

INTRODUCTION

The Island Survey Trip arose as a tactical approach to dealing with two problems facing the people of the Marshalls as they seek to build and implement strategies leading toward comprehensive human development. First, base line data as to social and economic situation on the dispersed atolls of the Marshalls was not readily accessible to planners at the local or district level. Much important and helpful information existed in the files and records of various departments of government and private agencies, but little of this was cross referenced and none was gathered in a single source book.

The second problem involved the task of communicating the vision of comprehensive human development formulated by the Marshallese people in the Majuro Consult during September, 1974. This vision and the practical operating models were developed as the Marshalls Human Development Plan (MHDP). Communicating this shift in imagination, eliciting corrective feedback, and obtaining responsive participation on the part of the Marshallese people outside of the district center were not just desirable but crucial to the implementation of the project. A social "field trip" visiting all the atolls of the Marshalls that would combine basic data collection with imaginative telling of the MHDP story was the way these problems were attacked.

The initial trip covered nine atolls forming the central core of the District, those being Aur, Wotje, Likiep, Ebeye, Namu, Ailinglaplap, Namorik, Ebon and Jaluit. Two other multiple atoll trips were conducted—one to the northern atolls of Maloelap, Alluk, Utrik and Mejit, and the other to Lae, Ujae, Wotho, Bikini, and Rongelap in the west. Special trips were conducted singly to Ujelang, Mili, Arno, and Majuro Village on Majuro Atoll. The remaining atolls of Kili, Lib, Jabwot, and Eniwetok were covered by conducting extensive interviews with local people and leaders who journeyed to the District Center on various errands during the summer months.

Marshalls Community Action Agency and Trans Atoll Service Corporation, the social and economic catalyzing forces of the MHDP, with extensive support and cooperation of the public and private sectors, served as sponsors of the Island Survey Trip. Staff members from these two agencies as well as government employees and top level personnel from the private sector formed the Island Survey Team which conducted the interviews and communicated the vision during the local island meetings. On each island a meeting was held with the local population. Traditional and elected public officials, businessmen, church leaders, and community elders provided the pool of local data. The common man was actively included in all sessions, greatly increasing the effectiveness of the data gathering and the plan building. The format of the meeting was much like the early American town meetings. The Survey Team members talked about the practical vision of comprehensive development of the whole Marshalls. Small groups were formed which discussed the economic and social issues and provided the basic data of the survey questionnaire. A final period consisted of sharing basic local needs and practical solutions to the local problems through common developmental efforts. Often groups expressed their motivity and interest in song and story telling.

This report summarizes the findings of the Survey Trip and suggests directions for further development of this methodology. The first section of the report deals with the comprehensive overview. It outlines several gestalts which show common relations among various atolls and then speaks of the six overriding issues which captured the imagination of the people in the summer of 1975. The second

section points the directions in which this report will be developed and refined and the various groups who will benefit from it. The third section consists of atoll sheets that look in brief detail at each island. A map and basic population and physical data are provided. The opinions of island residents are summarized in three statements: "Uniqueness," "Facing Issues," and "Sense of Destiny." An appendix includes the summary of the original questionnaire data.

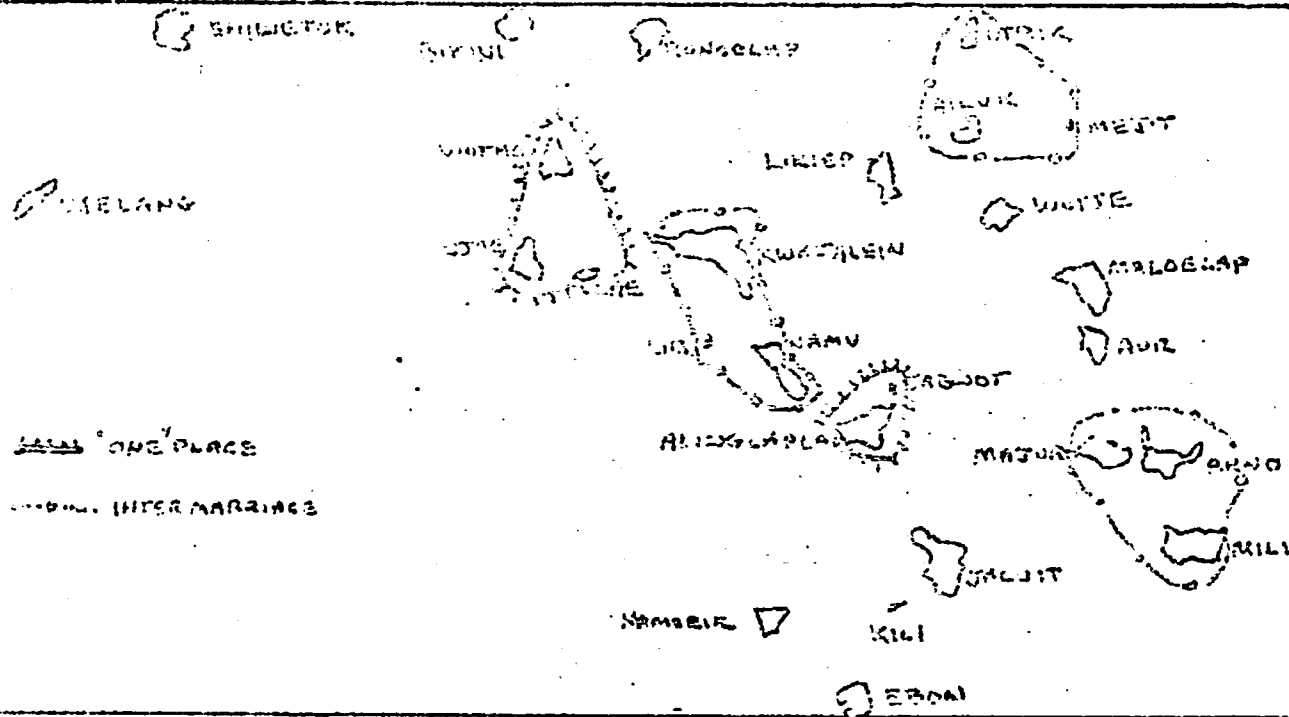
I. OVERVIEW

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The atolls of the Marshalls are interrelated or have had common experiences in several very important ways. This section of the report examines three types of interrelatedness and the effect this has on the people and their future development. A basic set of relations are those that have developed from the clan or extended families and the intermarriages among atoll groups. The second most important factor is the state of development based on what happened during the German, Japanese, and American times and the island residents' current attitude toward self-development. A third type of relationship is the unique effect on development that the military engagements of World War II and the subsequent atomic testing program of the U.S. Government have had on different groups of Marshallese people.

These three types of interrelatedness are more particularly defined as follows:

Extended Family and Clan Relations

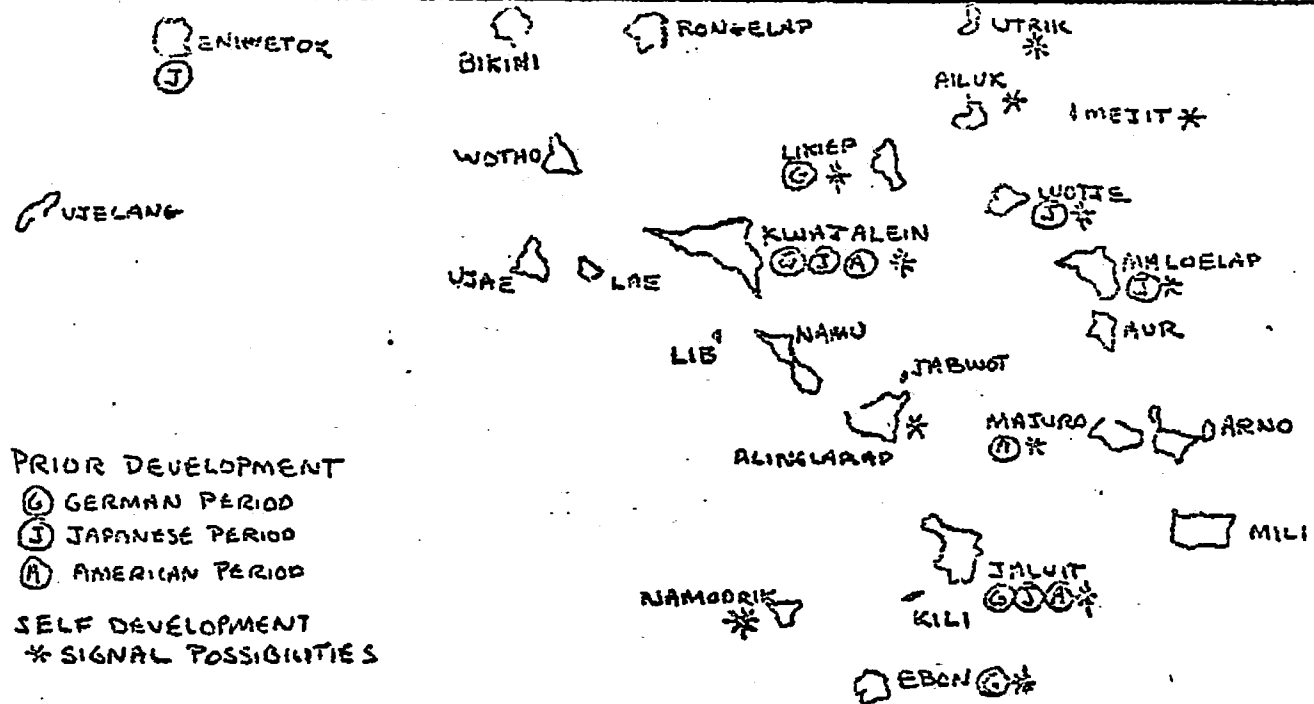


Certain atolls are grouped and treated as one entity when Marshallese identify their "home" island. In the western part of the Ratak chain the atolls of Ujae, Lae and Wotho are one "place" in the imagines of the people. Ailinglaplap and Jabot are also imaged the same way, even though they came under separate civil administration over ten years ago.

Some atolls are in close proximity to atolls which are only temporarily inhabited for copra harvesting or are visited infrequently for food. These include Maloelap in relation to Rongerik and Ailingnae, Likiep in relation to Jemo, Utirik in relation to Tase and Bikar, Wotho in relation to Erikub, and Kili in relation to Mochbeik.

Over the years a trend has developed where intermarriage between certain atolls is prevalent, and families today find themselves responsible for land on more than their home atoll. This kind of grouping occurs among Kwajalein-Lib-Nauru, Mochbeik-Maloelap-Aur, and Ailing-Utirik-Mejit.

Stages of Development

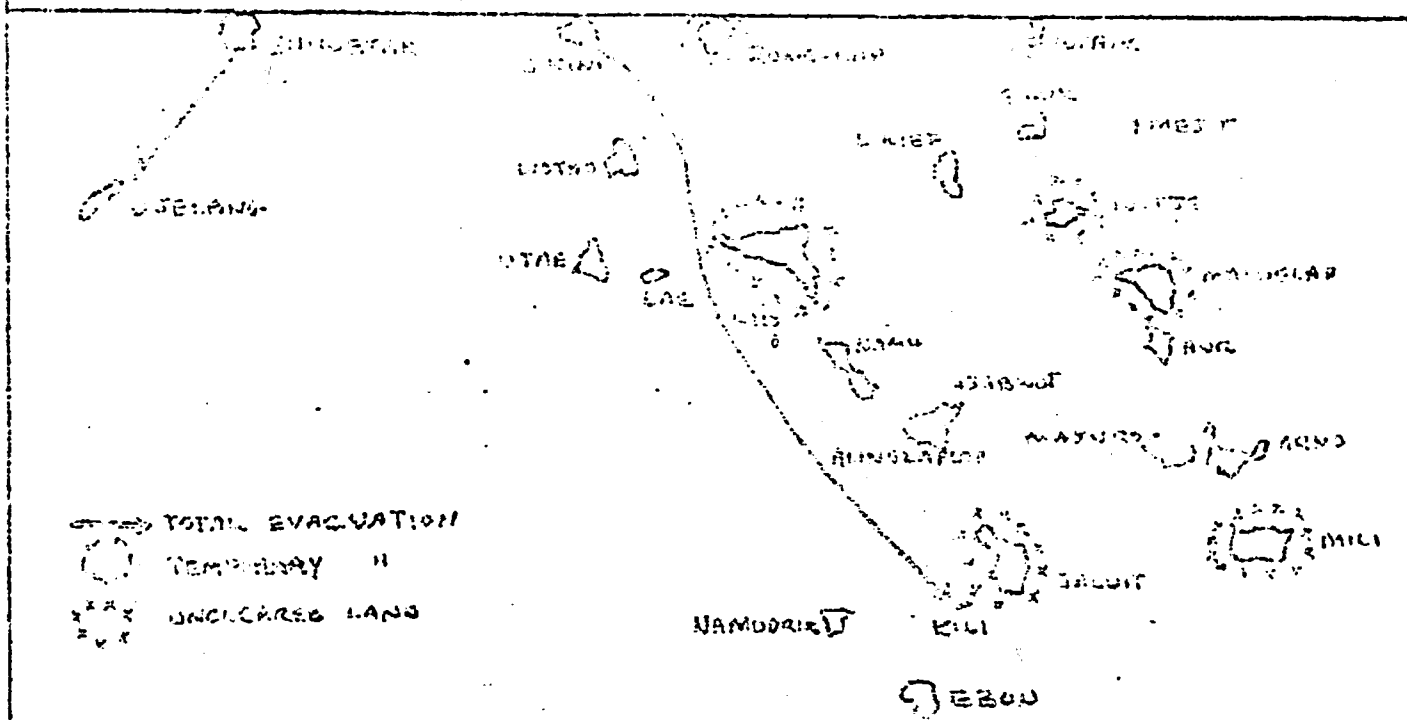


The atolls of the Marshalls have experienced radically different rates and forms of development. Successions of German, Japanese, and American businessmen, civil administrators, missionaries, and cultural proselytizers have left their distinctive marks, and the atolls which were focuses of their activity share common situations regarding development. In German times Jaluit, Likiep and Ebon were developed, Jaluit and Likiep as trade centers and Ebon as the center of missionary activity. The Japanese focus began as a comprehensive trading network centering in Jaluit, but as World War II approached Eniwetok, Kwajalein, Wotje, Maloelap, Jaluit and Mili were developed into significant military bases.

Under the American supervised administration, development has focused on the District Center of Majuro. All of the islands of Kwajalein Atoll are affected by the work of the Kwajalein Missile Range with Ebeye functioning as the other urban center of the Marshall Islands. Jaluit and Wotje are just beginning to be developed as urban centers. Most people admit that in Majuro and Ebeye life is radically different from the "Outer Islands" where nothing has changed since the war and, in fact, life went backward 20 years to German times.

But even on these islands a fresh wind is blowing as greater numbers of people sense the possibility of self-development. The survey team was able to name the atolls where this mood prevailed with a high degree of agreement. These atolls include Majuro, Kwajalein, Likiep, Mejit, Ebon, Jaluit, Ailinglaplap, Ailuk, Utirik, Namorik, Maloelap, and Wotje.

Forced Evacuation



The Marshallese have had to move from atoll to atoll throughout their history. The most recent series of movements resulted from the military engagements of the Second World War and the atomic testing programs on Bikini and Eniwetok Atolls. The use of these two atolls as test sites necessitated the total evacuation of the Marshallese to previously uninhabited places. Although the evacuations were 20 years ago, they are temporary; and on Kili and Ujae the majority of people await the return to Bikini and Eniwetok. The U.S. Government is expending a good deal of money in rehabilitating these two places, and further monies will be paid the residents for the use of their land. This money could be directed to extensive development efforts.

Shorter term evacuations occurred from Ujae and Rongerik due to atomic fallout during one of the test series. No lasting large scale development followed this event. Payment of damages was made to those affected by radiation, and some of this money is available. Temporary evacuation to Ebeye Island from most of the islands of Kwajalein Atoll when it was developed as a missile test range has resulted in strained development on Ebeye. Relatively high paying jobs with KBR and continuing "rental" payments for their land have produced a great deal of money with very few places to authentically invest it in developing an adequate future.

World War II lingers on in the form of uncleared land with live ammunition and wreckage on a number of islands. The atolls of Kili, Mochelap, Wotho, Jaluit and Kwajalein are trying to deal creatively with this continuing contradiction.

Issues Summary

The data gathered on the Island Survey Trip, both through the questionnaire (see Appendix) and in informal conversation, revealed that the Marshallese people are confronted today with certain key issues. Although they are complex and inter-related, they are discussed in this section in the general categories of Economic and Social. In each of these categories the first paragraph deals with the problems experienced by the people as they are manifested in daily living. The second paragraph discusses the potential resources and power which need to be released to deal with the problems. The third paragraph names the arenas in which the resources of the globe must be brought to bear in order to release the people and resources of the Marshalls to solve the problems and build the future.

Economic

Copra Production

The people of the Marshall Islands have clearly decided to participate actively in the economic benefits of the technological world. The major resource that makes this possible is copra. It is not surprising then that they experience the global economic crisis through the fact that the price of copra has fallen dramatically during the past year while the cost of goods has continued to rise, thus reducing their purchasing power. This is further complicated by the most serious and longer range problem in the Marshalls which is the need for regular and more frequent field trip service to pick up copra, bring goods, and mobilize people and services. The low price for copra discourages its production on the atolls which means that field trips become less profitable and therefore more infrequent, and this cycle continues, slowing the whole economic machinery. Another related problem in copra production is the absence of storage facilities or centralized purchasing on the atolls which would permit the people to harvest copra year round rather than just before a ship is scheduled to arrive. At present much of the copra crop is never harvested.

Resource Development

In terms of potential economic development, each atoll has resources which could be systematically developed into dependable, regular money-makers for the atoll. They may be resources that are processed or harvested now, like salt fish or bananas, or they may be virtually untapped, like coconut fiber for rope. In either case, the resources are there to be exported. A system of centralized purchasing and regular transportation would shift the dependence on copra, put more cash in the hands of the people, and keep money circulating in the Marshalls for a longer time before it goes out of the Marshalls. All the islands and particularly the urban centers would be served by these products, with the possibility of production for export on some items. The key is to build a system which would transform sporadic production into regular production and to have dependable, frequent transportation. An auxiliary benefit of critical importance to the future would be the development of human potential both through increased engagement and skill development.

Technological Skills

From atoll to atoll the people called for modern equipment and systems to serve basic transportation and economic needs. Regular, frequent field trip service bringing food and medical supplies and allowing people and goods to circulate in

the Marshalls was the primary request. Creating regular transportation is crucial for providing the practical means of serving people's needs as well as enabling them to expand in new directions. On several atolls the people need improved piers or harbors, and almost all need docks. Boats, motors and reefers are necessary to make a business out of fishing, one of the most obvious and plentiful resources around. Adequate refrigeration also makes the sale of agricultural products a real possibility. Training in modern methods of management is crucial for organizing new production and expanded services. In order to establish and maintain these ventures, it is not money or natural resources that is needed but developing the skills of the people who will run them. Consultant services are needed in several areas including planning methods, methods of marketing and distribution, and methods of accounting.

Social

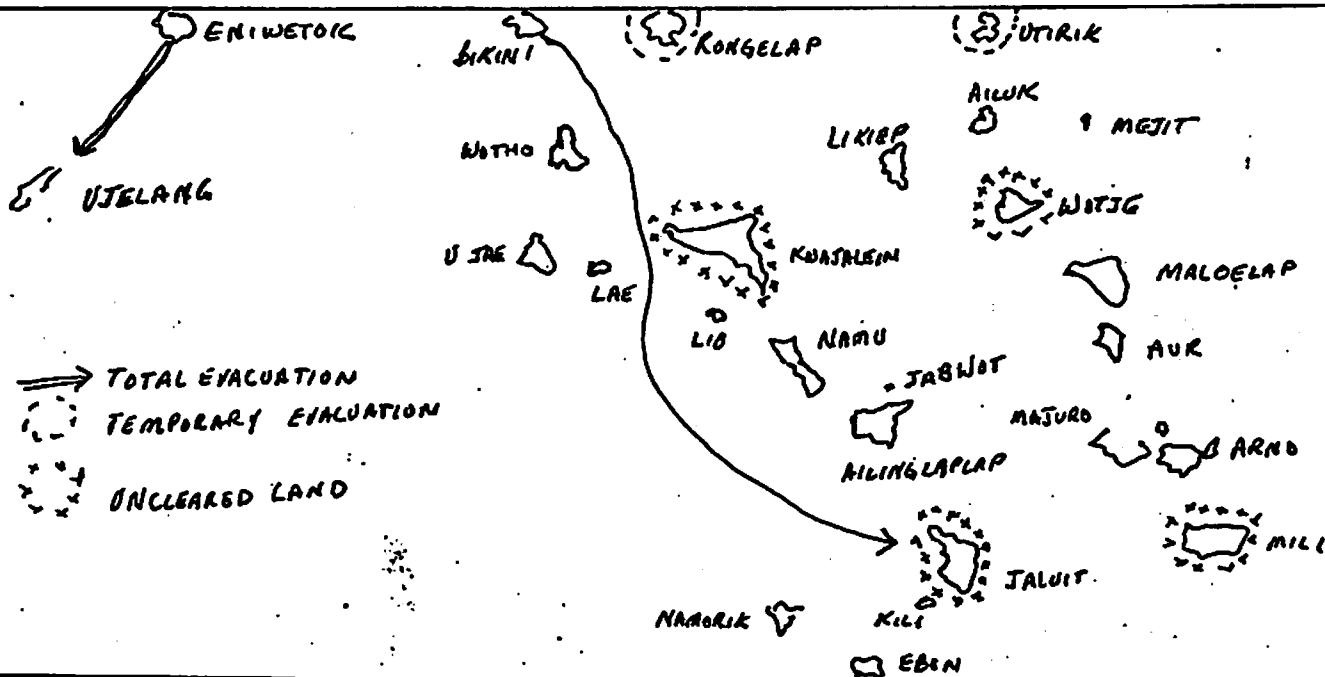
Cultural Transformation

The cultural transformation that the people of the Marshalls are experiencing manifests itself in the "youth problem." They speak of broken customs, drinking, unemployment, stealing, and lack of recreational activities. The influence of the outside world, through traders, missionaries, the military, and now the trusteeship government, has caused two parallel forces to act toward bringing about change. The first is that traditional ways and structures have been called into question by the introduction of new ways by "educated" and "wealthy" outsiders. Secondly, alternative life styles are now being experienced by a growing number of Marshallese students, businessmen and politicians. Because the old Marshallese ways were held in being throughout the years of outside presence in the islands, this second force is causing the life style question to be raised in new ways--or the Western life style is being taken into the homes for the first time. The advent of cable television on Ebeye and Majuro is intensifying this process.

Decision-Making Process

The traditional form of decision-making is the *iroij* (king), *alap* (administrator), *dri jeral* (worker) system, similar to a fealty system. During German and Japanese times, a municipal system was overlaid on the traditional, with the *iroij* acting as magistrates. Matrilineal land patterns were not fundamentally disturbed. Therefore, it has only been with the introduction of elected magistrates, the creation of a local congress, the imposition of the American court system, and the question of future political status that the Marshallese have been forced, particularly in the urban centers, to rethink this decision-making process. The clear consensus to develop the economy as a part of the global economy requires an interrelatedness with other nations' political and cultural structures and patterns. The people, however, understand the gifts of their traditions--the sharing of food and shelter, the honoring of their symbolic leaders and the elders who have been entrusted with the ancient secrets, stories and skills, and the language which freighted the style and beliefs of the people. The issue now is to bring the traditional gifts and the ancient wisdom into the 20th century and create a decision-making process which holds and honors many values and at the same time encourages future planning and action.

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June/July/August 1975

I. Overview

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Social Services

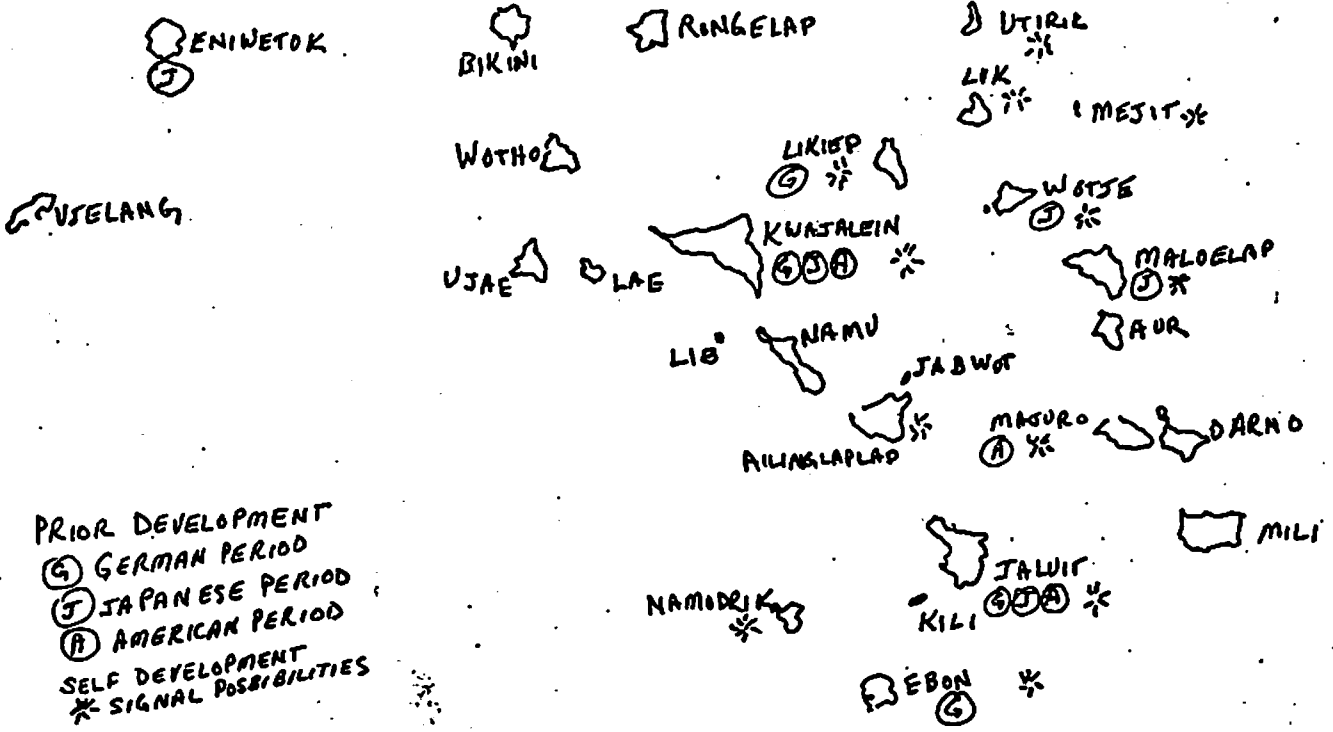
The increasing mobility of the people and the decision to develop the Marshalls as a technological, globally interrelated society have demonstrated the need for care structures which the traditional systems do not meet. There is great necessity for improving the entire educational system through the introduction of preschool education, the upgrading and expansion of the elementary and high school system, and a radical increase in the number and quality of college educated men and women. As essential part of this is the cruciality of the English language. Medical facilities and techonological skills, programs and personnel have already caused a sizeable decline in the infant mortality and discerned the major health problems, caused by the shifting economy, particularly in the arenas of nutrition and sanitation. Exposure to and understanding of the major cultures of the world and the willingnewss to recognize and share the economic and cultural resources of the Marshalls with the world are major issues in the transformation of the society that is demanded by the times. All of this requires the rapid improvement of transportation and communication systems and the application of the expertise of developed nations in the arenas of education and social services:

II. Report Function

The data and insights which this report represent will be used as the basic context for the Second Majuro Consult to be held in February of 1976. It will be screend during the Consult for the primary contradictions. Tactical systems will then be built to solve the major problems, release the potential of the people, and bring the resources of the globe into play.

During and following the Consult this docuemnt will be reviewed, corrected, expanded, and translated into Marshallese by representatives from the atolls, and a plan will be devised to annually update the data using development teams already in place on ten atolls and projected on the others within a year.

The final document will then be made available to the atolls, the District Government, the Nitijela, the Trust Territory and other interested agencies, structures and individuals. It can serve as a lens for community planning as well as a screen for larger development planning.



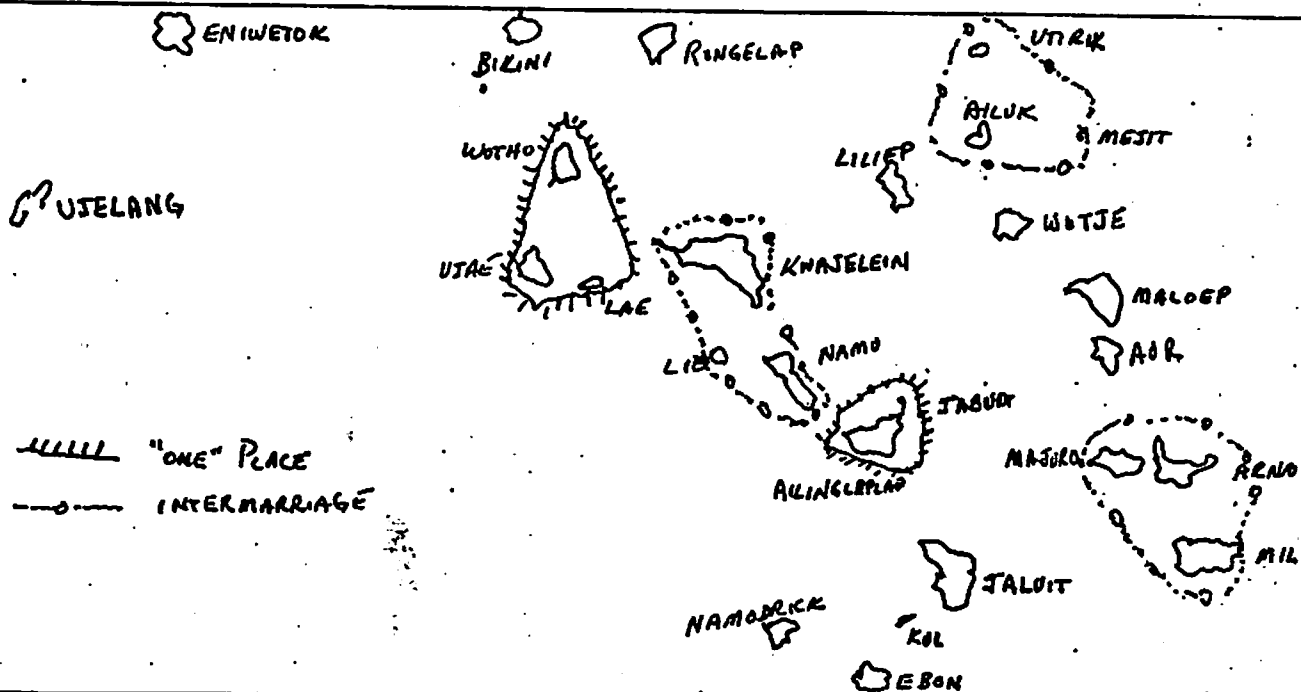
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Over the years a trend has developed where intermarriage between certain atolls is prevalent, and families today find themselves responsible for land on more than their home atoll. This kind of growing concern among Kwajelein-Lib-Nama, Majuro-Arno-Mili, Wotje-Maloelap-Aur, and Ailak-Utirik-Majit.

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But even on these islands a fresh wind is blowing as greater numbers of people sense the possibility of self-development. The survey team was able to name the atolls where this mood prevailed with a high degree of agreement. These atolls include Majuro, Kwajalein, Likiep, Mejit, Ebon, Jaluit, Ailinglaplap, Ailuk, Utrik, Namorik, Maloelap, and Wotje.

Populations: 539

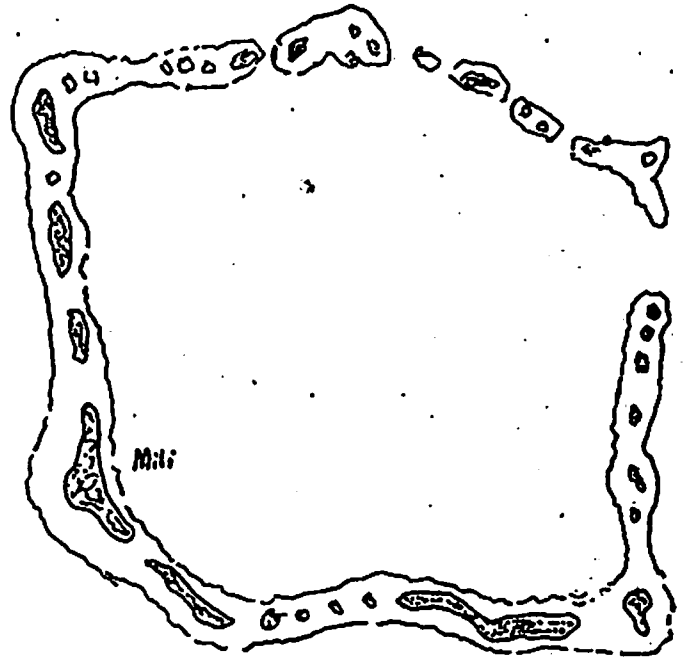
Schools: 1 elementary

Stores: Lometo, Sheneru, Nimbu, Lorok,
Co-op, Jilang

Copra Landings: 5

Iroiylaplap: Larok, No, Driktak, Linidrik,
Bwijtak

Magistrates: Terjen M



Uniqueness:

According to myth, Mili, meaning "submerged land" was pulled up from the bottom of the sea after being hidden by a spirit so that he might save this beautiful atoll for himself. The most eastern atoll of the Marshalls, Mili is known for great fishing, the best rockpile fish traps, and the export of smoked and salted fish. As a Japanese naval base during the war, the atoll was the "airfield" of the Marshalls. Bombs from that time still need clearing.

Burning Issues:

The island is suffering from the low price of copra and the high price of food. Stronger local government is another issue the people are facing. Thirdly, the people are concerned about possible explosives in the uncleared World War II rubble.

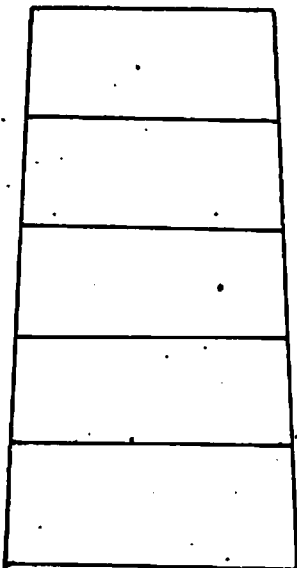
Sense of Destiny:

The people want to build a fishery industry and develop agriculture in order to strengthen their economic base.

FIVE STAKES

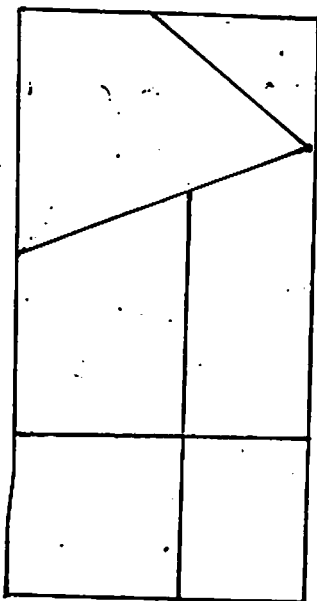
FIVE STAKES - People caring for each other.
FIVE STAKES - Where they are on Majuro.

Airport



A

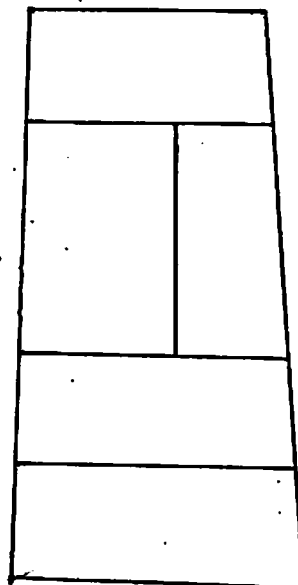
Delap Dump



B

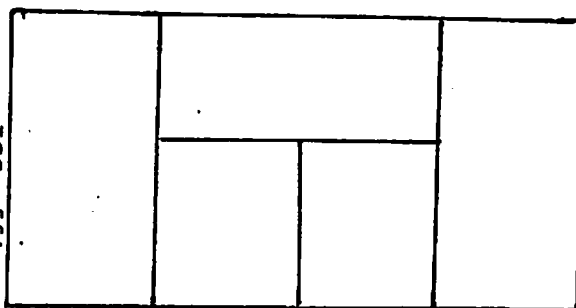
Assumption Church

End of Rita



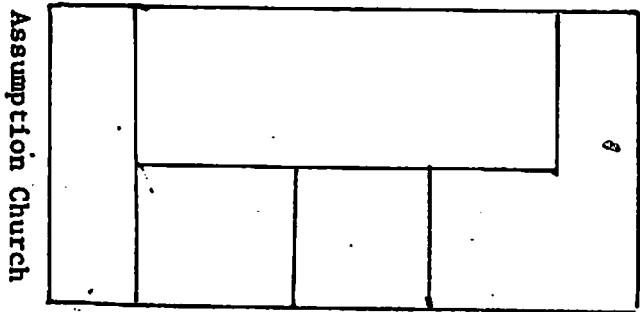
E

High School



D

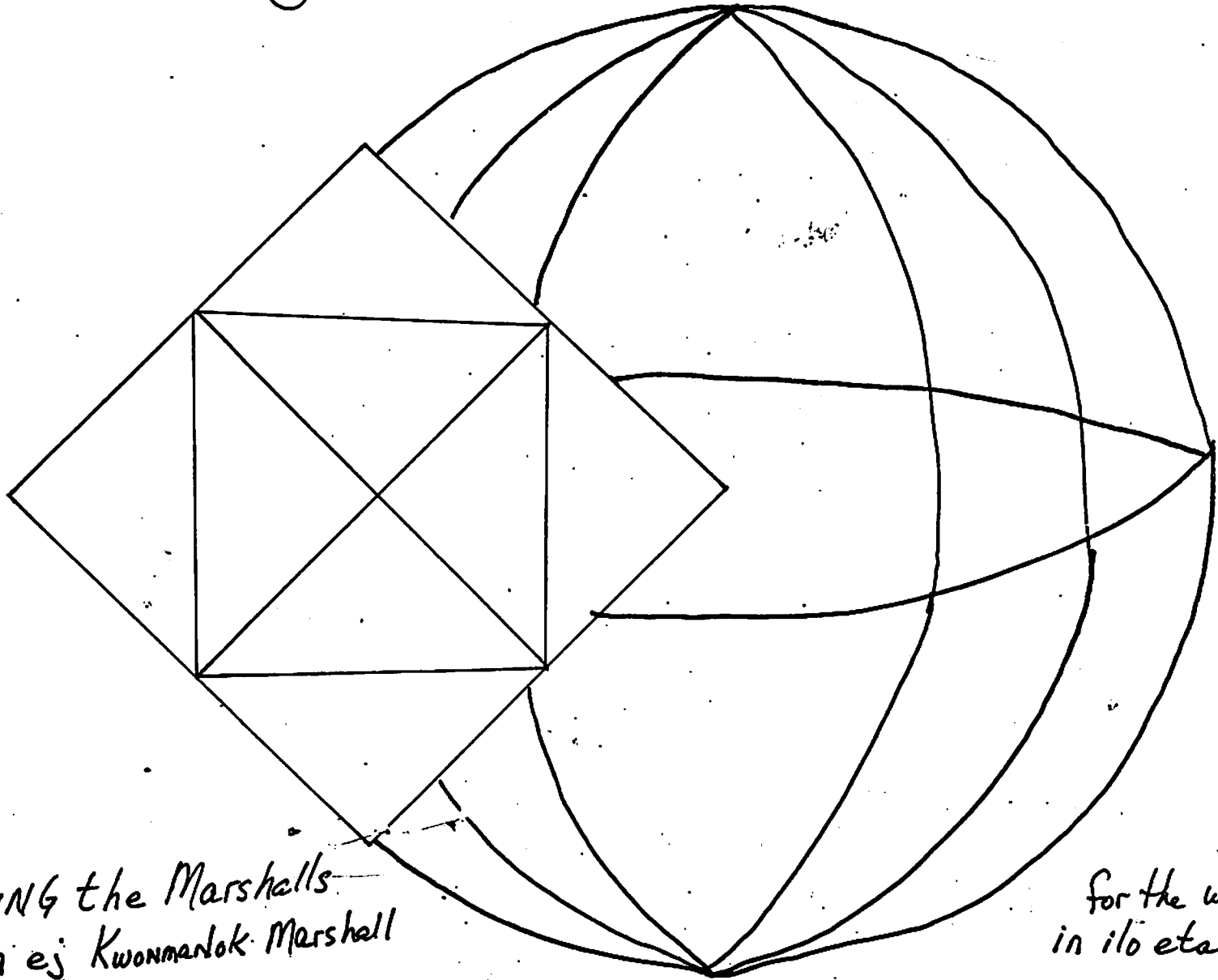
ICC office



C

Assumption Church

Community Congress eo Kein Kajoon
an Marshall



BUILDING the Marshalls
eo im ej Kwonmanok Marshall

for the world
in ilo etan lolin

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION	SERVICES	INDUSTRY	RESOURCES	SOCIETY
<p><u>MTC:</u> 50 youth participate in 8 weeks of Marshalls Apprentice Night School</p> <p><u>PRE-SCHOOL:</u> 15 graduated from Uliga and Rita Pre-school</p> <p>Opening of all-day, all ages Uliga and Rita pre-school</p> <p>food grant received for Pre-school</p> <p>Dental examinations for all children attending Pre-school</p>	<p><u>MPRC:</u> overhauled a jeep fixed a cooler offered one day tune-up provided quick parts supply</p> <p><u>MBC:</u> audits completed for KITCO & TASC typing classes created bookkeeping systems</p> <p><u>THE PEOPLES' Co.'s.:</u> <u>TASC</u> begins wholesale operations <u>KITCO</u> new fish chest cheaper chicken selling lukar & coconut candy</p> <p><u>MEICO</u> baking 200 loaves of bread a day moved commissary to Main Street</p>	<p><u>SAWMILL:</u> cuts, saws, treats & prepares lumber builds furniture including picnic tables</p> <p><u>BREADFRUIT TREE:</u> opens new facility expanding the Chippery to include Hats & Mats Island Juices Taila Made</p> <p><u>ALELE:</u> exports to Japan & Germany</p> <p><u>OCEAN FISHING:</u> Bako makes runs to Arno</p>	<p><u>LAURA LAND FARM:</u> received: fertilizers seeds new machine to make rows, plant seeds, cover rows and fertilize</p> <p>are growing: corn watermelons cabbage cucumbers beans papaya tomatoes limes taro</p>	<p><u>STAKES:</u> signs: regular Tuesday night meetings</p> <p>A. created a garden</p> <p>B. cleans up cemetery</p> <p>C. weeded and replanted</p> <p>D. got new gravel for yards</p> <p>E. built a new planter box</p> <p><u>DEMONSTRATION HOUSING PROJECT:</u> coconut house designs underway</p> <p><u>ALL-ISLAND HEALTH SERVICES:</u> 200 children checked for dental care</p>

MHDP
MAJURO

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT--GUILD PLANNING
-INDUSTRY-

QUARTER I
1976-77

Time Guild	JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALELE	<u>BRING IN MORE VISITORS</u> Advertise in local businesses 5 new women Visitors model for in shop				<u>AIRPORT SALES</u> Build a pattern book Outer island trips Publish the catalogue				<u>MAKING A CATALOGUE</u> Mail to customers Supplies from Outer Islands Complete Quarter Noon Studies				
SAWMILL	<u>FINISH CLEARING ONE WETO</u> Finish the treatment tank Stockpile lumber Start carpentry shop				<u>BUILD DEMONSTRATION HOUSE</u> Sell treated lumber Clear second weto Hx wench truck				<u>EBON TRIP</u> Order second sawmill Do mechanical repairs Get Micronesia Develop. Loan				
LAURA LAND FARM	<u>SCHEDULE PLANTING</u> Time design Build fences Seed orders				<u>GET NEW EQUIPMENT</u> Hand tools New Tractor fertilizer				<u>BUILD A NURSERY</u> Wheel barrow Water pump Shed packing				
BREADFRUIT TREE	<u>OPENING NEW BUILDING</u> New bookkeeping Airport sales Publicise selling				<u>NEW PRODUCTS</u> Pandanus Slush Limeade I Q				<u>MORE SALES</u> Hats & Mats in stores Breadfruit chips to Hawaii Coconut milk in the districts				
BAKO BAKO	<u>LAUNCH FREIGHT SERVICE</u> Secure barge Make seaworthy Haul first copra				<u>ESTABLISH REGULAR SERVICE</u> Once/week to Arno Arno Local Product Agent Material for tug rehab				<u>PLAN ECONOMIC FUTURE</u> Secure barge lease Set up total field trip oper'n Hire captain/super cargo				

MHDP

QUARTER I

MAJURO

THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT--STAKE PLANNING

1976-77

Time Place	JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
from Airport A to: Ajidriks small island	GARDEN				ENGLISH CLASSES				SEED CROPS				
from: B the new port to: Rhine Brians	PAINT GRAVEYARD				GARDEN				BUILD PLAYGROUND				
from: C Assump- tion to: ICC office	GARDENS				ENGLISH CLASSES				MUSEUM				
from: D ICC office to: High School	GARDEN				REPAIR HOUSES				COOKING CLASSES				
from: E former youth center to: end	FAMILY BEAUTIFICATION				COMMUNITY ART FORM				SING TO THE WORLD				

MHDP

Quarter IV
Week 13
1975-76

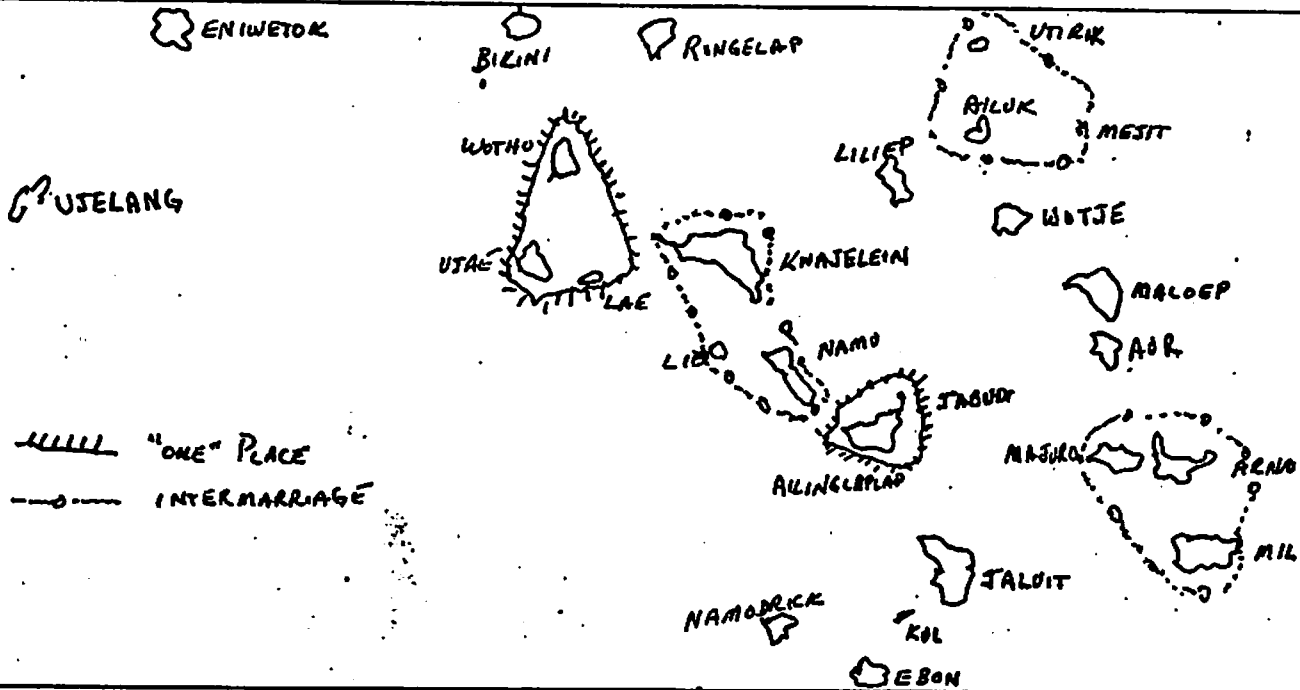
Majuro

STAKE MEETING

SONG	"IRON MAN"	Mat'l's song sheet
CONV.	<u>LIFE METHODS</u> 1. Where have you seen people making plans lately? 2. In the past--how was planning carried out within the community? 3. What are the key parts in planning? 4. How does your participation in planning affect the future of Majuro?	
STUDY	<u>SMALL IS BEAUTIFUL</u> --"Give a man a fish. . . " (have someone read the paragraph from the group)	on song sheet
WORK-SHOP	<u>QUARTER PLANNING</u> CONTEXT: 1). Everyone knows today that what they do affects what happens in the future. 2). The Yellow Book was long range planning "Lets look at what we want to see happen in the Next Quarter (13 weeks)." 1. If you were making a report to the <u>DISTAD</u> , how would you finish "WHAT IF _____" 2. Which of these could be done next quarter? (locate some on the 13 week t/1) 3. What particular signs of corporate CARE are needed in our Stake in the next quarter? How often do we need to work on these signs? "LETS BROOD ON THESE AND FINISH OUR PLANNING NEXT WEEK." 4. How are we different by having worked last Saturday and our planning tonight?	t/1 form
SEND OUT	<u>ANNOUNCEMENTS:</u> <u>RITUAL</u> L. WE GO TO BUILD THE MARSHALLS FOR THE WORLD C. WE BUILD IT WITH OUR POWER L. RIGHT C. RIGHT	

MHDP MAJURO	GUILD MEETING	QUARTER IV 1975-76
SONG	NEW DAY	
RITEs	Alele; Farm, Sawmill, Breadfruit Tree, TASC, MPRC	
CONV.	<p><u>CONTEXT:</u> ▼ REVIEW WORLD GRID BY HOLDING UP SHAPES AND IDENTIFYING AND PLACING ON WALL IN ITS PROPER POSITION.</p> <p><u>South:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the 3 continents in the south? 2. What nations are located in the south? 3. What events are taking place? 4. What are they struggling with? 5. What is their gift to the world? 	
REPORTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) income 2) total up 	
WORKSHOP	<p><u>CONTEXT:</u> NEEDS ARE OBJECTIVE AND ENABLE A NEW LEAP.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What major equipment does each guild need that will enable a new leap? (list on board) 2) What 3 minor pieces of equipment would release new productivity? (list on board) 3) What are ways a small industry could begin to acquire these? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --sources --implications 	
SEND OUT		

Stages of Development



The atolls of the Marshalls have experienced radically different rates and forms of development. Successions of Germans, Japanese, and American businessmen, civil administrators, missionaries, and cultural proselytizers have left their distinctive marks, and the atolls which were foci of their activity share common situations regarding development. In German times Jaluit, Likiep and Ebon were developed, Jaluit and Likiep as trade centers and Ebon as the center of missionary activity. The Japanese focus began as a comprehensive trading network centering in Jaluit, but as World War II approached Eniwetok, Kwajalein, Wotje, Maloelap, Jaluit and Milo were developed into significant military bases.

Under the American supervised administration, development has focused on the District Center of Majuro. All of the islands of Kwajalein Atoll are affected by the work of the Kwajalein Missile Range with Ebeye functioning as the other urban center of the Marshall Islands. Jaluit and Wotje are just beginning to be developed as urban centers. Most people admit that in Majuro and Ebeye life is radically different from the "Outer Islands" where nothing has changed since the war and, in fact, life went backward 20 years to German times.

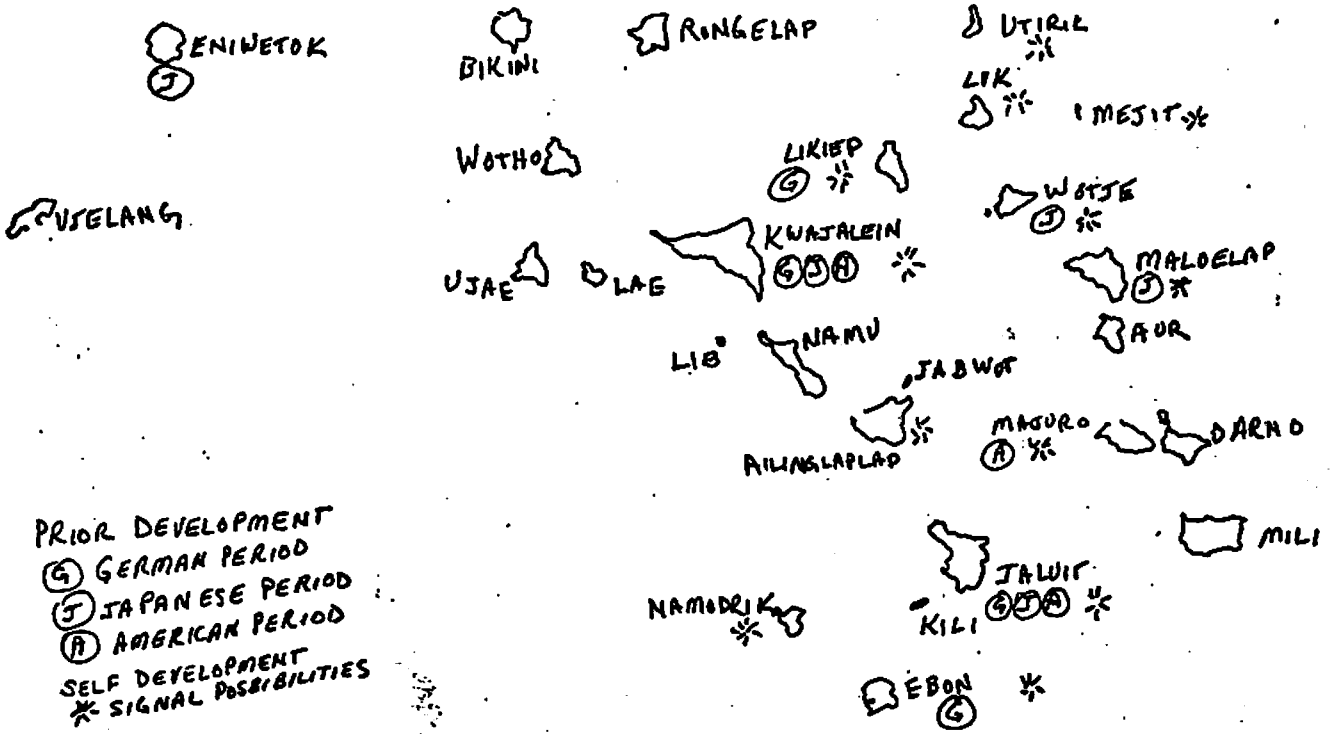
But even on these islands a fresh wind is blowing as greater numbers of people sense the possibility of self-development. The survey team was able to name the atolls where this mood prevailed with a high degree of agreement. These atolls include Majuro, Kwajalein, Likiep, Mejit, Ebon, Jaluit, Ailinglaplap, Ailuk, Utirik, Namorik, Maloelap, and Wotje.

Extended Family and Clan Relations

Certain atolls are grouped and treated as one entity when Marshallese identify their "home" island. In the western part of the Ratik chain the atolls of Ujae, Lae and Wotho are one "place" in the images of the people. Ailinglaplap and Jabwot are also imaged the same way, even though they came under separate civil administration over ten years ago.

Some atolls are in close proximity to atolls which are only temporarily inhabited for copra harvesting or are visited infrequently for food. These include Rongelap in relation to Rongerik and Ailingmas, Likiep in relation to Jemo, Utirik in relation to Taks and Bikar. Wotje in relation to B kie, and Mili in relation to Marikaik.

Over the years a trend has developed where intermarriage between certain atolls is prevalent, and families today find themselves responsible for land on more than their home atoll. This kind of growing concern among Kwajelein-Lib-Nama, Majuro-Arno-Mili, Wotje-Maloelap-Aur, and Ailak-Utirik-Majit.



The clear consensus to develop the economy as part of the global economy requires an interrelatedness with other nations' political and cultural structures and patterns. The people, however, understand the gifts of their tradition--the sharing of food and shelter, the honoring of their symbolic leaders and the elders who have been entrusted with the ancient secrets, stories and skills, and the language which freights the style and beliefs of the people. The issue now is to bring the traditional gifts and the ancient wisdom into the 20th century and create a decision-making process which holds and honors many values and at the same time encourages futuric planning and action.

Social Services

The increasing mobility of the people and the decision to develop the Marshalls as a technological, globally interrelated society have demonstrated the need for care structures which the traditional systems do not meet. There is great necessity for improving the entire educational system through the introduction of preschool education, the upgrading and expansion of the elementary and high school system, and a radical increase in the number and quality of college educated men and women. As essential part of this is the cruciality of the English language. Medical facilities and technological skills, programs and personnel have already caused a sizeable decline in the infant mortality and discerned the major health problems, caused by the shifting economy, particularly in the arenas of nutrition and sanitation. Exposure to and understanding of the major cultures of the world and the willingness to recognize and share the economic and cultural resources of the Marshalls with the world are major issues in the transformation of the society that is demanded by the times. All of this requires the rapid improvement of transportation and communication systems and the application of the expertise of developed nations in the arenas of education and social services.

II. Report Function

The data and insights which this report represent will be used as the basic context for the Second Majuro Consult to be held in February of 1976. It will be screened during the Consult for the primary contradictions. Tactical systems will then be built to solve the major problems, release the potential of the people, and bring the resources of the globe into play.

During and following the Consult this document will be reviewed, corrected, expanded, and translated into Marshallese by representatives from the atolls, and a plan will be devised to annually update the data using development teams already in place on ten atolls and projected on the others within a year.

The final document will then be made available to the atolls, the District Government, the Nitijela, the Trust Territory and other interested agencies, structures and individuals. It can serve as a lens for community planning as well as a screen for larger development planning.

June/July/August 1975

I. Overview

Technological Skills

From atoll to atoll the people called for modern equipment and systems to serve basic transportation and economic needs. Regular, frequent field trip service bringing food and medical supplies and allowing people and goods to circulate in the Marshalls was the primary request. Creating regular transportation is crucial for providing the practical means of serving people's needs as well as motivating them to expand in new directions. On several atolls the people need improved passes or harbors, and almost all need docks. Boats, motors and reefers are necessary to make a business out of fishing, one of the most obvious and plentiful resources around. Adequate refrigeration also makes the sale of agricultural products a real possibility. Training in modern methods of management is crucial for organizing new production and expanded services. In order to establish and maintain these ventures, it is not money or natural resources that is needed but developing the skills of the people who will run them. Consultant services are needed in several arenas including planning methods, methods of marketing and distribution, and methods of accounting.

Social

Cultural Transformation

The cultural transformation that the people of the Marshalls are experiencing manifests itself in the "youth problem." They speak of broken customs, drinking, unemployment, stealing, and lack of recreational activities. The influence of the outside world, through traders, missionaries, the military, and now the trusteeship government, has caused two parallel forces to act toward bringing about change. The first is that traditional ways and structures have been called into question by the introduction of new ways by "educated" and "wealthy" outsiders. Secondly, alternative life styles are now being experienced by a growing number of Marshallese students, businessmen and politicians. Because the old Marshallese ways were held in being throughout the years of outside presence in the islands, this second force is causing the life style question to be raised in new ways--or the Western life style is being taken into the homes for the first time. The advent of cable television on Ebeye and Majuro is intensifying this process.

Decision-Making Process

The traditional form of decision-making is the iroi (king), alap (administrator), dri jermal (worker) system, similar to a fealty system. During German and Japanese times, a municipal system was overlaid on the traditional, with the iroi acting as magistrates. Matrilineal land patterns were not fundamentally disturbed. Therefore, it has only been with the introduction of elected magistrates, the creation of a local congress, the imposition of the American court system, and the question of future political status that the Marshallese have been forced, particularly in the urban centers, to rethink this decision-making process.

Issues Summary

The data gathered on the Island Survey Trip, both through the questionnaire (see Appendix) and the informal conversations, revealed that the Marshallese people are confronted today with certain key issues. Although they are complex and interrelated, they are discussed in this section in the general categories of Economic and Social. In each of these categories the first paragraph deals with the problems experienced by the people as they are manifested in daily living. The second paragraph discusses the potential resources and power which need to be released to deal with the problems. The third paragraph names the arenas in which the resources of the globe must be brought to bear in order to release the people and resources of the Marshalls to solve the problems and build the future.

Economic

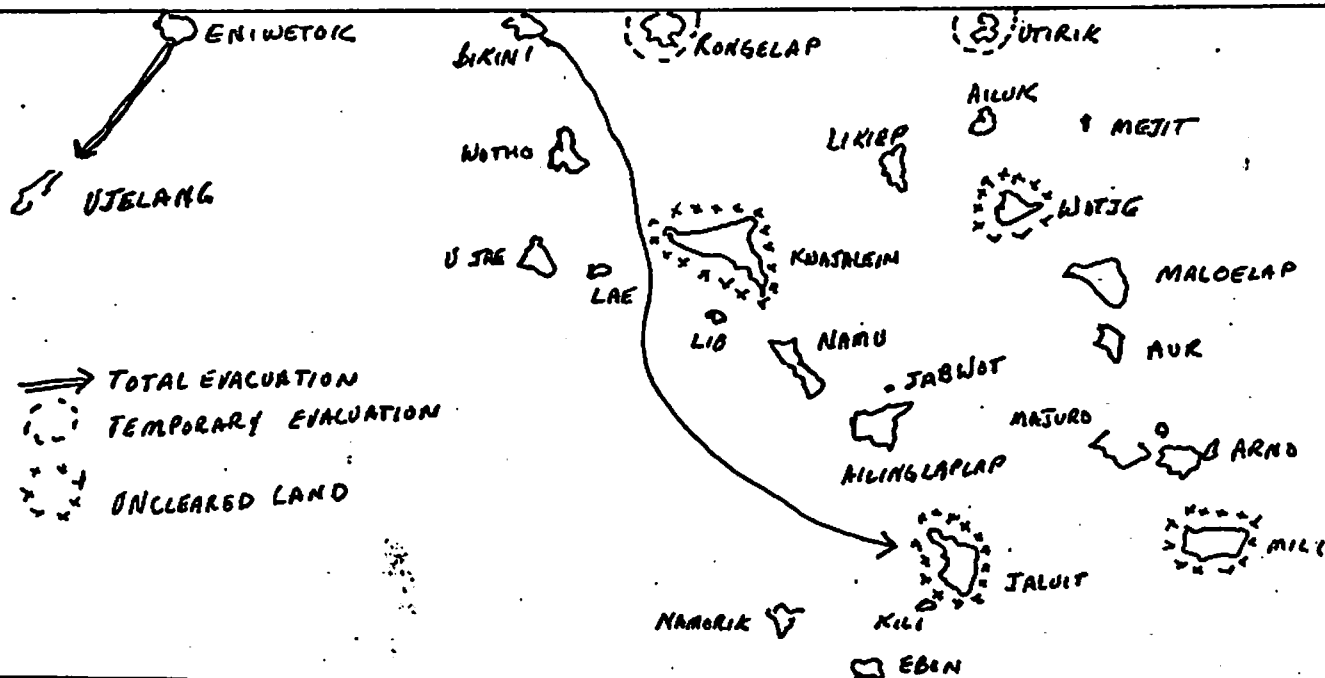
Copra Production

The people of the Marshall Islands have clearly decided to participate actively in the economic benefits of the technological world. The major resource that makes this possible is copra. It is not surprising then that they experience the global economic crisis through the fact that the price of copra has fallen dramatically during the past year while the cost of goods has continued to rise, thus reducing their purchasing power. This is further complicated by the most serious and longer range problem in the Marshalls which is the need for regular and more frequent field trip service to pick up copra, bring goods, and mobilize people and services. The low price for copra discourages its production on the atolls which means that field trips become less profitable and therefore more infrequent, and this cycle continues, slowing the whole economic machinery. Another related problem in copra production is the absence of storage facilities or centralized purchasing on the atolls which would permit the people to harvest copra year round rather than just before a ship is scheduled to arrive. At present much of the copra crop is never harvested.

Resource Development

In terms of potential economic development, each atoll has resources which could be systematically developed into dependable, regular money-makers for the atoll. They may be resources that are processed or harvested now, like salt fish or bananas, or they may be virtually untapped, like coconut fibre for rope. In either case, the resources are there to be exported. A system of centralized purchasing and regular transportation would shift the dependence on copra, put more cash in the hands of the people, and keep money circulation in the Marshalls for a longer time before it goes out of the Marshalls. All the islands and particularly the urban centers would be served by these products, with the possibility of production for export on some items. The key is to build a system which would transform sporadic production into regular production and to have dependable, frequent transportation. An auxiliary benefit of critical importance to the future would be the development of human potential through both increased engagement and skill development.

Forced Evacuation



The Marshallese have had to move from atoll to atoll throughout their history. The most recent series of movements resulted from the military engagements of the Second World War and the atomic testing programs on Bikini and Eniwetok Atolls. The use of these two atolls as test sites necessitated the total evacuation of the Marshallese to previously uninhabited places. Although the evacuations were 20 years ago, they are temporary; and on Kili and Ujelang the majority of people await the return to Bikini and Eniwetok. The U.S. Government is expending a good deal of money in rehabilitating these two places, and further monies will be paid the residents for the use of their land. This money could be directed to extensive development efforts.

Shorter term evacuations occurred from Utirik and Rongelap due to atomic fallout during one of the test series. No lasting large scale development followed this event. Payment of damages was made to those affected by radiation, and some of this money is available. Temporary evacuation to Ebeye Island from most of the islands of Kwajalein Atoll when it was developed as a missile test range has resulted in strained development on Ebeye. Relatively high paying jobs with KMR and continual "rental" payments for their land have produced a great deal of money with very few places to authentically invest it in developing an adequate future.

World War II lingers on in the form of uncleared land with live ammunition and wreckage on a number of islands. The atolls of Mili, Maloelap, Wotje, Jaluit and Kwajalein are trying to deal creatively with this continuing contradiction.

MARSHALLS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ISLAND SURVEY REPORT

- Introduction

Marshalls
Human
Development
Project

1. In September of 1974 a broad spectrum of Marshallese leadership, members of the staff of the Institute of Cultural Affairs, and an array of experts in various fields met for five days to discuss the issues facing the developing Marshall Islands. This meeting resulted in the creation of a comprehensive plan, the Marshalls Human Development Project or "MHDP." Focusing in five systems, Vocational, Educational, Community, Produce and Business Development, the Project includes 22 "constructs" such as Management Services, Apprentice System, Island Preschools, Heritage Recovery, Citizen Task Teams, Agricultural Expansion, Volume Buying, and Industrial Development.

Inclusive-
ness

2. Program initiation began on Majuro in October, and plans were formulated to directly include the people of the 26 inhabited atolls in the Marshalls in the implementation. The first step in this was the creation of a "Committee of 100" which had representation from all atolls who were prepared to share the MHDP and give their support. One of the crucial elements of the plan was a trip to all atolls to share the MHDP story and to begin the local planning necessary to actualize the Project.

Survey
Question-
naire

3. Trip preparation began with the creation of a survey questionnaire designed to gather data on the existing resources, structures, and services of the atolls. A first revision was done after a test run on Jabwor, Jaluit, in April. The questionnaire expanded as local leadership in both the public and private sector reviewed it, and became involved in the preparation.

Town
Meeting

4. The idea of calling the people together into a community "town" meeting evolved and the elders and iroij (kings) suggested that the trip be called "Irujimon An Ailing Kein" or "awakening with good news for these islands."

Initial Trip

Participa-
tion

1. The first phase of the trip was set for June when the ocean was calm; a ship regularly used for field trips was assigned by the district government; and government

departments and business and social structures named their representatives. The leadership of the trip team included:

Judge Kabua Kabua	Iroi (King) and District Judge
Dr. J. W. Mathews	Chairman, Institute of Cultural Affairs
Robert W. Fishel	Director, NCAA
Rhine Brain	Deputy Director, NCAA
Fred C. Narruhn	Board of Directors, TASC
Elmo Ailing	Community Elder and Bo. of Dir., KITCO
Walkup Silk	Community Elder and Bo. of Dir., KITCO

The team included 28 men and 9 women representing the structures on the chart which follows. Not indicated on the chart but represented within the team were traditional Marshallese societal groups such as the Iroi and the Elders.

Geographical
Coverage

2. On the initial trip, nine atolls had town meetings (see map for itinerary). The town meetings were held in a large population center of each atoll. The nine atolls are representative of the different climates, vegetation, culture, population and size of both the eastern and western chains of the Marshalls.

Time
Design

3. On each island, after initial greetings and checking of arrangements made earlier via the ship's radio, the survey team set up a meeting space in the local school or church. Individual wooden plaques of all atolls, as well as banners announcing the "Irojimmon An Ailing Kein" and "MDDP," were hung and chairs were ordered in a rational fashion. Opening speeches introduced the team, described the MDDP, and laid out the purpose of the trip. The workshops gathered data and encouraged discussion. The closing reports and speeches articulated the growing consensus and expressed responses to the meetings. Here, too, the Elders, acting out their traditional role, began to spin images and stories of the trip and the future of the Marshalls. A chart of the time design used for the meetings follows.

Other
Benefits

4. The primary purpose of the Island Survey was to gather data and to tell the story of the Marshall's Human Development Project. Other benefits of the trip were the training of a core group of individuals able to use the methodologies for community data-gathering and decision making and the training in building informal consensus on the part of the survey team. Other tasks that happened along with the survey were the Public Health inoculation of over 300 children on the islands visited and the survey by District Planning of the private, public and commercial structures on the islands. On Likiep atoll the team participated in the dedication of the Jobal Elementary School and the dedication and 8th Grade graduation of the Likiep elementary School. (On all of the islands pictures were taken of transportation, health and communication facilities, community centers, and the IAAK meetings. For the first time soil and water samples were taken to be analyzed and the results sent to the islands.

Survey Findings

Data
Arenas

1. The survey covered the following arenas:

I. Physical Survey

- A. Census Data
- B. Geographical Gridding
- C. Transportation
- D. Energy

II. Economic Activity

- A. Employment Analysis
- B. Cash Flow Analysis
- C. Food Resources
- D. Copra Resources
- E. Other Production
- F. Business Establishments

III. Community Services

- A. Educational Programs
- B. Higher Education
- C. Public Safety
- D. Health

IV. Social Concensus

- A. Decision Making
- B. Public Opinion
- C. Social Life
- D. Ancient Heritage

Public
Opinion

2. In terms of the most immediate and dramatic response of the local participants and team, the most significant section of the questionnaire was the Public Opinion section. The following summary shows the questions asked and a preliminary pull together of the most frequent responses.

Opinion
Summary

Summary of Community Consensus Data

- (1) What 3 things are the people most proud of on this atoll?
 - a. Copra production
 - b. Ocean and land food production
 - c. Elementary education
- (2) What are the 3 problems that everybody on this atoll talks about?
 - a. Low copra value/high cost of goods
 - b. Breaking down of customs/youth employment
 - c. Transportation within the atoll and between atolls

- (3) What are the 3 major issues the people must decide about to create the future of this atoll?
 - a. Increase in community services
 - b. Private initiative in business expansion
 - c. Increased transportation

- (4) What are the 3 key things the people say must happen next in these islands?
 - a. Regular, scheduled field trips to pick up copra, supply goods, and facilitate intra-atoll travel.
 - b. Expanded educational and medical facilities and services.
 - c. Warehousing for copra and goods and freezer capacity for fish for export.

Local
Response

4. As important as the responses to the questions was the discussion which occurred in the midst of answering them. Here, the MHDP programs were affirmed as responsive to the needs of the people, and tactics for implementing them emerged. The excitement of the people was signaled by the speeches and traditional feasts which honored the team and by the fact that the pins worn by the team bearing a symbolic map or grid of the Marshalls--"Diamond of the Pacific"--became gifts of value to the atoll residents and had to be duplicated in mass early in the trip to meet the need.

Future Indications

Trip
Completion

1. To finish "Irudimman An Ailing Kein," the 18 remaining atolls will be visited during July and August, 1975. Several inquiries have come from the magistrates of these islands, asking when the team will visit their atoll. People visiting in the District Center who were present at the town meetings on the initial trip have also asked when the team will return to their atoll. The remaining islands will be visited in two primary trips: the first trip leaving July 17 to the northern atolls and the second trip leaving for the western islands on July 25. Upon completion of the town meeting on all 26 inhabited atolls, a full report with data summaries from all the atolls will be published and made available for wide distribution.

All-Atoll
Consult

2. In December, 1975, a meeting will be held in Majuro among the leaders of all 26 atolls to jointly consider the needs and possibilities of each atoll and the Marshalls as a whole. This all-atoll conference will make concrete plans for action to be taken on each atoll.

Second
Trip

3. The December conference on Majuro will be followed by a second visit by the coordinating team to all inhabited atolls. The team will again meet with the people of the islands for evaluation and planning.

Preliminary
Strategies

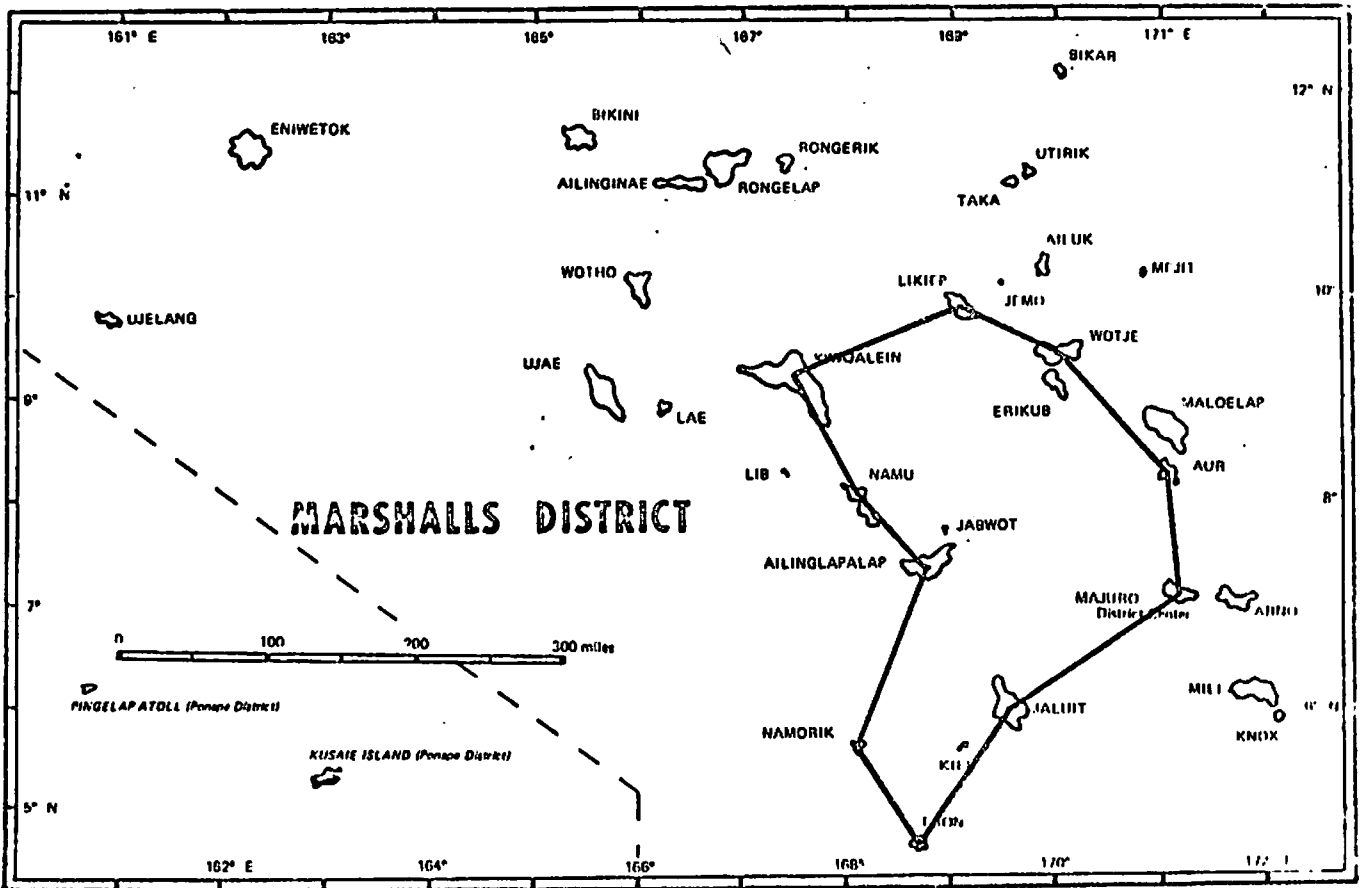
4. As a result of the conversations with island leaders on the initial survey, steps must be taken to provide a skilled team on each of the islands to work in social and economic development. In the social arena there will be personnel to work in community development, the broad scope of adult education, and in early education for preschool children. In the economic arena, a team of a store manager, a local industry developer, and a man to buy and warehouse copra. Four prototype teams will be organized and experimentally placed before December.

INTRODUCTION
 AND
 AILING MAIN

Develop in Detail an Ailing Bo
 (Decision Making Meeting for this April)

DATE
 TIME
 LOCATION

OPENING	WORKSHOP SESSIONS		CLOSING
<p>Introductions and MNDP Visioning</p> <p>Orientation</p>	<p>Section A</p> <p>Social Development</p>	<p>Unit 1</p> <p>Community Development</p>	<p>Reports and Local Man Visioning</p> <p>Summation</p>
		<p>Unit 2</p> <p>Community Development</p>	
	<p>Section B</p> <p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Unit 3</p> <p>Community Development</p>	
		<p>Unit 4</p> <p>Community Development</p>	
<p>45 minutes</p>	<p>45 minutes</p>	<p>45 minutes</p>	<p>45 minutes</p>
	<p>90 minutes</p>		



Island	Date
Left Majuro Atoll	Tuesday, June 17, 1975
1. Aur Atoll	Wednesday, June 18, 1975
Travel	Thursday, June 19, 1975
2. Wotje Atoll	Friday, June 20, 1975
3. Likiep Atoll	Saturday, June 21, 1975
4. Kwajalein Atoll	Sunday, June 22, 1975
	Sunday, June 22, 1975 (Kwajalein Time)
	Monday, June 23, 1975 (Kwajalein Time)
5. Namu Atoll	Wednesday, June 25, 1975
6. Ailinglaplap Atoll (Airok)	Thursday, June 26, 1975
(Moja)	Friday, June 27, 1975
7. Namorik Atoll	Saturday, June 28, 1975
8. Ebon Atoll	Sunday, June 29, 1975
Travel	Monday, June 30, 1975
9. Jaluit Atoll	Tuesday, July 1, 1975
Travel - Arrive Majuro Atoll	Wednesday, July 2, 1975

Island Survey Team Membership by Structures

SOCIAL	ECONOMIC	PUBLIC
<p>Marshalls Community Action Agency</p> <p>Marshalls Head Start Program</p> <p>Marshall Islands Preschooling Institute</p> <p>Uliga Protestant Christian School</p> <p>Institute of Cultural Affairs</p>	<p>Kwajalein Importing and Trading Company</p> <p>Ajidrik Wholesale Company</p> <p>Kitco Multi Purpose Repair Center</p> <p>Trans Atoll Service Corporation</p> <p>TABC Small Industries Program</p> <p>Marshall Islands Business School</p> <p>Business Service Center</p> <p>Comprehensive Employment Training Act</p>	<p>District Planning</p> <p>District Public Affairs</p> <p>District Judiciary</p> <p>Public Health</p> <p>MSZO Radio Station</p>