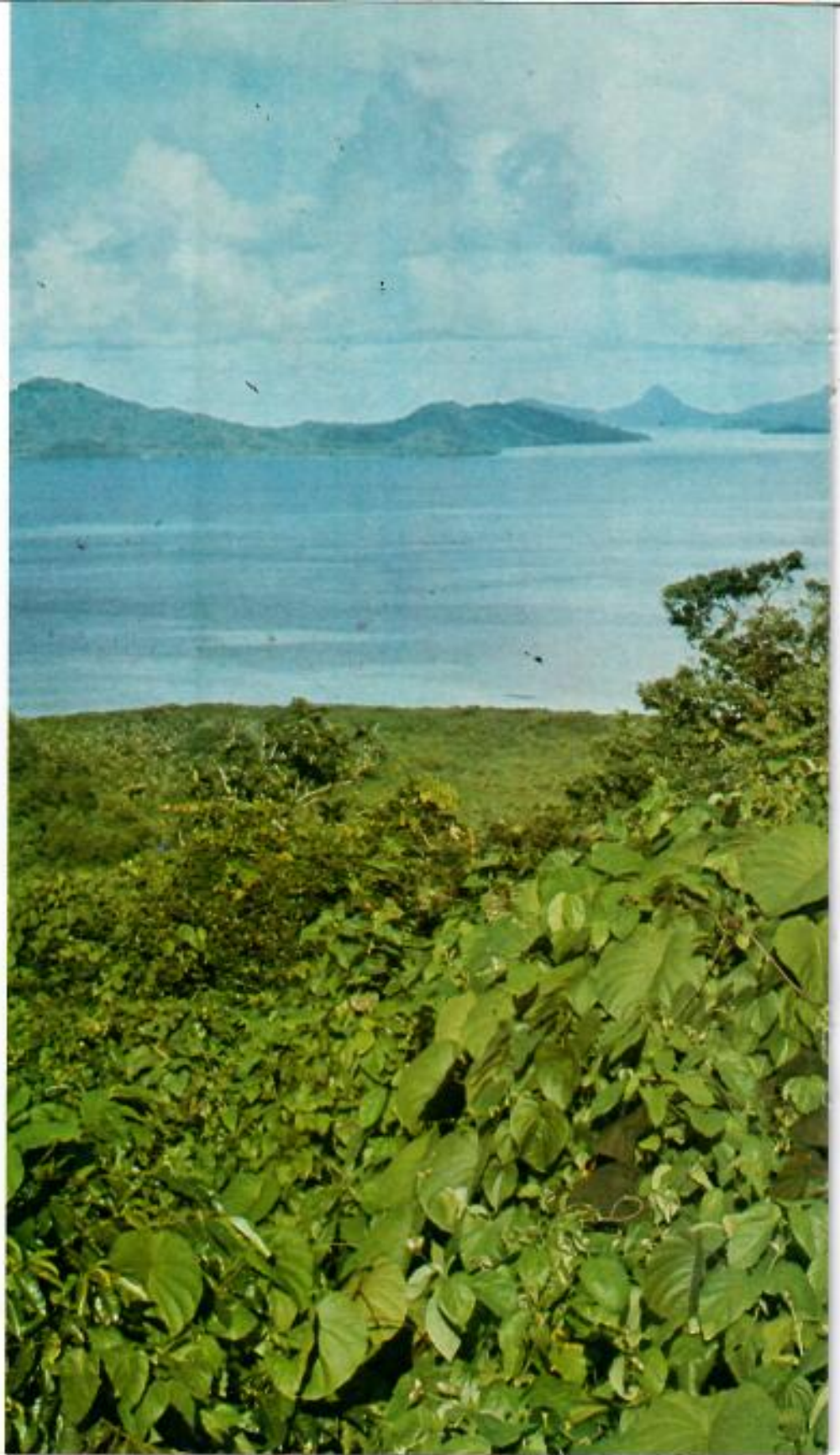
Seeking new adventure



Scuba Diving, Truk



Field Trip, Pagan





Micronesia is recognized as being one of the world's foremost scuba diving areas, with many of its waters having been given "world class" status by scuba divers and snorkelers alike.

The 40-mile wide Truk Lagoon, largest in the world, is a diver's museum. More than 60 vessels of the Japanese wartime fleet lie sunken at varying depths. All are encrusted with unusual corals and are the habitat for much colorful sea life. Many items which were on board when the vessels sank can still be seen — of course it's against the law to remove them.

Palau is a diverse technicolor paradise of fabulous dropoffs, coral reefs, crystal caves and wrecks. The district's Floating Garden Islands are a collection of rounded foliage-covered isles which seem to float above the surface of the water. A boat trip through them will reveal a number of sandy beach hideaways, some with cooking pits and thatch-roofed picnic pavilions.

Saipan offers the Blue Grotto, a mammoth, eerie sunken pool in the island's interior which is connected to the open sea by tunnels.

No matter what location is chosen, reefs throughout Micronesia abound with soft white corals as well as rainbow-hued and black corals, huge gorgonia, tropical fish, turtles,

Fishing, Truk



Truk Lagoon

giant clams, oysters and much more. Many of the islands, particularly in Palau and the Marshalls, offer excellent camping experiences, and of course all are fun for picnicking and beach play.

Inter-island trading vessels, sometimes called "copra boats" or "field trip ships", periodically visit the outlying islands. The formal purpose is to load copra and sell trade goods, and to perform various government services from medical aid to mail delivery. Although accommodations are limited and the priority is low for sightseers, deck passengers can usually be taken. (Bring your own mat). Due to irregular schedules, arrangement



Snorkeling, Palau

for travel is best made through the District Administrator or Office of the Governor after arrival at the district center. For the hardy visitor who wants to see the "backwoods" and life as it is lived in semi-isolated communities, there is no substitute for a "field trip". It may be a trip of some inconvenience — it will definitely be a trip of adventure.

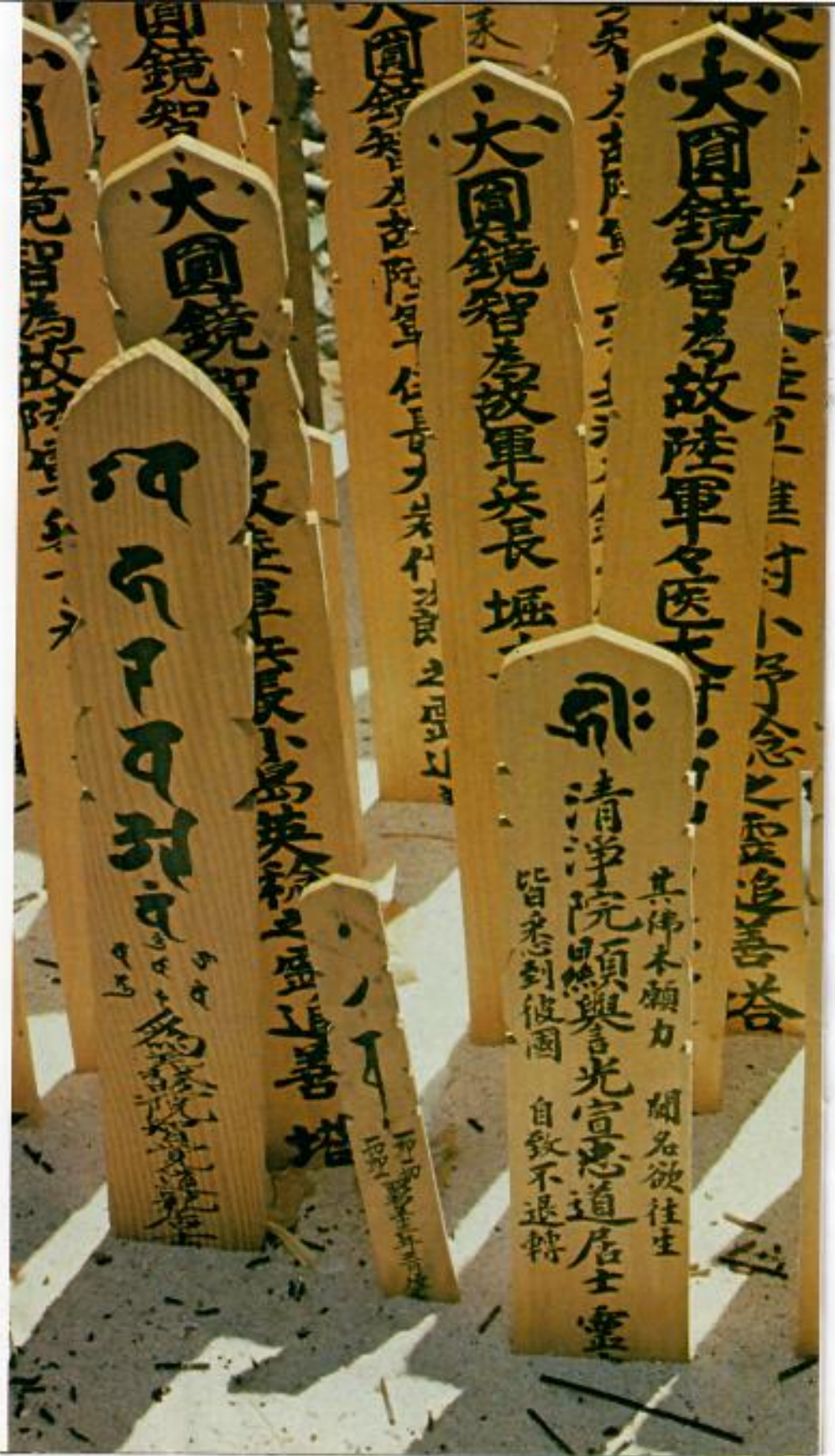


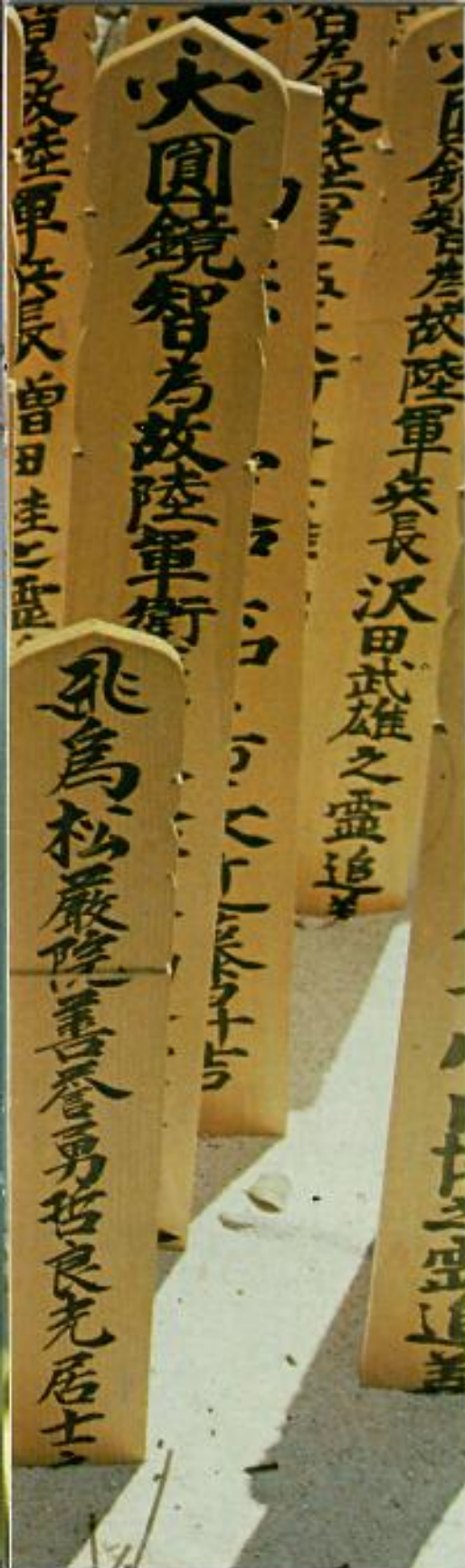
Water Skiing, Marshalls

Exploring
World War II sites



Peace Memorial, Saipan





Today Micronesia is the amiable meeting grounds for tourists from around the world. Less than four decades ago, it was the setting for World War II battles between the Americans and Japanese.

Palau's southern islands, Angaur and Peleliu, were the sites of invasion battles in early fall of 1944, after the Japanese fleet in Truk Lagoon had been destroyed and surrounding air fields and strips in the Mariana and Caroline Islands immobilized. Larger attacks were simultaneously launched on Guam, Saipan, Tinian and Rota; Yap was pounded by air strikes from Ulithi until the island surrendered.



Atomic Bomb Loading Pit, Tinian

The debris of invasion launches still attest to the strong defense made by the Japanese on Peleliu's Orange Beach. About 4,000 Americans were killed, and at the end of 2½ months of fighting 2,500 Japanese surrendered.

A number of vessels in the Japanese strike force in Truk were sunk in the lagoon and lie there today, mostly at depths of only 50 feet.

It was Tinian's dubious honor to be the location of the largest Japanese air field . . . this later became the U. S. air base from which were launched the B-29s carrying the world's first atom bombs.

On Saipan is the site of the last

Saipan, Prayer Sticks

Japanese Command Post, a camouflaged cave, in which the last defense against American forces was planned. That battle cost more than 5,000 lives. Today a rusted Japanese tank, mortars and artillery pieces mark the location in a small park and shrine. On Saipan's north coast lie memorials built by the Japanese to honor the 20,000 Japanese soldiers and civilians that jumped off "Suicide Cliff" and "Banzai Cliff" rather than risk capture.



Gun Emplacement, Rota



Zero, Yap



Zeroes, Truk Lagoon

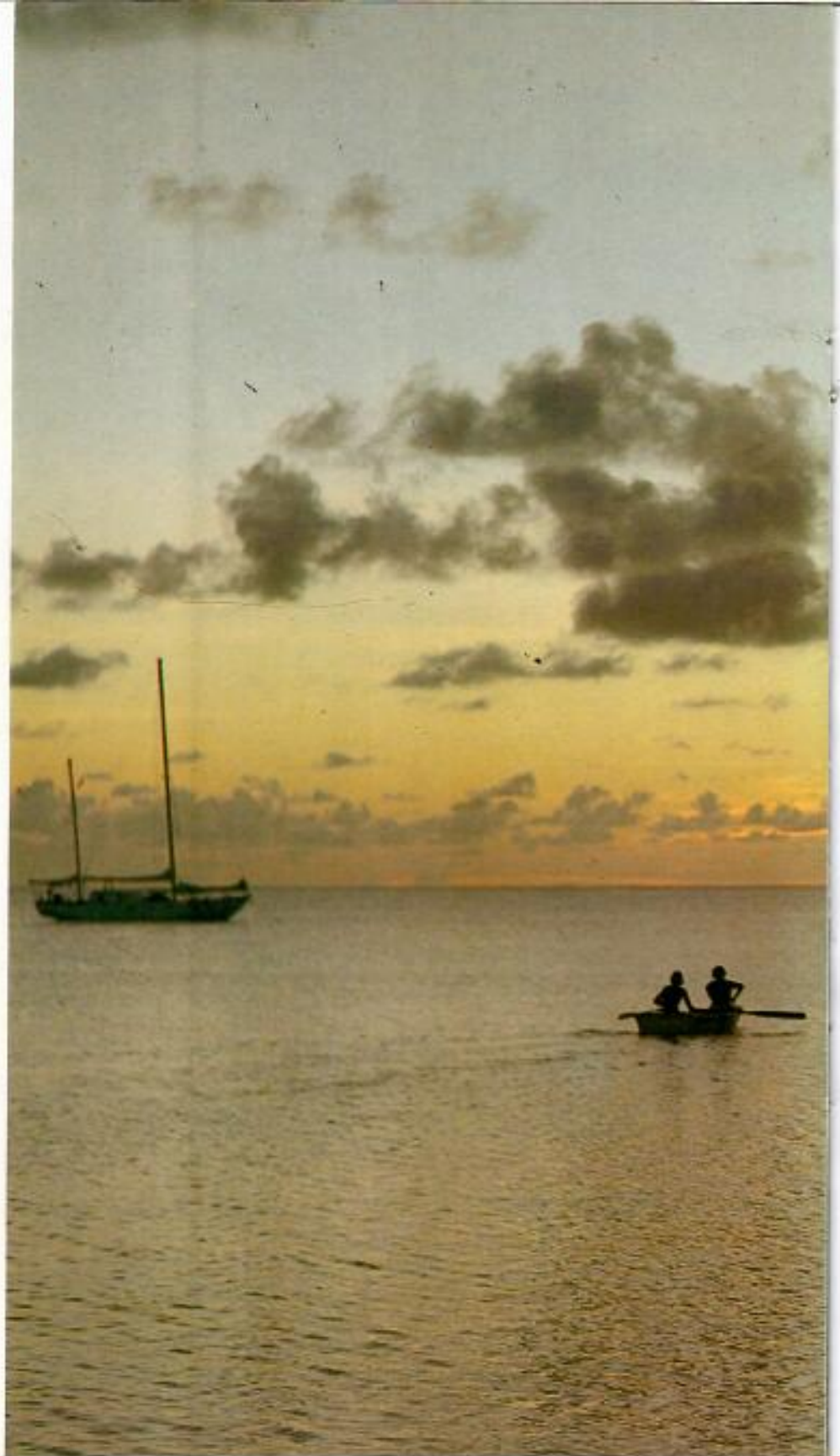
**Many
ways to come to
Micronesia**



Airport, Kwajalein



Dock, Kosrae





From United States

By Air - Continental Air Micronesia links the Trust Territory Islands with the gateway cities of Seattle, Los Angeles, Honolulu, and Guam at least four flights per week.

Timetables and rates are available from the Continental Airlines' main office at Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, California 90009, phone: (213) 646-2810, or from Continental Airlines Office anywhere.

By Sea - The Nauru Pacific Lines' cargo/passenger service ship, *M. V. Enna G.*, sails between San Francisco and Saipan approximately every six weeks throughout the year. The voyage, averaging 26 days, includes visits to Honolulu, Majuro, Ponape, Truk and Saipan. Passengers can board the ship at any port of call. Further information can be obtained from North American Maritime Agencies, 100 California Street, San Francisco, California 94111, phone: (415) 981-0343 or from any of its office branches.

From Japan

By Air - Continental Air Micronesia has daily flights between Tokyo and the Trust Territory Islands. Japan Airlines maintains four weekly direct flights between Tokyo and Saipan.

Occasionally, some of the Trust Territory Islands are visited by large



Ponape Sailing Canoe

Majuro, Marshalls

"Nippon Maru," Saipan



cruise ships originating in Japan. Check with your travel agent for further information.

Entry

Passports are not required of U. S. citizens; however, they must show proof of citizenship such as birth certificate, naturalization papers or passport. Non-U. S. citizen tourists must have a valid passport. Tourists planning visits of 30 days or less are given entry authorization at their points of entry. Persons coming for more than 30 days must have an entry permit obtained in advance. All visitors need proper immunizations, a round-trip or onward ticket, and a valid visa to the next destination if other than home country. Kwajalein is not open to tourists.

Welcome



Your Helpful Travel Agent Is:

LIBRARY OF
GEORGE H. BALAZS

MICRONESIA

Pacific Gateway to Asia



 **SCUBAMERICA**

DIVING VENTURES

'75-'76

TRUK
PALAU
GUAM
SAIPAN

MICRONESIA



 **CONTINENTAL AIRLINES**
AIR MICRONESIA 

Poseidon
Ventures
travel

Continental Hotels 

Poseidon Ventures Travel



Arthur Travers, President of Poseidon Ventures who specializes solely in diving adventure tours, has many years of experience in the diving industry. In addition, he has been an accomplished diver for over eight years. His association with equipment manufacturers, retailers, and instructor organizations placed him in a unique position where all facets of the diver experience were studied. This expertise will be used to service the needs of the skin diving traveler and make his trip most complete and enjoyable. Travers' diving background and the travel industry provide a unique combination in which the diving traveler can be assured of excellence in diving programs from Poseidon Ventures.

Location photography courtesy of Al Giddings, Chuck Nicklin, John Dudas and Karen Strauss. Descriptive copy of Truk, Palau and Guam courtesy of Paul Tzimoulis, Publisher of Skindiver Magazine.

YOUR WINGS IN THE PACIFIC

It may seem a bit of an anachronism that you fly to the unspoiled paradise that is Micronesia on a Boeing 727 jet. Yet it's true, and best of all, it's a pleasant anachronism.

Continental Airlines/Air Micronesia will jet you to and throughout the islands, taking Continental care of you all the way. They are the only airline serving this part of the Pacific. Flights leave from Honolulu to Micronesia three times a week, touching down on every major island in the chain.

One day soon, come with us to the last Eden on earth.



 CONTINENTAL AIRLINES
AIR MICRONESIA 

CORAL REEF MARINE CENTER INC.



Through exclusive arrangement with the Coral Reef Marine Center in Agana, Guam, we will be providing specialized Dive Tour Coordinators for all Poseidon Diving Ventures in Micronesia. There are three Tour Coordinators each serving his respective diving locations; e.g., Palau, Truk and Saipan and directed by Wayne Baumunk, General Manager of Coral Reef Marine Center. All are specialists in Guam as this is their home base. In order to qualify as a dive tour specialist, these individuals have had to log many, many hours of diving experience in their respective regions so that intimate knowledge of their local diving area was obtained. In addition to being able to discuss and advise on reef life, flora and fauna, historical features, they also have been trained to expertly interface with the local native population so that our tours will always run smoothly. All are NAUI or PADI certified instructors and are experts in wreck and cave diving. Each has had many years of underwater photography experience and will be glad to advise upon request.

From time to time as situations will permit, noted dive masters will also accompany the diving groups in addition to the Tour Coordinators.

AIR CONDITIONING IN EDEN

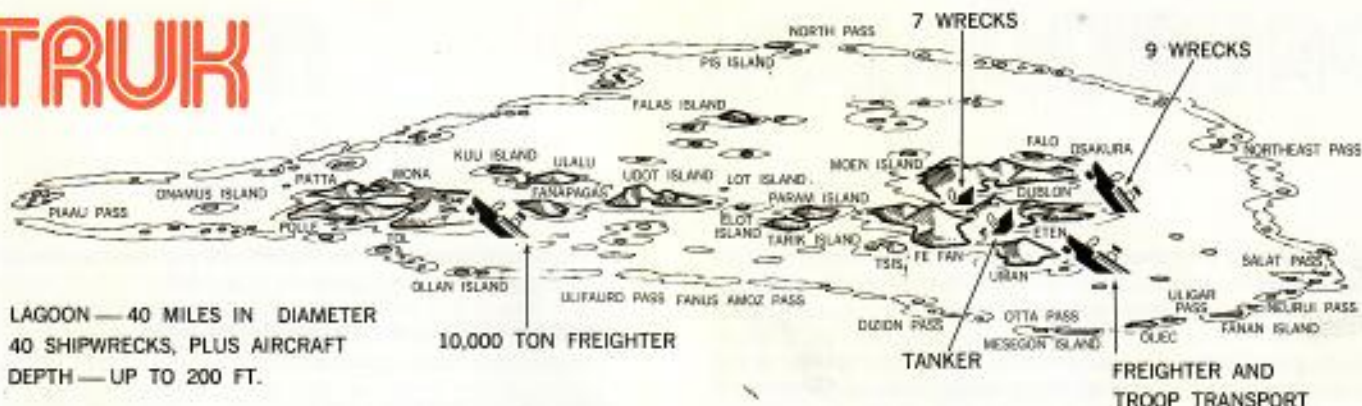


After a day of fantastic diving come back to the amenities and pleasures of home. Come back to your Continental Hotel.

On Guam and Truk, Palau and Saipan, you will find the hotels waiting to welcome you. And in these faraway islands, their comforts will doubly welcome. All the hotels were recently built. They all offer air conditioning, excellent restaurants, comfortable lounges, and Continental concern for your well-being.

Come home to Continental.

TRUK



LAGOON — 40 MILES IN DIAMETER
40 SHIPWRECKS, PLUS AIRCRAFT
DEPTH — UP TO 200 FT.

10,000 TON FREIGHTER

Truk Lagoon, in the western Pacific island chain of Micronesia, is perhaps the most unique body of water on earth. This clear tropical lagoon is nearly 40 miles in diameter and reaches depths to 240 feet. The water is a warm 85 degrees, and the surface is exceptionally calm and dotted with dozens of small palm-laden islands and glittering coral cays. Scattered about the floor of this lovely lagoon are more than 100 sunken planes, ships and submarines — the legacy of a fierce World War II battle between the Japanese Imperial Fleet and Allied carrier attack planes. For almost three decades these wrecks have remained untouched by either commercial salvagers or souvenir collectors.

This lagoon... the only one of its kind... is a vast undersea museum still fully intact and reluctant to reveal its dark secrets of a heartbreaking sea battle. Strewn about the sea floor are ships of awesome proportions: 500 feet long oil tankers and submarine tenders toppled on their sides like 50-story office buildings. Each hulk is a historical document unto itself, a complete time capsule of wartime memories and the unspeakable destruction which is wrought by a mighty war. World War II history experts have described Truk as the "Gettysburg of the Pacific", for nowhere else on earth can today's student of history come closer to the events or results of that incredible holocaust.

To the scuba diving enthusiast, Truk offers unquestionably the finest wreck diving experience available. It is a rare opportunity to find so many shipwrecks, so close together, and so completely intact. And unlike some of the trampled coral reefs of the Caribbean, Truk grows better with time and exploration. With each year of submersion the wrecks become more gilded in a lacework of brilliantly colored soft corals, sponges, anemones and sea fans. This brilliantly colored marine life adorns the hulls like Christmas tree decorations bringing life and sparkle to the ships' somber superstructures. The flowering marine life, in turn, attracts great schools of baitfish, jacks, tuna, grouper and other creatures of the deep.

Description of Typical Truk Lagoon Wreck

Courtesy of Truk Tour Coordinator:

Shinkoko Maru (oil tanker), 500', 10,000 tons. Upright 10' - 120'

depth. Masts at stern start at 10', kingposts at 30'. Zillions of baitfish, shrouded ship, some batfish, jacks and an occasional shark. Coral growth of masts and kingposts most spectacular in lagoon. Artifacts to be found and photographed include telegraph on stern at 90' and gun. Rooms in the bridge area on three levels; top level find telegraph, compass, lantern, telephone, etc.; third level find Noritake china (Mt. Fujiyama design), typewriter, phone, galley and brass chronometer.

The following is a list of Japanese wrecks found so far:

- Fujikawa Maru* — 436 ft. aircraft ferry/cargo of zeros.
- Bow Gun Wreck* — 160 ft. cargo ship in shallow water.
- Sankisan Maru* — 350 ft. munitions ship/cargo of trucks.
- Goesi Maru* — 272 ft. cargo ship with stern against reef.
- Rio de Janeiro Maru* — 461 ft. submarine tender/on its side.
- Betty-Bomber* — Mitsubishi attack bomber in 60 feet.
- Flying Boat* — Four-engine Kawanishi T97 seaplane.
- Zero Wreck* — Zero fighter upside-down in shallow water.
- Destroyer* — 200 ft. destroyer escort or subchaser.
- Tugboat* — 97 ft. tugboat intact at 30 feet.
- Heian Maru* — 535 ft. submarine tender lying on its side.
- Salvage tug* — 175 ft. salvage tug at 80 feet.
- Kyozumi Maru* — 450 ft. cargo ship with oil slick.
- Hoyo Maru* — 494 ft. fuel oil tank upside-down.
- Yamagiri Maru* — 456 ft. munitions ship with 18" shells.
- Shinkoku Maru* — 503 ft. oil tanker upright at 110 feet.
- Amagisan Maru* — 472 ft. cargo ship/cargo of zero wings.
- Aikoku Maru* — 527 ft. auxiliary cruiser blown in half.
- Hoki Maru* — 350 ft. ship/cargo of bulldozers.
- Taiho Maru* — The stern half of a 307 ft. cargo ship.
- Seiko Maru* — 350 ft. cargo ship/field artillery on bow.
- San Francisco Maru* — 385 ft. munitions ship loaded.
- Hokuyo Maru* — 360 ft. cargo ship/bridge intact.
- Plane wreck* — Torpedo bomber 200 yards off hotel.
- Reiyo Maru* — 380 ft. cargo ship/empty holds.
- Yubae Maru* — Small freighter in shallow water.
- Hanakawa Maru* — 350 ft. ship/cargo of cement.
- I-169 Sub* — 330 ft. I-class Japanese submarine.



PALAU

Palau rates as one of the seven great underwater wonders of the world, taking it's rightful place alongside Australia's Great Barrier Reef, Fiji's Astrolabe Reef, and Truk Lagoon.

What does Palau have that deserves such high ranking? It has just about anything and everything imaginable...a phenomenal variety of colorful corals, sea fans the size of beach umbrellas, giant clams weighing nearly half a ton, and rare species of Indo-Pacific fish in colors of lollipops and gumdrops. Sunken Japanese warships slumber in quiet lagoons and submerged Zero fighter planes remain perched on coral reefs, where they belied in for crash landings. Awesome drop-offs and deeply carved ravines produce a specter reminiscent of the Grand Canyon and underwater caves of dazzling crystal could easily vie with Carlsbad Caverns for nature's beauty award.

If adventure be your quest, then Palau can offer a thrill-a-minute kind of diving. Search the shallows for signs of the deadly stonefish or perhaps the Banded Sea Snake with a venom more powerful than that of a cobra. Go to the outer reef and photograph more than a dozen different species of shark — at amazingly close range ...if you care to. Or better yet, take a small boat up to the secluded islands of north Palau and hunt the dreaded saltwater crocodile, which is big enough and mean enough to swallow a diver.

Palau has it all...beauty, color, adventure, drama and discovery. It's a candystore lagoon, packed with enough underwater goodies to keep a diver fascinated for a lifetime.

Exactly what is Palau? It's a mighty big coral atoll located in the southwest corner of that huge Pacific quadrant known as Micronesia. Palau is part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific, under American administration and with U.S. currency and postal service. The atoll roughly measures sixty-two miles in length and averages twelve miles in width. The lagoon is filled with 350 tiny islands (and five big ones) which form a venetian pattern of waterways, canals, small lagoons and secluded beaches. It is one of the

most picturesque lagoons of the Pacific Islands. Outside the reef, the Pacific drops away to a depth of 6000 feet.

Descriptions of Typical Palauan Diving Sites

Courtesy of Palau Tour Coordinator:

Chandelier cave — close to fisheries (10 min. trip) maximum depth necessary about 40', maximum possible 90'. Extensive cave with air pockets at top and fantastic drip stone formations (stalactites). Three separate interior caverns with one walk thru chamber in further most portion of cave. No currents, good light, no line necessary, crystal clear visibility. This cave filmed in Al Giddings movie "The Sea of Eden".

Ngmelis Wall — fantastic dropoff - 5 miles of vertical wall from 20' to 3000' - unlimited visibility. A fabulous archipelago of coral formations, sea mammals, gorgonian corals, fans, etc.

Black Coral Wreck — 15 min. from fisheries, depth to 80' - Japanese oil tanker, upright covered with black coral on superstructure. Giant bat fish follows divers around ship. Sides of ship are covered with giant fans. Much bait and large fish around the area.



GUAM

One of the latest discoveries for Pacific diving is the island of Guam situated in the center of the western portion of Micronesia. Serving as the transportation and communications hub for the surrounding islands, Guam's busy airport is crisscrossed with daily flights from Saipan, Palau, Truk, Honolulu, and Tokyo. It is the jump-off point for travel to a variety of Micronesian island chains, including the Marianas, the Yap District, and the Palau islands.

Yet Guam is entirely different from its neighbors. It is not part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific (Micronesia), but instead a Territory of the United States. The 120,000 residents of this island are actually U.S. citizens, with a U.S. form of government and a banking and postal system identical to that here on the mainland. Guam is much like Hawaii was before it became one of the 50 states. It is also the western-most province of the U.S., located some 6400 miles from Los Angeles.

It is really a small island, measuring 32 miles in length and four to eight miles in width. Much of it is hilly, with the tallest peak rising some 1300 feet above sea level. There is approximately 55 miles of shoreline bordered by fringing coral reefs - an entirely different reef structure than the atolls and barrier reefs of Palau or Truk. Guam's coral slopes drop off into the deepest, bluest part of the Pacific, for the island is actually the very peak of the world's tallest mountain. Below the surface lies a massive submerged mountain whose base begins in the Marianas Trench, 36,198 feet deep. Much of the area around Guam is still unexplored and ocean scientists keep coming up with new and strange species of marine life.

There are approximately 40 excellent dive sites located around the island, most of which are beach dives or what the Guam divers call "walk-offs". The sites include a World War II Japanese Zero fighter which ran out of gas and crashed in 50 feet of water; a World War I German naval cruiser, a World War II Japanese freighter, and an American tanker. There is also a crystal clear blue hole, a large underwater cave occupied by a white-tipped shark, and a coral tunnel where the water temperature gets up past 90 degrees. Still not found, but known to exist somewhere on Guam's reefs are three Spanish galleons, a Japanese submarine, and a treasure laden vessel which could possibly have been a pirate ship.

SAIPAN

Saipan combines the weather and the diving of the tropics with the convenience of modern hotels and paved roads. During the war Saipan was one of Japan's largest strong holds, and still today the traveler can see many relics left from that time. The diver and photographer alike will thrill at the view from Suicide Cliff, where the last remaining Japanese families leaped from rather than be captured by the approaching U.S. Forces. The island is littered with caves containing relics of the Japanese soldiers.

There are many interesting diving sites to choose from: ship wrecks, airplanes, coral and the magnificent Saipan Grotto which keeps divers coming back time and time again.

Description of Typical Saipan Dive Sites

Courtesy of Saipan Tour Coordinator:

Grotto - 60 ft. deep, 500 ft. wide. Large hole in the top of the cliff going down to the water. Three large holes from the grotto leading into the ocean with large chambers off to one side and large fish on the outside of the opening.

Four Engine Bomber - Broken, but still recognizable. Very little removed. Very good photography. 40 ft.

Reconnaissance Plane - Still intact, very good water conditions with a sandy bottom. 35 ft.

Submarine - Mostly blown apart with ammunition laying around. 45 ft.

Cement Water Ship - Blown into three parts. Some of the ship still sticking out of the water. Lots of large fish. 10 to 40 ft.

Japanese Ship - Partly salvaged with parts still sticking out of the water. Very clear water. 30 ft.

Japanese Landing Craft - Together with other war relics, right side up with no holes. 45 ft.

Coral Formations - Shelling and good photography in the shallows. 10 to 50 ft.

U.S. Dive Bomber - Still intact, wings in the upright as if pushed off an aircraft carrier. Nothing removed. 80 ft.

9 U.S. Landing Crafts - Some upright and some with no holes, some blown apart completely. 50 to 90 ft.



BLUE TOUR IT5C01PV1

GUAM - PALAU - TRUK — 15 days, 14 nights - \$695.00 per person dbl. occ. (Plus Air Fare).

Travelers from Orient will join tour in Guam on 1st Monday and depart from Truk for Guam on Friday or Sunday.

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Fly "Air Mike" Island Hopping to Guam, Johnson Is., Majuro, Kwajalein, Ponape, Truk. Cross Int'l. Date Line, lose a day. Arrive late Monday. Continental Hotel.		Dive Guam Welcome Party	Fly "Air Mike" Guam to Palau Afternoon free for Sightseeing. Continental Hotel	Dive Palau	Dive Palau	Dive Palau
Dive Palau	Fly "Air Mike" Palau to Guam Duty Free Shopping. Continental Hotel	Fly "Air Mike" Guam to Truk Dive Truk Continental Hotel	Dive Truk	Dive Truk	Dive Truk	Fly "Air Mike" to Hon. Cross Int'l. Date Line, gain a day. Fly CAL Hon to LA

TOUR FEATURES:

Guam Dive: 1 day, tropical orientation and dive one of Guam's Beautiful Coral reefs.

Palau Dive: 4 days, fantastic diving on fabulous dropoffs, coral reefs, crystal caves and wrecks. Reefs are abound with soft corals, huge gorgonia, tropical fish, turtles, giant tridacna clams, etc.

Truk Dive: 3 1/2 days, dive the artificial reefs of Truk lagoon containing in excess of 40 ships of the Imperial Japanese Fleet. Wrecks abound with relics, holds contain cargo, etc. Coral growths on wrecks is just fantastic. Dive the Fujikawa Maru, Shinkoko Maru among others. Undoubtedly the Gran Prix location for wreck divers

Night Dives: Available in both Palau and Truk for extra charge.

Picnic Lunches: Included on full dive days.

GREEN TOUR JT5C01PV2

GUAM - PALAU - SAIPAN — 15 days, 14 nights - \$695.00 per person, dbl. occ. (Plus Air Fare).

Travelers from Orient will join tour in Guam on 1st Monday and depart from Saipan to Orient.

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Fly "Air Mike" Island Hopping to Guam, Johnson Is., Majuro, Kwajalein, Ponape, Truk. Cross Int'l. Date Line, lose a day. Arrive late Monday. Continental Hotel.		Dive Guam Welcome Party	Fly "Air Mike" Guam to Palau Afternoon free for Sightseeing Continental Hotel	Dive Palau	Dive Palau	Dive Palau
Dive Palau	Dive Palau	Dive Palau	Fly "Air Mike" Palau to Saipan Afternoon free for Sightseeing Continental Hotel	Dive Saipan	Dive Saipan	Fly "Air Mike" Saipan to Hon Cross Int'l. Date Line. Gain a day. Fly CAL Hon to LA

TOUR FEATURES:

Guam Dive: 1 day, tropical orientation and dive one of Guam's beautiful coral reefs.

Palau Dive: 6 days, fantastic diving on fabulous dropoffs, coral reefs, crystal caves and wrecks. Reefs are abound with soft corals, huge gorgonia, tropical fish, turtles, giant tridacna clams, etc.

Saipan Dive: 2 days, dive the hissing grotto, an eery sunken pool carved out of a coral cliff and connected by underground passages to the open sea. Short trip from shore in Saipan Harbor dive on numerous ship and airplane wrecks - all in 30-40 feet of water!

Night Dive: Available in Palau for extra charge.

Picnic Lunches: Included on full dive days.

Departures for Blue and Green Tours:

Departures once a month from West Coast on the Following Sat-

urday's: Aug 2, Sep 13, Oct 11, Nov 8, Dec 13, Jan 10 (1976) Feb 7, Mar 6, Apr 3, May 1, Jun 5, Jul 3.



YELLOW TOUR IT5CO1PV3

GUAM - SAIPAN - TRUK — 15 days, 14 nights - \$695.00 per person, dbl. occ. (Plus Air Fare).

Travelers from Orient will join tour in Guam on 1st Monday and depart from Truk for Guam on Friday or Sunday.

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Fly "Air Mike" Island Hopping to Guam, Johnson Is., Majuro, Kwajalein, Ponape, Truk. Cross Int'l. Date Line, lose a day. Arrive late Monday. Continental Hotel.		Dive Guam Welcome Party	Fly "Air Mike" Guam to Saipan Afternoon free for Sightseeing Continental Hotel	Dive Saipan	Dive Saipan	Fly "Air Mike" Saipan to Truk Afternoon free for Sightseeing Continental Hotel
Dive Truk	Dive Truk	Dive Truk	Dive Truk	Dive Truk	Dive Truk	Fly "Air Mike" Truk to Hon. Cross Int'l Date Line, gain a day. Fly CAL Hon to LA

TOUR FEATURES:

Guam Dive: 1 day, tropical orientation and dive one of Guam's beautiful coral reefs.

Saipan Dive: 2 days, dive the hissing grotto, an eery sunken pool carved out of a coral cliff and connected by underground passages to the open sea. Short trip from shore in Saipan Harbor dive on numerous ship and airplane wrecks - all in 30-40 feet of water!

Truk Dive: 6 days, dive the artificial reefs of Truk lagoon containing in excess of 40 ships of the Imperial Japanese Fleet. Wrecks abound with relics, holds contain cargo, etc. Coral growth on wrecks is just fantastic. Dive the Fujikawa Maru, Shinkoko Maru among others. Undoubtedly the Gran Prix location for wreck divers

Night Dive: Available in Truk for extra charge.

Picnic Lunches: Included on full dive days.

GOLD TOUR IT5CO1PV4

GUAM - TRUK — 15 days, 14 nights - \$695.00 per person, dbl. occ. (Plus Air Fare).

Travelers from Orient will join tour in Guam on 1st Monday and depart from Truk for Guam on Friday or Sunday.

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Fly "Air Mike" Island Hopping to Guam, Johnson Is., Majuro, Kwajalein, Ponape, Truk. Cross Int'l. Date Line, lose a day. Arrive late Monday. Continental Hotel.		Dive Guam Welcome Party	Dive Guam	Fly "Air Mike" Guam to Truk Afternoon free for Sightseeing Continental Hotel	Dive Truk	Fly Continental LA to Honolulu Holiday Inn Hon. Airport
Dive Truk	Dive Truk	Free day - Truk	Dive Truk	Dive Truk	Dive Truk	Dive Truk
						Fly "Air Mike" Truk to Hon. Cross Int'l Date Line, gain a day. Fly CAL Hon to LA

TOUR FEATURES:

Guam Dive: 2 days, tropical orientation and dive one Guam's beautiful coral reefs.

Truk Dive: 7 days, dive the artificial reefs of Truk lagoon, containing in excess of 40 ships of the Imperial Japanese Fleet. Wrecks abound with relics, holds contain cargo, etc. Coral growth on

wrecks is just fantastic. Dive the Fujikawa Maru, Shinkoko Maru among others. Undoubtedly the Gran Prix location for wreck divers One day will be spent diving the outer barrier reef noting the infinite variety of shell and fish life.

Night Dive: Available on Truk for extra charge.

Picnic Lunches: Included on full dive days.

Departures for Yellow and Gold Tours:

Departures once a month from West Coast on the following Satur-

days: Jul 19, Aug 16, Sep 27, Oct 25, Nov 22, Dec 27, Jan 24 (1976), Feb 21, Mar 20, Apr 17, May 22, Jun 19, Jul 17.



GENERAL INFORMATION

Included in Tour Price: Deluxe hotel accommodations (double occupancy) - single supplement \$180 - Tanks, Air, Backpack, Weights and Weight Belt - Diving licenses - Tour Coordinators (Guides) - Land and Water Transportation - Meals when specified.

Not Included in Tour Price: Items of personal nature, drinks, car rentals, laundry, excess baggage, meals not specifically stated in programs, local taxes and service charges. Unused portions of itinerary not refundable.

Documentation: American citizens require only reasonable proof of citizenship (driver's license, birth certificate, etc.). All others require passport and U.S. visa or Alien Registration card. No health documents are needed.

Reservations: A completed application and \$100 deposit is necessary at time of booking which is refundable up to 45 days prior to departure. Full payment due 30 days prior to departure. For bookings accepted less than 30 days prior to departure \$10 per booking will be assessed to cover cable charges.

Baggage: Baggage allowance is two pieces of luggage and one typical dive bag.

Air Transportation: Flights from your home city to Micronesia and return will be designed and ticketed by Poseidon Ventures Travel and/or their agents. Economical flight routings, where available, will be selected to coordinate with the start of the diving tour. Any variations or extensions can be arranged upon request.

Sample Round Trip Air Fares to Los Angeles.

From	First Class	Coach	Economy
Chicago	\$ 390.73	\$ 276.73	\$ 248.73
Denver	216.73	156.73	140.73
Houston	314.73	224.73	202.73
Kansas City	310.73	222.73	200.73
Miami	486.73	344.73	310.73

Sample Round Trip Excursion Fares.

Between Los Angeles, Ca.-Portland, Ore.-Seattle, Wash. and:

TRUK	GUAM	SAIPAN	KOROR
\$ 687.74	\$ 689.74	\$ 705.74	\$ 844.74

YOUR DIVE SHOP:

Sample Round Trip Air Fares to Guam.

From	First Class	Coach/Economy
Bangkok	\$ 1271.40	\$ 919.60
Hong Kong	935.00	678.00
Manila	681.20	498.00
Singapore	1398.80	1,023.40
Tokyo	499.40	365.60

All fares above include Federal Transportation Tax and Airport Security Charge. All fares/rates/schedules are in effect at time of printing and are subject to change without notice.

Divers Should Furnish: Mask, fins, snorkel, regulator, buoyancy compensator, depth gauge, submersible gauge, diving light, camera equipment and film. All of these items are available for rent on Guam.

Responsibility: Poseidon Ventures Travel reserves the right to modify any program and/or change the price for any reason. In the event of any price change in the basic program (excluding air) the applicant shall have the right to cancel with full refund. The airlines concerned are not to be held responsible for any act, omission, or event, during the time passengers are not on board their planes or conveyances. The passage contract in use by the Airlines concerned, when issued, shall constitute the sole contract between the Airline and the purchaser of these tours. Poseidon Ventures Travel and its directors, agents and employees assume no responsibility or liability for service, transportation, or equipment made available or as to its safety, quality or condition, nor for the acts of any employee or agent of any establishment, firm, person or entity furnishing such service, transportation or equipment. Poseidon Ventures Travel and its directors, agents and employees do not assume any responsibility or liability for the safety of any participating individual including, but not by way of limitation, while engaged in underwater activities. The right is reserved to retain any person as a member of these tours at any time. Air Transportation on the service of any IATA or ATC carrier may be used.

For Further Information: Additional information and application forms are available from Poseidon Ventures and your Dive dealer.

Travel Seminars: Travel seminar talks describing diving in Micronesia are available to interested dive groups - dive shops, instructors/students, dive clubs, high schools and universities, etc. Films, slides, question and answer session will be presented. For further information concerning these seminars please complete the following coupon and mail to Poseidon Ventures Travel.

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976.

Poseidon Ventures Travel
P. O. Box 251, Dept. S22
Corona Del Mar, Calif. 92625

Organization _____

Name _____

Address _____

Estimated Size of Audience _____

Desired Month for Scheduling _____

Also send application forms and additional information on Micronesia.

Official Guidebook to Micronesia

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

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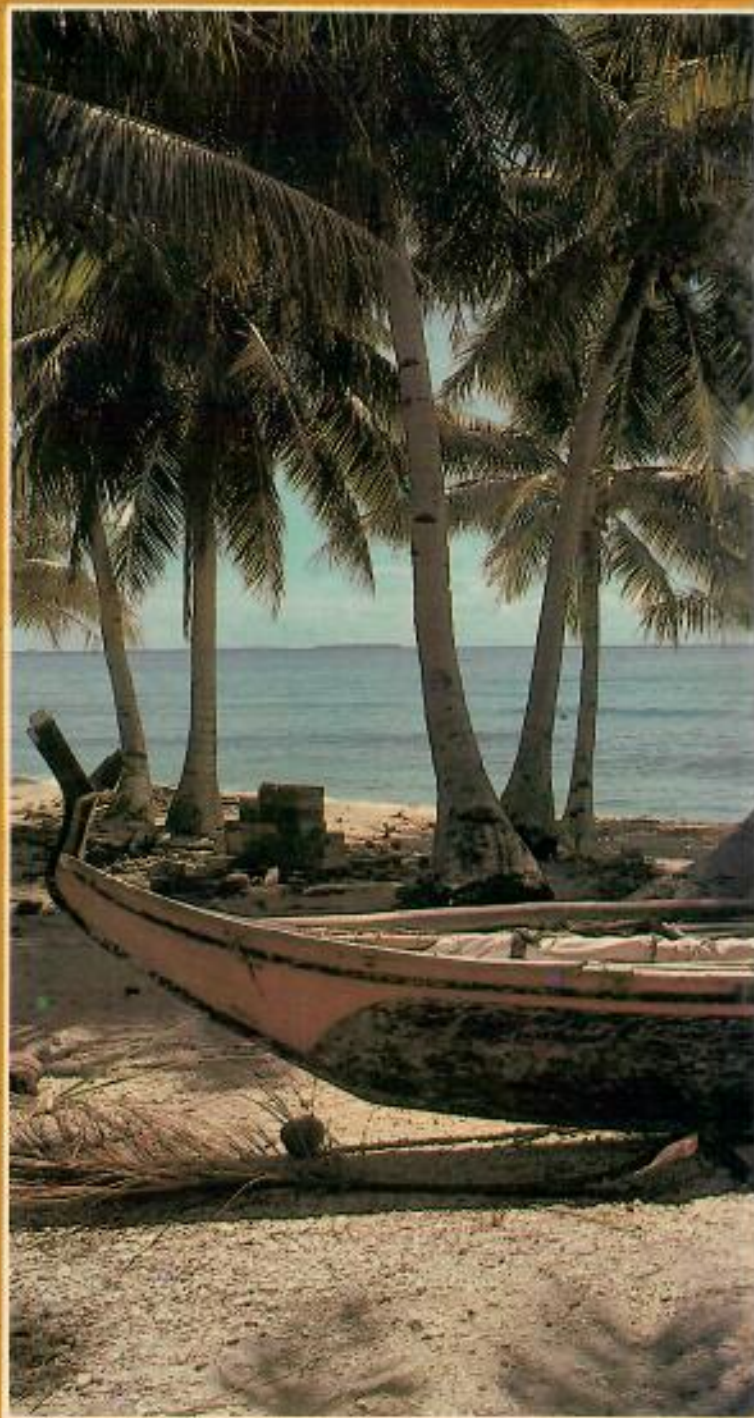


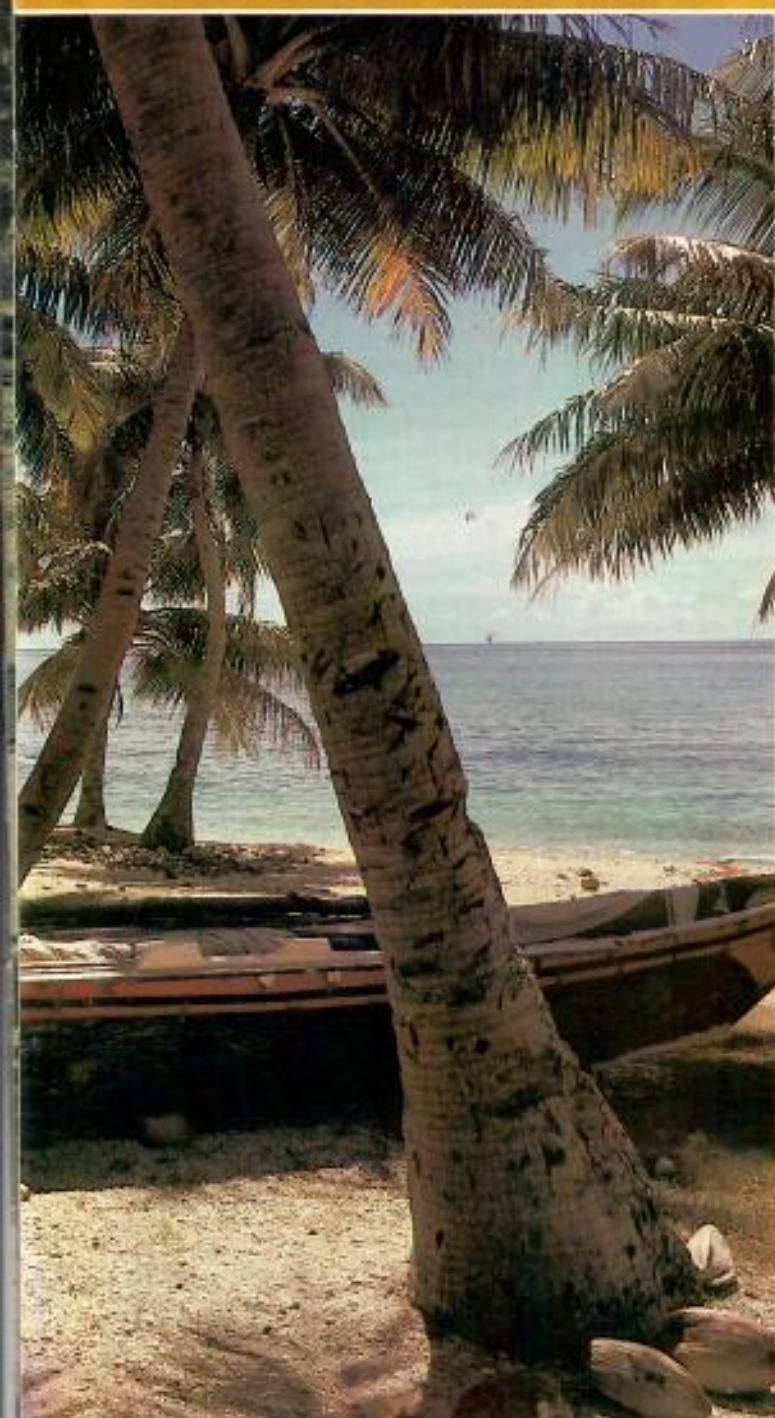
The Then and Now Islands

In the early 1940's, when war raged through the Pacific, the islands of Micronesia were well known to the world, perhaps too well known. There were Kwajalein and Eniwetok, quick desperate battles in the atolls of the Marshalls, where the war pivoted and turned. There were places like Truk in the Carolines, a natural fortress which the Allies - fortunately - never attempted to capture. There was the long, grinding battle amongst Peleliu's limestone ridges, leading to the conquest of Palau. And Saipan, close to the airfields that spelled the end of the second World War . . . and the beginning of the atomic age.

After the soldiers had gone, after the mammoth armadas sailed away, the islands of Micronesia were constituted as a Trust Territory and placed under United States administration. Two decades followed, a quiet period jarred only by the nuclear tests of the early fifties on Bikini and Eniwetok. These were years of peace in which the Trust Territory was known only to anthropologists, the military, and the handful of government employees assigned to the administration of the Trust Territory.

Today, things are changing. Micronesia is witnessing another invasion—looking to landings of tourists and investors, professionals and businessmen. Again, the twentieth century converges on the two thousand islands of the western Pacific. More and more people are hearing about Micronesia again - and this booklet is designed to acquaint them with the Trust Territory. Some visitors may come only for a few weeks, departing with handicrafts, slides, and memories. Others may spend the larger fraction of a lifetime working in the islands. But all will play some part in the future of Micronesia. In order to prepare the way for future progress, we present this appraisal - as realistic, as candid as we can make it - of Micronesia today, its islands and its people.





Welcome Tourist, Visionary Beware

Outsiders are inclined to think of the Pacific Islands and their peoples in terms of clichés. Balmey, picturesque atolls and docile, friendly people. In Micronesia today these clichés are only partly true. Surely, the regions of the Trust Territory are beautiful: the coral atolls of the Marshalls, the hulking sunken mountains of the Carolines, the emerald hillocks of Palau, the rugged cliffs and crashing shorelines of the Marianas - all these afford as full a gallery of tropical vistas as anyone could wish. And the people of these islands - though ethnically and culturally distinct - share the hospitable ways and handsome mien of island people.

But there is much in Micronesia that has escaped Gauguin, Michener, et al. For one thing, the economic development of the Trust Territory is still in early stages. And by "economic development" we mean almost everything. Power and water are confined to district centers and are fickle and insufficient even there. And the district centers themselves are, more often than not, overcrowded thickets of corrugated tin and weathered wood with recent sproutings of ill-sorted dwellings of concrete block. While some first-class hotels are being established, most hotels, restaurants, and stores, though developing, are still marginal. The amenities and accommodations of resort living are still in short supply, by day or night. Away from district centers, the Territory's beautiful outlying areas are linked only by substandard roads or occasional shipping service. Though transportation between districts has improved greatly since the inauguration of Air Micronesia, transportation within districts is still poor. For the visitor, Micronesia can be the challenge of a lifetime requiring a healthy measure of patience, durability, and resourcefulness.

The people of Micronesia likewise escape clichés about happy, flower-bedecked islanders. Increasing education, growing political awareness, combined with the basic sophistication that might be expected in any race that has experienced rule by four foreign governments, have forced islanders to complement - if not transcend - whatever simple happy identities they may have once possessed. Micronesians are constantly measuring their inherited traditions against the conventions and properties of the world outside, determinedly struggling - with mixed, erratic results - to make the best of both worlds.

The tourist who anticipates a short visit to Micronesia should know that the islands are not finished, polished, manicured resorts; that if they are unspoiled, they are also in many ways, undeveloped. This is not a world built

around tourists - but it is a world that welcomes visitors and rewards in kind their generosity and tact. By sacrificing the luxuries and commercialism of Bermuda and Hawaii, the tourist will be returned glimpses of islands as real, as natural, as honest as he could wish.

And the outsider who comes to work in Micronesia, whether for the government or in private enterprise, will know the excitement of participating in the staggering, frustrating splendid enterprise of uniting scattered islands, separate cultures, heterogeneous attitudes and beliefs, of living in a milieu where much that is worth doing remains to be done. United by an accident of history, assembled under one flag by the fortunes of war, the Trust Territory beckons and challenges, tests and rewards the outside world.

Geography and Climate

Inevitably, travelers through the Trust Territory become embroiled in the running debate - popular among Micronesians themselves - as to which is the best, or friendliest, or most beautiful of the seven regions. None of these discussions ever gets anywhere. The districts are literally incomparable. Each is one of a kind and each, within itself, has plenty of diversity. But, before getting into specifics, let us hazard a few general comments on the lay of the land - and the sea.

It would be difficult to exaggerate Micronesia's sweeping expanse - the great, occasionally nightmarish distances which separate the 2,141 islands of the Trust Territory and their 120,000 people. These figures, we hasten to add, are subject to change as people move on and off islands, as tides chop channels through mangrove swamps, creating two islands where one existed before, and as Micronesia's population continues to explode. Micronesia's total area (water included) is equivalent to that of the continental United States - but its land mass is only half that of Rhode Island. The problems of administering this area, of transport, education, health, business, are staggering. Apart from the distances themselves, there's the related problem of inculcating some sense of unity, or at least common interest, among the inhabitants of these scattered islands. An additional wrinkle is that the American island of Guam, geographically located within Micronesia, is not part of the Trust Territory at all. It's a U.S. territory with a separate government and has been since 1898.

Students of military history recognize a strategic importance in Micronesia's location which manages somehow to be within striking distance of almost every point in the Pacific. Its northernmost island, Farallon de Pajaros, an uninhabited volcanic slab in the Marianas, is an easy flight from Japan. The southernmost islands of the Palau group are just a shade north of the Equator...and not impossibly far from Southeast Asia. The Territory measures out to

1,300 miles from north to south. And more than twice that distance from east to west: a long graceful arch across the Caroline Islands, from Yap and Palau on the edge of the Philippine Sea, across Truk, Kosrae and Ponape, to the atolls of the Marshalls, a short distance from Hawaii. Little wonder, then, that the islands have played so important a part in past history. And much wonder as to what the future may bring.

The islands vary widely in appearance and topography. The Marshalls are all low coral atolls - it takes an expert sailor to sight them, miniscule bumps barely nudging above a watery horizon. But, no one could miss Ponape, a mountainous, cloud-capped shield, slicing the sky to a height of more than two thousand feet. Circled by one of the largest barrier reefs in the world, the Truk Lagoon holds a captive fleet of half-submerged mountain peaks, brooding purple hulks. But while many of Truk's larger central islands compete with Ponape's lush peaks, the district's outer island groups - the Halls, Namonuitos, Westerns and Mortlocks closely resemble the palm-and-sand atolls of the Marshalls. Yap seems like a combination of two different islands - or two worlds. Along the sea are sandy beaches and mangrove swamps, quiet villages shaded by the highest, handsomest palms in Micronesia. But Yap's uplands, parched meadows of pandanus and scrub growth, could pass as acceptable background for a Western movie. The Marianas' high volcanic cones resemble no other islands in Micronesia. Where could you duplicate Saipan's towering, shell-pocked cliffs, its scores of limestone caves, rocky Rota's crashing shoreline, Pagan's towering volcano and winding beaches of glistening black volcanic sand? And Palau could be mistaken for no other place: tourists and travel-writers struggle for superlatives that might capture the prospect of hundreds of islands, with secluded beaches and greenhouse vegetation, islands laced over the sea, a flotilla of emerald hillocks connected by channels of clear, friendly water.

Different in appearance, the islands also differ in size. Islands like Babelthuap (the interior of which is almost inaccessible), Ponape, Saipan, the old whaling port of Kosrae, always surprise the visitor by their size, their rolling hills, seldom visited peaks, curving mangrove swamps and unkempt forests. But there are plenty miniscule two-palm islets like the ones you see in shipwreck cartoons.

Again, many islands - particularly in the Marshalls - boast the alabaster, natural sandy beaches strangers mistakenly expect to find on all Pacific islands. But in Truk and Ponape mangrove swamp and tidal mud are more common - although beaches can be found. The islands likewise vary in rainfall. Ponape claims countless streams and waterfalls flowing all year round. But in some other districts, particularly in the northern Marshalls, rain running off metal roofs must be trapped and hoarded through dry months. The annual average rainfall by district is, Marianas 85", Marshalls, Yap and Truk 110", Palau 156", and Ponape

182". The wettest period in all districts is usually between May and November. Generally speaking, rainfall seldom inconveniences visitors to Micronesia.

While the difference in annual rainfall is drastic, the Trust Territory islands share a common climate - and that climate is thoroughly indelibly tropical: hot and (at times) humid, with temperature and humidity deadlocking at 80 during midday. Fortunately, on most islands, in most seasons, cooling winds relieve the daytime torpor. Evenings and mornings are all that one could ask for.

Most of the Territory falls within the typhoon belt and a year seldom passes which does not witness the onslaught of one or more such storms, ranging from inoffensive "coconut" typhoons (i.e., just strong enough to blow down a few nuts) to the 190 m.p.h. monster that destroyed 90% of the housing of Saipan in April 1968. Fortunately, Micronesians are accustomed to typhoons (and outsiders learn fast). Aided by alert meteorological service and frequent bulletins, residents have plenty of time to secure shelter and recent typhoons have resulted in almost no loss of human life.

Summer clothing - tasteful but quite informal - is worn throughout the year in Micronesia. Light weight cotton and synthetic washable clothing is most practical. Do not anticipate wearing wool garments within Micronesia. Women favor cotton dresses, muumuus, bermuda shorts, slacks, loafers, rubber slippers or sandals. Short shorts and miniskirts are inappropriate for most areas and each year some district legislatures debate proposed laws regulating the length of men's hair and the exposure of female thighs. Men wear lightweight washable trousers, shorts, sandals, rubber slippers and sport shirts. Suits and ties are seldom necessary. Raincoats (cheap, plastic) are advisable; sunglasses and suntan lotion should be required for entry. Along with other swimming gear, tennis shoes are recommended: coral is sharp and coral cuts easily become infected.

Flora and Fauna

The flora and fauna of Micronesia are just as varied as the districts themselves. Dominated by graceful coconut palms, vegetation on the coral atolls of the Marshalls approaches what one would expect to find on a small sandy atoll: palms, occasionally breadfruit and pandanus. But the foliage on war-ravaged Saipan is quite different. Here palm trees are few: the island belongs to the tangan-tangan, a fast growing underbrush seeded from the air after the war to hold what topsoil remained on the island. It's a good plant, puts nitrogen in the soil, makes passable firewood—but can't compete with a palm tree aesthetically. One of the island's most attractive settings is a 6-mile lagoon drive lined with flamboyant Poinciana trees blossoming between May and July. The high islands of Ponape and Truk are densely

overgrown, from tidal flats festooned with mangrove to slopes of coconut and mountaintops canopied by groups of trees 100 feet high. Rolling Yap and Palau have coconut palms—Yap's are considered the best in the Trust Territory and the seednuts are exported to other districts. Yap and Palau likewise have dense jungle areas (the center of Palau's Babelthuap is virtually impenetrable or, at least unpenetrated). But Yap and Palau can also claim some surprising uplands, red-clay expanses of grassland and pandanus, gullies and washouts.

Animals of the Trust Territory are divided into three categories: those indigenous creatures which first graced the islands, those which were introduced by migrating island peoples, and those which followed in the wake of European explorers.

The bat is considered the only truly indigenous mammal; the dog, pig, and rat (the latter something of a problem on some islands) were introduced by voyaging islanders. Water buffalo, horses, cattle, goats and cats came in the post-European period. Also introduced into the Marianas and Ponape were deer, which flourished in the latter district's dense, verdant rain forests.

Land birds are relatively scarce, but marine and shore birds abound—the gull, tern, albatross, gannet, frigate bird, golden plover, duck and heron. A blessing: there are no poisonous snakes in the Trust Territory—although some sea snakes are venomous. Palau boasts some highly-respected crocodiles and if a visitor doesn't happen to see one while boating among the islands, there are live specimens at the district's conservation and entomology station. Lizards are plentiful throughout the Territory and geckos - small, harmless, light-seeking insect destroying lizards - are everywhere. So - at night - are mosquitoes. But intelligent use of screening, clever placement of fans and occasional resort to a burning "mosquito coil" will keep evenings pleasant.

Most of the fauna are underwater, of course. Bonito, tuna, barracuda, sea bass, sharks, eels, flying fish, porcupine fish, octopus, sea slugs, crabs, lobsters, shrimps, langusta, oysters, clams...the list is endless. And boatmen in Palau, about once a year, claim to sight a dugong...an increasingly rare sea mammal. The dugong, or sea cow, is thought to be the basis of the mermaid myth, but those sailors who have observed the creature at a close distance insist that the resemblance is only slight. Whatever her charms, the dugong is now protected by law from human harm of any kind.

History

Since first being sighted by sixteenth century voyagers, Micronesia has known a succession of foreigners. Spain's rule, beginning in the eighteenth century, was ended by the Spanish American war, Germany's hegemony ended with the appearance of Japanese gunboats in 1914, and Japan's mandate was finished (and America's begun) with the

the Federated States of Micronesia.

The trusteeship administration of Micronesia by the U.S. is not, and never was intended to be, a permanent arrangement. With the Northern Marianas already having made its decision on future political status, the other districts are deliberating on their futures which have alternatives ranging from outright independence to integration (as a state) with a major power. The year 1981 is the current target date for dissolution of the trusteeship. Until the trusteeship is terminated, the responsibility for continuing administration of the Trust Territory lies with the United States, committed to strengthen the economic, social and political development of Micronesia. Lacking the missionary zeal of the Spaniards, the stern bearing of the Germans, the aggressive programs of the Japanese, America may hope to be remembered as the nation which worked with and for Micronesians. And Americans may hope that if, and when they depart, they leave more than a colony behind.

Culture

The name Micronesia—"tiny islands"—refers to more than the diminutive land mass of the Trust Territory. It could apply as well to the experience, outlook, and commitment of many island dwellers. They live in a world of islands...and, often, these islands are their entire world. Their allegiance is to a village, to a home island or, at most, to a group of adjoining, related islands. The concept of a nation—let alone as sprawling an entity as Micronesia—is recent and unfamiliar.

Moreover, the name Micronesia, considered either as a place name or an ethnic description, has its failings. Ethnically, the term Micronesian does not fit the colony of more than 1,000 Polynesians on Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro Islands in the Ponape district. And, conversely, the residents of Guam and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands are considered Micronesians, although they are not a part of the Trust Territory. Little wonder, then, that an islander would balk at identifying himself as a Micronesian. But, though somewhat blurred at the edges, the term Micronesian will serve as a convenient umbrella under which to discuss the inhabitants of these islands, speakers of at least nine languages. There is something of a common background. The original homeland of the Micronesians was very likely somewhere near Malaysia—long, hazardous sea voyages brought them to these islands. Archaeological investigations in recent years indicate that the settlement of Pacific Islands was much earlier than previously estimated. Dates as early as 1500 B.C. have been suggested through the carbon dating of artifacts found in the Marianas. Anthropologists shy away from the notion that there was ever a golden age, a formidable vanished civilization, in Micronesia. Still, the ruins of Nan Madol in Ponape—a channeled Venetian city built of basalt logs lining artificial canals—suggest the presence of an impressive, industrious society at sometime in

Micronesia's past. And experts do agree that today's indigenous population is still well short of what the islands once supported. Scholars have estimated that Palau, which today boasts an indigenous population of over 13,000, once supported five times as many people.

Micronesians are characterized by medium stature, brown skin, and straight-to-wavy black hair. A slight physical variation tends to exist from district to district, so slight, indeed, that few outsiders can be entirely certain about detecting it. In general, the people of the Caroline Islands tend to show a stronger relationship to Malaysian types than the residents of the Marshalls or Marianas.

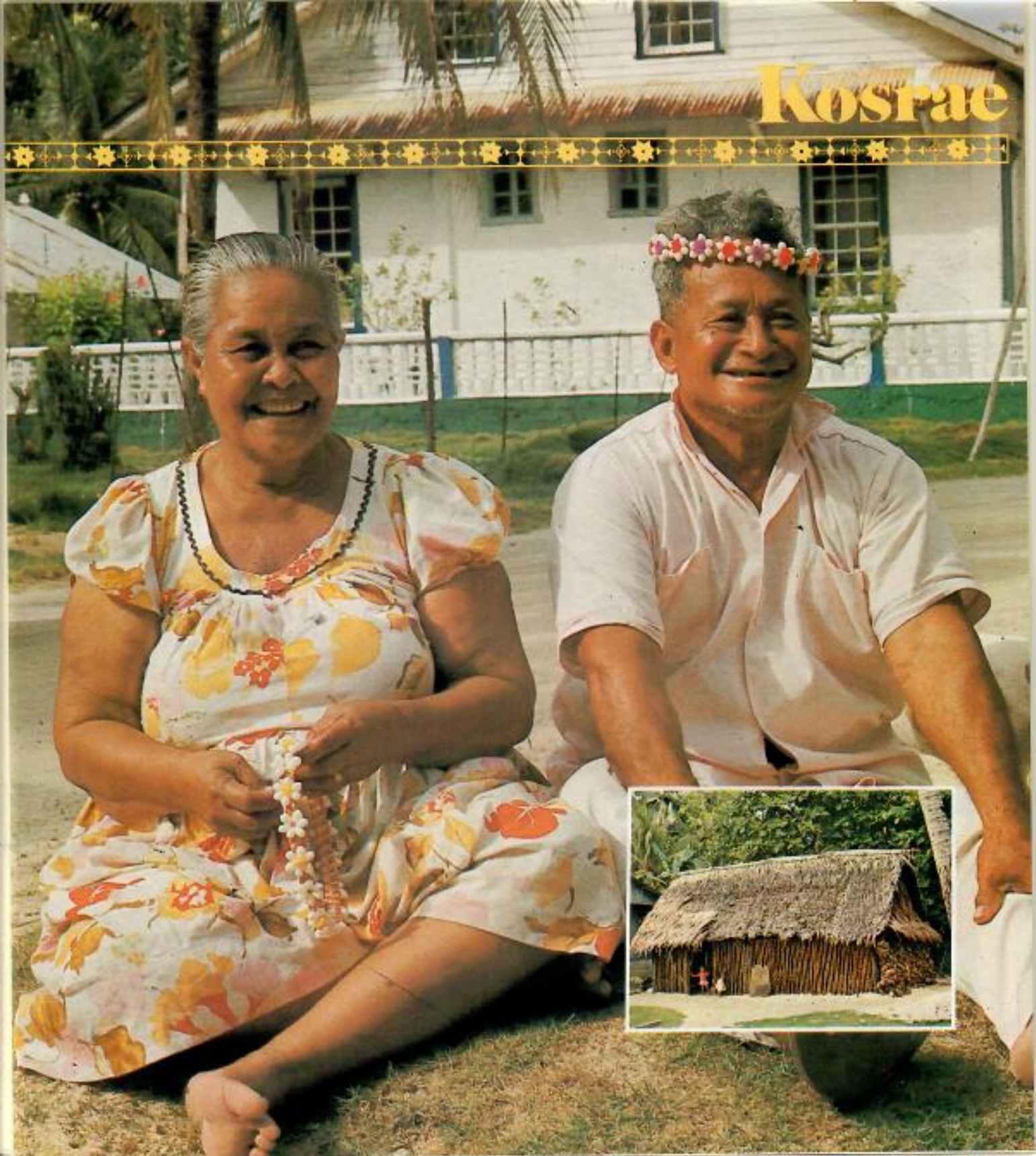
Whatever current nuances of appearance may distinguish citizens of one district from citizens of another, all have felt the impact of western rule. The inhabitants of the Mariana Islands, the present-day Chamorros, differ considerably from their ancestors, whose skeletal remains indicate they were tall large-boned people. Modern Chamorros actually are the descendants of an indigenous population which has intermarried over the past three centuries with Spanish, Filipino, Chinese, German, Japanese and American strains, producing the modern Chamorro type. This same sort of ethnic mixing can be found, perhaps in lesser degree, throughout the districts of the Trust Territory. The inhabitants of Kosrae Island for instance, still bear traces of visits by whalers during the nineteenth century. One family name on Kosrae—let the shade of Herman Melville take note—is Ismael. (No Captain Ahab's reported.)

Traditional customs differ from district to district (and within districts) since each of the scattered, isolated islands have produced local adaptations and inventions of their own. The differences in culture—and language—are not inconsiderable, and residents of each district take pride in the customs of their home islands. They make much of their district's character. Yet, though differences like this can distinguish (and divide) the districts, the similarities between the districts are also great. They are all islanders, all residents of relatively small villages on relatively small tropical islands. Most of their societies make complex class distinctions, create narrow political loyalties, hold close kinship ties, respect the memory of their ancestors, and acknowledge traditional as well as elected leaders. But Micronesians have more than their island environment in common: they have shared similar destinies. However great the distance from Saipan to Palau, from Yap to the Marshalls, these islands have known a common history, have witnessed a succession of foreign flags.

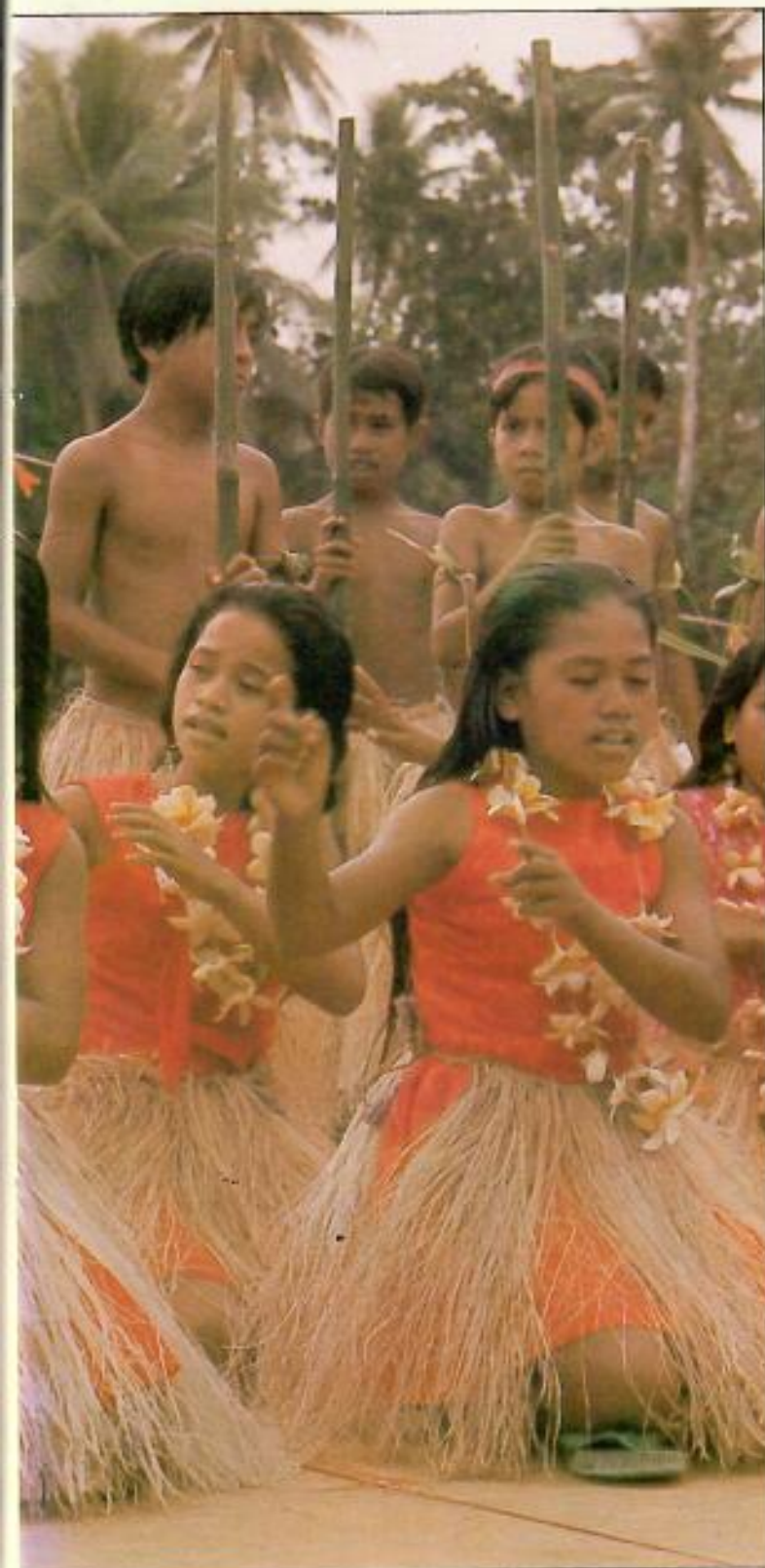
Certainly the main barrier between inter-district communication is language. We can talk of Micronesia, we can describe Micronesians. But what is the language of Micronesia? At least nine major languages, with regional dialect variations, can be differentiated. Two of the lan-

continued on page 37

Kosrae







The District Center

The small island of Lelu, off the eastern shore of the main island of Walung, is the former residence of kings and present center of government and commerce. Lelu is linked to Walung by a 2,400 foot dike-causeway. Its off-shore reefs form a superb natural protection for its vast harbor, making it a popular port of call for mariners and whalers of long ago. Because of its proximity to the equator, Kosrae has a warm year-round climate and abundant rainfall which, coupled with fertile volcanic soil, produces dense jungles and rain forests of the seldom disturbed interior highlands. The soil and rainfall also make Kosrae a fruit and vegetable lovers paradise. In addition to many varieties of cooking and eating bananas, breadfruit and taro, farms produce watermelon, cantaloupe, papaya, cucumber, mango, cabbage and peppers, plus citrus fruits.

Points of Interest

At this time Kosrae is so untouched as to be practically unreachable. Although plans are being formulated for a new air terminal, the only flights to Kosrae are aboard seven-seater craft which fly weekly from Ponape, 300 miles away. For the hardy traveler, the Trust Territory field trip ships provide an unusual means of transportation. (Contact the Government Office of Tourism, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950, for more information) . . . Accommodations are at a premium and it is wise to know of a family who will be your host. Once there you'll find Kosraeans to be friendly, curious and gracious toward newcomers. Mount Finkel is the tallest mountain in Kosrae's Sleeping Woman profile, peaking at 2,064 feet. Five main rivers cut through the lush interior jungle and feed mountain streams which in turn feed bath houses. These new symbols of modernization, shared by several related families, are slowly taking over the old custom of bathing in rivers. Another common structure is the cook-house, almost always traditional in style: an open thatch-roofed structure enclosed by partitions of mangrove branches . . . In the village of Lelu is an area named "Insaru, Ruins of the Kings Residence." The ruins are built of criss-crossed hexagonal basalt logs, bearing a striking resemblance to the famous ruins of Nan Madol in Ponape, and representing centuries of civilization. Nan Madol history mentions the valiant Isokelekel and his Kosraean warriors who vanquished the Ponapeans. These warriors' reputation of invincibility is such that, to this day, the word "Isokelekel" uttered by a Kosraean youth to a Ponapean, amounts to an undisguised challenge. . . As a new district, Kosrae has reached the threshold of a new era, one which is already showing signs of the development of tourist facilities. But for now Kosrae is only for the most unstructured vacationer who wishes to see one of the few places left where "commercialization" is a foreign word.

Kosrae District

The newest star in the Trust Territory, Kosrae was a part of the Ponape district until 1977 when it was made its own district. Geologists say that Kosrae is the remains of a classic shield-shaped volcano, dissected by erosion and increased by reef growth. But legend claims that, at the beginning of time a woman was permanently placed in a reclining position by angry gods, and became Kosrae. Seen from a distance the island's distinctive skyline does appear to outline the profile of a woman lying on her back, hair spreading out behind her head.



Marshalls



The District Center

From all over the Marshalls, even from the Gilberts and Fiji, islanders come to Majuro, a melting pot of island peoples, over ten thousand of them. The sea around Majuro, particularly the lagoon, reminds visitors that the island once was called "the pearl of the Pacific." And the sea is a welcome and inevitable companion on any visit to Majuro, for the district center (like all Marshall Islands) is a mere fingering of land stretched like a thin earthen dam between ocean and lagoon. Majuro is composed of several islands welded together years ago with Navy muscle and mountains of coral.

Points of Interest

Linked to the district center by nearly 30 miles of winding coral highway is the quiet "outer-island" community of Laura, a serene village with a scattering of small stores, a magnificent beach, occasional thatch dwelling, and at this island's highest point of elevation (about 20 feet) is a weathered monument to the people that were lost during a typhoon in the mid-1920s. Nearby, the rusting wreckage of a crippled bomber dissolves amidst a rainbow of growing coral. War remnants are few in the district center. Some old pillbox fortifications remain near the high school on the

ocean side of the road at Rita Village . . . To be sure, land based attractions in Majuro are slight. Majuro is not a resort — but the sea is a reliable source of entertainment with the opportunities for fishing, shelling, swimming, snorkeling and scuba diving. The better beaches are found alongside the long road running on the western rim of the atoll to Laura, and even nicer ones can be found between the end of the road and the tip of the island...please remember that while at just about all the beaches and coconut groves, you're a guest on someone else's private property and it would be nice to carry your trash back to the hotel for disposal.

Other Islands

The accidents of history, modern history, have spawned a number of atypical islands in the Marshalls and some note should be given them. Visitors on Air Micronesia's east-west route may stop very briefly at the Kwajalein Missile Test Site. From the air they will see a thin elongated lagoon island crowded with curious domes, a busy dock, an air strip, and a housing area that looks as if it were lifted wholesale from Southern California. Once on the ground, it is unlikely visitors will get to see much more of Kwajalein — the island is a busy, crowded, security conscious



installation serving as a missile testing site. During their brief stay, transients should confine themselves to the specified area and keep their cameras shuttered . . . Near Kwajalein are the islets of Ebeye and Carlson, the small, densely populated (around 6,000) home of the Marshallese who have been attracted there by the prospect of employment at the missile test site or who have been moved from the fifteen evacuated islands in the missile test range to the north. It is unlikely either Ebeye or Carlson will ever know much of a tourist boom, but visitors determined to have a look should work out arrangements with the Trust Territory Liaison Office in the airport terminal at Kwajalein. Enticingly close to Majuro is Arno Atoll. Here is the site of the legendary "University of Arno," a sort of finishing school for prospective brides. Like in the search for the Fountain of Youth, Arno casts its spell on young men, attracting them to seek Cupid's alumnae . . . Far to the north are two grotesque spawns of the atomic age: Eniwetok and Bikini, both sites of nuclear tests of the mid-40s. Both atolls are going through extensive steps in resettlement. And someday – though not now – Bikini may become one of the modern world's more offbeat, ironic tourist attractions.

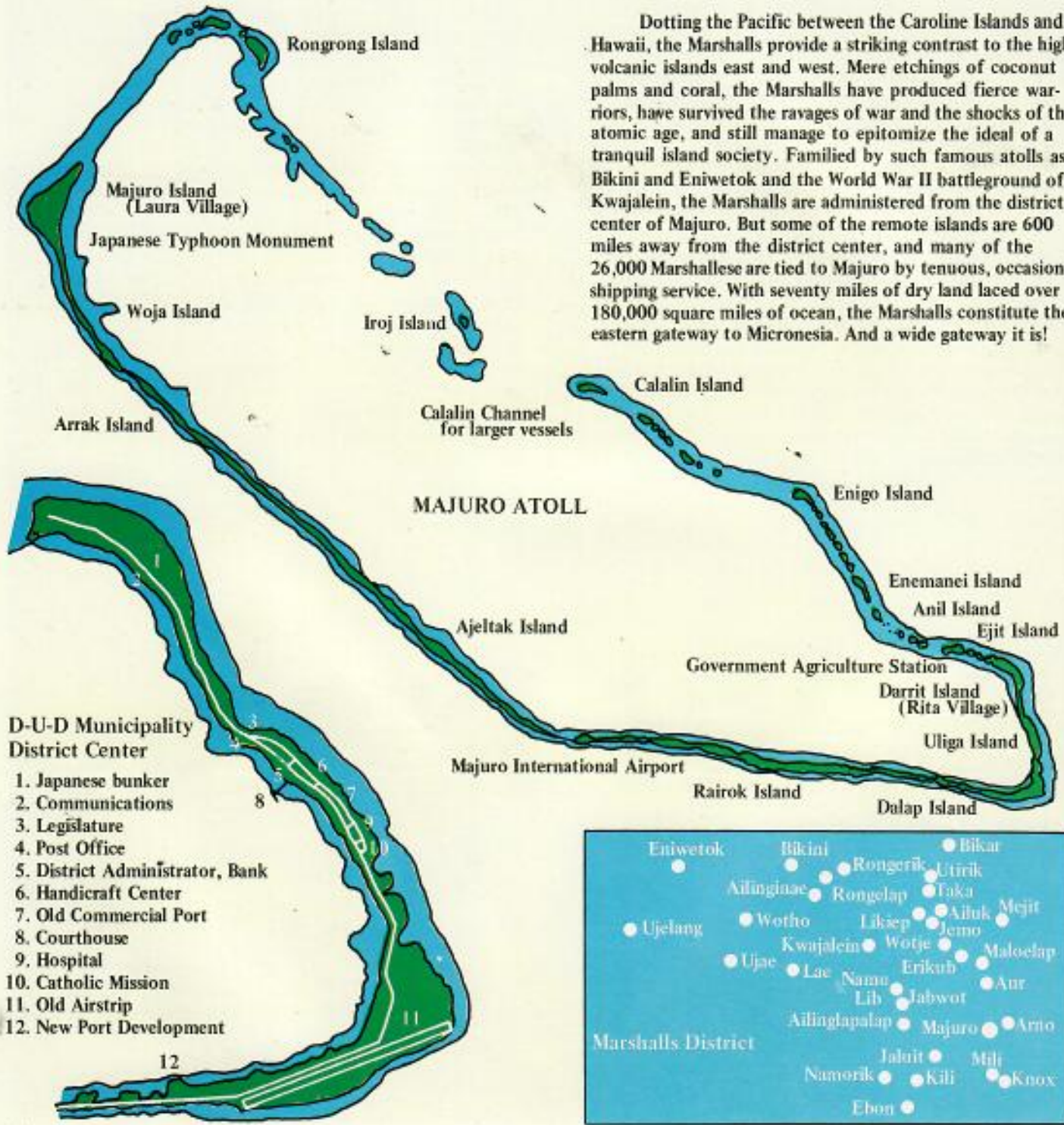
Diversions

The means for visiting outlying atolls of the Marshalls are usually available in the district center: small seaplanes for quick trips and a variety of sailboats and trading motor vessels. Lagoon boat rides and fishing trips also can be arranged through Majuro's hotels . . . The district center is crawling with countless taxis plying from one end of the road to the other – though they all sometimes seem to be heading in the same direction. Most of the local pubs and small restaurants will be found along both sides of the main road of D-U-D Municipality. The initials stand for Darrit-Uliga-Dalap, the three small islands that make up the Marshalls district center. Rita is the northernmost village of D-U-D. You can walk across the reef from Rita Village to the next island or two when the tide is low, but by all means be back before high tide. Contact the U.S. Weather Bureau for tide times and heights. The Handicraft Shop, near the Protestant Church, and its airport gift shop, are popular attractions, since Marshallese handicraft – particularly weaving – is reputed among the finest in the Pacific. In Majuro, the pace for visitors is a leisurely one. Just finding and enjoying the restful atmosphere is well worth making the trip.

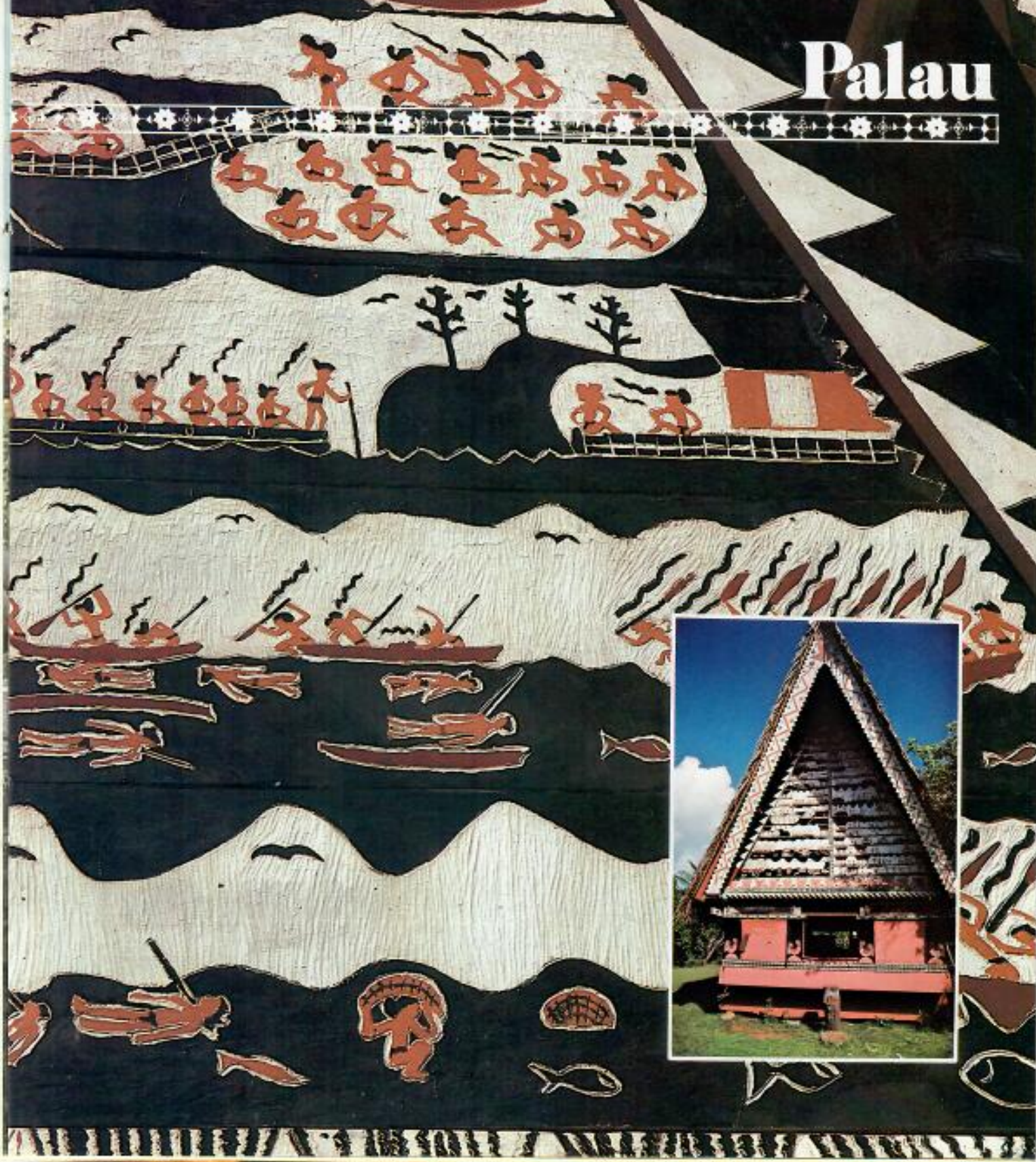


Marshalls District

Dotting the Pacific between the Caroline Islands and Hawaii, the Marshalls provide a striking contrast to the high volcanic islands east and west. Mere etchings of coconut palms and coral, the Marshalls have produced fierce warriors, have survived the ravages of war and the shocks of the atomic age, and still manage to epitomize the ideal of a tranquil island society. Familed by such famous atolls as Bikini and Eniwetok and the World War II battleground of Kwajalein, the Marshalls are administered from the district center of Majuro. But some of the remote islands are 600 miles away from the district center, and many of the 26,000 Marshallese are tied to Majuro by tenuous, occasional shipping service. With seventy miles of dry land laced over 180,000 square miles of ocean, the Marshalls constitute the eastern gateway to Micronesia. And a wide gateway it is!



Palau



Palau District

Far to the south, within two hundred miles of New Guinea, are the sparsely populated islands of Sonsorol and Tobi, the sand spit of Helen Reef (inhabited by birds and turtles) and the mosquito-infested islet of Merir (shore parties are counseled to wear long-sleeve shirts!). Hundreds of miles northward is the picture-perfect atoll of Kayangel, of which all who visit speak in superlatives. But most of Palau's 200 islands and 177 square miles of land are concentrated in a central cluster of islands stretching 125 miles from the northern tip of Babelthuap to the south beach of Angaur. And what islands they are: Babelthuap, largest island in the Trust Territory, with ten villages hugging its coastal plains and almost no one, including Palauans, venturing far into the interior of the mighty jungled island. And just off the southern flanks of Babelthuap is a quite different array of islands – a gay flotilla of emerald hillocks, formerly called the Rock Islands but now more aptly termed the Floating Garden Islands – dozens and dozens of them laced across the sea. And, still farther south, are the hot war-littered islands of Peleliu and Angaur.

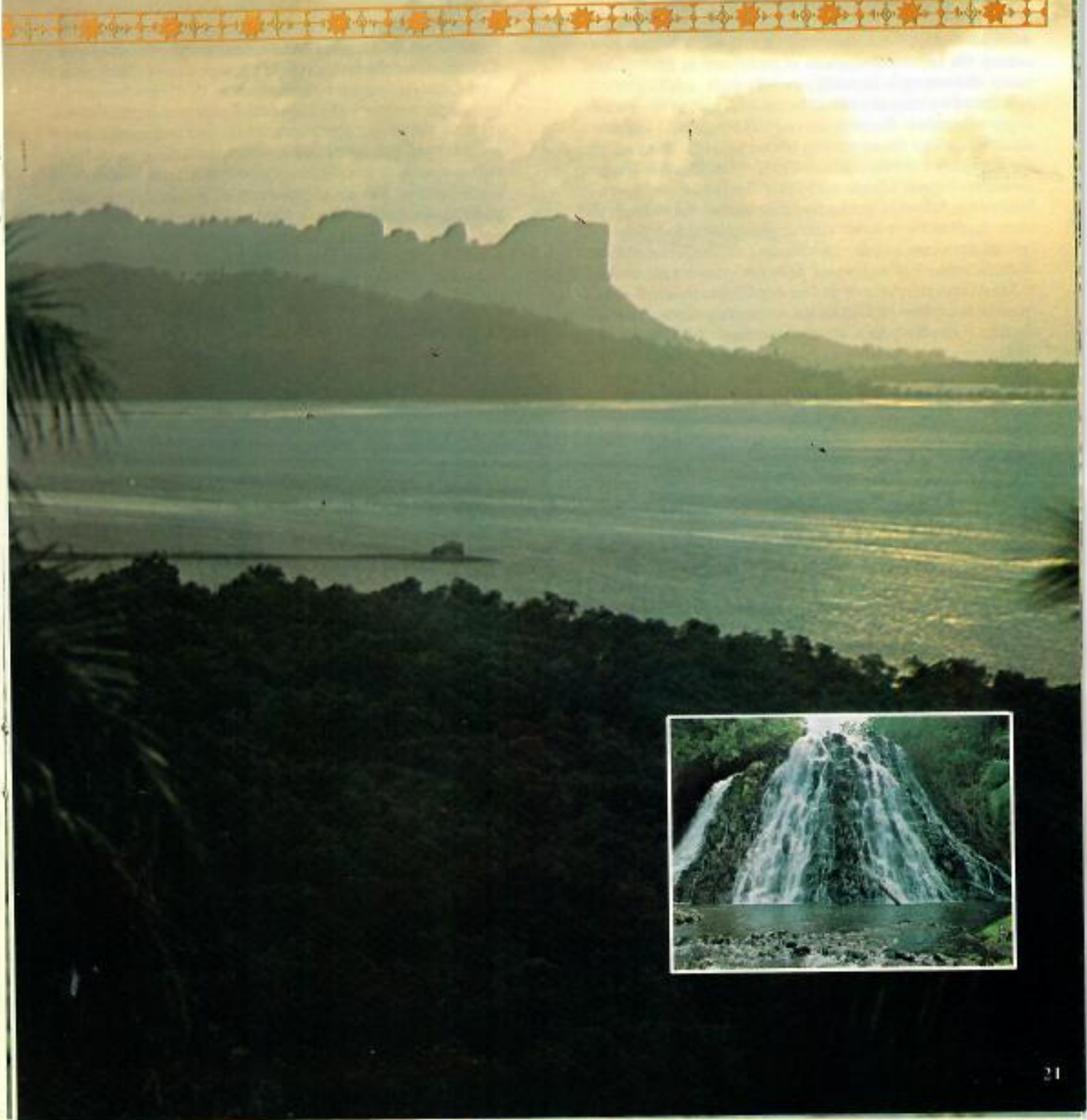


1. District Administrator, Office of Tourism
2. Malakal Lookout
3. Courthouse
4. Museum and Abai
5. Biology Laboratory
6. Micronesian Occup. Center
7. SDA Church and School
8. Municipal Office
9. Catholic Mission, School
10. Protestant Church
11. Gun emplacement
12. Japanese shrine

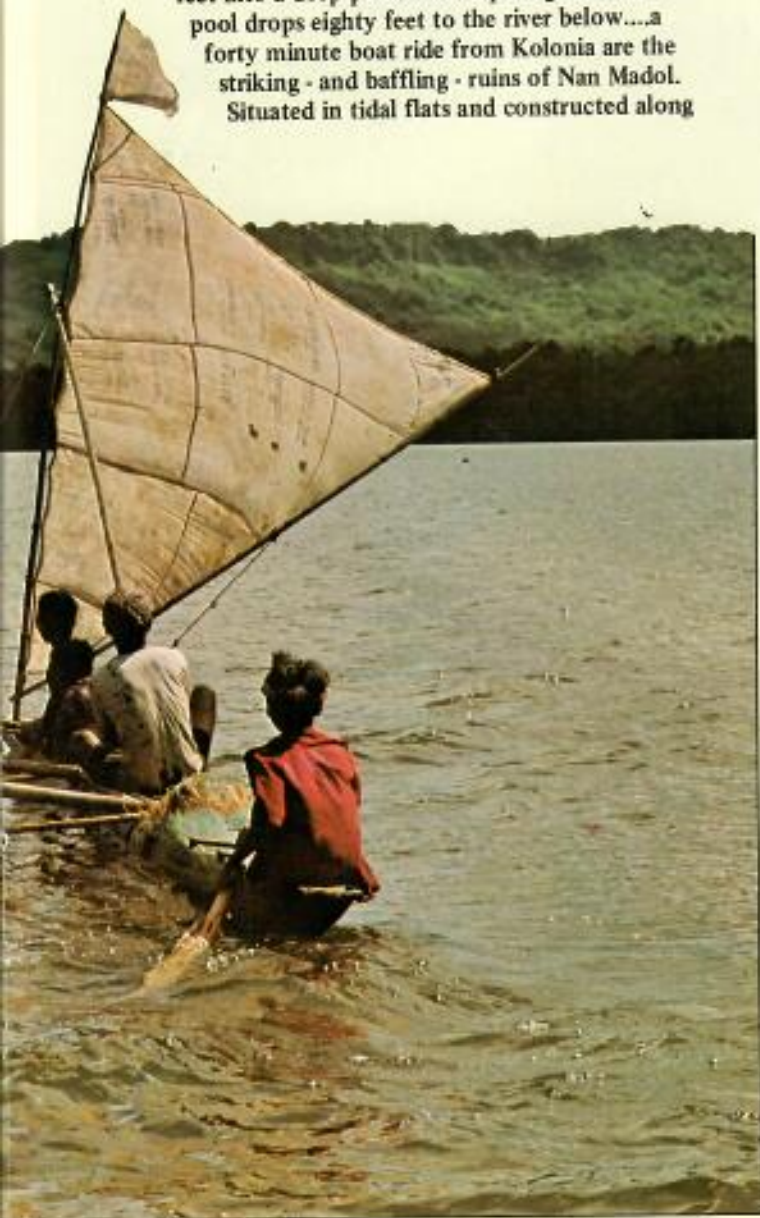
■ Hotel



Ponape



blocks. A favorite picnic site for visitors and residents alike is the Rock Crusher, so named because the Japanese had one operating there. Outside of Kolonia, a twenty-minute ride by jeep or pickup brings you to a large pool where the Nanpil River temporarily slows down, good for swimming, bathing, washing clothes, or just sitting and watching. Farther up the river, past the overgrown and practically invisible remains of the old Japanese hydro-electric plant, across the flume, and up a muddy jungle path for about thirty minutes is the first Nanpil Waterfall. It's a spectacular two-step waterfall. The upper fall drops about thirty feet into a deep pool. Water spilling out of this pool drops eighty feet to the river below....a forty minute boat ride from Kolonia are the striking - and baffling - ruins of Nan Madol. Situated in tidal flats and constructed along



man-made channels, the ruins are best approached at high tide. At low tide, visitors may have to wade for some distance. The visitor finds the remnants of a Micronesian Venice, with high vaulting walls of basalt rock, regal steps and pathways. The largest surviving building, the temple of Nan Dowas, is located right at the entrance of the main channel. But - if the tide is right and time permits - visitors can probe further into the mangrove channels, examining ruins scattered over scores of man-made islets. Visitors also have the option of continuing a short distance beyond Nan Madol to the Catholic Mission in Metalanim. The activities of the mission-sponsored Ponape Agricultural and Trade School and its leader, Father Hugh Costigan, are among the most celebrated in the Trust Territory . . . A half hour from the mission, up a lush tropic slope, is the Metalanim Forestry Station, formerly the Trust Territory Farm Institute, and before that, Japan's Nanyo Boeki Kaisha coconut plantation. By any name, the plantation is a pleasant arcadian place, with row upon row of coconuts and handsome groves of eucalyptus, mahogany and teak.

Diversions

Hollywood or Waikiki it is not. But the Nett Cultural Center is an authentic, unsophisticated presentation of Ponape's dancing, foods, handicraft making and other displays of the district's native arts and crafts. See the Ponape Tourist Commission Office for schedules. At night there is the Downtown Bar, Sea Men's Club, Airport lounge, Nan Madol - at last count there were 8 bars serving over 4,000 people. . . or should we say 4,000 people serving 8 bars? Most of these places could not by any stretch of the imagination be called a cocktail lounge but they're all friendly. It's peculiar, but for some reason no matter how much pre-finished paneling is nailed to the walls, all the bars in Ponape look pretty much alike in the dark. In most places, jukeboxes predominate. In fact, they not only predominate in the bar, but they generally enrich the surrounding neighborhood for about three blocks in every direction. At the other extreme is the hushed atmosphere of the sakau houses, recent additions to Ponape's culture. Sakau juice is pounded from the root of a shrub and served in a coconut shell. Said to produce a mild "high," sakau is highly ceremonial and sacred, as well as being a common means of "turning on." By listening intently for the bell-like pounding of stones, you may find your way to a sakau group encounter. Otherwise a sakau house serves portions for a quarter or the special sixty cent gagger . . . Lest you get the wrong impression, Kolonia also is served by numerous religious faiths including Congregational, Catholic, Assembly of God, Bahai World Faith, Jehovah's Witnesses, and Seventh Day Adventists.

The District Center

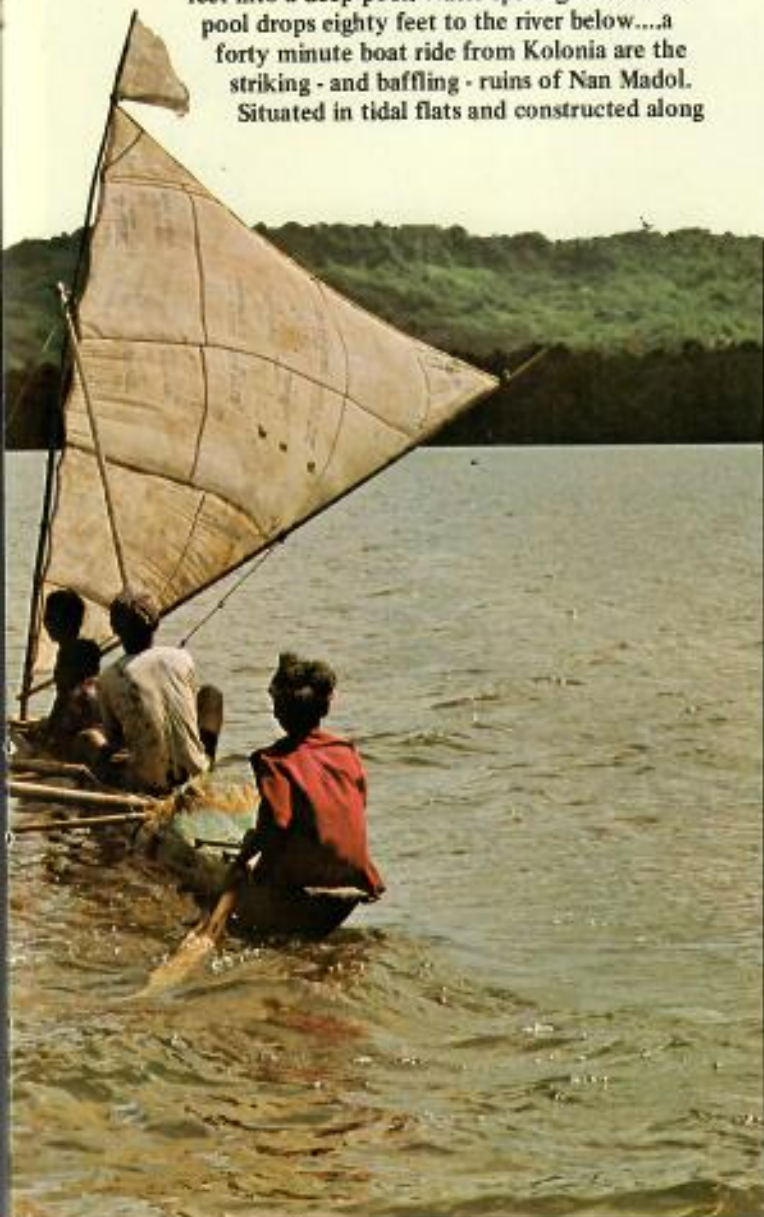
The barrier reef surrounding most of Ponape Island is roughly pentagonal. Inside this reef is a lagoon which ranges from one to five miles across. Much of the island's shoreline is separated from the lagoon by a mangrove swamp. On the southwest side of the island, in Kitti Municipality, the swamp is as much as a mile wide, and can be penetrated by canoes or small boats which wind their way along serpentine channels among towering black trees, accompanied by the screaming of swamp birds. Because of the mangroves, Ponape Island has few beaches although numerous lagoon islands offer sites for picnicking. Most Ponapeans, however, prefer to picnic alone, and swim in the many freshwater streams which come gliding and falling toward the ocean off the massive, wet and lush mountains of the interior. Estimates vary as to how much rain it takes to keep these rivers flowing. The weather station in Kolonia records an average of 182 inches a year, but the interior of the island probably gets about twice that. All this rain, feeding hundreds of streams, has pretty well gouged up the island, making road building and maintenance a real headache. The Japanese did complete a belt road which was open to vehicle traffic about three quarters of the way around the island and this roadway now is being reclaimed from twenty years of hungry vegetation. Even so, most travel outside the district center is by small boat or outboard powered canoe . . . Kolonia resembles nothing so much as a frontier town out of the old west: a wide, clay-red street, maybe a quarter of a mile long, lined with numerous small to middle-sized general stores, about half a dozen restaurants, several movie theaters, and bars. When it rains, which is often, it is muddy. When it's dry for too long the dust covers everything. But usually rain showers are frequent and short. Clothes dry out fast. In the dock area below "Main Street" are a number of boathouses, small boatyards, the government dock, a handful of large general stores and a small restaurant or two. In general, Kolonia is built of weathered wood and rusty tin, but some improvement is visible through the appearance of local materials such as coral, basalt, and mangrove. Right in the center of town is the impressive Spanish Wall built in 1899 as the boundary of Fort Alphonso XIII. Nearby is the Catholic Mission bell tower, built in 1907 by the Germans. The German church was torn down to build defense fortifications for World War II. In the Spanish Wall Park area stands the Kubary plaque, a monument to a great 19th century Polish ethnologist who committed suicide when his business talents were found wanting . . . An hour's stroll into the Kepinle section of Kolonia brings you to the German cemetery and its graves for sailors from the German cruiser Emden who died fighting the Sokehs rebels in 1910, and the German governor who died shortly after digging up the remains of Isokelekel, the first Nahmwarki.

Points of Interest

Since most visitors do not have time to get to Kapingamarangi, the next best thing is a walk through the Polynesian village of Porakiet in Kolonia. There, under the shade of breadfruit trees and coconut palms, the people of Kapingamarangi have established a community. They have come partly in search of better jobs in the district center and partly to relieve the population pressure on their home atoll. In the village the houses have thatched roofs, the people wear lava-lavas, and the men go fishing in swift sailing canoes. But nothing remains unchanged. There are evidences that the people of Porakiet do not follow the traditional ways entirely by choice. Interspersed among the open thatched houses are signs of progress: roofs of corrugated metal, walls of wooden boards, piles of concrete



blocks. A favorite picnic site for visitors and residents alike is the Rock Crusher, so named because the Japanese had one operating there. Outside of Kolonia, a twenty-minute ride by jeep or pickup brings you to a large pool where the Nanpil River temporarily slows down, good for swimming, bathing, washing clothes, or just sitting and watching. Farther up the river, past the overgrown and practically invisible remains of the old Japanese hydro-electric plant, across the flume, and up a muddy jungle path for about thirty minutes is the first Nanpil Waterfall. It's a spectacular two-step waterfall. The upper fall drops about thirty feet into a deep pool. Water spilling out of this pool drops eighty feet to the river below....a forty minute boat ride from Kolonia are the striking - and baffling - ruins of Nan Madol. Situated in tidal flats and constructed along



man-made channels, the ruins are best approached at high tide. At low tide, visitors may have to wade for some distance. The visitor finds the remnants of a Micronesian Venice, with high vaulting walls of basalt rock, regal steps and pathways. The largest surviving building, the temple of Nan Dowas, is located right at the entrance of the main channel. But - if the tide is right and time permits - visitors can probe further into the mangrove channels, examining ruins scattered over scores of man-made islets. Visitors also have the option of continuing a short distance beyond Nan Madol to the Catholic Mission in Metalanim. The activities of the mission-sponsored Ponape Agricultural and Trade School and its leader, Father Hugh Costigan, are among the most celebrated in the Trust Territory . . . A half hour from the mission, up a lush tropic slope, is the Metalanim Forestry Station, formerly the Trust Territory Farm Institute, and before that, Japan's Nanyo Boeki Kaisha coconut plantation. By any name, the plantation is a pleasant arcadian place, with row upon row of coconuts and handsome groves of eucalyptus, mahogany and teak.

Diversions

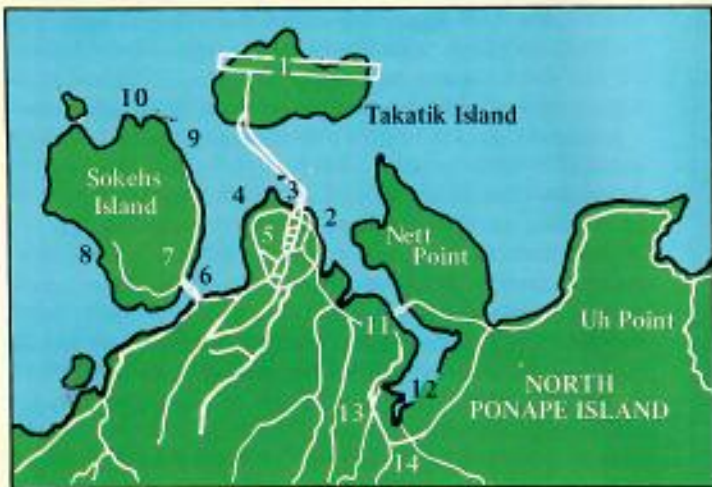
Hollywood or Waikiki it is not. But the Nett Cultural Center is an authentic, unsophisticated presentation of Ponape's dancing, foods, handicraft making and other displays of the district's native arts and crafts. See the Ponape Tourist Commission Office for schedules. At night there is the Downtown Bar, Sea Men's Club, Airport lounge, Nan Madol - at last count there were 8 bars serving over 4,000 people. . . or should we say 4,000 people serving 8 bars? Most of these places could not by any stretch of the imagination be called a cocktail lounge but they're all friendly. It's peculiar, but for some reason no matter how much pre-finished paneling is nailed to the walls, all the bars in Ponape look pretty much alike in the dark. In most places, jukeboxes predominate. In fact, they not only predominate in the bar, but they generally enrich the surrounding neighborhood for about three blocks in every direction. At the other extreme is the hushed atmosphere of the sakau houses, recent additions to Ponape's culture. Sakau juice is pounded from the root of a shrub and served in a coconut shell. Said to produce a mild "high," sakau is highly ceremonial and sacred, as well as being a common means of "turning on." By listening intently for the bell-like pounding of stones, you may find your way to a sakau group encounter. Otherwise a sakau house serves portions for a quarter or the special sixty cent gagger . . . Lest you get the wrong impression, Kolonia also is served by numerous religious faiths including Congregational, Catholic, Assembly of God, Bahai World Faith, Jehovah's Witnesses, and Seventh Day Adventists.

Ponape District

From the thatch-roofed, coral-floored Polynesian atolls of Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro, where graceful outrigger canoes sail over emerald water, to the tall, massive islands of Ponape with high waterfalls, rapid fresh water streams, Ponape epitomizes every ideal of a South Seas paradise. Visitors count Ponape as the most beautiful island in the world, with the possible exception of Bora Bora. Of the three other populated atolls in the district, Ngatik is culturally fairly close to Ponape, having been resettled by Ponapeans in 1837 after all the former male inhabitants were massacred by the crew of a British whaler. Mokil and Pingelap are heavily populated atolls whose alert, disciplined residents have supplied many of the districts' leaders.



- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Air terminal | 8. Mortlock Village |
| 2. District Administrator | 9. Mokil Village |
| 3. Kumwonlaid | 10. Sokehs Mountain |
| 4. Kepinle | 11. Dausokele Bridge |
| 5. Porakiet
(Kapingamarangi Village) | 12. Nett Cultural Center |
| 6. Sokehs causeway | 13. Kahmar River |
| 7. Pingelap Village | 14. Meitik |

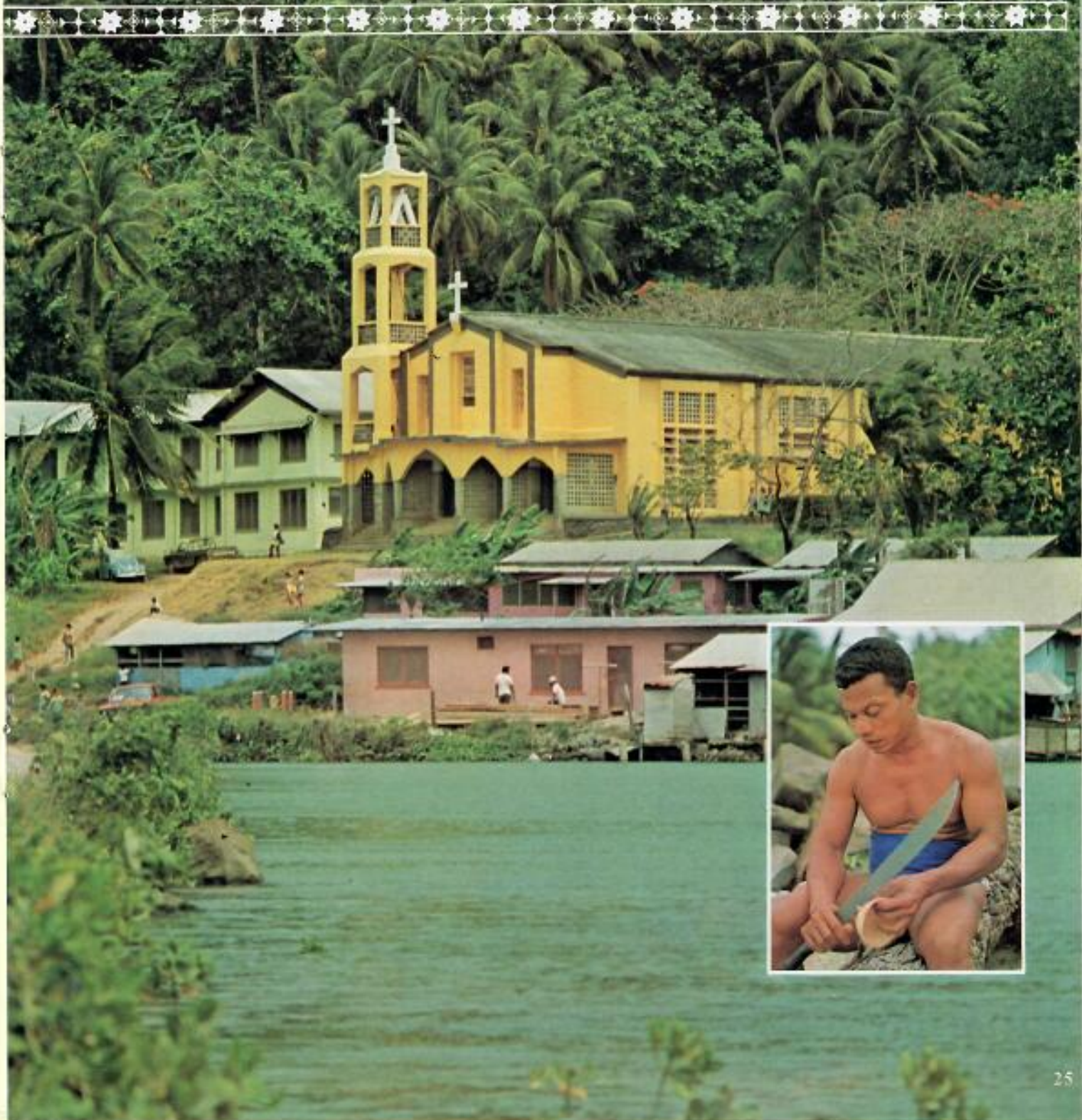


KOLONIA, District Center

- | |
|--|
| 1. District Administrator |
| 2. Office of Tourism and Information Center |
| 3. Catholic Mission |
| 4. Spanish Wall |
| 5. Handicraft Co-op |
| 6. Agriculture Station |
| 7. German cemetery |
| 8. Farmers' market |
| 9. Protestant Church |
| 10. Porakiet Handicraft Shop
(Kapingamarangi Village) |
| 11. Sokehs Rebellion Mass Burial |

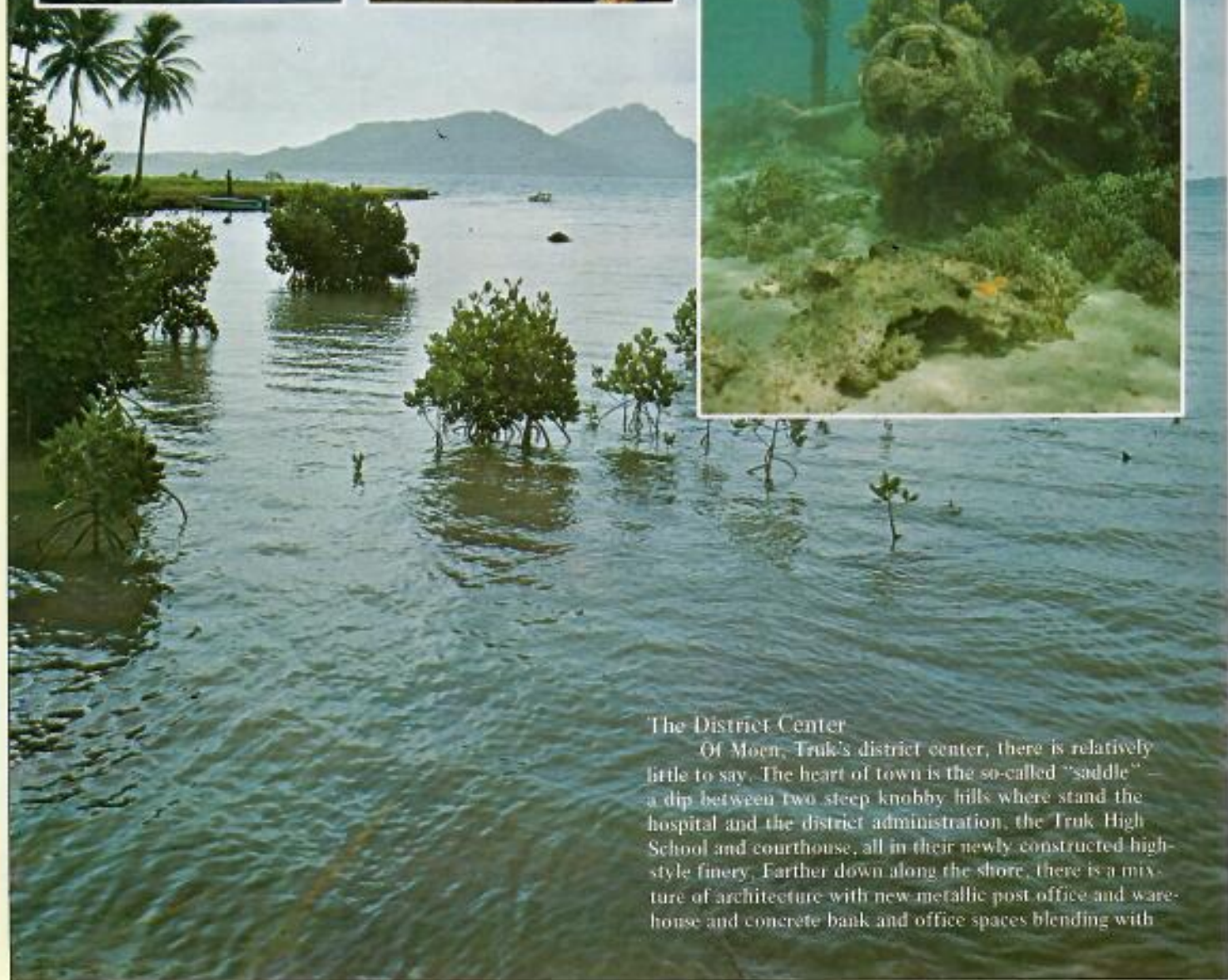
■ Hotel

Truk





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The District Center

Of Moen, Truk's district center, there is relatively little to say. The heart of town is the so-called "saddle" a dip between two steep knobby hills where stand the hospital and the district administration, the Truk High School and courthouse, all in their newly constructed high-style finery. Farther down along the shore, there is a mixture of architecture with new metallic post office and warehouse and concrete bank and office spaces blending with

old metallic and driftwood finished structures. But a visitor who looks beyond this drab vista, out upon the lagoon, will find himself gazing at a breath-taking gallery of mountain-top islands — Tol, Udot, Dublon, and others, all at anchor in the lagoon. A memorable demonstration of the fact that a district center is as much a jumping-off place as a destination.

Points of Interest

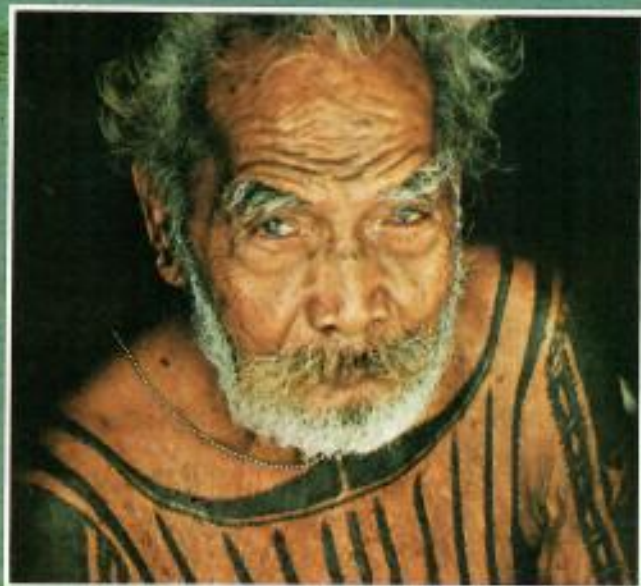
Before a visitor makes up his mind about Moen, he might take a ride along the main road, as far as it goes around the island. Heading south from the airport the road leads past the district legislature buildings, public works facilities, post office, port warehouses, Truk Trading Company, gasoline storage tanks, through Mwan Village, and out towards Southfield, probably the best beach on Moen. At Mwan you'll pass the tomb of Chief Petrus, still the most respected man in Truk. The road heading north from the airport reaches as far as Tunnuk, Sapuk and Xavier High School — formerly a Japanese communications center. A steep ten-minute climb from behind Xavier High School will bring a visitor to the old Japanese lighthouse on a knoll overlooking the eastern side of Moen Island. From here one sights a striking panoramic view of Moen and of the barrier reef in the area of the northeast pass . . . Moen's 12,000 people, like those throughout the Trust Territory with the partial exception of Ponape, prefer to live on low land along the beach. Thus, a shoreline drive through Moen will uncover the quality and landscape of their lives — the restored Japanese houses and cube-like American concrete structures mingle with cruder wood-metal shanties, now picturesque, now squalid. But always, there remains — beyond the rusting car, oceanside over-water toilets, the houses and outbuildings — the enduring challenge of the peaks beyond . . . A final point of interest is the Truk Trading Company, one of the more successful island trading operations, a general store to end all general stores, part tropical outpost, part American frontier. (Not too long ago, a rummage sale through the used clothes pile uncovered a mint condition World War I American uniform.)

AROUND THE LAGOON: The island of Dublon, just eight miles off Moen, which was once a Japanese naval bastion now has a fishing complex under construction. Though the huge fleets are but a memory (save for those divers who explore the bottom of the lagoon) many monuments to the Japanese period remain — in particular a sizeable hospital (now in gloomy ruins), numerous fortifications, piers, and fleet moorings. On Dublon, as well as throughout the lagoon, organized tours are unknown, unless they are packaged from an entrepreneur on Moen. But if visitors, boating away the time with a local operator, locate a school teacher or magistrate or Peace Corps Volunteer, they will have little difficulty in securing an enthusias-

tic amateur guide, anxious to escort them to any point of even slightest interest on the island. The islands of Tsis and Romanum, a few miles farther off Moen, are small humpbacked islands which can be conveniently circled in a short time, offering non-pareil glimpses of Trukese island life. Both islands have good beaches, as does tiny uninhabited Osakura Island, located on the barrier reef off Moen. Those visitors anxious to really tackle Truk are counseled to survey the brooding Tol Island complex, 18 miles from Moen — its mangrove swamps and channels, numerous little-visited villages, and abrupt challenging peak. The magistrate of Tol (also its leading storekeeper) is something of a point of interest in himself. His pitching arm carried him through several successful seasons of professional Japanese baseball. He is reported to have faced both Joe Dimaggio and Mickey Mantle in exhibition ball. When his arm failed he came back to Truk, back to Tol . . . On the surface, the waters of the lagoon are generally smooth enough to permit miles (and miles!) of water skiing. Also, opportunities for snorkeling and scuba diving, shelling and boating are as wide as the lagoon itself. A search of Japanese records reveals that more than sixty vessels grace the bottom of the lagoon, sunk by bombers in 1944. Because of the apparent temptation to strip the wrecks (demonstrated by many of the pioneering scuba diving visitors), the Truk Legislature has designated the lagoon as a district monument. Strict control of diving, including safety, is in effect and removal of relics punishable by law.

Diversions

Truk quiets down after sundown except around the hotels. Several movie houses operate with standard screens and seats, and the island is dotted with private operators who hang a sheet between trees and start projecting shortly after sunset. Like their counterparts in the other districts, Moen's movie houses are more interesting for their audiences than for their films, which range in time from "The Jazz Singer" to "The Sound of Music" and pendulate in quality from the superb to the appalling . . . Just hanging around the waterfront, watching the field trip ships depart or the small boats come in from the lagoon islands, provides an interesting morning or afternoon for picture taking. If you're lucky, you may be on hand for the arrival of an outrigger, putting in to Moen after sailing hundreds of miles across the open sea from the outer islands of Pulusuk, Namonuito and Satawan. Using no compasses, the island navigators rely on their knowledge of waves and stars. Recently, a canoe made a weeklong trip because the outer island's trading store ran out of cigarettes and there were no more butts to re-roll . . . Good quality Trukese handicraft is available at hotels and most stores. Check for delivery day when the artists around the lagoon bring their work to the gift shops and you'll see capitalism at work at the wholesale level.




The District Center

Yap Islands "proper" is a complex of four separate islands - Rungtung, Map, Gagil-Tomil, and Yap. Rungtung is reached only by boat. Colonia, the district center, is the only settlement which could be considered even partially

modern. The mixture of Americans, Yapese from nearby villages, more primitive "outer islanders" and a lively expatriate Palauan community create a somewhat cosmopolitan atmosphere. Away from Colonia's stores, its gas pump, electricity, water, and tiny hotels, most of Yap's people continue to subsist on an economy of gardening, food-gathering, and fishing. Main crops include taro, yams, sweet potatoes, and bananas. Moreover, Yapese betelnut and coconut are both reputed the best in the Trust Territory and enjoy continuing popularity as export products.

Points of Interest

In Yap, more than in any other district, the attraction is immersion in an interesting cultural environment rather than the visitation of individual points of interest. Still, those who insist on planning itineraries with specific destinations might keep the villages of Gagil (seven miles north of Colonia) and Giliman (nine miles south of Colonia) in mind. Both are accessible by good road, have lovely beaches, and are deemed amongst the loveliest traditional settlements on the island. The ride will take a visitor past some traditional men's houses — one of the most striking examples of local architecture. Along the road, a visitor covers much of Yap's ragged red-clay upland, some of which resembles a miniature Grand Canyon, past the multi-million dollar Coast Guard Loran Station and then on a



downslope to a more tropical milieu, into the 19 separate hamlets that collectively constitute Gagil. If driving, continue as far as is easily possible by car. A pause where the road gets rough brings a visitor to the heart of a ghost town of Yap, the remnants of an ancient village, with massive house foundations and dancing platforms. A hundred feet away is a beautiful beach. Today, only a few houses remain, but still permission should be asked to walk around the village. The Gagil Municipal Office is nearby. In Gagil, as in other villages, visitors will find huge slabs of stone money that seem casually placed along the road and near houses. To a Yapese, these donut-shaped wheels of rock still carry value. Lives were lost and months were spent quarrying these stones in Palau and Guam and transporting them to Yap. (The largest piece of stone money, about 12 feet across is in Rumung). Even today pieces of stone money that appear abandoned and neglected, carry a name, prestige, and hereditary value . . . The ride south to Giliman is worth taking slowly. Between Colonia and the airport are the remains of a former German cable station. On three huge cement blocks rested a monumental tower that was later shot down by a British gunboat. Near the airport visitors who have not already done so should pause to visit the remains of Japanese planes. The airport — once a fighter strip — was caught by a surprise attack in 1944. Many Zeros and some heavy bombers were caught on the ground, and their skeletons litter the cratered, pitted brushland surrounding today's airstrip. Arriving at Giliman, visitors may want to swim at a beach at the very end of the road from Colonia. Once again, permission should be asked of the local magistrate, who can be found near the local Catholic church. The swimming is worth it — a dredged section of the lagoon offers deep swimming at even the lowest tide. Visitors unable to reach Gagil or Giliman can visit a large stone money bank in Rull or the Yap Museum in Colonia. The museum is built like a traditional Yapese home and it contains the best collection of Yapese artifacts. The curator speaks excellent English. For the visitor who likes to walk, Yap offers many surprises. Stone paths provide intricate links from village to village. But some discretion is required of strollers. Photographers should not snap pictures indiscriminately; rather, they should seek permission if at all possible. Also important is visitors' dress. Women should not wear skirts or shorts that expose the leg above the knee . . . strollers may also elect to ascend Yap's second highest hill near Colonia. An hour's walk past the Catholic Mission up to the Coast Guard Lighthouse affords a sweeping view of Colonia and the nearby lagoon. . . a popular picnic spot is O'Keefe's Island, named after "His Majesty" Captain David O'Keefe, a nineteenth century scalawag who

exploited the stone money market between Yap and Palau and carved out something of a kingdom for himself. Visitors to O'Keefe's Island can still locate the foundations of "His Majesty's" residence. The bricks scattered around the site came from Hong Kong almost 100 years ago.

The Outer Islands

The government owned field trip vessel *Micro Spirit* periodically visits the outlying islands of Yap. It makes field trips to some of the most remote, classically primitive islands on earth — to the abandoned World War II staging ground of Ulithi, to tragic Woleai where thousands of isolated Japanese starved, to lively Fais and tattooed Satawal. The long field trip takes up to five weeks. A truncated version calls at Ulithi and perhaps one other island. Schedules, if they could be called that, bend with the wind, the waves, the search for missing fishermen, the sudden change of itinerary to handle a medical emergency, and the other crises of a scattered island civilization . . . trips are best handled by travelers with an open-end vacation. The most securely scheduled voyage is associated with graduation at Ulithi High School. Usually held around the end of May, the engaging ceremonies bring dignitaries and return them on a tight schedule of from two days to a week. Field trips are recommended for travelers with good stomachs, good backs, and good memories.

Diversions

Feasts, often accompanied by traditional songs and dances and exchanges of gifts, are not to be missed. Yap is well known for its *Mit-Mits*, a ceremony in which a person or a village displays wealth. During dances and feasting, food, beer, candy, cloth, shell money and other gifts are given. . . the two formal holidays, Yap Day and United Nations Day, bring together the entire population of Yap Proper for traditional dancing, sports contests, and feasting. Yap Day lasts for several days over the first weekend of March. United Nations Day begins precisely on October 24 and ends rather loosely some time later. Visitors not at Yap during these scheduled events should ask about dances and special ceremonies. Many schools practice traditional dancing in the school yard as part of their regular curriculum. Handicraft on sale at most stores and at the Yap Women's Association quonset in the district center includes miniature stone money, woven betelnut pouches, and the lovely hibiscus bark *lava-lavas* of the Outer islands.

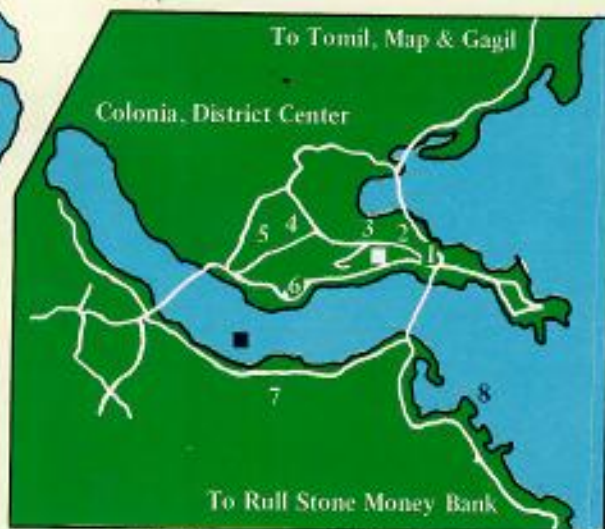
Yap District

Yap Islands Proper

1. Largest piece of stone money, 12' in diameter
2. Map-Maki Causeway
3. Japanese lighthouse
4. Coast Guard Lorán Station
5. Tageren Canal
6. O'Keefe's Island
7. District Administration
8. Stone money bank
9. German cable station
10. Air terminal

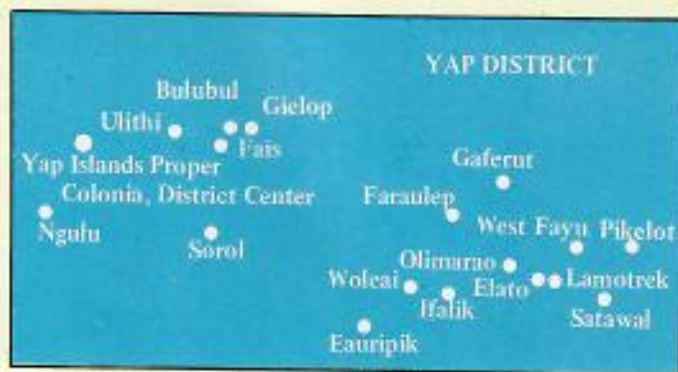


There are only about 8,000 of them most of whom live on the four main islands which constitute Yap proper, but the Yapese have long fascinated anthropologists studying what is changing and what is unchanged in the most reserved, most socially complicated of the Trust Territory's six districts. But you don't have to be a scholar to wonder at Yap or to speculate about what is past or passing and to come. The District Center of Colonia is a study in contrasts, with the properties of modern life – motorcycles, beer, jukeboxes – absorbed into a culture of grass-skirts, loin-cloths, and betelnut. Away from Colonia, and not far away at that, life continues little changed in a world of tranquil beaches, thatched roofs, stone money and ceremonial dances. And on such "outer islands" as Ulithi, Faraulep, Woleai, Eauripik and Satawal, life goes on as it did a half century ago.

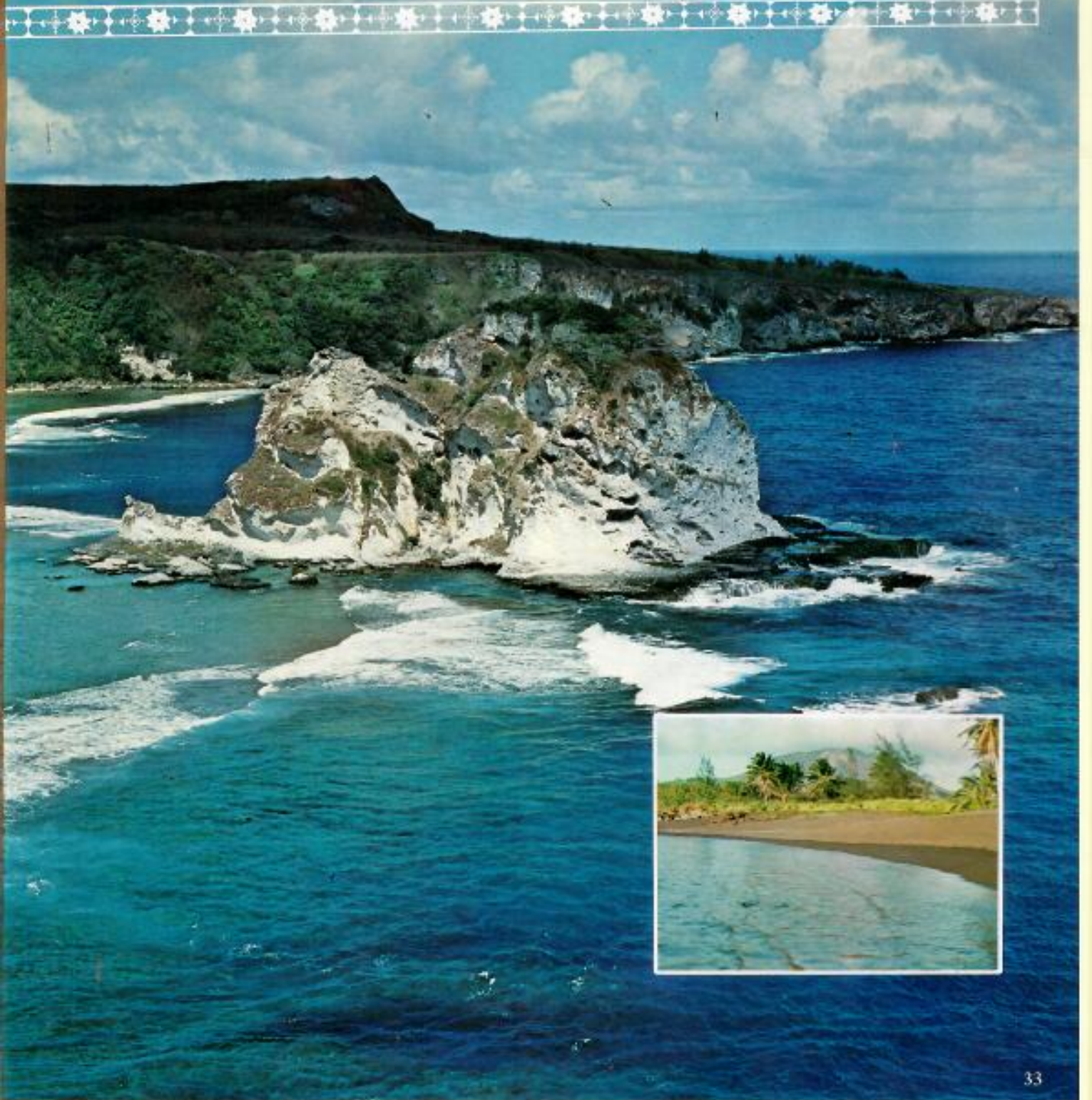


■ Hotel

1. District Administrator, Office of Tourism
2. Farmers' Market
3. Women's Handicraft Shop
4. Catholic Mission
5. Museum
6. Post Office
7. Protestant Mission
8. Madrich (Outer Island Village)



Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas



The District Center

An oblong island dominated by the rock-green slopes of Mount Tagpochau, Saipan today has a population of over 14,000 divided among eight villages. The largest of these, Chalan Kanoa, is a dense concentration of metal and wood houses, here and there interrupted by the restored concrete shells of surviving Japanese houses or the typhoon-proof pillbox-like residences recently erected by the more affluent Saipanese. The main road through Chalan Kanoa, like all the major arteries around the island, has a smooth macadam surface, and slowly but surely, the interior grid

of narrow, dusty, pot-holed roads is experiencing the face-lifting effects of hot mix and steamroller.

The proximity of houses, the hoards of children, the rusting auto bodies sitting in front yards, and the friendly congestion of it all suggests something of a Puerto Rican barrio. The landscape and atmosphere is generally Hispanic, with occasional evidence - a water cistern, a Shinto shrine, a snatch of song - of the thirty-year Japanese mandate. With the inevitable exception of the Micronesian/American government housing perched atop Capitol Hill (headquarters of the Trust Territory executive branch) and a few other government housing areas, the other communities of the island differ little from Chalan Kanoa.

Points of Interest

BEACHES: Alone of all the Marianas, Saipan claims



a sizeable sheltering reef, all along its western shore. Shallow sandy beaches slope out to the reef, several hundred feet offshore, and a visitor can make a pleasant halt at almost any point along Beach Road, which parallels the western shoreline from San Antonio in the south to San Roque at the northern end of the island. But Garapan's Micro Beach and San Roque's Paupau Beach are especially recommended. Drivers along Beach Road will easily spot Managaha Island hovering offshore - a popular picnic, swimming, fishing, and skindiving place. Subject to a separate invasion after Saipan had been taken, tiny Managaha still claims three spiked Japanese artillery pieces trained along the reef. (It's a rare beach on Saipan that does not present some lingering evidence of war - pillboxes, gun emplacements, landing craft or a tank.) Saipan's eastern shore, unprotected by a reef, unwinds a crashing, picturesque shoreline, a continuing demonstration of what an unrelenting sea and a stubborn rocky shoreline conspire to produce: a phantasmagoria of tidal pools and terraced plateaus, sucking, rushing inlets, wheezing blow holes, a landscape of pits and craters, wind and spray. The most popular spot on the eastern shore is Marine Beach near the Kagman Communications Station - probably because Marine Beach has a quiet, safe swimming hole on the left side of an otherwise rugged coast. Alternatives include Tank Beach near Marine Beach, LauLau Beach near San Vicente, and Obyan and Ladder Beaches near As Lito (Isley) airfield. Obyan, by the way, was the site of an ancient Chamorro settlement - rock remnants called "latte stones" place the date of settlement back to 1500 B.C. A larger pre-historic settlement, the House of Taga is found on nearby Tinian.

MARPI: The Marpi District at the northern end of the island hides a number of Saipan's most striking and (until recently) hard-to-see attractions. This wild uninhabited area, marked by high cliffs, numerous caves, thick forests of tanga-tanga, was the scene of the last bitter episodes in the World War Two battle for Saipan. Hundreds of soldiers and civilians, convinced that capture by Americans meant torture and humiliation, chose suicide instead, jumping off the eight-hundred foot heights of Marpi's sombre Suicide Cliff. After the battle, Marpi became a huge ammunition stockpile. In 1968, a demolition crew spent months carefully clearing this "contaminated area." Now their work is done and Marpi is open to visitors. Once past the Marpi gate, visitors find such sights as Suicide Cliff (as beautiful as it is sad) and the cleverly disguised Last Command Post - a natural cave reinforced by concrete and used by the Japanese to spy on American Marines advancing across the Tanapag plains. A number of smaller hold-out caves, replete with sake bottles, mess kits, helmets, and all the rusting artifacts of war, make Marpi a must for the avid boondocker or history buff. Those unmilitary visitors more interested in pure scenery will marvel at the rushing, hissing Grotto, an eery sunken pool carved into a cliff and con-

nected by underground passages to the sea outside. And there's Bird Island, a picturesque limestone hillock just off one of the most secluded beaches on the island.

AROUND THE ISLAND: Not all of Saipan's charms and curios are confined to the beaches or the Marpi District. In Garapan lurk the ruins of the old Japanese administrative center - a naked bell tower, an imposing statue surrounded by underbrush, a shattered hospital and sinister ruined prison . . . The ride along the back road from San Vicente to Capitol Hill reveals some of Saipan's most striking acreage: the pitted slopes of Mt. Tagpochau, scattered lonely farms, and - never out of sight - the thundering, unceasing sea.

The Other Islands

Just three miles off the southern coast of Saipan lies the island of Tinian, a five by twelve mile field of pasture and tanga-tanga, fringed with occasional sandy beaches, and lined across its northern end with four 8,500 foot runways abandoned a quarter of a century ago. About a third of the island is devoted to ranching and vegetable crops. Only a few dozen Micronesians lived on Tinian during the Japanese era and the current less than a thousand residents are relative latecomers, having constituted an expatriate Chamorro colony on Yap until they were shifted to Tinian in the late forties. Of special interest are the diggings which have uncovered prehistoric stone pillars (latte stones) in a half dozen locations around the island. Tinian's real claim to fame are the two bomb loading pits, one bearing a plaque with an admirable sober and restrained paragraph that begins: "From this loading pit the first atomic bomb ever to be used in combat was loaded aboard a B-29 aircraft and dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, August 6, 1945."

Midway between Saipan and Guam rises the oblong island of Rota. Some three by ten miles in size, its only settlement, Songsong Village, lies on the southern peninsula within earshot of both the Pacific Ocean and Philippine Sea. Within walking distance of the village is an awesome spectacle of nature, The Cave, a huge cavern intertwined with stalagmites rising from the floor and stalactites descending from the ceiling, some of them "married" into impressive giant pillars. A half-day drive along the road circling the island takes you past the Japanese towers that once supported cable cars which carried phosphate from the mines high above to the waterfront below and also past a huge Japanese gun aimed seaward from its pillbox fortress. Every drive should include the excavation site for the House of Taga, a mammoth unfinished latte stone towering higher than the tallest visitor. Mostly, Rota, with its nearly 3,000 residents is an island for relaxation, for strolling along the water's edge searching the cliffs for numerous concealed, explorable caves and enjoying the coral beach with its countless pockets and pools, some of them deep enough for a refreshing plunge.

Mariana Islands

Stretching more than 400 miles from the American territory of Guam to the lonely volcanic peaks of the northern islands, the Marianas constitute the highest slopes of a massive mountain range rising six miles high off the floor of the Marianas trench. Here lies the boundary between the Pacific Ocean and Philippine Sea. North of the major island of Saipan are lovely, thinly settled islands like Agrihan, Anatahan, Alamagan and Pagan, today accessible only by field trip vessel. (Although Pagan does have a World War II Japanese fighter strip which occasionally receives a chartered flight from Guam and Saipan based air companies.) South of Saipan are Tinian, its miles of runway a mute abandoned witness to the birth of the atomic age, and Rota, a green, rocky colossus with a sole settlement clinging to a surf-pounded shore. But it is Saipan, tall, scarred, still-beautiful Saipan, that dominates the chain.



continued from page 8

guages are classified as "Malaysian" in type: Chamorro and Palauan. Yapese, Ulithian, Trukese, Ponapean, Kosraean and Marshallese are deemed "Micronesian" languages, while Kapingamarangian and Nukuoroan are Polynesian tongues. Add to this the fact that district languages vary from island to island; even from village to village on the same island. Some administrators argue that the solution to this babel of tongues is the introduction of a common foreign-tongue.

The argument is not a new one. During their thirty year mandate, the Japanese pressed Micronesians to learn Japanese and the evidence is that their efforts succeeded. Certainly, a forty-five year old Chamorro would have no way of communicating with a forty-five year old Palauan save in Japanese. And, chances are, they'd get along quite well that way. Under the United States administration vigorous efforts are being made to establish English as a common language. Wherever possible, English is used in Trust Territory schools. But, visitors soon will discover that the addiction to local languages is strong and pervasive. Away from American administrators, outside of government offices, the local tongues still prevail.

The Economy

The biggest business enterprise in Micronesia is the business of government, the Trust Territory administration employing about 8,000 Micronesians and several hundred Americans (another 7,500 Micronesians work for wages in private businesses). Added emphasis is being given to the development of a viable, self-sustaining private sector. The Territory's decision to accentuate vocational education reflects its concern that white-collar workers be matched by blue-collar (or no-collar) workers.

Away from governmental headquarters and district centers, the traditional cashless life of fishing and food gathering continues, with only occasional and partial concessions to the twentieth century's money-oriented, job-centered economy. In the past, those businesses which prospered were closely related to conventional island patterns: the manufacture of copra (fluctuating in its cash value), gathering of WW II-vintage scrap (almost depleted), and handicrafts (picking up all the time). All these enterprises demand a minimum of capital, no formal training, only slight equipment, and absolutely no 7:30-4:30 regimentation. All three can be undertaken at the worker's convenience and, likewise, dropped at will.

Doubtless, there will (and, perhaps, should) always be torpid islands where the "economy" is negligible, where life is a matter of spearing fish, wrenching out taro roots, retrieving fallen breadfruit, and picking coconuts. But in much of Micronesia this simple style of life is changing, and will continue to change. The attraction of life in district centers, the prospect of cars and movies, polaroids and

transistors, high fashion and cold beer, is luring many Micronesians off outlying islands, and introducing them (for better and for worse) to a more aggressive business-oriented world. District centers (Saipan, Kosrae, Koror, Majuro, Kolonia - in Ponape, Colonia - in Yap, Moen in Truk) boast a growing number of retail outlets, ranging from hole-in-the-wall operations selling little more than canned mackerel and cigarettes, to million-dollar-a-year enterprises like the Truk Trading Company and Saipan's JoeTen Enterprises.

As district centers become more crowded the need for dollars grows more imperative. Micronesians are seeking employment for wages—employment outside of government. Chances are they will find it in tourism and fishing primarily (now emerging as the major economic possibilities) as well as in agriculture. Few visitors who visit Micronesia fail to notice the irony that, amongst some of the richest fishing-grounds on earth, Micronesians persist in favoring canned fish, fish caught off Micronesian shores by foreign vessels, shipped to other countries for processing, then returned for retail sale. In Palau the Van Camp fishing and freezing plant marks the beginning of a major fisheries development in the Trust Territory.

So, too, tourism—a tourism which respects local cultures, a tourism which provides maximum benefit to Micronesians—promises much for the future. A visitor industry did not exist before 1968 when Air Micronesia began operations. By 1971, first-class hotels had begun to appear in district centers and tourism then surpassed copra as the territory's number one income producer. The potential for tourism is great and each district's tourist commission has been directed to construct a framework in which the visitor industry will best serve each district's own particular needs.

Transportation

For the pioneer tourists, for the Micronesian students attempting to arrive in Guam in time to start college classes, for government workers on tight schedules in the field, transportation had long been a chronic hang-up. Until recently, plane service between districts was subject to mechanical breakdowns, curtailed or cancelled schedules, last-minute change of plan and occasional bumping. Seasoned travelers cultivated fatalistic shrugs and carried lots of paperbacks.

And, within districts, transportation was restricted to a few miles of substandard road on the main, district-center island. Public transportation was negligible and rental cars were in scant supply. Boat trips to islands outside the district center required personal inquiry and negotiation. As far as transportation was concerned, nothing could be taken for granted.

This exciting era is now becoming history. Distances

remain great, but transportation through the Trust Territory is becoming less of a problem all the time. The inauguration of Air Micronesia in May, 1968 introduced jet service between some districts, DC 6 flights between others. Today, full jet service is provided on a regular schedule to all district regions with the exception of Kosrae. Air Micronesia (an affiliation of Continental Airlines, Aloha Airlines and the United Micronesia Development Association) is a commercial, non-subsidized line promising imaginative development of travel patterns across the Pacific, with legs feeding into the Trust Territory from Tokyo in the north and Hawaii in the east. Included in Air Micronesia's program is the construction of hotel facilities in the districts (beginning with Truk, Koror and Saipan) and promotion of Micronesia's "more islands than tourists" to travel audiences world-wide.

Now after a quarter of a century of hit-and-miss air transportation, it is possible to maintain a straight face while scheduling a trip through the Trust Territory. Timetables and rates are available from Air Micronesia or from Continental offices anywhere.

Operating on a much smaller scale are several air transportation companies based in Guam, Saipan, Ponape, Koror, Yap, and Majuro, offering flights to some district centers as well as to smaller islands. In addition, Air Nauru maintains service from the South Pacific to Majuro and Ponape. And starting in October 1977, Japan Airlines and Continental Air Micronesia began direct service between Tokyo and the Trust Territory Islands.

Trust Territory officials are seeking to cause the same improvement already witnessed in air transportation to occur at sea. Today, the primary international and inter-district service is provided by the combined routings of seven shipping companies operating services. Four of these companies - Oceania Line, Inc., Palau Shipping Company, Inc., Saipan Shipping Company, Inc., and the United Micronesian Development Association - are controlled by Trust Territory interests, and three companies - Daiwa Navigation Company, Inc., Matson Navigation Company, Inc., and Nauru Pacific Lines - are controlled by outside interests. In addition, the government is supplementing its fleet of inter-island (field trip) vessels. These ships are for the hardy traveler only. But should a traveler hazard a voyage on such a vessel as the *Micro Spirit*, his trip is bound to be memorable.

If air and sea transportation between districts is improving, transportation within districts also is looking up, although it remains far short of what a demanding resort-dweller might expect. Still, more and more u-drives are becoming available in district centers, taxi-driving is becoming a more and more popular way of earning a living, and a growing number of buses bump their way along island roads. (Even tiny 76-acre Ebeye in the Marshalls, with only two miles of road, boasts a thriving bus service, patronized by islanders inclined to pass the day going round in circles.)

It's now possible for the visitor willing to pay around fifteen dollars per day to go everywhere in a district center that roads will take him. In Saipan, roads are generally good. Standards decline in other districts, but all have enough roadway to make a few days of car rental worthwhile. But do be sure to check the jack and spare in your trunk before leaving. . . the roads are not kind to tires.

Boat travel within district continues to be a most difficult transportation problem but a growing number of boats are becoming available. The cost of the boats with gas and operator usually begins around twenty-five dollars a day, and goes higher depending on the size of the vessel. Arrangements often may be completed by travel agents and others in advance, but negotiations and arrangements are usually made ad hoc, on the spot, in person.

Among the more challenging excursions in Micronesia are the field trips periodically undertaken to outlying islands. The formal purpose is to load copra and sell trade goods and to perform necessary government services (check births and deaths, give medical aid, pull teeth, deliver mail) in as brief a time as possible. But usually there are several hours at least to go ashore, explore the islands and glimpse some of the most remote, seldom-visited islands in the Pacific. A holiday atmosphere prevails when a field trip vessel calls at an island which may not have been visited for several months, and the islanders often greet visitors with songs, flowers, food and palm liquor. Accommodations on field trip vessels are limited and the priority is low for sight-seers. There are some cabins but these are often reserved for official use and most passengers prefer to sleep on deck (bring your own mat) where it's cooler. Food—except when you feast ashore—varies from the surprisingly good to the wretchedly monotonous.

While the fiscal year begins with a schedule for field trips, it isn't long before islanders at both the outlying islands and home port begin waiting for ships that never... ships whose courses are altered by searches for lost fishermen, sudden medical crises, bad weather, and other emergency situations. But field trips in Micronesia are an opportunity that the adventurous traveler with time to spare cannot afford to pass up. In any case, whether or not he takes a field trip, a visitor to the Trust Territory should make every effort to see something outside of the district center communities.

Health

A specialist in tropical disease, a connoisseur of rampaging infections and maladies would not find Micronesia an exciting milieu. As tropics go, Micronesia is quite a healthy place, with most of the hot weather villains either absent altogether or well under control and none of the temporary unpleasantness often experienced by tourists.

Yellow fever, malaria, and cholera are unknown, tuberculosis is controlled and leprosy, even of the mildest sort — is on the edge of extinction. Infections and parasites are among the most troublesome disorders remaining in the Trust Territory: both are often related to the consumption of contaminated food or water. Visitors who follow the tourist trails will find water safe to drink in all district centers: bottled or canned soft drinks are on sale almost everywhere and drinking coconuts are also excellent thirst quenchers.

Micronesia is not a plague-ridden jungle: in fact, it's one of the healthiest climes in the world. True, infant mortality is slightly higher than in the States — but so, too, is life expectancy. Despite a seeming lack of variety in diet, despite a disappointing affection for canned food and an indifference to what Americans call "greens," studies indicate that the average Micronesian has entirely adequate nutrition.

It's fortunate that there are no critical health problems in Micronesia because, until now, hospital facilities have been distinctly modest. New hospitals equipped with modern facilities have been completed in Yap, Truk and Ponape. In the district centers, hospitals can be relied upon for routine medical problems and outlying dispensaries (more than 150 of them) bring a measure of rudimentary medical service to outlying areas. A visitor can be assured of competent treatment in Trust Territory hospitals. He will not, on the other hand, elect to make a prolonged stay-in any Trust Territory medical facility.

Although American doctors have recently been contracted for assignment in district centers, the burden of medical treatment in Micronesia still falls on "Medical Officers" or "M.O.'s." These doctors are generally graduates of the Fiji School of Medicine, specially trained to practice medicine on tropical islands. They have earned the confidence of local residents.

Not that the M.O.'s dominion is complete. In most districts "local doctors" still can be found. These usually are elderly men or women employing sorcery, herbs, or a combination of the two to cure a variety of ailments. Local doctors do not directly compete with modern medics but some Micronesians avail themselves of the services of both. (Most visitors eventually hear the story of the college-educated Yapese who, having a medical problem affecting both feet, committed one foot to the hospital, reserved the other for his local doctor. Guess which foot recovered first.) The government's territory-wide immunization program (smallpox, tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough, typhoid, paratyphoid) has given the average islander more needles than the average statesider has felt. Tourists bent on visiting Micronesia are advised to catch up: typhoid, paratyphoid and tetanus are recommended, and small pox is mandatory if travel does not originate in the U.S., its territories or possessions. If the traveler arrives from an area

known to have cholera or yellow fever, he should have had inoculations against those diseases as well.

Handicraft

There's no handicraft industry in Micronesia — that is, no assembly line enterprise churning out mass-produced gadgets for tourists. No quaint, calculating little shops — or "shoppes." But Micronesia does have a number of talented artists, skilled individuals living in villages: carvers, weavers, workers in shell, wood, pearl, and raffia. These craftsmen do not advertise, have little or no distribution system, but they do good work to their own taste and standards.

Tourists will be challenged to locate the craftsmen, inspect their work and then arrange for custom-made orders. Visitors on a more hurried schedule can visit some of the handicraft outlets in district centers — most of them soft-sell cooperatives or non-profit ventures. Most hotels now maintain a gift shop of sorts and small handicraft retailers are springing up. Some items — shells, beads, coral — are featured throughout Micronesia but most districts also have local specialties. Palau, a woodcarving center, features storyboards: long, carefully wrought planks illustrating scenes from local legends (usually involving one aspect or another of the eternal triangle). Carved abais (wooden houses) and ornate wooden money jars are likewise popular. Elaborate, carefully-scaled model canoes are available. So, too, for that matter are full length ocean-going outrigger canoes — if you can manage to ship them home. In the Marshalls, visitors can purchase Kili handbags — woven by former residents of Bikini. More than one store in the United States has attempted — and failed — to place orders for large quantities of Kili handbags. The Bikinians aren't having any of it, preferring to work at their own pace. Marshallese stick charts are another popular item — a map size arrangement of sticks and shells, they once helped ocean-going crews navigate the lonely distances between the district's scattered island groups. Truk is known for its love sticks and war clubs. Love sticks were used to identify nocturnal callers — each love stick was one of a kind and, by feeling the particular carved pattern, a maiden would determine the identity of the chap outside. War sticks — frightening wooden bludgeons — were suitable for less romantic occasions. Yap produces colorful grass skirts, lava-lavas woven from hibiscus bark, and other fiber products like woven baby cradles and betel nut pouches. Some large pieces of Yapese stone money have been divided and fashioned into smaller pieces, suitable for jewelry. The Marianas offer mounted, lacquered turtles and coconut crabs. These grotesque items are distinctly "camp" but somehow exert a mysterious control over visitors' imaginations and purses. Jewelry, mats, and dolls round out handicrafts in the Marianas.

A visitor to Micronesia will have no trouble locating



a variety of high quality handicrafts. And a visitor who is not interested in handicrafts, who couldn't care less, will not be bothered.

Food

Most restaurants and hotels provide standard American-style fare and many offer Japanese dishes and local foods as part of their regular menus. Visitors anxious to sample local food can usually arrange to do so — either through arrangement with the hotel staff or guides or, better yet, by finding their way into the hospitality of an island home. Don't hesitate to show an interest in native foods — otherwise it may be assumed that as a visitor, you prefer American fare, which in this part of the world often means canned spam and corned beef.

Weddings, baptisms, sundry other anniversaries and holidays and — on remote islands — the very appearance of a stranger, occasion feasts. The ocean provides a bountiful harvest of fish, clams, octopus, langusta, sea cucumber, eels. Breadfruit — pounded, boiled, baked or fried — taro, rice and cassava (tapioca) are popular staples. Green vegetables and fresh fruits are much less common — but still available. Exotic delicacies include coconut crabs, mangrove crabs, and fruit bats. Cuisine changes little from district to district, but there are some local specialties: Kelaguin, a chewy mixture of diced chicken and shredded coconut, is a treat in the Marianas; Truk weighs in as the breadfruit center of Micronesia, and Palau's lobster-like langusta highlights any feast in Koror. Sashimi — thin slices of raw fish dipped in a peppery sauce — go marvelously well with beer. Sashimi is popular as a "chaser" throughout Micronesia.

Feasts provide splendid opportunities to see Micronesian cuisine at its best. It is not always at its best, however. From day to day, canned fish and meat, imported rice, flour and sugar are becoming more popular. In district centers, wage earners insist that they don't have time to fish or garden. And some Micronesians claim that they prefer the taste of canned fish to that of fresh. Others confide that the consumption of canned food amounts to a show of status. Residents of outlying islands still rely on local food. Like most dairy products, fresh milk is seldom available in the Trust Territory. Canned or powdered milk is substituted. Water in all district centers is considered potable — although the taste may be somewhat brackish. Visitors in outlying areas would do well to substitute coconuts for water. Water purification tablets might come in handy too. District center sojourners will have little difficulty locating more worldly draughts.

Education

Education has long been a priority concern of the

Trust Territory government. Today, more than 31,000 Micronesians are attending about 250 elementary schools, and nearly 8,000 more congregate at 18 private and public high schools, which offer classes in the district centers and the major outlying islands.

On Ponape, the Community College of Micronesia (CCM), an expansion of the former Micronesian Teacher Education Center (MTEC), has become a fully-accredited community college.

The Micronesian Occupational College (MOC) at Koror, Palau, an expansion of the Community College of Micronesia, offers nine to eighteen month full-time courses in vocational skills plus a very active adult education program.

High school, for many students, means moving away from their home islands, living in dormitory facilities in the district center, with trips home confined to summers. To help ease this problem, post-elementary schools at the junior high level are being established in outlying island population centers.

Construction programs in recent years have brought education to many communities previously unreached. The efforts of local teachers and American contract personnel, supplemented by the Peace Corps, have accelerated the thrust, placing teachers in areas where outsiders had never before lived.

The cost of reaching scattered populations is very high. In the early '70s, the government's education department operating budget (not including new construction) was running around \$175 per elementary student each year, and for high school pupils the figure exceeded \$575 per student.

In the past decade, the number of students attending school has grown greatly. By the early '70s, nearly 90% of all children of elementary school age were enrolled in school and by the mid-70s, some two-thirds of all high school age students had classroom space. And the government's construction plans call for enough high schools by 1980 to accommodate all elementary school graduates who choose to go on to high school.

But just as important as establishing facilities and reaching students is the development of a curriculum suited to the realities of island living. In years past, the Territory's educational curriculum has been criticized as a stateside transplant, unmodified, unadapted to the needs of Micronesian students. Doubtless, observers will wrangle for many years over what is the appropriate education for an island student: whether he should be trained to meet the realities of his inherited life or to encounter the ways of the western, job-oriented society that is converging upon these islands.

Pilot programs are underway in a bi-lingual or bi-cultural approach to education with teaching in both the local language and English, and with emphasis on local history, geography and culture. Several social studies text-

books, prepared in Micronesia about Micronesia, already are completed and additional volumes are being produced. Textbooks on modern math for Micronesia, using sea and coconut shells, etc., have been developed for first and second grades with higher texts also underway.

Other recent evidence of the administration's desire to provide a realistic, meaningful education for Micronesian students is reflected in the decision to give greater weight to vocational training. Rather than producing a legion of academic college-prep students who return to Micronesia with bachelor's degrees and no prospect for employment outside of government, the education program is training farmers, fishermen, cooks, mechanics, plumbers, boat-builders — skilled artisans who can participate in, and profit from, the development of Micronesia. In all programs, academic and vocational, the teaching of English retains importance, however.

Education in Micronesia is a complicated process surrounded not only by the usual logistic and personnel problems, but by nagging underlying philosophical-questions about what sort of, and how much, education is right. But with the inclusion of the Trust Territory under such Federal programs as the elementary and secondary education act, with cooperation between public agencies like the Trust Territory, HEW and the Peace Corps, the educational system is moving towards a greater clarity of purpose and range of accomplishment every year.

Accommodations

Hotel space sometimes is limited in Micronesia. Visitors should book accommodations well in advance. Make reservations directly with hotels and request written confirmation. Hotel protocol usually is relaxed and an informal atmosphere prevails. Hotel occupancy taxes varying from \$.50 to 7% are in effect in most districts.

Entry

Passports are not required of U.S. citizens; however, they must show proof of citizenship such as birth certificate, naturalization papers or passport.

Non-U.S. citizen visitors must have a valid passport.

All visitors need a round-trip or onward trip ticket and a valid visa to the next destination if other than home country.

Tourists planning visits of 30 days or less are given entry authorization at their point of entry. Persons coming for more than 30 days must have an entry permit obtained in advance: for the Northern Mariana Islands write to Immigration Officer, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950 and for the other districts (Kosrae, Marshalls, Palau, Ponape, Truk, Yap) write to Chief of Immigration, Office of the High Commissioner, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950.

Immunizations

Smallpox immunization is mandatory if travel does not originate in the United States, its territories or possessions. Immunization against cholera and yellow fever are required if a visitor is arriving from an infected area. Typhoid, paratyphoid, and tetanus shots are strongly recommended.

Financial Responsibility

Tourists may be requested to furnish proof that their visit will be completed at no expense to the Trust Territory government — that they are financially responsible.

Mail

U.S. post offices are located in each district center providing all regular services. Air freight is available from each district.

Currency

United States currency is used throughout Micronesia. Banks are located in each district center.

Laundry and Dry Cleaning

No dry cleaning facilities are available in the districts, however, cleaners do operate on Guam and Saipan. Most hotels in Micronesia provide laundry service. Soap and other cleaning materials are readily available from local stores.

Communications

Commercial telephone and telegraph service is available through each district administrator's office.

Current

Standard 110 volt, 60-cycle current and U.S. type outlets are used in all electrified areas. Electrification, however, seldom exists far beyond the district and sub-district centers.

Micronesia



It takes a map.
Micronesia.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. By any name, it's not what you'd call a compact place. Consider the 2,141 islands scattered 1,300 miles from north to south, more than twice the distance from east to west. Divided into six culturally distinct districts. Ninety-three thousand people speaking nine different languages. Ruled—at different times—by the Spanish, the Germans, the Japanese and now (through a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations) by the United States of America. It's not a very orderly geography or history. And it takes more than a map to know Micronesia. It takes time and patience. It takes money. It takes lots of things. But it most certainly takes a map.



MICRONESIA

Travel Information

A brochure listing hotels and entry requirements may be obtained by writing to the Office of Tourism, Office of the High Commissioner, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950.

Detailed information on each district may be obtained from the following:

Palau Tourist Commission
Koror, Palau 96940

Yap Tourist Commission
Colonia, Yap 96943

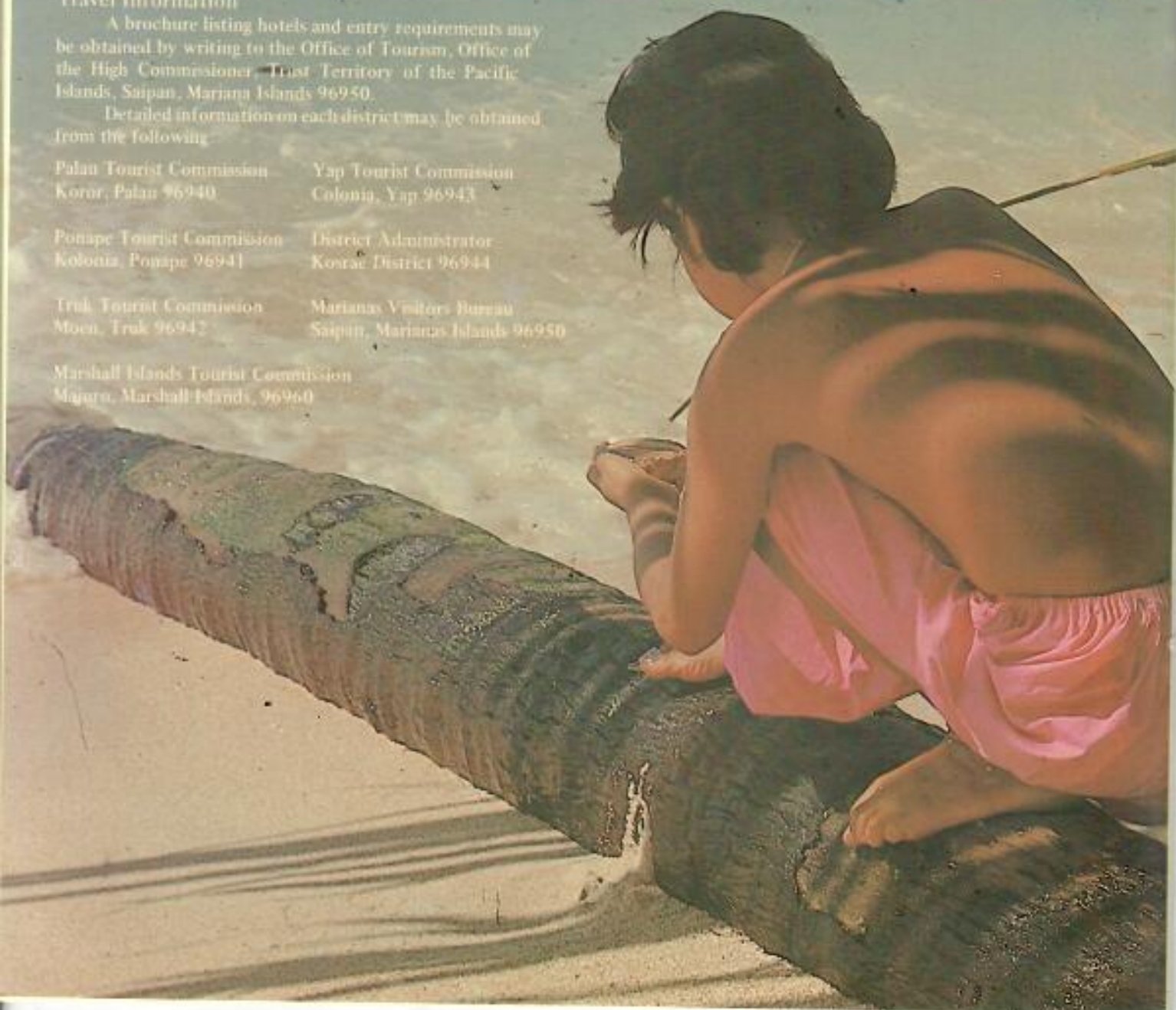
Ponape Tourist Commission
Kolonia, Ponape 96941

District Administrator
Koror District 96944

Truk Tourist Commission
Moer, Truk 96942

Marianas Visitors Bureau
Saipan, Marianas Islands 96950

Marshall Islands Tourist Commission
Majuro, Marshall Islands, 96960



Micronesia '80

**FEATURING CONTINENTAL HOTELS
and TRAVEL ADVENTURES IN THE PACIFIC**



CONTINENTAL

AIR MICRONESIA





Welcome to Micronesia and the Continental Hotels

When your Continental Airlines/Air Micronesia jet touches down in Micronesia, you'll be entering another world. This far-flung Pacific paradise, with its unspoiled beauty and easy pace, holds a deep fascination for visitors.

But even in this natural paradise, you can be spoiled—and that's the goal of all of us at Micronesia's Continental Hotels. We've located our hotels on four of the most beautiful islands, Guam, Saipan, Truk and Palau. And each is designed to make the most of the beauty of its setting. Your accommodations feature big, luxurious rooms decorated with a Pacific flair. Many have balconies, terraces or gracious lanais. You'll enjoy refreshing visits to the pleasant lounges in each Continental Hotel. And our restaurants offer Pacific and Continental cuisine.

Our island staffs stand ready to serve you with thoughtful attention to your comfort. Our people will enjoy acquainting you with the scenic, cultural and historical lore of their islands.

Make your plans now for this vacation adventure. Discover this remote Pacific realm that most people can only dream of. And discover the warm hospitality of our Continental Hotels.

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G. Edward Cotter
President
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William Charlock III

William Charlock III
Senior Vice President &
General Manager
Continental Hotels

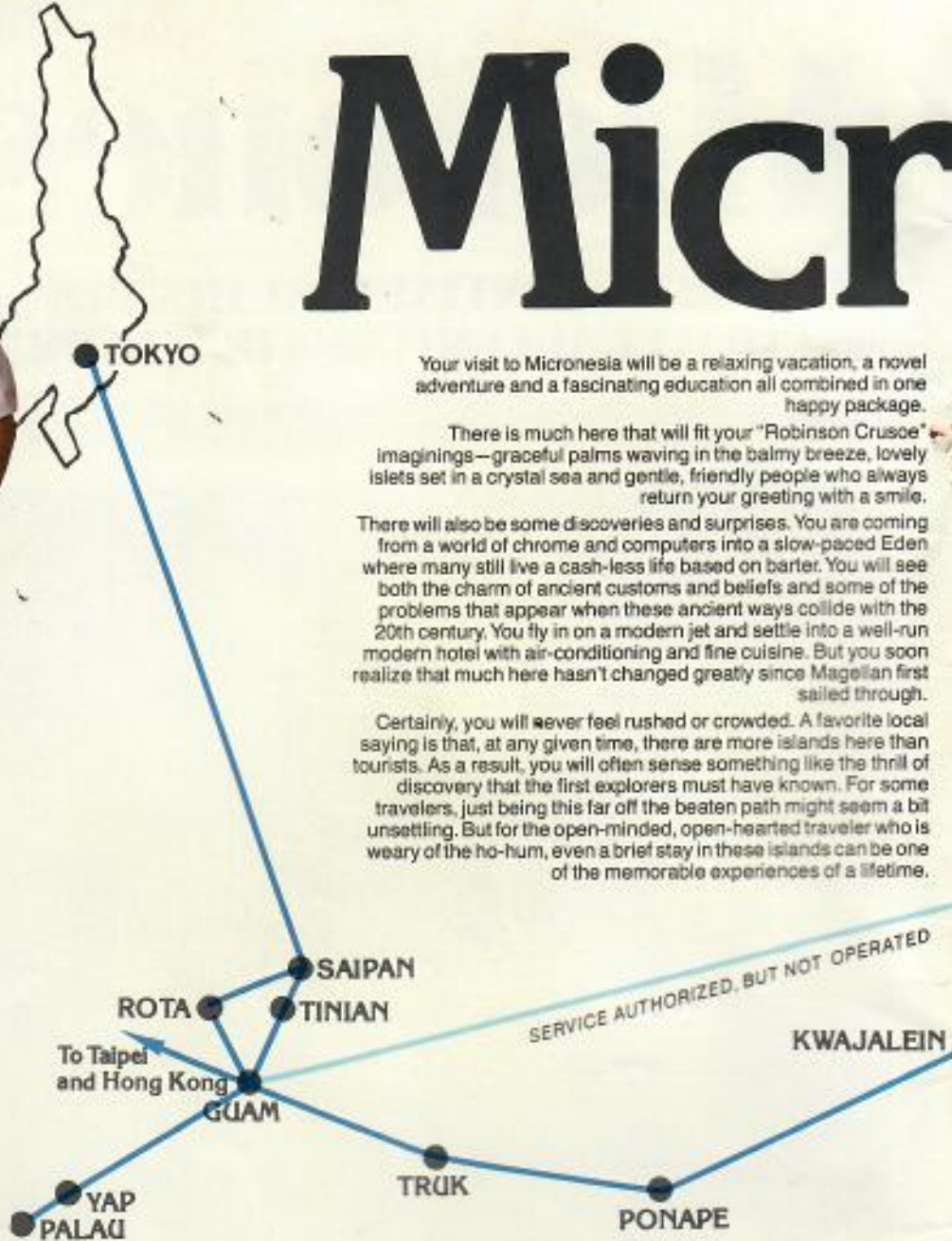
Micr

Your visit to Micronesia will be a relaxing vacation, a novel adventure and a fascinating education all combined in one happy package.

There is much here that will fit your "Robinson Crusoe" imaginings—graceful palms waving in the balmy breeze, lovely islets set in a crystal sea and gentle, friendly people who always return your greeting with a smile.

There will also be some discoveries and surprises. You are coming from a world of chrome and computers into a slow-paced Eden where many still live a cash-less life based on barter. You will see both the charm of ancient customs and beliefs and some of the problems that appear when these ancient ways collide with the 20th century. You fly in on a modern jet and settle into a well-run modern hotel with air-conditioning and fine cuisine. But you soon realize that much here hasn't changed greatly since Magellan first sailed through.

Certainly, you will never feel rushed or crowded. A favorite local saying is that, at any given time, there are more islands here than tourists. As a result, you will often sense something like the thrill of discovery that the first explorers must have known. For some travelers, just being this far off the beaten path might seem a bit unsettling. But for the open-minded, open-hearted traveler who is weary of the ho-hum, even a brief stay in these islands can be one of the memorable experiences of a lifetime.



MILEAGE TABLE (Approximate)

	HONOLULU	JOHNSTON	MAJURO	KWAJALEIN	TRUK	PONAPE	GUAM	YAP	PALAU	ROTA	TINIAN	SAIPAN	TOKYO
HONOLULU		822	2285	2452	3372	2889	3644	4152	4449	3590	3540	3550	3846
JOHNSTON	822		1451	1631	2786	2351	3275	3703	3954	3248	3219	3229	2240
MAJURO	2285	1451		279	1328	901	1824	2252	2503	1797	1768	1778	2804
KWAJALEIN	2452	1631	279		1071	647	1541	1985	2342	1533	1501	1511	2556
TRUK	3372	2786	1328	1071		435	632	948	1180	630	647	657	2084
PONAPE	2889	2351	901	647	435		1012	1370	1617	997	990	1000	2293
GUAM	3644	3275	1824	1541	632	1012		514	795	47	112	122	1955
YAP	4152	3703	2252	1985	948	1370	514		281	565	632	632	1801
PALAU	4449	3954	2503	2242	1180	1617	795	281		849	903	913	1967
ROTA	3590	3248	1797	1533	630	997	47	565	849		65	75	1514
TINIAN	3540	3219	1768	1501	647	990	112	622	903	65		10	1464
SAIPAN	3550	3229	1778	1511	657	1000	122	632	913	75	10		1459
TOKYO	3846	2240	2804	2556	2084	2293	1955	1801	1967	1514	1464	1459	

ALL MILEAGES LISTED ARE STATUTE AND ARE COMPUTED FROM POINT TO POINT

onesia



- TIME ZONES
- TOKYO
 - SEAM
 - HONOLULU
 - LOS ANGELES
 - CHICAGO
 - MIAMI
- SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT



Micronesia

Entry

Tourists who are United States citizens need proof of citizenship to enter Guam, the Northern Marianas and the Trust Territory. A passport/birth certificate is required. Tourists who are not U.S. citizens must have a valid passport and a U.S. visa for 30 days maximum. Governors in each district can extend this period to 60 days, and you may request this extension after arriving in the district.

If you are entering the Trust Territory for more than 30 days or for purposes other than tourism, you must obtain a Visitor Entry Permit in advance. For visits to the Northern Marianas, request this permit from: Office of the Governor, Northern Marianas, Commonwealth Government, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950. For visits to the districts of Yap, Palau, Truk, Ponape, Kosrae and the Marshalls, write to: Immigration Officer, Trust Territory Headquarters, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950.

All who enter the Trust Territory, except Trust Territory residents, must possess a valid ticket for passage out of the Territory, non-refundable within the area. U.S. citizens entering Guam and the Northern Marianas need no permit and have no limit on the length of their stay. Non-U.S. citizens who wish to remain in Guam more than 30 days—whether as tourists or for other reasons—should contact the Guam Visitors Bureau, P.O. Box 3250, Agaña, Guam 96910.

Kwajalein and the Johnston Islands are not open to tourists. Authorized personnel may enter in accordance with rules and regulations of the particular military command involved.

History

The islands today called Micronesia first became known to the Western world in the 16th century, with the great voyages of Magellan and the Spanish and Portuguese explorers who followed in his wake. Although Spain first claimed sovereignty, the Spanish did little to develop their prize until the 18th and 19th centuries and only scattered physical evidence of Spanish rule remains. However the Spaniards did leave behind a major religious influence as a result of their zealous missionary work, so that today almost half the population is Roman Catholic.

As a colonial power, Spain declined while Germany grew more venturesome in the late 19th century, and after the Spanish-American War, Germany bought the islands from Spain. With characteristic industriousness, the Germans got busy developing the copra trade and imposed stern discipline. As World War I began, Japan occupied the islands with no resistance from Germany, which was rather fully occupied elsewhere. And the Japanese period, which lasted until the American occupation at the end of World War II, made a major impression on the islands and the islanders. Virtually all adult islanders who were alive before the war speak Japanese. Between the wars, Japanese entrepreneurs developed the islands' agricultural economy with plantations of sugar cane, rice and pineapple. They laid out towns, too. And as war loomed, roads, fortifications, naval docks, railroads and airports were built. The ruins can still be seen by visitors, even as the verdant jungle creeps back now to reclaim its territory.

Culture

While it is convenient to speak of Micronesia—"the tiny islands"—the term is but a name that covers vast areas and great diversity. It is true that the islanders are believed to share a common ancestry in the area of Malaysia, from which early adventurers made heroic and hazardous sea voyages out into the Pacific. The first settlements seem to have been made more than three thousand years ago, judging by carbon dating of artifacts found in the Marianas.

But through the millennia, influenced by the vast separating distances and varied intermarriages, striking differences have come to characterize individual islands and island groups. Residents of each island take great pride in their own customs and ancestry. And while Japanese is almost universal among the older, pre-World War II generation and English among the post-War younger generation, at least nine major languages are still spoken, often with regional variations in dialect. To illustrate the variety which the discerning visitor may discover, the use of stone money was unique to the Yap islanders, and in Ponape you may view the ruins of Nan Madol, a city which was built along canals in a distinctly Venetian style.

Geography—Climate

Perhaps the most significant geographical fact about Micronesia is that you have here a land area equal to about half that of little Rhode Island, scattered over a total square mileage roughly equivalent to the whole continental United States.

The strategic location of the islands, almost literally a vast array of "stepping stones" across the Pacific from the Marshalls—nearest to Hawaii—to the Carolines, which lead toward the Philippines, and the Marianas, which point toward Japan, is one reason why so many other nations have taken an interest in Micronesia. Temperatures generally range from 70°F to 90°F—figure on an average about 80° in most places. Humidity averages in the low 80's, not uncommon for small islands anywhere in the world. Obviously, such a climate suggests light, summery clothing—and the accent is on informality. Men will seldom see a suit and tie, much less wear them. One suggestion: tennis shoes you can wear while swimming will help prevent cuts from the sharp coral.

Dining

Continental Hotels offer tasty American cuisine, and also feature Japanese dishes and local specialties. Take the opportunity to sample the fresh harvest from the generous sea, and such local staples as breadfruit, taro and cassava (tapioca). Some specific island delicacies to tempt the more venturesome palate include coconut crabs, mangrove crabs, Palau's lobster-like langusta and the Marianas dish of diced chicken and shredded coconut, called kelaquin. You can drink the water in any district center without worry.

Health

You could hardly come to a healthier locale. To keep the islands this healthy, smallpox immunization is required if your trip does not originate in the United States, its territories or possessions. Visitors coming from an area infected with cholera or yellow fever must have immunization against these diseases. Typhoid, para-typhoid and tetanus shots are strongly recommended, especially if you plan to swim or walk about.

Currency

United States currency is used throughout the Trust Territory. There are banks in all district centers, and foreign currency exchange facilities on Saipan and Guam. One minor inconvenience is that acceptance of credit cards in the Trust Territory is limited. However, the banks, hotels and restaurants are accustomed to accepting recognized travelers checks.

Communications

Commercial telephone and telegraph service is available. Ask at your hotel, or at the office of the Governor or, on the major islands, the Governor's representative. United States Post Offices are located in each district center.

What's Happening... and When

Throughout Micronesia, the same national holidays are observed as in the continental United States. But there are also special local events and festivities—and some special island touches for the customary celebrations. Here's a sampling. For more complete information and details about getting in on the fun, ask at your hotel.

January 1—New Year's Day Open House at Government House on Guam. Midnight Mass at Umatac.

February—Carnival at Inarajan on Guam's south-east coast: street dancing, races, float parade, tuba drinking, coconut husking competition, crowning of Carnival Queen Mardi Gras Ball.

March—Discovery Day at Umatac on Guam: boat flotilla and a fiesta to commemorate Magellan's arrival in 1521.

June—Navy Relief Community Fair: carnival fun, fishing derby, entertainment, fireworks, Merizo Water Festival.

July—Liberation Day celebration on Guam: parade, coronation of Liberation Queen.

July 4—Saipan Liberation Day festivities. July 12—Palau Fair, in Koror.

November—Chamorro Night: a salute to the people of Guam, with traditional Guam food, dancing and entertainment at the Recreation Center in Agaña.

December—Procession of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception.



Things to do and see

Micronesia's largest island, Guam offers a special experience for divers because the island itself is the peak of the world's tallest mountain. But unlike Everest, Guam is a mountain which is mostly undersea, rising from its base 36,198 feet underwater. Its brilliant coral reefs drop abruptly into the deep blue Pacific and reward serious students of marine life the opportunity to discover new species. There are also three Spanish galleons as yet undiscovered but known to have sunk here, as well as a pirate ship said to be laden with treasure. The wars have left relics for underwater exploration, too—a Japanese submarine and freighter, an American tanker, a WWI German cruiser and a WWII Japanese Zero fighter plane in 50 feet of water. Fishing and shelling are other popular Guam water sports.

Guam

On shore, there is fine golf and tennis. And a shopper's bonanza because Guam is a duty-free port. Agana has shops featuring pearl cameras and electronic goods from Japan, Swiss watches, Hong Kong clothing, Asian jewelry and island handicrafts. For U.S. residents who visit, there's the extra lure of an additional duty exemption when bringing home non-U.S. items bought on Guam.

Sightseeing plans should include Latte Stone Park, where hewn stone foundations of coral rock remain as the vestige of a civilization dating back to 1500 B.C. In Gado's Cave you can see petroglyphs from the same period.





The Guam Continental

Blending harmoniously into a lovely setting, the Guam Continental features air-conditioned rooms and suites in cottages scattered over 25 beachfront acres.

You'll enjoy your own private lanai looking out on a setting of serene beauty. Yet you're only minutes from downtown's duty-free shopping. Or from the fishing boats that can take you to where they're biting. Or the diving boats that can take you to the reefs or the wreck sites. The beach and pool, of course, are but steps away.

Cocktails on the broad terrace make a splendid start for a superb dinner chosen from a menu of international, Oriental and local specialties, served in The Chamorro

Dining Room. For breakfast and more casual snacks, Magellan's Coffee Shop is open around the clock. And the Galaidi Lounge offers mixed drinks and beverages as well as nightly entertainment.

You'll enjoy every modern hotel service and convenience in this Pacific outpost—refrigerator, radio and telephone in your room; room service; laundry and dry cleaning service; tour and travel desk; gift shop. Excellent duty-free shopping in hotel.

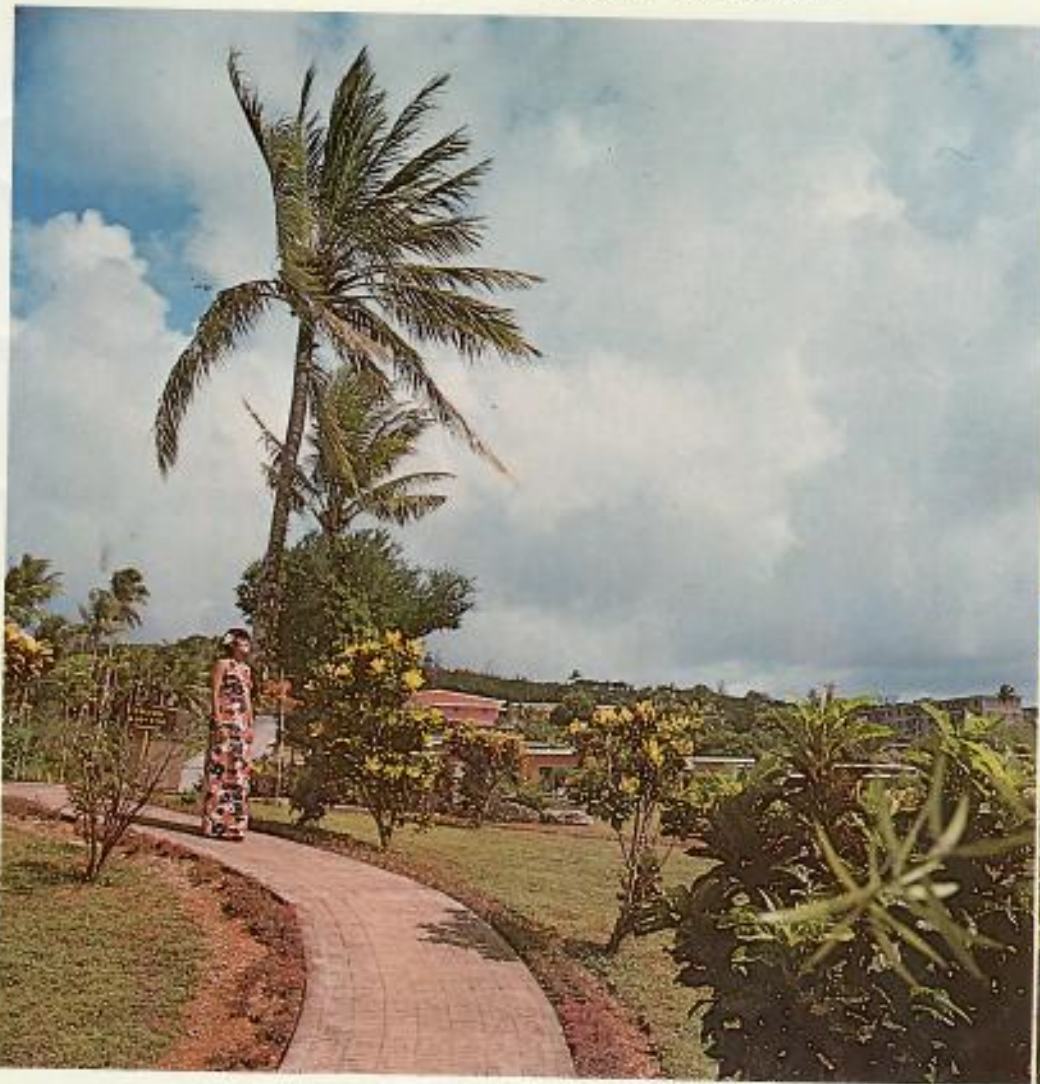
The Guam Continental is also prepared to host small conventions and meetings, with three facilities capable of seating a total of 500 people theater-style.

Location: On Tumon Bay, two miles from International Airport.

Rooms: Over 200 air conditioned rooms and suites with private lanais. Cottage-style construction. All rooms with refrigerators, radios and telephones.

Recreation: Swimming pool, reef protected beach, variety of water sports equipment, volleyball, excellent fishing and similar activities.

Dining and Entertainment: Magellan's: 24-hour Coffee Shop featuring snacks and specialties. The Chamorro: Features international, Oriental and local specialties at lunch and dinner. 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.; 6 P.M. to 10 P.M. The Galaidi Lounge: Cocktails, mixed drinks and entertainment.



Palau



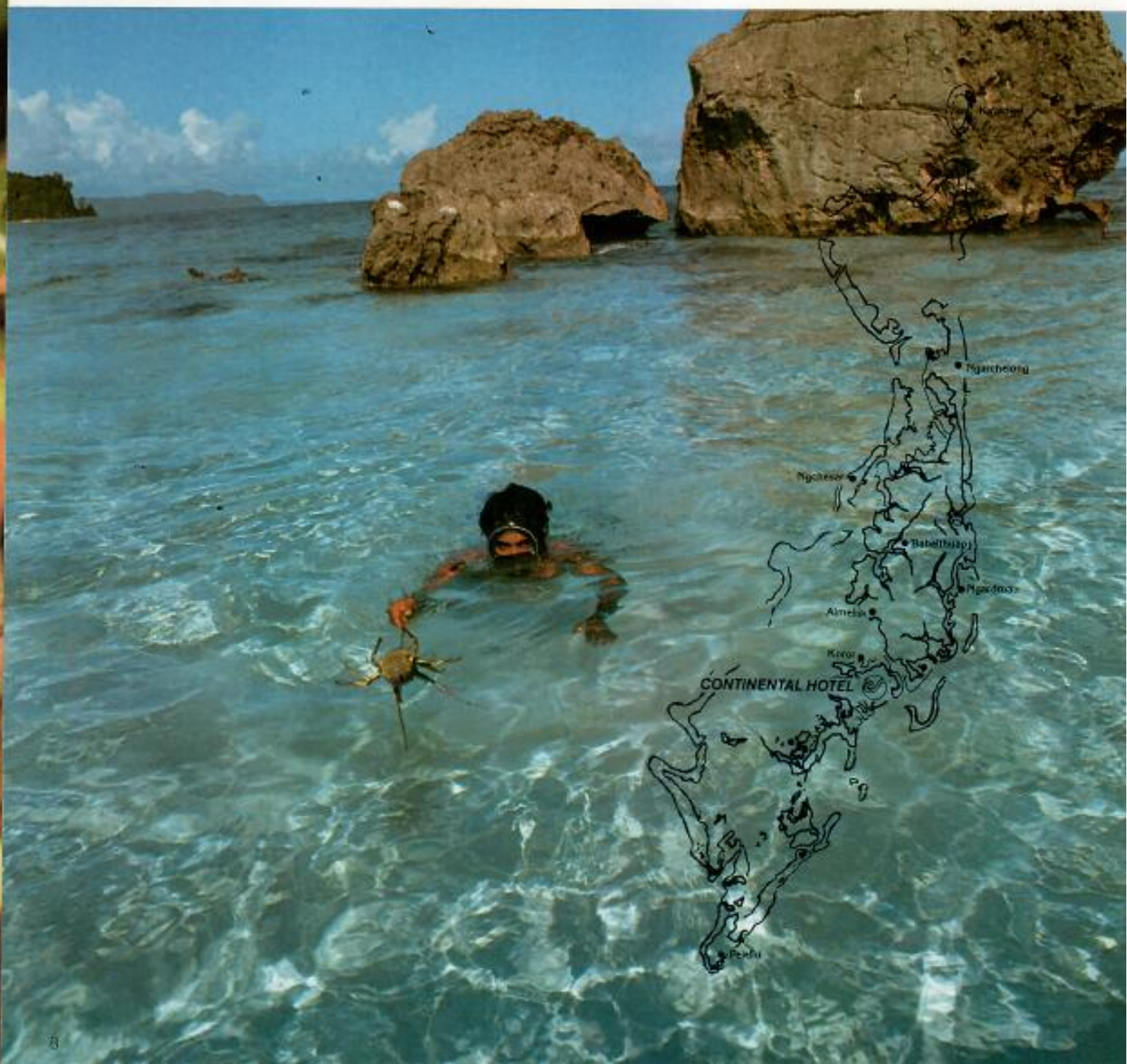
Things to do and see

There are 350 islands of Palau—and they are all incredibly beautiful. They range from tiny, garden-size islets with unpronounceable names to great, hulking Babelthuap with its miles of jungle. Best way to capture the beauty and variety of it all is to hire a boat and guide for a cruise about the lagoon.

Koror was the administrative center for the Japanese mandate, and vestiges of the Japanese period abound. But the feature near Koror that

no one should miss is the flotilla of the Rock Islands which the Palauans named Chalbacheb. A veritable labyrinth of channels lace through the 200-island clusters with their jungled terrain and limestone caves. Along some of the outer island shores you may discover the most beautiful beach you've ever seen in your life—a perfect place to go ashore for picnicking, swimming, beachcombing or whatever.

For the skindiver or scuba enthusiast, Palau is one of the world's wonders. It offers awesome drop-offs, deeply carved ravines, beauty and color unimaginable. The local dive shop can provide gear and air as well as guidance. And a decompression chamber is available.





The Palau Continental

High on a hill above Koror, the Palau Continental offers modern convenience in a stunning island setting. Its magnificent view of the lagoon and the Rock Islands is unique.

Each of the air-conditioned rooms has its own huge balcony. But no telephone—this is an island for relaxation. If you ask for a wake-up call or room service, it will come with a gentle tap on your door. The hotel's graceful, low structure harmonizes well with the general island air, and the surroundings are beautifully landscaped.

The dining room goes in for Micronesian Island specialties, as well as fine American

fare. And the lounge makes a pleasant place to sit and sip.

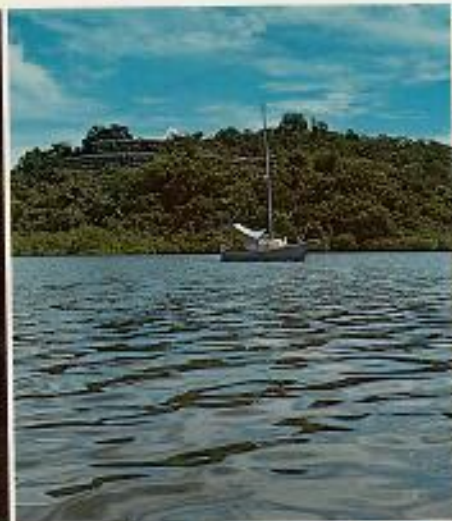
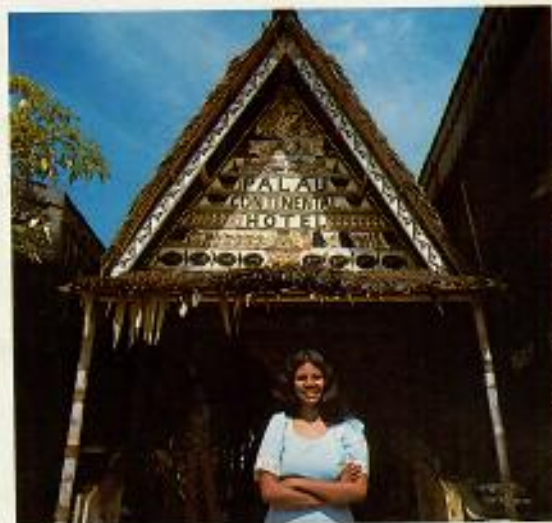
Services include the tour desk, gift shop and one-day laundry service. Small meetings can be hosted in a party room that seats up to 50 theater or schoolroom style, and can accommodate up to 150 for a cocktail party or reception.

Location: Two miles from downtown Koror, 30 minutes from airport which is located on Babelthiap Island. Ideally situated on a hill with spectacular views of Iwayama Bay and the Floating Garden Islands.

Rooms: 56 air conditioned rooms with individual balconies. No telephones to interrupt guests' total relaxation. Several two-story, island-style buildings with all modern amenities and beautifully landscaped, make this one of the finest hotels in the Pacific.

Recreation: Swimming pool, lawn sports, boat dock and swimming facilities—right in the middle of the world's most fascinating scuba diving and great fishing areas.

Dining and Entertainment: Restaurant: 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. Breakfast, lunch and dinner. Cocktail Lounge: Open daily.



Saipan

Things to do and see

Once the hideaway of pirates, Saipan filled a sad and bloody page in modern history near the end of World War II when American troops captured it after a fierce Japanese defense. Panoramic ocean vistas, brilliant sunsets and stunning flame trees that delight the visitor now were once the setting for bitter battles. At the wild and uninhabited northern end of the island, an area of high cliffs, caves and dense forest, you can view remains of strong fortifications and muse on the tragedy of war at Suicide Cliff, where hundreds of Japanese soldiers and civilians



jumped from the 800-foot-high bluff rather than be captured. But like itself, Saipan is enduring proof that beauty lives on. One type of beach reveals itself in a drive along the western shore, where mile after mile lovely beach slopes out toward the sheltering barrier reef. You can almost literally stop at any point along the road and have a perfect beach for your picnic or swim. Just offshore lies Managaha Island, which you can reach by boat for more swimming, sunning and shelling—and a look at spiked Japanese artillery pieces. For a complete contrast, explore the eastern shore—a rocky welter of pits, craters, blow-holes, tidal pools and terraced plateaus.





The Saipan Continental

Overlooking glorious Micro Beach, the Saipan Continental has air-conditioned rooms and every one with a stunning view of the gardens and the water. But you don't have to go even those few steps to swim, since the hotel has its own pool. And two lighted tennis courts, too.

For beach and poolside snacks and beverages, the pool bar is most convenient. To enjoy breakfast, lunch or dinner in an informal indoor-outdoor setting, try the Kili Terrace. This is where you'll also find the greatest Sunday brunch in the Pacific. And for the succulent cuisine of the Pacific, make reservations for dinner in the intimate setting of the Oceana House. Right out of the pages

of Somerset Maugham comes the Trader Bar, where you can sip your favorite beverage and enjoy nightly entertainment.

The hotel's range of services is most complete: room service, duty free shop, tour and airline desks, rental cars, laundry, beauty and barber shop, secretarial and babysitting services.

Meeting and convention facilities include rooms that will seat up to 200 theater-style and up to 100 for dinner. The outdoor terrace can also accommodate open air meetings, cocktail parties or a sit-down dinner for 150.

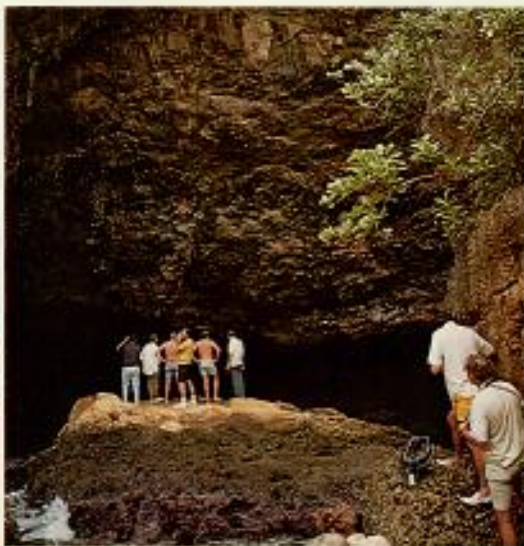
Location: Eight miles from the new International Airport.

Rooms: Seven stories, 185 air conditioned

rooms and suites with individual balconies. All rooms with view of hotel gardens and ocean; telephones, radio, refrigerators and color TV.

Recreation: Swimming pool and a few steps from Micro Beach. Two lighted tennis courts, excellent fishing.

Dining and Entertainment: Kili Terrace: Informal indoor-outdoor dining. Open for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Sunday Brunch a must! Trader Bar: Indoor-outdoor cocktail lounge with nightly entertainment. From 11 A.M. Pool Bar: Beach and poolside snacks and beverages. Oceana House: Dinner daily. Japanese restaurant, opens in 1980.



Truk

Things to do and see

One feature that makes Truk so spectacular an attraction for today's visitor is precisely what made Truk so important to the Japanese Navy during the war. It's the magnificent 822-square-mile lagoon whose sheltered waters provided the Imperial Fleet with its most formidable base outside Japan. From reef to reef the lagoon measures almost 40 miles at its widest point. And the waters are usually so calm that a dedicated water-skier can make the straight run of his life, mile after mile.



Under the warm clear waters there is fascination, too—especially for the scuba diver. In one surprise bombing attack, almost 60 ships of the Imperial Fleet were sunk. Other wrecks bring the total on the bottom of Truk to more than 100, making this a "must" for the dedicated and properly qualified diver.

Truk's District Center is on the island of Moen. Here visitors can get a unique insight into island life at the Truk stores—jammed with everything from kerosene lanterns to ladies' wear and island handicrafts. For an outstanding view of Moen and the lagoon, climb up into the old light house built in the days when the Emperor's Fleet ruled these waters.





The Truk Continental

On a palm-studded point of Moen Island, with one of the finest beaches on this island of great beaches, stands the Truk Continental Hotel. Its long, low, rambling design fits right in with the island atmosphere, while the friendly service and air-conditioned comfort match the highest standards you'll find anywhere. Your spacious room has its own balcony with a serene view of the enchanting lagoon. And a few steps from your door, through the natural park of tropical trees and blossoms, will put you on an unspoiled white sand beach. The Hotel has its own dock,

where you step aboard boats for island sightseeing or lagoon cruising. Small meetings and conventions fit in well with the intimate and easy-going atmosphere, and up to 60 can be seated theater-style. Sit-down dinner can be served to 80 people.

Location: On the beach at Truk Lagoon. Three miles from District Center, six miles from airport.

Rooms: Several two-storied, island-type buildings with all the modern amenities, comprise this unique complex of 56 air conditioned rooms with radios and

individual balconies. No telephones to interrupt guest's relaxation. Wake up call by a friendly knock on the door.

Recreation: Located right on the Truk Lagoon, one of scuba diving's Wonders of the World. Boating, beach, lawn and water sports, and very good fishing.

Dining: Restaurant: 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. Breakfast, lunch and dinner. Alcoholic beverages may continue to be banned in Truk during 1980. For current information, please check with Continental Hotels reservations.



More excitement in Micronesia

Outer Islands Then and Now

In addition to the mid-Pacific islands hosting the Continental Hotels, the outer islands of Yap, Ponape and Majuro display the beauty unique to Micronesia with the historic sights of the military struggles of the past.

Today, these islands are changing as more travelers learn of the Micronesian chain. If time permits, a visit to each would complement any international journey.

Yap



For the visitor who seeks a window into other ways and a unique culture, Yap is a rare treat. The District Center of Colonia is the only settlement which could even loosely be called partially "modern." In villages like Gagil and Gillman, accessible by good roads, you see what life in the traditional island settlements is like.

Most intriguing to the traveller are the evidences of the stone wheels which once served the Yapese as money. These donut-shaped wheels of rock, quarried in Guam and Palau and brought to Yap, lie about in seeming neglect at times; but even today they carry a name, signify prestige and hold hereditary value.

The simple people of Yap subsist on an economy of gardening, food-gathering and fishing. Their main crops are taro, yams and bananas; and throughout the Trust Territory betelnut and coconut from Yap are prized as being the best.

There are only about 8,000 people living on the four main islands which constitute Yap proper, but the Yapese have long fascinated anthropologists who study what is changing — and what is unchanged — in the most reserved, most socially complicated of the Trust Territory's districts. But you don't have to be a scholar to wonder at Yap or to speculate about what is past, passing or yet to come. The District Center of Colonia is a study in contrasts, with the properties of modern life — motorcycles, beer, jukeboxes — absorbed into a culture of grass-skirts and loincloths. Not far from

Colonia, life continues little changed in a world of tranquil beaches, thatched roofs, stone money and ceremonial dances. And on such "outer islands" as Ulithi, Faraulep, Woleai, Eauripik and Satawal, life goes on as it has for hundreds of years.

Ponape



Some 117 of the 700 total square miles of Micronesia's land area is occupied by Ponape. And this island is unique in the central Pacific for its cascading rivers tumbling down the mountainsides, its freshwater pools inviting you to take a dip and its dense forests and lovely grasslands. A barrier reef surrounds the island, sheltering a lagoon that is five miles wide in spots. From the coral-floored Polynesian atolls of Kapingamarangi and Nakuoro, where graceful outrigger canoes sail over emerald waters, to the tall, massive islands of Ponape with high waterfalls, rapid fresh-water streams, Ponape epitomizes every ideal of a South Seas paradise. Visitors count it as the most beautiful island in the world, with the possible exception of Bora Bora. Of the three other populated atolls in the district, Ngatik is culturally fairly close to Ponape, having been resettled by Ponapeans in 1837 after all the former male inhabitants were massacred by the crew of a British whaler. Mokil and Pingelap are heavily populated atolls whose alert, disciplined residents have supplied many of the districts' leaders.

Kolonia, near the airport, resembles nothing so much as a frontier town out of the old American west. For a striking contrast, the visitor can take a 40-minute boat ride to the mysterious ruins of Nan Madol. Here you see the remains of a city laid out on man-made canals like a mid-Pacific Venice, a city said to have thrived 700 years ago. Well worth a visit, too, is the village of Porakiet. It is Polynesian, here amidst all of Micronesia, and its people are obviously different in many ways from the Micronesians. The village houses have thatched roofs, the people wear lava-lavas and the men fish from swift-sailing canoes. The Porakiet craft store is one of the finest in Micronesia.

Some areas of Ponape are so remote that it is said they've never seen a tourist. So the traveler who wants to score a real "first" may be able to do so, if he hires a knowledgeable local resident for a guide.



Then Add To The Continental Hotels A Travel Adventure In More Of The Pacific

A Word About Our Tour Operators

This year the Continental Hotels have teamed-up with the best professionals in the Pacific to give you an exciting and reliable travel adventure to Micronesia. With these diversified companies working diligently on your vacation needs, you can be confident a selection from the Continental Hotel packages will guarantee your holiday pleasure.

Sea Safaris

P.O. Box 512

Manhattan Beach, California 90266

For a diving adventure lead by certified divers, Sea Safaris knows Micronesia. Their expert staff is available to offer you professional guidance in underwater freelance photography. All elements of each of Sea Safaris' programs have been pre-tested for excellence. Support material is also available from them to assist you in organizing your own tailor-made Diving Group Tour. Sea Safaris—diving tours run by divers.

Hawaii 2000 Seminars

Robinson Travel

771 Amana Street, #301

Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

For fully escorted study tours to Micronesia, Robinson is the leader. With 20-day itineraries, their efforts are concentrated on culture and field biology. A "meet the people" approach is used, with an opportunity for tour participants to interact with local Micronesian residents. For an educational program converted to a Micronesian adventure, contact Robinson Travel.

Islands In The Sun

(Ted Cook Tours)

2814 Lafayette

Newport Beach, California 92663

Take 16 days any time you choose and head for an independent look at Micronesia. Islands In The Sun are the leaders in Micronesia independent travel and are prepared to offer you exciting introductory tours on each island visited. Visit the Nan Madol ruins in Ponape or take the Rock Island excursion in Koror. There's much more to your itinerary when you visit the Caroline and Mariana Islands of Micronesia with Islands In The Sun.

Bay Travel

Diving Adventures

2435 E. Coast Highway

Corona Del Mar, California 92625

A full service tour operator featuring Saipan, Ponape, Palau and Truk, Bay Travel is prepared to help you visit Micronesia independently or with a group, diving or sightseeing. Choose one or a combination of their itineraries and custom design your travel adventure to Micronesia. For your confidence, each of their dive programs is hosted by certified divemasters with complete accreditation. A journey with Bay Travel to Micronesia is certain to please your vacation dreams.



Poseidon Ventures

359 San Miguel Drive

Newport Beach, California 92660

When a relatively shorter diving adventure fits your travel itinerary, Poseidon Ventures is ready to custom-make your dive holiday. Their Blue Tour to Truk and Palau, or their Gold Tour to the Truk Lagoon have been satisfying divers to Micronesia for years. Poseidon's reputation as a world-wide dive tour operator can earn your confidence when selecting their Micronesian Vacations.

See & Sea Travel Service

680 Beach Street, #340

San Francisco, California 94109

See & Sea's specialty is maximum diving at the lowest cost for each dive, with programs designed for avid divers, as well as photographers. For several years, See & Sea has been packaging the necessary elements to dive a variety of spectacular coral-encrusted wrecks off the shores of Truk in comfort and safety. Their program includes a stable dive boat with tanks aboard and lunch to allow an all-day dive. This is the only 3-dive per day program to Truk/Ponape. This full-scale diving package features the fabulous Ghost Fleet of Truk with reef-oriented options to Ponape. For a truly superb dive holiday, contact See & Sea.

Ed-U-Dive, Inc.

P.O. Box 724

Libby, MT 59923

Their unique educational experience offers 12 full diving days in Micronesia—2 dives daily, plus 3 explore, shop and travel days. Each group departure is accompanied by a marine resource guide to instruct and provide on-site answers to questions about marine life. Continuing Education Units can be arranged for these outdoor classroom expeditions in the most exciting classroom of all—the ocean!

Pacific Dateline Tours, Inc.

P.O. Box 1755

Newport Beach, California 92663

A specialty tour operator, Pacific Dateline is prepared to independently show Micronesia to you. Tour and visit the more developed islands, then spend a few days in the more remote places with so much to offer in tourist attractions — Yap's Stone Money Banks Majuro's fascinating atoll and lagoon or historic Nan Madol. And the price is right with their Micronesian Highlights and Odyssey tours. So remember Pacific Dateline when you're in the market for a travel adventure that's independently yours.

Air Fare Note

Unless specifically indicated, these tours do not include air fares. The estimated individual round-trip air fare between Honolulu and Truk, Saipan, Palau and Guam is \$674.* Check with your travel agent for the additional air fare from your hometown to Honolulu and return, and any additional charges for extensive itineraries and stopovers.
*Includes \$3 U.S. departure tax. Air fare subject to change without notice.

Truk Lagoon

Sea Safaris

IT9CO1SEA10

Diving Safari:

\$700 per person, double occupancy

Includes: 7 days boat diving, 2 tanks per day • dive equipment including tanks, backpacks, weights and belts and dive license • 8 nights accommodations at the Truk Continental Hotel (double occupancy) • overnight accommodations for stopovers in Honolulu • all room taxes • all airport transfers • picnic lunches while on dive boat • dive guides.

Non-Diving Safari:

\$325 per person, double occupancy

Includes: 8 nights accommodations at the Truk Continental Hotel (double occupancy) • overnight accommodations for stopovers in Honolulu • all room taxes • all airport transfers • one full day cultural land tour • one full day lagoon tour • picnic lunches on tour days • tour guide.

Palau

IT9CO1SEA10

Diving Safari:

\$775 per person, double occupancy

Includes: 7 days boat diving, 2 tanks per day • dive equipment—tanks, backpacks, weights and belts • 8 nights accommodations at the Palau Continental Hotel (double occupancy) • overnight accommodations in Hawaii and Guam for stopovers • all room taxes • all airport transfers • picnic lunches on dive boats • dive guides.

Non-Diving Safari:

\$325 per person, double occupancy

Includes: 8 nights accommodations at the Palau Continental Hotel (double occupancy) • overnight accommodations in Hawaii and Guam for stopovers • all room taxes • all airport transfers • one full day cultural land tour • one full day lagoon tour • picnic lunches on tour days • tour guides.



Palau-Truk Lagoon

IT9CO1SEA10

Diving Safari:

\$900 per person, double occupancy

Includes: 9 days boat diving in Palau and Truk, 2 tanks per day • dive equipment including tanks, backpacks, weights and belts and dive license • 10 nights accommodations at Palau and Truk Continental Hotel (double occupancy) • overnight accommodations in Hawaii and Guam for stopovers • all room taxes • all airport transfers • picnic lunches while on dive boat • dive guides.

Non-Diving Safari:

\$450 per person, double occupancy

Includes: 10 nights accommodations at Palau and Truk Continental Hotel (double occupancy) • overnight accommodations in Hawaii and Guam for stopovers • all room taxes • all airport transfers • picnic lunches on tour days • 2 full day cultural tours • 2 full day lagoon tours • tour guides.

Ponape Extension

Available On All Safaris

IT9CO1SEA10

Diving Safari:

\$300 per person, double occupancy

Includes: 3 days boat diving, 2 tanks per day • dive equipment including tanks, backpacks, weights and belts • 4 nights accommodations at Ponape Village Hotel • all room taxes • all airport transfers • picnic lunches while on dive boat • dive guides.

Non-Diving Safari:

\$200 per person, double occupancy

Includes: 4 nights accommodations at Ponape Village Hotel • all room taxes • all airport transfers • full day Nan Madol waterfall tour • full day cultural tour • picnic lunches on tour days • tour guides.



Micronesian Experience

Robinson Travel

20 Days

\$1650 per person, double occupancy

IT9CO1RTMI

Departures: June 28, 1980

November 1, 1980

Fully Escorted Study Tour.

Special emphasis on the culture and field biology.

Includes: Airfare from Honolulu • 2 nights in Honolulu • orientation • 16 nights hotel in Micronesia • 3 all day boat trips with lunch • 5 land tours • 3 dinners • an opportunity to meet and interact with local residents.

Day 1—Arrive in Honolulu; transfer to the Waikiki Grand Hotel.

Day 2—Orientation to Micronesia with lectures, films, slides; a visit to the Aquarium.

Day 3—Depart Honolulu on an early morning Air Micronesia flight.

Day 4—Lose a day crossing the International Dateline and arrive early afternoon in Ponape; transfer to the Village Hotel. Afternoon free to settle in; discussions on Ponape and marine life. Welcome to Micronesia dinner that evening.

Day 5—All day boat trip to Nan Madol. Time to swim, snorkel and shell. Lunch included.

Day 6—Town tour includes visit to the famous pepper fields, old Spanish wall, Kapingmarangi Village, Cultural Center with colorful, traditional dancing and the Sakau ceremony.

Day 7—Early afternoon flight to Truk, and transfer to the Continental Hotel. Evening barbeque on the beach.

Day 8—All day boat trip to observe the sunken ships, marine life, snorkel; diving optional. Lunch included.

Day 9—Morning tour of Moen visiting the Xavier High School, former Japanese communication center, caves, villages and town. Free to shop in the unique Trading Post, or swim and snorkel around the hotel.

Day 10—Morning boat trip to visit outer Lagoon Islands.

Day 11—Afternoon flight to Saipan; transfer to the Continental Hotel.

Day 12—Land tour of this historical island.

Day 13—Morning flight to Yap, a most "traditional" island; transfer to the ESA Hotel.

Day 14—Town tour and visit to 2 outer villages. Time to enjoy traditional dancing. The Money Banks of Yap and an old culture still being practiced.

Day 15—Afternoon flight to Palau; transfer to the Continental Hotel.

Day 16—All day boat trip to the Rock Islands. Time to swim, snorkel and shell; diving optional. Lunch included.

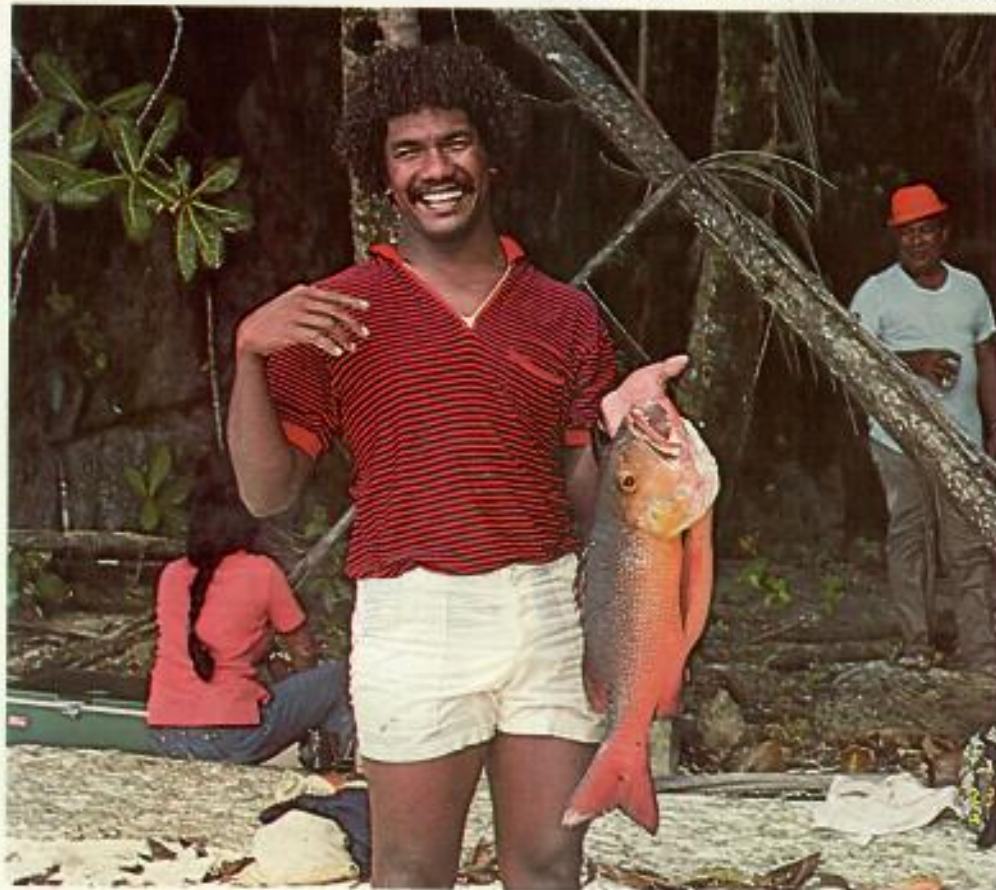
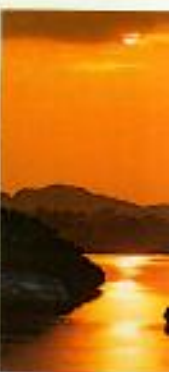
Day 17—All day land tour visiting the Museum, fascinating story board carvers, maricultural center, canneries and town.

Day 18—Half day boat trip.

Day 19—Afternoon flight to Guam; transfer to the Continental Hotel. Evening farewell dinner.

Day 20—Morning land tour and free time for duty free shopping before taking a late afternoon flight to Honolulu.

SPECIAL: Full Escorted Supervised Student Tour. Departure June 23. Write for details.



Micronesia

Islands In The Sun

16 Days

\$1470 per person, double occupancy

ITOCOITEC60

**Ponape, Truk and Palau
(Caroline Islands), Saipan
(Mariana Islands), Guam**

Airfare (approximate) \$ 905

Land (double occupancy) \$ 565

TOTAL \$1,470

Single Supplement \$ 341

Includes: Economy class excursion airfare from Los Angeles • all airport/hotel transfers per itinerary (except Honolulu) • Introductory Tours: Lagoon tour in Truk; Island tour of Saipan; Rock Island excursion in Koror; District Center and Nan Madol tours in Ponape.

Itinerary:

Sunday: Los Angeles/Honolulu—Depart this morning via Continental Airlines' DC-10 Service to the Hawaiian Islands. Upon arrival at the Honolulu International Airport, take the limousine to the Airport Holiday Inn for your overnight stay.

Monday: Honolulu/Ponape—This morning's flight takes you to Ponape, administrative center of the Ponape District. The International Dateline is crossed enroute and the balance of the day is "lost."

Tuesday through Thursday: Ponape—Your hotel is The Village on the cliff overlooking the lagoon and distant reef. The hotel's restaurant, the Tattooed Irishman, is renowned throughout Micronesia for its excellent food. Included during your stay is a half-day tour visiting the district center of Kolonia, with a visit to Porakiet Village, location of a settlement of Polynesians from the atoll of Kapingamarangi. The village crafts store at Porakiet is one of the best you'll find in Micronesia. And not to be missed is Nan Madol. Here are the ruins of an amazing city built over 700 years ago with over 100 man-made islands squared into city blocks and intersected by water-streets. The city covered 11 square miles and all of the traffic was by boat along the Venice-type canals. Your all-day excursion to Nan Madol by boat includes time for snorkeling on the reef and a short hike up to a beautiful tropical waterfall for a refreshing swim.

Friday and Saturday: Truk—Friday's flight takes you to Truk Atoll, one of the world's largest lagoons, 30 miles wide and large enough to hold all the islands of Micronesia. Your hotel is the Truk Continental in the district center of Moen. Since the lagoon and its natural world of coral and fish counter-balanced by the wreckage of more than 60 ships of the Japanese Imperial Fleet are Truk's key attractions, we have included a full day excursion visiting the surrounding reef and several shallow-water wrecks. A picnic lunch will be provided on one of the small islands.

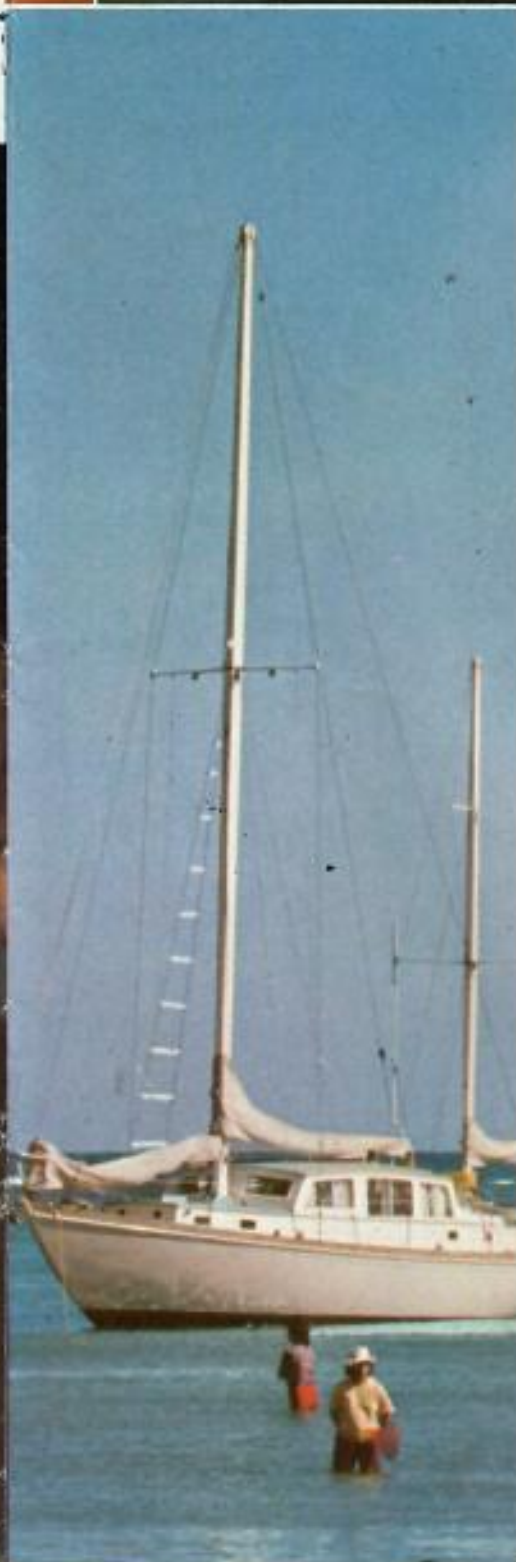
Sunday through Tuesday: Saipan—Sunday's flight takes you further west via Guam to Saipan. Centuries ago, pirates made Saipan their hideaway. Today it is the second busiest island in Micronesia. Your

hotel is the deluxe Saipan Continental overlooking Micro Beach. The included half-day excursion will visit the ruins of a pre-war Japanese hospital, and the old Japanese jail where Amelia Earhart is said to have been imprisoned, the concrete-reinforced natural cave which was the last Japanese command post on the island to fall to American forces in one of the most bitterly fought amphibious battles of World War II. You will also see 800-foot high Suicide Cliff towering above the command post, Banzai Cliff, and the Blue Grotto sunken pool carved into a cliff and connected by underground passages to the sea outside.

Wednesday through Friday: Koror—Wednesday morning you jet via Guam and Yap to the island of Koror. Flying into the Palau District you land on the big island of Babelthap and travel by bus to neighboring Koror Island. Your hotel, the Palau Continental, sits high on a Koror hill commanding a spectacular view of the island-studded lagoon. Since it is the Rock Islands rising out of a glass-smooth sea like great green mushrooms that you will remember most, we have included a full day's leisurely cruise among them, probing caves, drifting through channels, and shopping for just the right beach to laze in the sun and enjoy a picnic lunch fabulous swimming and snorkeling.

Saturday and Sunday: Guam—Return Saturday via Yap to Guam, an island under the U.S. Flag since 1898. The island boasts great deep-sea fishing, a championship golf course, skin-diving, water-skiing and scuba diving. Guam is a duty-free port and Agana, the major city, is filled with fine shops for buying pearls, cameras, electronic equipment from Japan, Swiss watches, local handicrafts, Philippine fabrics and Hong Kong clothing. You are allowed \$600 worth of duty-free purchases in Guam on returning to the States. Stay at the Guam Continental on the beach at Tumon Bay in Agana.

Monday: Guam-Honolulu/Los Angeles—Depart this evening on your return flight home. You recross the International Dateline and "regain" the day "lost" earlier, making your arrival in Honolulu early today. Following customs formalities you board your Continental flight to Los Angeles.



Micronesia

Bay Travel Diving Adventures

22 Nights/15 Days Diving

IT0COIBTDA22

Palau • Truk • Ponape • Guam

Land cost per person (not including air fare)

\$1,334 double occupancy

\$1,787 single occupancy

\$ 665 double occupancy Non-Diver (must accompany a diver)

Departures from Los Angeles: May 7, 1980

July 2, 1980

Sept. 3, 1980

Includes: 21 nights hotel accommodations; Continental Hotels; Holiday Inn, Honolulu; The Village Resort, Ponape • 6 days diving Palau—two tanks per day by boat with guide • 1 night dive Palau—one tank by boat with guide • 8 days diving Truk—two tanks per day by boat with guide • 1 night dive Truk—one tank by boat with guide • 1 day diving Ponape—two tanks by boat with guide • Weights, weightbelt, backpack, tanks and air fills • Nan Madol Tour in Ponape • hotel room taxes • round-trip airport transfers • sturdy dive gear bag.

Non-Diver Tour Includes: All of the above except diving and dive gear bag • Plus: Suicide Cliff Tour in Saipan • Moen Island Tour and Lagoon Waterfalls Tour in Truk • Rock Island Tour with picnic lunch in Palau.

Itinerary:

Day 1—Los Angeles departure via Continental Airlines to Honolulu; overnight.

Day 2 — Depart Honolulu for Truk via Air Micronesia; lose one day crossing the International Dateline.

Day 3 — Arrive Truk — transfer to hotel; overnight.

Day 4-11—Dive Truk.

Day 12—Transfer and depart Truk. Arrive Palau—transfer to hotel.

Day 13-18—Dive Palau.

Day 19—Transfer and depart Palau. Arrive Guam—transfer to hotel; overnight.

Day 20—Transfer and depart Guam. Arrive Ponape—transfer to hotel.

Day 21—All day Nan Madol Tour.

Day 22—Dive Ponape.

Day 23—Transfer and depart Ponape. Arrive back in Los Angeles.

Note: All programs require that divers be certified and able to present evidence of certification to the divemaster upon their arrival. In Truk, a diver's permit is required and may be purchased from the local Police Department upon arrival.

Each program includes the use of tanks, backpacks, weights and weightbelts. We suggest bringing your own mask, fins, snorkel, regulator with depth and pressure gauges, buoyancy compensator, and a light wetsuit for protection during wreck diving. A decompression meter is also strongly recommended.

Plan your own dive adventure! In addition to our Group Program, we offer Independent Programs: Truk, Palau, Ponape and Saipan. Choose one or a combination according to the itinerary that is best for you. Days may be added or subtracted. Details on request.





Truk Lagoon

Poseidon Ventures

Gold Diving Tour

\$799 per person, double occupancy
IT9CO1GT10

Tour Features:

Truk Dive: 8 days, dive the artificial reefs of Truk Lagoon, containing in excess of 40 ships of the Imperial Japanese Fleet. Wrecks abound with relics, holds contain cargo, etc. Coral growth on wrecks is just fantastic. Dive the Fujikawa Maru, among others. Un-

doubtedly the Gran Prix location for wreck divers. One day will be spent diving the outer barrier reef noting the infinite variety of shell and fish life.

Night Dive: Available on Truk for extra charge.

No. of nights: 1 night Ramada Inn Airport Honolulu; 9 nights Truk Continental.

No. of diving days: 8 days of diving (includes picnic lunch each day).

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Fly to Honolulu	Early Flight to Truk lose a day cross Int'l Dateline...		Dive Truk	Dive Truk	Dive Truk	Dive Truk
Overnight Honolulu	Arrive Truk Tuesday PM					
Dive Truk	Dive Truk	Dive Truk	Dive Truk	Fly Truk to Honolulu to stateside.		

NOTE: Itineraries can be changed or extended.
Ponape options available.
Departures advised when requesting tours.

Palau • Truk Lagoon

Blue Diving Tour

\$895 per person, double occupancy
IT9CO1BT12

Tour Features:

Palau Dive: 5 days fantastic diving on fabulous dropoffs, coral reefs, crystal caves and wrecks. Reefs abound with soft corals, huge gorgonia, tropical fish, turtles, giant tridacna clams, etc.

Truk Dive: 4 days dive the artificial reefs of Truk Lagoon containing in excess of 40 ships of the Imperial Japanese Fleet. Wrecks abound with relics, holds contain cargo, etc. Coral growths on wrecks is just fantastic. Dive the Fujikawa Maru, Shinkoko Maru among others. Undoubtedly the Gran Prix location for wreck divers.

Night Dives: Available in both Palau and Truk for extra charge.

No. of nights: 1 night Ramada Inn Airport Honolulu; 5 nights Truk Continental; 6 nights Palau Continental.

No. of diving days: 4 days diving in Truk (including picnic lunch each day); 5 days diving in Palau (including picnic lunch each day).

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Fly to Honolulu	Early flight to Truk, lose a day cross Int'l Dateline		Dive Truk	Dive Truk	Dive Truk	Dive Truk
Overnight Honolulu	Arrive Truk Tuesday PM					
Fly Truk to Guam to Palau	Dive Palau	Dive Palau	Dive Palau	Dive Palau	Dive Palau	Fly Palau to Guam and Guam to Honolulu/US

Not included in tour price: Items of personal nature, drinks, car rentals, laundry, excess baggage, meals not specifically stated in programs, local taxes and service charges. Unused portions of itinerary not refundable.

Divers should furnish: Mask, fins, snorkel, regulator, buoyancy compensator, depth gauge, submersible gauge, diving light, camera equipment and film. Most of these items are available for rent.

Truk • Ponape

See & Sea Travel Service

16 Day Diving Program

\$1500 per person, double occupancy

Truk only \$1000 per person, double occupancy
IT0COISSTK

Includes: All hotels, taxes and service • transfers • 8 diving days in Truk (3 tanks per day) • 4 diving activity days in Ponape (3 tanks per day) • all lunches • services of experienced Tour Escort • the first night at Holiday Inn Honolulu Airport • Lose one day in crossing

Scheduled 1980 Micronesia Departures

Dep. West Coast	Truk Continental Hotel	Truk Diving Days	Ponape Village	Ponape Diving Days
Feb. 17	Feb. 19-28	Feb. 20-27	Feb. 28-Mar. 3	Feb. 29-Mar. 3
Mar. 16	Mar. 18-27	Mar. 19-26	Mar. 27-31	Mar. 28-31
Mar. 30	Apr. 1-10	Apr. 2-9	Apr. 10-14	Apr. 11-14
Apr. 6	Apr. 8-17	Apr. 9-16	Apr. 17-21	Apr. 18-21
Apr. 13	Apr. 15-24	Apr. 16-23	Apr. 24-28	Apr. 25-28
May 11	May 13-22	May 14-21	May 22-26	May 23-26
June 15	June 17-26	June 18-25	June 26-30	June 27-31
July 13	July 15-24	July 16-23	July 24-28	July 25-28
July 20	July 22-31	July 23-30	July 31-Aug. 4	Aug. 1-4
Aug. 3	Aug. 5-14	Aug. 6-13	Aug. 14-18	Aug. 15-18
Aug. 17	Aug. 19-28	Aug. 20-27	Aug. 28-Sep. 1	Aug. 29-Sep. 1

Dateline • 9 nights at Truk Continental Hotel • 8 full diving days • 4 nights and activity days at Ponape/The Village • final night (gained in crossing the Dateline) at Honolulu Airport Holiday Inn.

Not included: Bar bills, breakfasts and dinners, tips and any items of a personal nature.

Micronesian Highlights

Pacific Dateline

12 Days

\$490 per person double occupancy plus air fare

IT0COIST01

Truk, Saipan, Palau, Guam

Includes: Tour of the Truk Lagoon • Dublor Island • Truk town tour and Moen Island • Island tour, Saipan • Koror Township tour, Palau • Rock Islands by launch (includes lunch) • Island tour of Guam • Duty-free shopping, Guam • All transfers including baggage handling • Services of our personal representatives.

West Coast—Honolulu

Our tour begins with departure from Honolulu. Your Travel Agent can arrange for your flights to and from Honolulu, allowing you the freedom to spend as little or as much time in Honolulu as you wish.

Honolulu—Truk

Day 1 Thursday—Depart with Continental Airlines to Truk. Enroute, cross the International Dateline and lose 24 hours.

Day 2 Friday—Early afternoon arrival in Truk where you will be met and proceed on a tour of Moen before going to the hotel. Accommodations at the Continental Hotel.

Day 3 Saturday—This morning you will cruise out onto the Truk Lagoon, graveyard of a large portion of the Japanese 4th Fleet.

Day 4 Sunday: Saipan—Your morning is free to do as you wish. Early in the afternoon fly to Saipan where your accommodations are at the Saipan Continental Resort Hotel on beautiful Micro Beach.

Day 5 Monday—Tour of Saipan.

Day 6 Tuesday—Day of leisure to enjoy the facilities of the hotel and do further exploration of Saipan on your own.

Day 7 Wednesday: Saipan/Koror—Jet from Saipan this morning to the island of Koror and the Continental Hotel. The view from the hotel's hillside location down onto just a few of the "Floating" Islands will whet your appetite to see more of them.

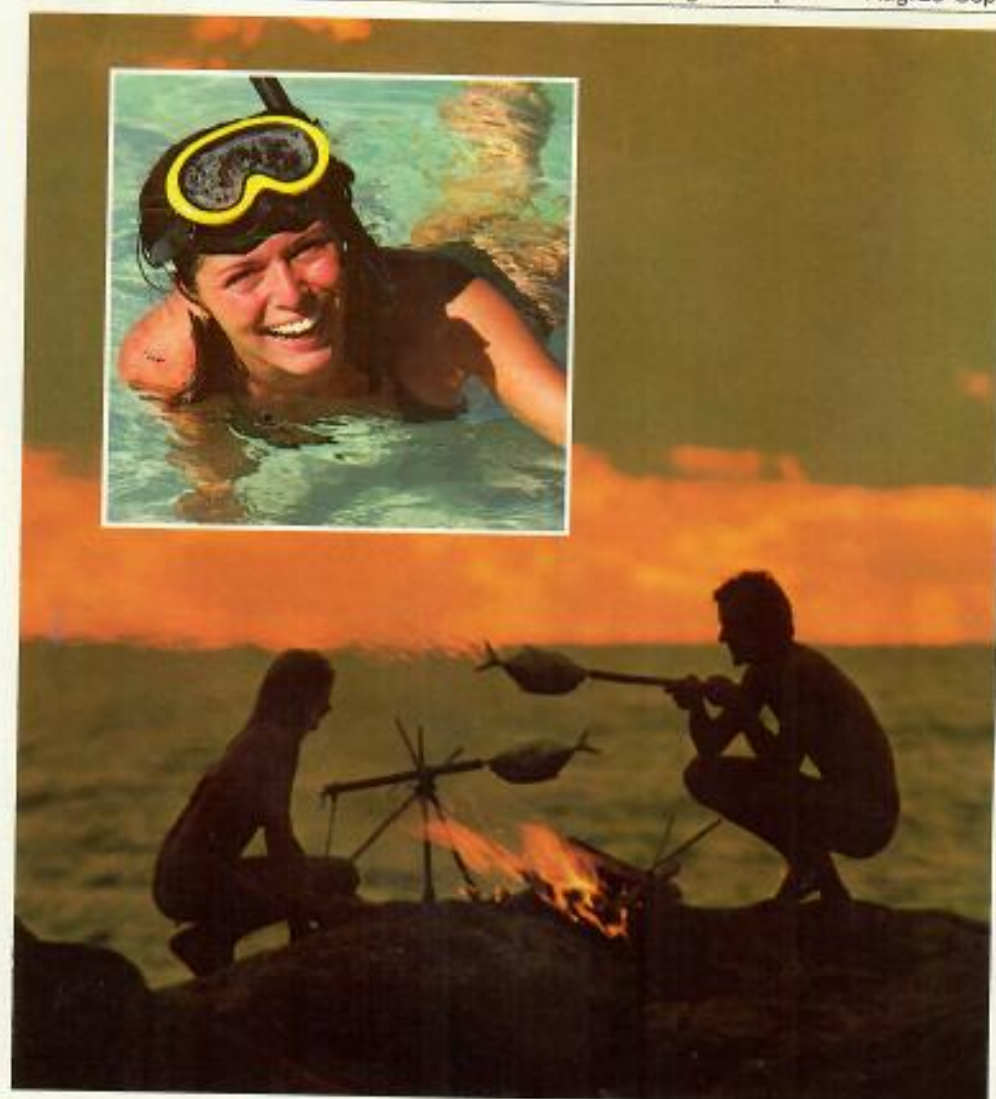
Day 8 Thursday—This morning we've included the tour of Koror Township.

Day 9 Friday—Today should be another of the high spots of your trip. You will tour by launch through those fascinating, mushroom-shaped Rock Islands and have picnic lunch on one of these beautiful islands. Dress accordingly, and take a supply of sun-tan lotion or even a long sleeve blouse or shirt as the sun can be treacherous.

Day 10 Saturday: Guam/Koror—Fly to Guam today. Micronesia's largest and most developed island. Accommodations at the Guam Hilton Hotel.

Day 11 Sunday—Enjoy a morning tour of Guam with opportunities to see and visit the historic sites of its Spanish heritage. Time this afternoon for shopping in the duty free shops for which Guam has become known.

Day 12 Monday: Guam/Honolulu—Morning departure from Guam aboard your Continental Airlines flight back to Honolulu. Cross the International Dateline and gain 24 hours. Arrive in Honolulu this afternoon where connections can be made back to the West Coast.



Micronesian Odyssey

Pacific Dateline

22 Days

\$750 per person, double occupancy
plus air fare

IT0COIST02

Majuro, Ponape, Truk, Saipan, Palau • Yap • Guam

Includes: Majuro Atoll tour* • Ruins of Nan Madol* • Nett Cultural Center tour • Truk Lagoon tour • Truk town tour and Moen Island • Saipan Island tour • Rock Islands by launch* • Yap's Stone Money Bank • Island tour of Guam • Guam duty-free shopping • All transfers including baggage handling • Services of our personal representatives • Koror Township tour.

*Includes lunch

West Coast—Honolulu

Our tour begins with departure from Honolulu. Your Travel Agent can arrange for your flight to and from Honolulu, allowing you the freedom to spend as little or as much time in Honolulu as you wish.

Honolulu—Majuro

Day 1 Monday—Depart early this morning for Majuro. Enroute, cross the International Dateline and lose a day.

Day 2 Tuesday—Arrive shortly before noon. Here you will be met and transferred to the Ajidrik Hotel.

Day 3 Wednesday—An all-day tour by private car of Majuro Island. There will be time to swim, snorkel, go shelling or just visit with the locals at the beautiful Laura Beach.

Day 4 Thursday—Day at leisure.

Day 5 Friday: Majuro/Ponape—Join your flight shortly before noon for your next island, Ponape, in the Eastern Caroline Islands group. Upon arrival, transfer to the Village Hotel. Balance of the afternoon at leisure.

Day 6 Saturday—A tour to historic Nan Madol is scheduled for the entire day. These ruins are still sacred to the Ponapeans, so quiet, respectful conduct on the part of the visitor is advised. Lunch is included.

Day 7 Sunday—Your morning tour will include a visit to Kolonia District Center and Porakiet Village.

Day 8 Monday—Day at leisure.

Day 9 Tuesday: Ponape/Truk—Join your flight to Truk. Upon arrival you will be met and transferred to the Continental Hotel situated by a lovely white sand beach.

Day 10 Wednesday—Your cruise this morning is out onto the Truk Lagoon.

Day 11 Thursday—This morning's tour of Moen Island includes a stop at Micronesia's largest department store, the Truk Trading Center.

Day 12 Friday: Truk/Saipan—Jet into modern day history this afternoon to the island of Saipan. This island fortress was the stepping stone to victory in World War II. The Continental Resort Hotel will be your home away from home.

Day 13 Saturday—Tour of Saipan. You'll see the last Japanese Command Post, an unusual Grotto, and Bird Island, a picturesque limestone hillock off the coast.

Day 14 Sunday: Saipan/Koror—This morning's flight is to Koror, Palau, the most westerly district of Micronesia. Your accommodations are at the lovely Continental Hotel set on a hillside.

Day 15 Monday—This morning you will tour the township of Koror with vestiges of a distinguished pre-war community still evident.

Day 16 Tuesday—Tour by launch through those fascinating, mushroom-shaped Rock Islands. Have lunch on one of these beautiful islands with time to swim, snorkel, hunt for shells or just relax. Dress accordingly, and take a supply of sun tan lotion or even a long sleeve blouse or shirt, as the sun can be treacherous.

Day 17 Wednesday—A full day at leisure to explore Koror or Babelthuap, Micronesia's largest land mass. This was the site of the massive and virtually indestructible Japanese Communications Center.

Day 18 Thursday: Koror/Yap—Today's flight takes you to Yap where you will be transferred to the Rai View Hotel in the center of Colonia, Yap's main village. The unique Yapese cultural environment is evident everywhere.

Day 19 Friday—Your morning tour by private car will include a visit to small Yapese villages such as Gagil and Giliman.

Day 20 Saturday: Yap/Guam—Fly to Guam today. Micronesia's largest and most developed island. Accommodations at the Guam Hilton Hotel.

Day 21 Sunday—Enjoy a morning tour of Guam with opportunities to see and visit the historic sites of its Spanish heritage.

Day 22 Monday: Guam/Honolulu—Depart Guam this morning aboard your Continental Airlines flight back to Honolulu. Cross the International Dateline and gain 24 hours. Arrive in Honolulu in the early afternoon where connections can be made back to the West Coast.



Educational Study Tours

Ed-U-Dive, Inc.

18 Days/15 Nights
in Micronesia

\$1200 per person, double occupancy
plus air fare

Includes: All diving, activities, and lunches on diving days, hotel accommodations, transfers, taxes and instructional materials.

Dates: June 16-July 3 TK67-80

July 14-July 31 TK77-80

Aug. 11-Aug. 28 TK88-80

IT9COIEDUD

Itinerary:

Days 1-3—Fly from Los Angeles to Guam, "losing" one day as you cross the International Dateline. Change to Continental's Air Micronesia plane, with Koror, Palau as your final destination. Transfer to the Palau Continental Hotel, with deluxe rooms and an enchanting view of Palau's famous Rock Islands.

Days 4-5—Two dives daily (3 can be arranged) with snorkeling and lunch between, introduces you to Micronesia's marine flora and fauna. Participate in field work, evening lectures, discussions with your marine resource guide and invited speakers.

Day 6—Two dives; then your boat leaves you at the Rock Island Hotel to spend the night as guests of the only family living on those islands. You will never forget this night on a remote Pacific Island! Meals provided.

Days 7-9—Plenty of diving daily, includes Palau's unique marine lakes, under-island caves and coral gardens. Travel along mangrove rivers to visit Palauan villages, and spend evenings reviewing marine animal identification and behavior with your guide.

Day 10—Midday flight from Koror, brief stop on Yap, and on to Guam to overnight at the Guam Continental.

Day 11—Morning exploration of Guam's shoreline with your guide, or "on your own" time. Afternoon flight to Truk Lagoon, the resting place of Japanese ships downed during Operation Hailstone in 1944. Transfer to the Truk Continental with deluxe lagoon-view rooms.

Days 12-17—Two dives daily with snorkeling and lunch between dives. Visit silent ships now festooned with over three decades' growth of marine life. Island tours optional.

Day 18—Morning shopping time. Afternoon departure for Honolulu and the Mainland. Island-hop as you go, with brief stops on Ponape, Kwajalein, Majuro and Johnston Island.

Ponape Extension

4 Nights/5 Days

\$90 per person, double occupancy
Activities Optional

Truk • Ponape

See & Sea Travel Service

16 Day Diving Program

\$1500 per person, double occupancy

Truk only \$1000 per person, double occupancy

ITOCOISSTK

Includes: All hotels, taxes and service • transfers • 8 diving days in Truk (3 tanks per day) • 4 diving activity days in Ponape (3 tanks per day) • all lunches • services of experienced Tour Escort • the first night at Holiday Inn Honolulu Airport • Lose one day in crossing

Scheduled 1980 Micronesia Departures

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Dateline • 9 nights at Truk Continental Hotel • 8 full diving days • 4 nights and activity days at Ponape/The Village • final night (gained in crossing the Dateline) at Honolulu Airport Holiday Inn.

Not included: Bar bills, breakfasts and dinners, tips and any items of a personal nature.

Micronesian Highlights

Pacific Dateline

12 Days

\$490 per person double occupancy plus air fare

ITOCOISTOI

Truk, Saipan, Palau, Guam

Includes: Tour of the Truk Lagoon • Dublon Island • Truk town tour and Moen Island • Island tour, Saipan • Koror Township tour, Palau • Rock Islands by launch (includes lunch) • Island tour of Guam • Duty-free shopping, Guam • All transfers including baggage handling • Services of our personal representatives.

West Coast—Honolulu

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Honolulu—Truk

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Day 4 Sunday: Saipan—Your morning is free to do as you wish. Early in the afternoon fly to Saipan where your accommodations are at the Saipan Continental Resort Hotel on beautiful Micro Beach.

Day 5 Monday—Tour of Saipan.

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Micronesian Odyssey

Pacific Dateline

22 Days

\$750 per person, double occupancy plus air fare

IT0CO1ST02

Majuro, Ponape, Truk, Saipan, Palau • Yap • Guam

Includes: Majuro Atoll tour* • Ruins of Nan Madol* • Nett Cultural Center tour • Truk Lagoon tour • Truk town tour and Moen Island • Saipan Island tour • Rock Islands by launch* • Yap's Stone Money Bank • Island tour of Guam • Guam duty-free shopping • All transfers including baggage handling • Services of our personal representatives • Koror Township tour.

*Includes lunch

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Ed-U-Dive, Inc.

18 Days/15 Nights in Micronesia

\$1200 per person, double occupancy plus air fare

Includes: All diving, activities, and lunches on diving days, hotel accommodations, transfers, taxes and instructional materials.

Dates: June 16-July 3 TK67-80

July 14-July 31 TK77-80

Aug. 11-Aug. 28 TK88-80

IT9COIEDUD

Itinerary:

Days 1-3—Fly from Los Angeles to Guam, "losing" one day as you cross the International Dateline. Change to Continental's Air Micronesia plane, with Koror, Palau as your final destination. Transfer to the Palau Continental Hotel, with deluxe rooms and an enchanting view of Palau's famous Rock Islands.

Days 4-5—Two dives daily (3 can be arranged) with snorkeling and lunch between, introduces you to Micronesia's marine flora and fauna. Participate in field work, evening lectures, discussions with your marine resource guide and invited speakers.

Day 6—Two dives; then your boat leaves you at the Rock Island Hotel to spend the night as guests of the only family living on those islands. You will never forget this night on a remote Pacific Island! Meals provided.

Days 7-9—Plenty of diving daily, includes Palau's unique marine lakes, under-island caves and coral gardens. Travel along mangrove rivers to visit Palauan villages, and spend evenings reviewing marine animal identification and behavior with your guide.

Day 10—Midday flight from Koror, brief stop on Yap, and on to Guam to overnight at the Guam Continental.

Day 11—Morning exploration of Guam's shoreline with your guide, or "on your own" time. Afternoon flight to Truk Lagoon, the resting place of Japanese ships downed during Operation Hailstone in 1944. Transfer to the Truk Continental with deluxe lagoon-view rooms.

Days 12-17—Two dives daily with snorkeling and lunch between dives. Visit silent ships now festooned with over three decades' growth of marine life. Island tours optional.

Day 18—Morning shopping time. Afternoon departure for Honolulu and the Mainland. Island-hop as you go, with brief stops on Ponape, Kwajalein, Majuro and Johnston Island.

Ponape Extension

4 Nights/5 Days

\$90 per person, double occupancy Activities Optional

YOUR HELPFUL TRAVEL AGENT IS:

Aikahi World Travel Inc.
#51500
7192 Kalanianaʻole Hwy
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825
Phone: (808) 395-4414



Printed in U.S.A.

Reprint June '80/25M



CONTINENTAL

AIR MICRONESIA



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OCEAN AREA EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES

January	5	23	31	21	13	5	0	0
February	13	21	37	17	7	2	0	0
March	13	29	26	19	12	1	0	0
April	18	37	22	8	3	0	0	0
May	29	36	22	3	1	0	0	0
June	27	31	25	3	2	2	0	0
July	26	30	17	9	4	2	1	0
August	20	27	21	14	3	2	1	0
September	27	26	14	7	4	5	3	1
October	23	27	26	10	2	2	1	0
November	11	21	33	19	8	4	2	1
December	9	17	31	17	14	5	2	1

APPENDIX B

RAINFALL RECORDS

ISLANDS	AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL, INCHES	YEARS OF RECORD	SOURCE
Marshall Islands:			
Eniwetok	53	5	1
Ujelang	77	16	1
Wotje	78.2	4	2
Kwajalein	107	8	1
Arno	120(?)		3
Jaluit	157	25	2
Caroline Islands:			
Mokil	100(?)		4
Kapingamarangi	80-100(?)		5
Lamotrek	104		6
Kayangel	150(?)		7
Ulithi	114.21	2	8
Line Islands:			
Palmyra	149.72	1	8
Johnston	32.90	2	8
Washington	122.00	7	9
Fanning	81.00	41	9
Christmas	58.00	12	9
Malden	28.00	33	9
Flint	(56.00)	3	9
Penryhn	70.98	-14	10
Northern Cook Islands:			
Manihiki	94.74	14	10
Pukapuka (Danger)	109.42	14	10
Palmerston	82.82	11	9
Tokelau Islands:			
Atafu	114.70	24	11
Phoenix Islands:			
Canton	17.32	14	8
Sydney	41.41	3	12
Gardner	46.06	4	12
Hull	32.68	3	12
Raised atoll:			
Ocean	82.34	2	12
	471		

L. Balazs

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

MEMORANDUM

December 27, 1976

To: HIMB Faculty

From: Stephen V. Smith *Steve*
Associate Director

Subject: MPML

Most of you probably know that I have resigned my status as director of the Mid-Pacific Marine Laboratory effective January 1. Attached is a memorandum which I have just submitted to Phil Helfrich, who has been named interim director of MPML until ERDA figures just how they want to handle the future operation of that laboratory. We were forced to make some short-term decisions in that regard, but this transition is your opportunity to express your opinion as to long-term relationships between HIMB and MPML.

I apologize for the abruptness of this formal notice, but I have held off any action as long as possible in hopes that ERDA would pull off a smoother transition than they are managing. If you have either general or specific questions about what is going on, I will answer them to the best of my ability.

SVS:ec

Attachment

December 27, 1976

To: Philip Helfrich
Research Administration

From: Stephen V. Smith

Following are the terms for continued interim operation of MPML at HIMB.

1. There is no basis to continue the heavy involvement of Francine McShane in MPML operations. Reference to MPML will be deleted from her job description, and her service to MPML will be the same as her service to other program users. She served MPML on a priority basis (largely because of plane schedules) and has been a fallback person for people who could not reach Foster or Allen. That assignment will no longer be possible.

2. MPML will be entitled to clerical and other support services on the same basis as other HIMB programs. That means all typing is turned into Mary Kalaiwaa, and all work requests to Zukeran through Luminelli. No unusual records or scheduling arrangements (e.g., hotels, travel, etc.) will be handled through the HIMB clerical pool. Mae De Rego's name is to be removed from the information sheet for MPML investigators. As with McShane, De Rego should not be a fallback position for MPML telephone business.

3. When HIMB lab user's fees are instituted, they will be assessed against MPML in the same manner as against other HIMB programs. This will be announced.

4. I personally owe a great deal to MPML. For that reason, I anticipate that I can still assist as a fallback, on-site advisory resource. In fact, I will be happier seeing myself used that way than seeing other HIMB personnel used that way.

5. I am authorizing the continued use of HIMB facilities for 30 days (with concurrence from John Bardach). Extension beyond that point will be based on the judgement of HIMB faculty; that judgement will be relayed to you as rapidly as possible. In no case, do I think this interim extension

Memo to Philip Helfrich
December 27, 1976
Page 2

should last beyond March 1 for the transition. We do not rule out the possibility that arrangements between U.H. and ERDA will make it appropriate that MPML continue to be housed at HIMS. However, we feel that ERDA has been far too slow in coming to grips with this problem since they were first given notice of my resignation six months ago. Moreover, it is not obvious that the decisions which they are presently reaching are sufficiently involving the U. H. administration or the operational experience gained on my part over the last two years. It is not in the best interest of HIMS that this decision be further stalled, so as far as HIMS is concerned this interim period must be minimized.

SVS:md

cc: J. Bardach
P. Luminelli

See P. 2

Report on the abundance of turtles and turtle nesting areas in the northern Marshall Islands

by P. Helfrich

The following report resulted from an interview with Chief Johannes, the last remaining traditional chief of the Enewetak people, and the leader of the "Drei Enewetak", the people who normally inhabited the southern half of Enewetak Atoll. The interview took place on the 15th of March 1974 at Majuro, with other members of the Enewetak Council also present, and they occasionally submitted information or confirmed the information given by Chief Johannes. Under their system of protocol, however, an agreement with what Chief Johannes said might be more a matter of proper etiquette rather than an expression of what the other councilmen actually knew about the situation.

First, Chief Johannes indicated that turtles nested all around the island Ujilang. Ujilang is the island which has been occupied by the Enewetakese since 1947, and it is difficult to visualize that they did not decimate the nesting turtle populations, because Ujilang is such a small island. For further details on this, a reference is made to the Enewetak Radiological Survey in which Ken Marsh speaks of the eating habits of the Enewetakese. This document also gives population data of the Ujilang people.

Chief Johannes is a man of approximately sixty years of age, and lived on Enewetak Atoll until he departed in 1946. He claims that up to that time turtles nested from May through August on the following islands: Alice, Bell, Runit (Yvonne), Glen through Keith, Leroy, Wilma, and Vera (see attached map). He claimed that the best nesting areas

were on Wilma and Vera. He also indicated that turtle nests were abundant on the island of "Vikai". I am not aware of where this island is located, but it seemed to be familiar to Chief Johannes.

I also quizzed him about the abundance of ciguatera on Enewetak. He indicated that fish were poisonous in the areas of Alice through David. These are essentially all of the islands in the northern and eastern side of the atoll down through the main pass. He claimed that the leeward islands were always O.K. Also, that the mullet used to be poisonous, but now they are O.K. I am not aware of how he has obtained this information, as he has only visited Enewetak briefly once or twice in the past two years. It may have been that he sampled the mullet during those two periods and they were not poisonous.



TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
KOROR, PALAU 96940

CABLE ADDRESS
HICOTT SAIPAN

February 15, 1977

George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

As far as I know there are no active programs in marine turtles within the Trust Territory. Mike McCoy, District Fisheries Specialist, Yap, is following up on his earlier tagging program and he may still be tagging some turtles but it is not a formal program.

Angie is doing fine in her new position and sends her regards.

Sincerely,

James P. McVey, Ph.D.
Chief M.M.D.C.



TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
 OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR
 KOROR, PALAU, WESTERN C. ISLANDS 96940
 MARINE RESOURCES DIVISION, BOX 1,000

December 15, 1972

Mr. George Balazs
 c/o H I M B
 University of Hawaii, Coconut Island
 Kanehoe, Hawaii

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Roger Pflum informed me of your interest in Pacific marine turtles and your attempts at solving some of the nutritional enigmas of these elusive organisms.

I have been in Palau ten days and just now saw your letter of April 27, 1972. I will be in Palau until February at which time I shall return to Yap and begin a study of the eco-geography and biology of Chelonia mydas.

In Palau, presently, Becky Madraisau is rearing two groups of Hawksbill hatchlings in a rectangular cement pond 4'x6'x9" with a screen separating the two groups. The hatchlings were collected October 28 from two clutches which were combined and then separated with 150 in group A and 50 in group B.

Group A is being fed Purina Trout Chow, 51 gm/days; Group B is being fed boned tuna meat, 42 gm/days; Data is based on samplings of ten randomly selected individuals.

<u>150 - Trout Chow</u>	<u>50 - BTM</u>		
<u>Group A Nov. 1, '72</u>	<u>Group B Nov. 1, '72</u>	<u>Dec. 1, '72</u>	<u>Dec. 1, '72</u>

Mean Wt. (gm)	13.25	14.07	21.98	24.01
Mean Carap Lgth (mm)	39.96	40.29	47.95	49.98
Mean Carap Wdth (mm)	31.34	32.47	39.46	41.29
Mean Plastron Lgth (mm)	31.63	32.01	40.24	42.11
Mean Head Wdth (mm)	13.11	13.23	13.98	14.56
Δ Mean Wt. (gm)			+8.73	+9.94
Δ Carap Lgth (mm)			+7.99	+8.69
Δ Carap Wdth (mm)			+8.12	+8.82
Δ Plast Lgth (mm)			+8.61	+10.10
Δ Head Wdth (mm)			+0.87	+1.33

Page 2 of 2
Mr. George Balazs
December 15, 1972

Temporarily ignoring all other data and calculations, as only two points have been examined (November 1, December 1), it appears that Group B, those fed on boned tuna meat, are growing more rapidly.

However, due to uncontrolled variables and irregularities in the feeding schedule, I'm afraid any assumption would be dangerous. Hopefully, these problems will be alleviated as we become more sophisticated in our techniques.

We have had problems with fungus (?) and algae growing on the turtles and some deaths have been attributed to fungus. Algae softens the turtle's shell and appears to give those afflicted a general malaise. Apparently complicating diseases often result and death can occur. I mention violet has been successful in healing most of the fungus infections, but not all. We have had an overall mortality of 29%.

Admittedly, the data I have provided is quite meagre but it's all there is. I will contact you as soon as data worth relating develops. In the mean time, feel free to correspond.

In closing, I have an important favor to ask of you. Enclosed you will find a letter addressed to the Zoological Society of London requesting a reprint. Unfortunately, I haven't the vaguest idea as to where to address my request, and our reference library is of no help.

If you have the time would you please determine their address, slap it on the enclosed envelope and send it on for me? I would be grateful.

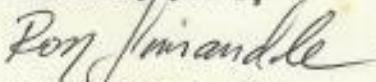
By the way, have you had any luck with nutrition parameters? Or difficulty with deaths?

Is there a chance either of the following gentlemen could help us identify the fungus and recommend treatment if we were to send him a few afflicted turtles? Both these gentlemen are close friends of Mr. Pflum.

Dr. Howard, DVM
Pathologist
Hawaii State Dept. of Agriculture
Div. of Animal Science

Dr. Nicholas Polumbo, DVM
School of Medicine
Dept. of Comparative Medicine

Sincerely yours,


Ron Simandle, PCV

RS/me

George Balazs

LIBRARY OF
GEORGE H. BALAZS

GROWTH RATE AND FOOD CONVERSION IN YOUNG
HAWKSBILL TURTLES (Eretmochelys imbricata)

James P. McVey, PhD.
Fisheries Biologist
Marine Resources Division Headquarters
Koror, Palau

GROWTH RATE AND FOOD CONVERSION IN YOUNG HAWKSBILL TURTLES
(Eretmochelys imbricata)

The hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata) is considered an endangered species by the United States Department of Interior and is placed on the list of protected species. However, there are still viable populations within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and particularly within the Palau District. Increased predation from fisherman and the local practice of eating turtle eggs have led to declines in hawksbill populations. The Marine Resources Division of the Trust Territory has, as a conservation measure, embarked on a program to raise the turtles from the egg to a stage large enough to avoid most predation in nature. The growth rates and conversion ratio of food weight to turtle meat is also being explored to determine future possibilities of farming the hawksbill turtles. The following information was obtained from the first of a series of experiments on growth rate and food conversion in hawksbill turtles.

Hawksbill turtles were collected on their hatching day (3-2-71) from natural nests in the southern rock-island area of the Palau District. The turtles were measured and weighed to determine average weight (12.3 gms.) and carapace length (3.1 cm.) upon hatching. Approximately twenty turtles were placed in two, twelve-foot-diameter ferro-cement tanks supplied with running sea water from an inert marine pump. The

hatchlings were fed a mixed diet of tuna, sardines and benthic algae, (Laurencia and Padina). Fish was the preferred diet; only traces of algae were consumed.

The turtles were divided into two groups as a means of checking the reliability of the experimental method. Monthly measurements of turtle weight and carapace length were made. During the period 6-30-71 to 8-22-71, when the turtles were approximately four to five and one-half months' old, the daily food ration per turtle was computed. This data was then compared to the average weight gain per turtle to estimate the food conversion ratio.

Figure I shows the weight gain and carapace length with time for ten randomly selected turtles. In six months the turtles grew from an initial average of 3.1 cm. to 14 cm. in carapace length, while their average weight went from 2.3 gms. to 361 gms. in the same period.

Table I shows the food conversion ratio for the two groups of turtles. For each group (Group A--19 turtles, Group B--20 turtles) the conversion ratio was very close to three indicating that it takes about three pounds of food for one pound weight gained.

Several difficulties were encountered while raising the turtles. Young hawksbills are more pugnacious than green turtles and frequently

injure each other during their aggressive feeding. Once a sore develops it is picked at by others until the injured animal dies. Separation of injured animals until they were healed helped to reduce this mortality. Gentian violet was used as an antiseptic for the wounds and was applied by dipping the animals in a 1% solution. Noticeable improvement occurred after treatment, and several animals were returned to the group tank after two to three weeks.

Frequently, a salt-like formation would appear in the corners of the hatchlings' eyes. This could be removed mechanically by using a toothpick wrapped in cotton to scrape the encrustation from the eye.

One of the most persistent problems was the growth of algae on the backs of the young turtles. This was overcome by brushing the back of each turtle at two-week intervals. Putting a roof over the tanks helped to reduce this problem by reducing the light intensity for photosynthesis.

LIBRARY OF
GEORGE H. BALAZS

Some hatchlings were lost due to predation from birds. Herons and Kingfishers were found sitting on the edge of the tank capturing the young turtles. Apparently they found the turtles by chance, but once found, the birds were reluctant to leave the area. This problem was remedied by placing a screen cover over the tanks.

Raising young hawksbill turtles in captivity appears to be possible on a limited scale. The aggressiveness of the turtles dictates that they cannot be crowded, and the turtles in one tank must be of approximately the same size. The food conversion ratio of 3:1 indicates an efficient use of food. Whether or not these animals can be raised economically will depend on the proximity of a cheap protein source. However, raising them past the critical early growth stages as a conservation measure is possible and may help increase the natural stocks of turtles.

FIGURE I

TURTLE WEIGHT AND CARAPACE
LENGTH INCREASE WITH TIME.

FIGURE I

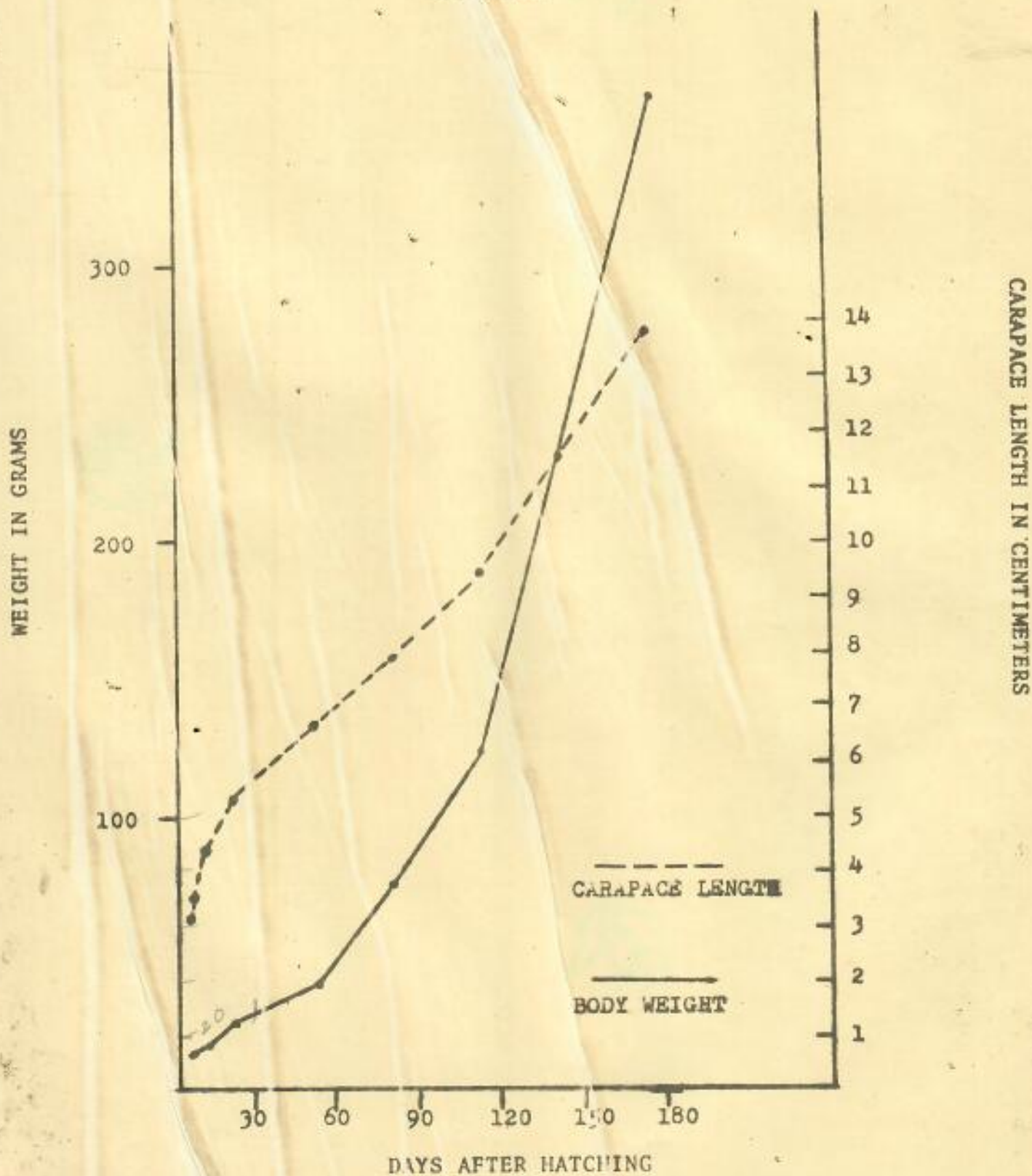


TABLE I: FOOD CONVERSION IN HAWKS BELL TURTLES

	GROUP I	GROUP II
Total food available per turtle	747.7 gms.	180.4 gms.
Average weight increase per turtle	244.5 gms.	232.7 gms.
Conversion ratio	3.05	2.92

C
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P
Y

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

April 25, 1974

Mr. Peter T. Wilson
Chief, Marine Resources
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950

Dear Peter:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 11 concerning the proposed Marshall Islands turtle farming project. You have requested that I offer comments on the proposal and I appreciate the opportunity to do so.

In general, I strongly suspect that a realistic appraisal has not been made of the biological as well as the economical problems associated with the outlined endeavor. I also cannot help but feel that the author is not fully cognizant with the literature on marine turtles and the true state of the turtle farming art. Although the objectives, excepting number 3, are certainly laudable, I wonder if the resources and expertise are available in the Marshall Islands to successfully accomplish the ambitious goals. I believe it would have been highly productive if we could have discussed in detail all of the various aspects of this subject during your recent visit to Honolulu. Perhaps we can get together for such a session on your next trip. Without going into a lengthy written discussion, I have summarized some of the more important points associated with the proposed project.

1. Justification for a greater part of the project appears to have been derived from information presented in the promotional brochures of Mariculture, Ltd. To say the least, this material presents a distorted view of the present state of the art. Green turtles have not been grown to 100 lbs in 3 years, but rather a small number have reached 90 lbs in 4 years. Mortality throughout this period is extremely high, a point which the Marshall Islands' proposal fails to take into consideration. Approximately US \$5,000,000 has now been invested in the Caribbean farm and, according to a major stock holder which I spoke to in January, no profits have yet been made. The operation has not been proven to be economically feasible and, in fact, there is a distinct possibility that it will fail. Harvesting hundreds of thousands of eggs from the wild and stimulating world markets for turtle products has not convinced many biologists and conservationists of the farm's sincerity to "save" the species. These facts are of course compounded when the company distributes much misinformation on their activities. An example would be the practice of releasing a number of reared animals to "replace" those taken. No evidence exists to show that this practice is beneficial, in fact available data indicates it has an adverse effect.

Mr. Peter T. Wilson
April 25, 1974

Page 2

2. As you are aware, feed is a major consideration. I doubt very much if "food scraps" would be suitable. Even if the animals would ingest such material, consideration must be given to the nutritive composition as well as the quantity available. Green turtles are very particular about what they eat. The best chances for success would bet to feed the young hatchlings chopped fish flesh while the older animals could be "postured" in lagoons abundant with marine grasses. Are such grasses common in the Marshall Islands and do the people have the desire to catch fish each day to feed to turtles?

3. Concerning the export of turtle products (objective number 3), I believe this aspect should be entirely discouraged. The endangered state of the world's sea turtles has mainly been brought about by international commerce. As you know, the hawksbill is fully protected from commercialization under the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973. Within the near future the green may also be granted this status in order to ensure survival.

Mr. Marshall Dillon, special agent for Hawaii with the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife will be visiting Saipan May 9-11 in order to discuss enforcement problems with concerned persons in the Trust Territories. I believe that the agent in charge from Portland will also accompany him. I have given Mr. Dillon your name and address so that he might confer with you on important issues of mutual interest.

4. What is urgently needed is an accurate assessment of the nesting population of Bikar Atoll. It is my understanding that this site in the Marshalls is the only one of any consequence for the green turtle in the entire 3,000,000 square miles of the Trust Territories. Before eggs are taken from this important location, an intensive study should be conducted throughout a season (June to September).

In addition, laws should be implemented to protect the remaining stocks of turtles. I realize that enforcement may present a serious problem, however, a start must be made. If steps are not taken there is certainly the possibility that the green turtle could be lost to that area of the Pacific.

5. Rather than initially sending a Micronesian to Hawaii or anywhere else to study turtles, I believe it would be many times more productive to bring in a qualified person to conduct an educational, on the job training program where the animals are actually present. A small pilot rearing project could be established under careful guidance, while at the same time the more immediately important tagging and census survey of Bikar would take place. In my opinion, this type of program would be better suited to meeting the needs of both the native people and the turtles. The broad objectives would therefore consist of education, experimental rearing under the existing environment, a combination of practical and basic research, and resource assessment and management. Success in at least one or more of these areas would be assumed. It

Mr. Peter T. Wilson
April 25, 1974

Page 3

would seem unrealistic to expect a single Micronesian or anyone else to come to Hawaii for 6 months or a year and accumulate the knowledge and experience necessary to direct and successfully accomplish such a project.

In a recent publication of the East-West Food Institute entitled "Fishery Development Problems in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Island Area (Oceania)", the author (Dr. Garth Murphy) stated that:

"Much is being said in Oceania about Aquaculture these days. In my opinion, most of it is fantasy and most of the money presently being spent will lead to nothing but disappointment."

I, for one, certainly do not concur with his opinion, however, I do believe that considerable caution must be taken in implementing projects and making promises as to the outcome and results. Aquaculture is suffering from the promoters who would have us believe that success depends only on money and enthusiasm. Several excellent examples exist here in Hawaii at the present time.

I am convinced that a small experimental turtle farm in the Marshalls has merit, although the proposal I have commented upon does not outline the specifics on the type of project I would envision. I look forward to discussing such a project with you in greater detail at a later date. Please feel free to call upon me for any assistance that may be required.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist

cc: Dr. J. Bardach
Dr. P. Helfrich

GHB:bd

NAME: MARSHALL ISLANDS TURTLE PROJECT

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the Marshall Islands Turtle Project are to:

- (1) Foster the development of small scale turtle farming by Marshall Islanders;
- (2) Initiate a program aimed at conserving the endangered turtle stocks of Micronesia;
- (3) Improve the economy of the islands by exporting turtle meat and by-products;
- (4) Improve the health of the people by providing a cheap and abundant source of protein;
- (5) Study the life history of the green turtle;
- (6) Determine the economic and biological desirability of small scale turtle farming.

JUSTIFICATION:

The farming of green sea turtles has been proven to be economically feasible in the Caribbean, where they are now grown to market size of a hundred pounds in three years in concrete tanks with pumped-in water.

Commercial feeds are used exclusively, thereby raising the costs further, but despite the high capitalization and operational costs, the venture is operating profitably.

In the Trust Territory, capitalization and operational costs can be reduced tremendously by fostering the development of small, family size farming operations utilizing natural enclosures and lagoon ponds which could be improved cheaply to hold turtles while they are raised to market size on food scraps and natural and unutilized food which occurs in the pond area.

One nest yield 100 to 150 turtle eggs of which at least 99% is lost through natural mortality. Raised in captivity, however, one nest can in three years time produce 10,000 lbs. of turtle

(100 lbs. market size x 100 turtles) valued at approximately \$8,000. (In three years time, the price of turtle meat will probably be in excess of \$1.00 per pound as other meat products rise proportionately in value.)

If the hatchlings from 50 nests were distributed each year to islanders with suitable ponds to raise them, after the initial three year growth period, these hatchlings would weigh 500,000 lbs. (5,000 turtles x 100 lbs.) and be valued at \$400,000 to \$500,000. (500,000 lbs. x \$.80 or \$1.00 per lb.)

Inasmuch as these turtles could be shipped to a central processing area alive, they could be raised on all outer islands and thereby contribute significantly to the economy of the islands while also improving the health of the people by providing more protein in their diet.

As a percentage of the young hatchlings would be released back into the sea, natural mortality would be reduced with a corresponding increase in the natural stocks.

PROCEDURE:

When project funding is approved a Micronesian candidate will be selected to head up this program and sent to Hawaii, if possible, for training in the raising, feeding and medication of green sea turtles.

On completion of this training, he would return to the Marshalls, set up an office in the District Center and proceed to the outer islands where green sea turtles are known to nest. Here he would establish turtle rookeries to raise the turtle eggs to juveniles.

Young turtles would be distributed to those islanders with suitably improved ponds, who have demonstrated an active interest in farming green turtles. They will be instructed in proper care of the turtles by the Project Leader and his assistants.

Complete records of all aspects of the operation will be kept. Efforts to obtain assistance from marine scientists will be pursued to insure that maximum utilization of the study opportunity provided by this project is made.

3.

During the second year of the projects, a processing house will be set up in the District Center and markets identified. Distribution of the turtle hatchlings would continue.

During the third year, the market size turtles will be purchased from the farmers, processed, and sold for local and anticipated export markets.

PERSONNEL:

Project Director, Chief, Marine Resources Div:
Project Leader; Fisheries Specialist II
(Ben Sablan)
Assistants; Four Men

REPORTS:

Due monthly by Project Leader to Project Director and District Administrator.

Page 4.

Personnel:

U.S.	
Micro (Ben Sablan)	\$5000.00
" Assistant (4)	2000.00
Personnel Benefits	<u>325.00</u>

\$ 7,325.00

Travel - Inter District	\$1500.00
Majuro-Saipan-Rtn	
3 trips/yr	

Supplies & Materials:

Turtle Rookie:

Corrugated Iron Sheets	\$250.00
Water Catchment Tank	500.00
Kerosine Frig.	500.00
Kerosine 200 Gals.	100.00
Diesel & Lube Oil	6500.00
Plastic Wire Mesh	5000.00
Office Supplies	<u>1500.00</u>

\$14,350.00

*Equipment:

Antenna	\$ 300.00
Radio	2000.00
Generator, Diesel 2-5 KW	3500.00
Desk	100.00
Chairs	<u>50.00</u>

\$5,950.00

\$27,625.00



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

P.O.Box 1346 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Cable Address: UNIHAW

April 25, 1974

Mr. Peter T. Wilson
Chief, Marine Resources
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950

Dear Peter:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 11 concerning the proposed Marshall Islands turtle farming project. You have requested that I offer comments on the proposal and I appreciate the opportunity to do so.

In general, I strongly suspect that a realistic appraisal has not been made of the biological as well as the economical problems associated with the outlined endeavor. I also cannot help but feel that the author is not fully cognizant with the literature on marine turtles and the true state of the turtle farming art. Although the objectives, excepting number 3, are certainly laudable, I wonder if the resources and expertise are available in the Marshall Islands to successfully accomplish the ambitious goals. I believe it would have been highly productive if we could have discussed in detail all of the various aspects of this subject during your recent visit to Honolulu. Perhaps we can get together for such a session on your next trip. Without going into a lengthy written discussion, I have summarized some of the more important points associated with the proposed project.

1. Justification for a greater part of the project appears to have been derived from information presented in the promotional brochures of Mariculture, Ltd. To say the least, this material presents a distorted view of the present state of the art. Green turtles have not been grown to 100 lbs in 3 years, but rather a small number have reached 90 lbs in 4 years. Mortality throughout this period is extremely high, a point which the Marshall Islands' proposal fails to take into consideration. Approximately US \$5,000,000 has now been invested in the Caribbean farm and, according to a major stock holder which I spoke to in January, no profits have yet been made. The operation has not been proven to be economically feasible and, in fact, there is a distinct possibility that it will fail. Harvesting hundreds of thousands of eggs from the wild and stimulating world markets for turtle products has not convinced many biologists and conservationists of the farm's sincerity to "save" the species. These facts are of course compounded when the company distributes much misinformation on their activities. An example would be the practice of releasing a number of reared animals to "replace" those taken. No evidence exists to show that this practice is beneficial, in fact available data indicates it has an adverse effect.

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2. As you are aware, feed is a major consideration. I doubt very much if "food scraps" would be suitable. Even if the animals would ingest such material, consideration must be given to the nutritive composition as well as the quantity available. Green turtles are very particular about what they eat. The best chances for success would be to feed the young hatchlings chopped fish flesh while the older animals could be "pastured" in lagoons abundant with marine grasses. Are such grasses common in the Marshall Islands and do the people have the desire to catch fish each day to feed to turtles?

3. Concerning the export of turtle products (objective number 3), I believe this aspect should be entirely discouraged. The endangered state of the world's sea turtles has mainly been brought about by international commerce. As you know, the hawksbill is fully protected from commercialization under the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973. Within the near future the green may also be granted this status in order to ensure survival.

Mr. Marshall Dillon, special agent for Hawaii with the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, will be visiting Saipan May 9-11 in order to discuss enforcement problems with concerned persons in the Trust Territories. I believe that the agent in charge from Portland will also accompany him. I have given Mr. Dillon your name and address so that he might confer with you on important issues of mutual interest.

4. What is urgently needed is an accurate assessment of the nesting population of Bikar Atoll. It is my understanding that this site in the Marshalls is the only one of any consequence for the green turtle in the entire 3,000,000 square miles of the Trust Territories. Before eggs are taken from this important location, an intensive study should be conducted throughout a season (June to September).

In addition, laws should be implemented to protect the remaining stocks of turtles. I realize that enforcement may present a serious problem, however, a start must be made. If steps are not taken there is certainly the possibility that the green turtle could be lost to that area of the Pacific.

5. Rather than initially sending a Micronesian to Hawaii or anywhere else to study turtles, I believe it would be many times more productive to bring in a qualified person to conduct an educational, on the job training program where the animals are actually present. A small pilot rearing project could be established under careful guidance, while at the same time the more immediately important tagging and census survey of Bikar would take place. In my opinion, this type of program would be better suited to meeting the needs of both the native people and the turtles. The broad objectives would therefore consist of education, experimental rearing under the existing environment, a combination of practical and basic research, and resource assessment and management. Success in at least one or more of these areas would be assured. It

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would seem unrealistic to expect a single Micronesian or anyone else to come to Hawaii for 6 months or a year and accumulate the knowledge and experience necessary to direct and successfully accomplish such a project.

In a recent publication of the East-West Food Institute entitled "Fishery Development Problems in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Island Area (Oceania)", the author (Dr. Garth Murphy) stated that:

"Much is being said in Oceania about Aquaculture these days. In my opinion, most of it is fantasy and most of the money presently being spent will lead to nothing but disappointment."

I, for one, certainly do not concur with his opinion, however, I do believe that considerable caution must be taken in implementing projects and making promises as to the outcome and results. Aquaculture is suffering from the promoters who would have us believe that success depends only on money and enthusiasm. Several excellent examples exist here in Hawaii at the present time.

I am convinced that a small experimental turtle farm in the Marshalls has merit, although the proposal I have commented upon does not outline the specifics on the type of project I would envision. I look forward to discussing such a project with you in greater detail at a later date. Please feel free to call upon me for any assistance that may be required.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist

cc: Dr. J Bardach
Dr. P. Helfrich

GHB:bd