

Tab A(Marshall's District)JALUIT

IMRODJ Island, the seat of native government for Jaluit atoll, was inspected on 9 January, after arrival by U.S.S. ROQUE (AG 137) from Majuro. There is no U.S. official on Imrodj. Natives from the other islands of Jaluit atoll were present for election and holiday. The Imrodj Island population of 183 was augmented to over 400. Inspection was made of the village, including stops at the council hall, school, church, dispensary, store, boat-building yard (one of the four major ones in the Marshall's District), and "power" plant (diesel engine, connected by belt and pulley system to a small circular saw for cutting lumber and to a sharpened spindle for reaming out coconuts). All of the islanders seemed cheerful, and were well-dressed, by relative standards, in American clothes.

A. Administrative program.(a) Self-government.

The Chief Magistrate, Ritok, appeared capable, as did the Assistant Chief, Lajoelen. Elections were reported as orderly. Council discussions with the inspecting party centered on building or obtaining more boats suitable for intra and inter-atoll transportation. The ex-Majuro District Council was considered by the governing officials to be worthy of extension to include all atolls of the newly-formed Marshall's District.

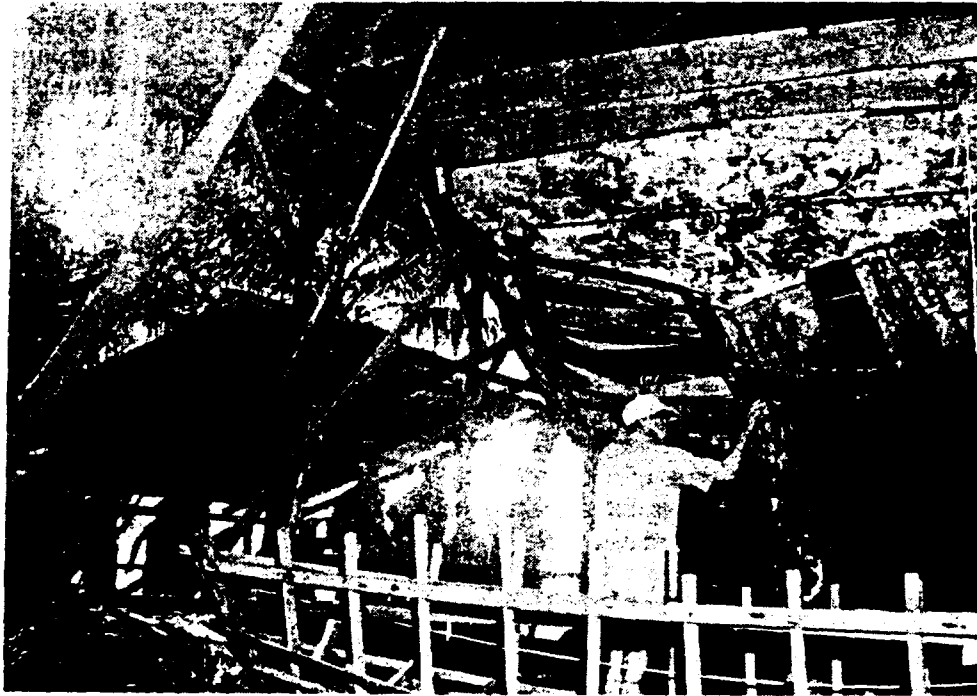
(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) A native health aide, trained at the CivAd dispensary on Majuro, provides health services at Imrodj. About 12-15 patients report daily at the dispensary for out-patient care, mostly for minor illnesses or injuries. Records were well-kept, and medical supplies were adequate, having been renewed recently by a U.S. naval field trip. The population appeared well-nourished. The one major problem is dental care. (See recommendation, page 10 of the Report.)

(2) Sanitation on Imrodj was in need of attention. The homes, public buildings, paths and undergrowth were kept clean, and the village was reported sprayed regularly with DDT. However, some pit latrines, water catchments and cisterns were inadequately screened, and most cisterns need a gravity outlet (faucet or spigot).

(c) Education.

There is a public elementary and a mission (Protestant) elementary school on Imrodj Island, each with two Marshallese



Rebuilding a 50-foot wrecked schooner,
at Jaluit shipyard

JALUIT (Cont'd)

teachers. Attendance at the public school numbers 39 pupils, at the mission school, 30. The public school was inspected. It was a native-type structure, clean, light and adequate in size. The children wear American-style clothes, are clean, studious, and alert. Some items of supplies were needed. The native teacher had a pleasant personality, but should have further training at PITTS. (Pacific Island Teachers Training School, on Moen Island, Truk. See page 58, Tab A.)

(d) Religion.

The church on Imrodj has a Marshallese (Protestant) pastor, and a reported congregation of 100% of the population.

(e) Economic development.

Copra is the chief product for export, and is gaining in quantity. Boat-building is receiving impetus from the Governor, Marshalls, and Civil Administrator. Present efforts in the large boat-building shed on Imrodj are being concentrated on rebuilding of an ex-Japanese 50-foot schooner, which had been wrecked during World War II. This should be launched during the spring of 1949. Imrodj is self-sufficient in food, having in addition to coconuts, a good supply of taro, pandanus, breadfruit, squash, and chickens. The total economy is dependent on U.S. naval ships which make periodic field trips. Land claims and disputes are being processed satisfactorily.

(f) Rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation on Imrodj Island is virtually complete. (On Jabor Island, the former seat of Japanese government over all the Marshalls Islands except Eniwetok and Ujelang, there remain some problems of rehabilitation, as Jabor's buildings were demolished during World War II.)

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

A U.S. naval ship makes a field trip to Jaluit atoll on an average of once every six weeks for import and export, and administrative purposes. No other ships visit the atoll. An ex-U.S. Navy pulling whaleboat is in commission at Imrodj. Other craft are numerous, well-constructed outrigger sailing sloops and canoes. The 50-foot schooner being rebuilt at Imrodj will be suitable for inter-atoll use. Supply and subsequent conversion of U.S. Navy boats from World War II

(Marshalls District)

JALUIT (Cont'd)

stocks for intra-atoll and inter-atoll use is indicated as a sound project to assist in economic development.

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C. Administrative organization.

Liaison between the Civil Administrator, Marshalls District, and Marshallese governing officials at Imrodj (and other islands of Jaluit atoll) is accomplished regularly during field trips, the last one of which prior to this inspection visited Imrodj in an AG 27-28 October 1948. Tasks of these field trips, in addition to economic, include: (1) distributing and explaining interim regulations issued by DepHiComTerPacIs; (2) holding council meetings to discuss local problems, including taxes and records; (3) reviewing court cases heard since the last field trip; (4) holding sick call; (5) making sanitary inspections; (6) issuing supplies to local health aides; (7) inspecting schools and replenishing school supplies; (8) reporting on local culture activities, recreation, religion, celebrations; (9) recording, where necessary, information on land titles and claims. The field trip officer visiting Imrodj in October was assisted in his tasks by a U.S. Navy medical officer, a U.S. civilian dentist, two naval enlisted medical personnel, and a Marshallese health aide, dental aide, carpenter, educational aide, and interpreter.



King Judah of Kili greets
the inspection party on village
landing beach

(Marshalls District)KILI

KILI Island, the home of the ex-Bikini Marshallese, was inspected on 9-10 January, after arrival by U.S.S. ROQUE (AG-137) from Jaluit atoll. There is no U.S. administrative official on Kili. A U.S. Navy chief petty officer is living there until his task of supervising construction of the native village is completed. Population numbered 180. There had been two births, no deaths, since arrival on the island 2 November 1948. Inspection was made of the island and of the village, which has been sited in the approximate center of the northwestern shore of the island. Progress in construction has been excellent and is described under the heading of Rehabilitation, below. The island is a "low", lush one, and the islanders interviewed were happy with their choice of a new home.

A. Administrative program.(a) Self-government.

The Chief, King Judah, has brought his people to a realization of the value of their new home, and expressed appreciation for the Navy's care and services in building their new village.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) A native health aide, trained at the Majuro dispensary, assisted by a nurse's aide, provides regular health services. Records were in excellent form, and medical supplies were adequate. The general nutrition of the people appeared to be good. Improvement in dental care is recommended. (See page 10 of the Report.)

(2) Sanitation was very good. Catchment cisterns should be fitted with a gravity outlet.

(c) Education.

A public elementary school, with one trained native teacher, is attended by 32 pupils. The new school building is adequate in construction and size. The children were alert, appeared studious, and wore American-style clothes. The native teacher appeared to be competent.

(d) Religion.

A church was under construction at the time of the inspection.

(e) Economic development.

Copra has not yet been organized as an industry, but un-



Landing of the ex-Bikini natives
on Kili Island, November 2, 1948

(Marshall District)

KILI (Cont'd)

doubtedly will be the chief product of the island as soon as village construction is completed. There is an ample growth of bearing coconut trees on Kili, with five-year old trees also plentiful. Kili is self-sufficient in food, with coconuts, taro, bananas, breadfruit, pandanus, and newly-imported chickens and pigs. Fishing off the reefs has augmented the food supply. U.S. naval surface craft and aircraft (drops) are available to bring supplies in case of emergency during the re-settlement period. A workable set of signals has been given the people of Kili, so that naval support planes may know of any shortage of supplies or of emergencies, and can remedy by subsequent air drops, or passing naval craft can stop for inquiry.

(f) Rehabilitation.

Construction of the village on Kili commenced 25 September 1948 under supervision of a Civil Administration naval officer, 8 naval enlisted men, and 24 Marshallese villagers-to-be. The village site was cleared of jungle by machete. On 2 November, when the remainder of the Bikini people arrived by two naval surface craft, 33 tents with wooden decks and frames, two 5,000-gallon catchment cisterns, latrines, covered garbage pits, council house, schoolhouse, copra warehouse, dispensary and trade store had been constructed. On 11 November, all naval personnel, except the one chief petty officer noted above, left Kili.

At the time of this inspection, the village streets (coral and sand) were laid out, the village area was clean and well kept, 18 frame houses of the prospective 36 were completed and 6 others were in process of fabrication, and a third water catchment cistern had been constructed. Pathways had been cleared through the jungle, following the stone side-markers for former paths.

The frame houses average 16' x 16', are mounted on locally-poured concrete blocks approximately 2-1/2' above the ground, have a screened (plastic) area 2-1/2' wide around the top of the wooden sides, screened doors, wooden roofs covered with roofing paper, and heavy plywood floors.

There is no I.T.C. wholesale store. Money has been advanced the island population to be used in furnishing a basic stock of general merchandise and provisions until the production of copra and further cultivation of foodstuffs can begin. The trade store was well-stocked, and the storehouse appeared to have an adequate stock of provisions on hand.

The inspection party slept in two village houses the night of the 9th and were provided by the villagers with Navy cots, mattresses, pillows, sheets and pillow cases. Tooth brushes (sealed), tooth paste, soap and towels were supplied by the

KILI (Cont'd)

villagers the morning of the 10th.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

Kili is presently dependent on U.S. naval craft for export and import.

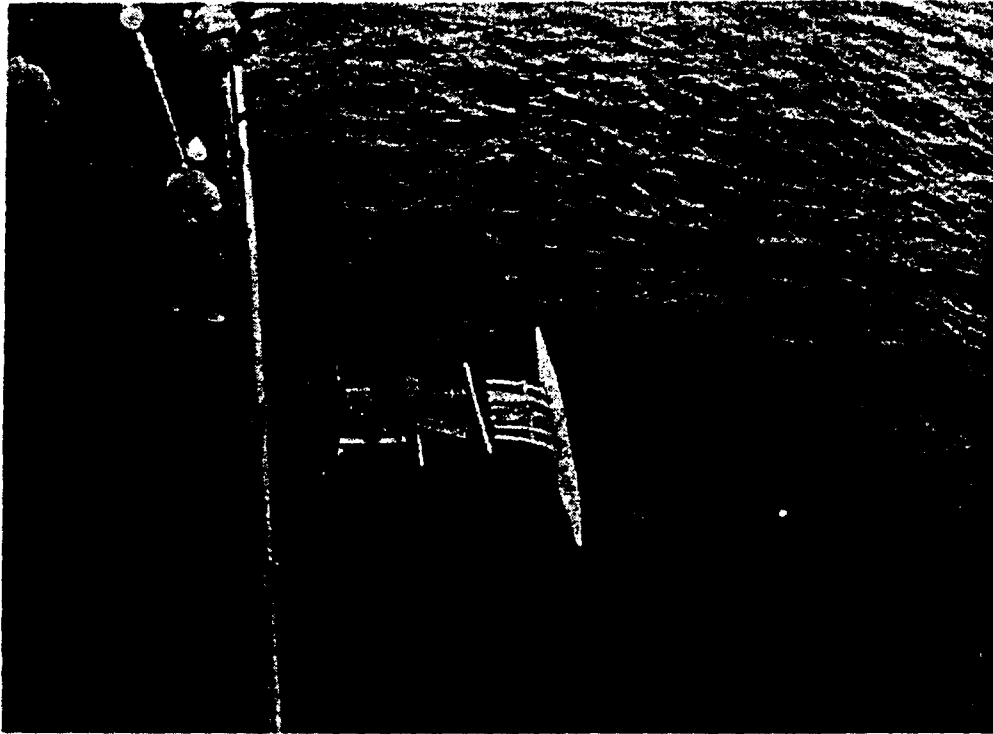
The axis of Kili is about 060°- 240° and the island is surrounded by a barrier reef. There is no lagoon. Landing conditions over the village reef, on the northwestern shore, are generally unfavorable from December through March, as the equatorial front lies to the south during those months with northeasterly winds prevailing. A narrow boat channel exists through the reef off the village beach, and this will be blasted to larger proportions by a Navy UDT (underwater demolition team) after the equatorial front moves north, and the ensuing easterly winds allow a lee beach off the village reef.

The inspection party landed on the village reef in a heavy punt sent out to meet the AG. Landing conditions were poor and the punt was filled with water by the last wave over the reef. Launching conditions were too difficult to leave the island from the village beach, and the inspection party left by one of the village's two aviation rubber boats from an excellent lee beach on the southeast shore in a launching area about 200 yards from the southwest tip of the island. Recommendation is made that this area be examined by the UDT for boat-channel blasting in order to provide favorable off-loading conditions throughout the year.

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C. Administrative organization.

Liaison with Civil Administrator, Marshalls District, is accomplished by field trips, the last one of which was made in an AG on 1 January 1949. The tasks of these field trips are similar to those noted on page 18, Tab A.



An outrigger canoe of Namorik
alongside U.S.S. ROQUE

(Marshalls District)

NAMORIK

A short stop was made by the inspection party off Namorik atoll in the late afternoon of 10 January. The newly-elected Chief Magistrate, Joel, came aboard the ROQUE with other village officials via outrigger canoes and a light punt. Health conditions of the 455 villagers were reported as excellent, medical supplies as adequate, and the trained health aide as efficient. Foodstuffs were reported abundant. One of the two Marshallese school teachers stated there were 51 pupils in the public elementary school, and that supplies and recreation equipment were ample.

280 tons of copra were waiting shipment by the next field trip ship, which was due in one week. The island has an ex-Navy pulling whaleboat that is used, among other purposes, for off-loading copra over the reef. During the winter months, surf conditions over the village reef are similar to those at Kili village, and frequently impose difficult, if not impossible, landing conditions. Recommendation is made that investigation be conducted for a winter lee beach on Namorik, similar to that first used by the inspection party at Kili, in order to improve transportation conditions.

The visiting Namorik officials appeared cheerful, and were reported as cooperative by a CivAd field trip officer accompanying the inspection party. Prior to darkness, the village officials left the ROQUE, which then proceeded with the inspection party enroute to Kusaie.



Children of the public elementary
school at Kusaie

(Ponape District)

KUSAIE

LELE Island, the seat of native government for Kusaie, was inspected on 12 January, after arrival by U.S.S. ROQUE (AG 137) from Namorik. Kusaie Island is one of the "high" islands of Micronesia. There is no U.S. official on Kusaie. Inspection was made of the village, with stops at the council house, school, church, mission, dispensary, wholesale store, saw-mill (on Yapan Point), and a meeting with the Kusaie council. The island people appeared resourceful, appreciative of American efforts in guidance and rehabilitation, and were well-dressed in American clothes.

A. Administrative program.

(a) Self-government.

The Chief Magistrate, Paul Sigrah, appeared capable. He is the son of King Sigrah, who is living on Lele. The council is composed of the village magistrate of each of the four villages of Kusaie, whose total population numbers 1723. The first elections since 1943 were in progress, at the desire of the people, after over six months' serious discussions on basic principles and procedures with CivAd field trip officers. The council officials, in meeting just prior to the departure of the inspection party, presented a heartening picture of governmental officials who knew how to express well-considered views of self-government.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Health services on Kusaie are administered capably by Albert Hicking, a Gilbertese graduate of the Medical College at Suva, Fiji Islands. He is assisted by 2 health aides and 1 nurse's aide. The dispensary, which was built by the community, has 10 general medical and surgical beds and a 2-bed isolation ward. Ten to twelve persons report daily for minor outpatient care. Medical supplies and records were adequate. The population appeared well-nourished. Dental care needs some attention. (See recommendation, page 10 of the report.)

(2) Sanitation on Lele village was well above average, due to Dr. Hicking's instruction program, which has the assistance of village officials. Constant attention is needed in keeping water catchments properly screened, and some of these catchments require gravity outlets.

(c) Education.

There are 4 public schools on Kusaie with an attendance



Weaving pandanus fronds at Kusale into section of a thatched roof

KUSAIE (Cont'd)

of 388 pupils. The able superintendent of these schools is Mrs. Rose Hoppin Makwelon, a Gilbertese, who attended Pomona College (Claremont Colleges) for three years, entering in 1922. There are three chief assistants, all of whom are well-trained. The school on Lele, with an attendance of 140 pupils, was inspected. The schoolhouse is of native, thatched-roof, open-sided, construction, and was clean and well-kept. It is barely adequate in size, and the community is remedying this by building a new schoolhouse, which will be of frame construction, aluminum roof, concrete floor, and well-screened. Mrs. Makwelon has started a modified form of Parent-Teachers Association, with some progress apparent.

Reverend Harold Hanlin, Protestant missionary living on Kusaie Island, was present during the inspection. Reverend Hanlin is re-establishing the former mission school on the intermediate grades level. It is planned that the students will live at the school. Since some of the school's former graduates are teachers, the recommendation was made that elementary grade teacher training have a place in the curriculum.

(d) Religion.

There are four Protestant churches on Kusaie. The church on Lele is of native, thatched-roof construction and is reported to have 100% attendance. With the exception of 2 Catholics, all of the Kusaieans are Protestants.

(e) Economic development.

Although its production has not reached pre-war levels, copra is the chief export from Kusaie. Charcoal, handicraft, and fruit also are exported. In the last calendar quarter of 1948, export was made from Kusaie as follows: copra, \$14,994.80; charcoal, \$8,314.08; handicraft, \$2,275; fruit, \$170.49. The field trips gathering these products had occurred in October and December, and this period of two months between field trips was recommended by the council in view of the progress being made in building up the island's economy.

Kusaie is self-sufficient in food, having coconuts, taro, pandanus, breadfruit, bananas, papayas, a wide variety of citrus fruits, fish, chickens and pigs.

There is one I.T.C. branch wholesale store and 4 privately-owned retail stores now in operation on Kusaie. The stocks at the I.T.C. store were adequate in quantity as well as in the range of items carried, with the exception of fishing tackle, principally hooks and net-making line. The I.T.C. store appeared to be well thought of by the natives.

A sawmill on Yepan Point has a 30" circular saw, powered by an 8 HP diesel engine, and is able to cut logs up to 20" in

KUSAIE (Cont'd)

diameter into boards and planks. Local sale price of lumber from this mill was reported as ranging from \$.02 to \$.06 per board foot.

The island economy is not considered to have reached the point of self-sufficiency. The I.T.C. or some similar company is necessary to provide wholesale procurement and distribution. The Navy now provides all export and import shipping. There appears to be little possibility of developing commercial shipping in the near future.

The settlement of land claims is progressing.

(f) Rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation is essentially completed, and release of time and effort formerly dedicated to rehabilitation should improve the island's economy. The sawmill at Yepen Point has been of great aid in advancing rehabilitation of buildings and homes.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

A U.S. naval ship makes a field trip to Kusaie once every 2-3 months. As noted above, the council desires a trip regularly every two months principally in view of the increase in copra production. An ex-Navy pulling whaleboat is in commission at Kusaie. Other craft include a small trading schooner, and numerous koa or breadfruit outrigger canoes. Many bicycles were noted in Lele village.

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C. Administrative organization.

Liaison between the Civil Administrator, Ponape District, and Kusaiean governing officials is accomplished during field trips, the last one of which prior to this inspection visited Lele in an AG from 24-28 December 1948. The tasks of these field trips are similar to those noted on page 18, Tab A.

The branch manager of the I.T.C. at Lele is an American trader, familiar through long experience with the Kusaieans, and has been found helpful to the village council and the CivAd Unit in an advisory capacity on administrative matters.

The Field Trip Naval Officer from CivAd Unit, Ponape, is admired and respected by the village officials of Kusaie.



Men of Pingelap parading
and singing on their way to the "stage"



"On stage" with a singing and stick (club)
warrior dance, which required precision -- or
broken bones

PINGELAP

Pingelap Island, the seat of native government for Pingelap atoll, was inspected on 13 January, after arrival by U.S.S. ROQUE (AG-137) from Kusaie. There is no U.S. official on Pingelap. The inspection party landed in outrigger canoes and was greeted with the singing of "America" by what appeared to be the entire population of 671. The village was inspected, with stops at the church, school, dispensary and the council house. Requests for building and fishing material were received from the council, which later were transmitted to the Civil Administrator, Ponape District. The inspection party was entertained with a Carolinian singing and stick dance by 48 young warriors in colorful costumes. No subsequent entertainment during the inspection tour of the Trust Territory approached this performance in melody, rhythm or precision.

A. Administrative program.

(a) Self-government.

The Chief Magistrate, Tiksolomon, has been the acknowledged leader of Pingelap for 30 years, and appeared capable, as did the assistant Chief Magistrate, Egen. The council members were alert and were most friendly to the members of the inspection party. The council house measured approximately 45' by 60', with massive hand-sawn timber supports, cross-beams and rafters, a high, thatched roof, open sides, and coral floor.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Health services are administered by a health aide. Medical supplies are obtained in adequate quantity from the CivAd Unit at Ponape. Medical records were kept in good order. The general nutrition of the inhabitants appeared to be good. Leprosy has been rather prevalent, seven cases having been transferred to the Trust Territory leprosarium on Tinian, with two recently-diagnosed cases awaiting transfer. Some dental treatment is needed. (See recommendation, page 10 of the Report.)

(2) Sanitation has received recent attention by the natives. The overall appearance of the village area, huts, trails and roadways was excellent. Well-constructed screened latrines have been recently completed. Garbage and refuse is either burned or buried. DDT spray is used. The fresh water supply is adequate. Further attention to screening and to gravity outlets for cisterns is recommended.

(c) Education.

There is a public elementary school, with 152 pupils.

PINGELAP (Cont'd)

The three native teachers are reasonably well trained. The school was in need of certain supplies and recreational equipment, which was subsequently made known to the Civil Administrator, Ponape District.

(d) Religion.

The church (Protestant) was built in 1915 under supervision of the present native missionary, Leopold, and is a spacious, beautiful structure. It was reported that services are attended by the entire village population.

(e) Economic development.

Copra is the chief export, with handicraft a close second, and charcoal a developing possibility. In the two preceding field trips (October and December, 1948), export values were: copra, \$1,768.42; handicraft, \$1,573.90; charcoal, \$56.80. Pingelap is self-sufficient in food, having coconuts, taro, pandanus, yams, bananas, breadfruit, chickens, fish and pigs.

There is one native-owned retail store, which had a small range and quantity of items in stock. Shortages included fishing line and hooks.

The island's overall economy is dependent on naval export and import shipping.

(f) Rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation is essentially completed on Pingelap.

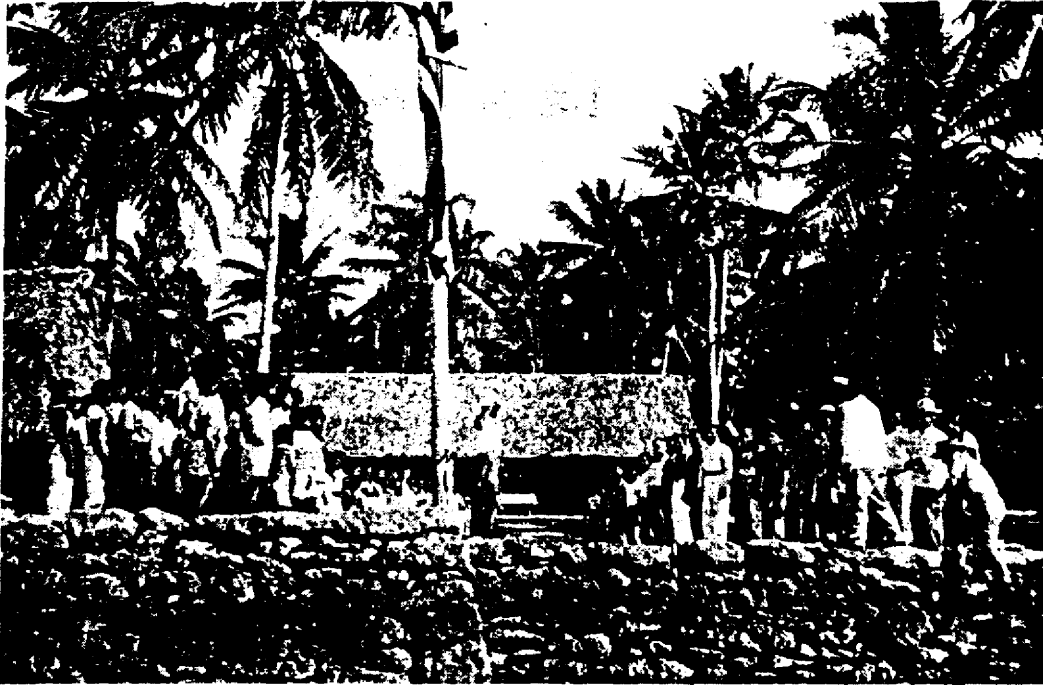
(g) Services.

(1) Transportation within Pingelap atoll is by outrigger canoes. A U.S. naval ship makes a field trip to Pingelap once every 2-3 months.

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C. Administrative organization.

Liaison between the Civil Administrator, Ponape District, and Pingelap is accomplished during field trips, the last one of which prior to this inspection visited the island in an AG on 23 December 1948. The tasks of these field trips are similar to those noted on page 18, Tab A.



The inspection party is welcomed at Mokil



Preparing for a warrior dance
at Mokil. Music at right, center

(Ponape District)

MOKIL

Mokil Island, the seat of native government for Mokil atoll, was inspected on 14 January, following the arrival of the inspection party off the island in U.S.S. ROQUE (AG 137) the evening of the thirteenth. Passage ashore was made in five 22-foot "Mokil" pulling whaleboats, which were built by the natives following blueprints provided by the Navy. The party was met at the village stone pier by a welcoming throng, and was greeted in salute with "The Star Spangled Banner" sung excellently by the assembled school children. Inspection was made of the village, with stops at the council house (also the schoolhouse), church, and many of the 33 thatched-roof boat houses fronting the lagoon. A number of well-executed dances, with accompanying singing, were staged in most pleasing fashion by the school children, in costumes, followed by two warrior dances to the "drum" music beaten on empty 5-gallon cans vigorously and in rhythm by the older women of the village. A mid-day feast was spread for the party on white damask table cloth, and American songs, with a considerable range of titles, were sung with pleasant harmony by mixed choral groups during this repast. Prior to our departure, two sailing races were staged inside the lagoon for the party, five outrigger canoes participating in each race, with thrills sufficient for any sailing enthusiast. The hospitality and friendliness of the Mokil people can not be described in a few words.

A. Administrative program.(a) Self-government.

The Chief Magistrate, "August" Joel, is intelligent and competent, and has served as the atoll leader since 1941. The community numbers 321 in population, and is industrious. The council meets in the schoolhouse.

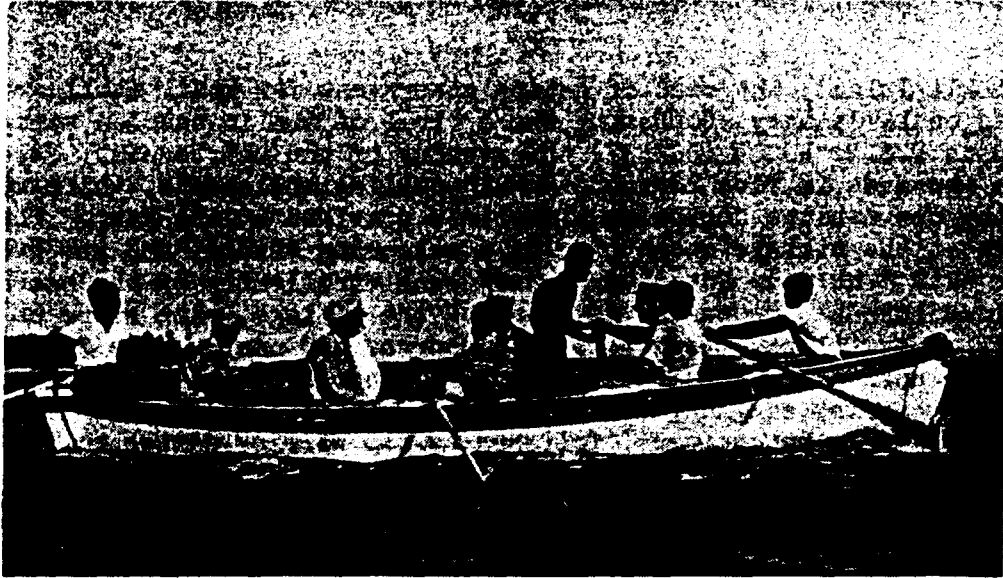
(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Health services are administered by a native health aide, who is assisted in sanitation measures by a second native health aide. Daily outpatient visits number 3 to 5. Medical records and supplies were satisfactory. The general nutrition and physique of the population were above the average. Dental caries appeared less marked than in most other islands visited.

(2) Sanitation was very good. The village area and the buildings, homes, roadways and paths are well-kept.

(c) Education.

There is a public elementary school with 128 pupils. The four teachers are competent, and are leaders. The schoolhouse is of native type construction, is very clean, adequate in



A Mokil whaleboat, built locally from Navy blueprint



Taro patch of Mokil

(Ponape District)MOKIL (Cont'd)

size, and reasonably well-equipped.

(d) Religion.

The Protestant church is an imposing structure, built by the people of Mokil in 1936. It measures 30' x 80', has reinforced concrete side walls, hand-hewn lumber floor and timbers on the sides and roof. The native lay pastor reported the Sunday church attendance averaged 160, and Sunday school 160.

(e) Economic development.

Exports in the October and December field trips were: copra, \$3,272.00; handicraft, \$1,109.50; dried fish, \$70.50. Mokil handicraft is excellent — their fans, with feather-edge, tortoise-shell center, woven frame and handle in most cases approaching museum pieces in quality and design.

"Mokil" pulling boats are well constructed. The Navy has purchased 3 of these boats, 2 have been sold to Ponape, and 22 were waiting export sale. Average period of hand-tool construction of each boat from breadfruit tree to launching is three weeks. The Navy has ordered 12 more of these boats for use aboard AG operating in the Trust Territory, and is to provide lumber for future construction in order to conserve breadfruit trees on Mokil for their food-producing value to the natives.

Mokil is self-sufficient in food, having coconuts, breadfruit, taro, plantain, yams, bananas, chickens, pigs and fish. The people were proud of what they called their "ice boxes" for fish — 20' square stone reservoirs built out from the waterfront and automatically kept filled and refreshed with water by tidal action.

The village retail store carried a low, but adequate, stock of imports, and was short only at the time of inspection in small-size fishing tackle.

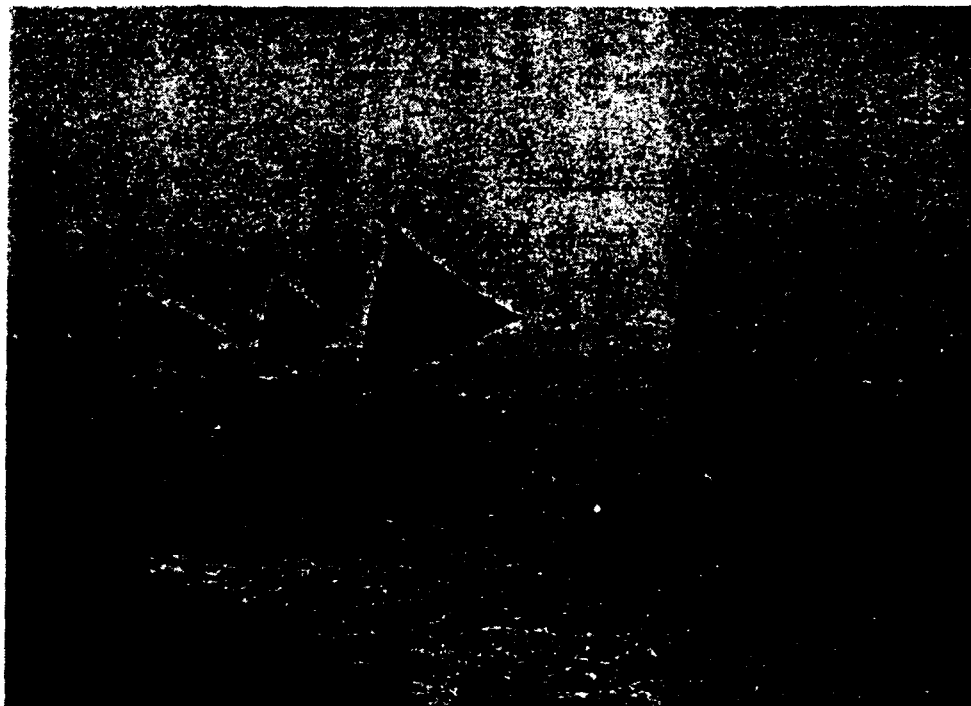
(f) Rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation is completed on Mokil.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation within Mokil atoll is by outrigger sloop or canoe, and by whaleboat. There were 30 sloops and 30 canoes in the atoll. A U.S. naval ship makes a field trip to Mokil once every 2-3 months.

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Mokil outrigger sloop standing out toward
the starting line for a race

(Ponape District)

Tab A

MOKIL (Cont'd)

C. Administrative organization.

There is no U.S. official on Mokil. Liaison between the Civil Administrator, Ponape District, and Mokil is accomplished during field trips, the last one of which prior to this inspection visited Mokil on 22 December 1948. The tasks of these field trips are similar to those noted on page 18, Tab A. The governing officials of Mokil stated they were very pleased with the cooperation and advice extended by the present Field Trip Officer of the Ponape District.



The General Inspector U.S. Pacific Fleet
and party aboard U.S.S. ROQUE at Ponape

Left to right:

Chief Yeoman R.O. Hyland, Commander P.K. Blesh, Commander M.D. Clark, Captain S.C. Anderson, Rear Admiral H.R. Thurber, Dr. K. C. Leebrick, Captain L.E. Bach, Commander G.C. Clegg, Commander L.G. Findley. (Refer to pages 1 and 2 of the main body of the report.)

(Ponape District)PONAPE

Ponape Island, one of the "high" islands in the Trust Territory, was inspected 15 January, after arrival by U.S.S. ROQUE (AG 137) from Mokil. Inspection included Ponape village and environs where the Civil Administration Unit for Ponape District is located. The inspection party departed Ponape aboard U.S.S. LST-611, accompanied by the Civil Administrator, the DepHiComTerPacIs Staff Agriculturist (Professor Burton), the CivAd staff native affairs (Field Trip) officer, one CivAd staff medical officer, civilian dental officer and two interpreters.

A. Administrative program.(a) Self-government.

The native population on Ponape Island numbers 5943, and lives in five districts, each of which has its own chief, council and community court. The line of succession of chiefs runs within their own clans. Knowledge of representative government by elections is growing and may eventually lead to a change in the present traditional system of succession. The community court native justices have attended a night school conducted by the CivAd legal officer, and these sessions were open to and attended by other Ponapeans. A native constabulary is well-drilled and instructed by a U.S. Marine Corps sergeant. Liaison between native and CivAd officials appeared to be satisfactory, and is fostered by monthly meetings of all native officials and CivAd officials at which exchanges of information and discussions of governmental problems take place.

(b) Health and sanitation.

Major medical facilities for Ponape are supplied by the CivAd Medical Department Staff of the main dispensary at CivAd headquarters. This staff consists of two U.S. Navy Medical Officers, one U.S. civilian dentist, one U.S. Navy Medical Service Corps Officer, and five naval enlisted Hospital Corps personnel, assisted by nine locally-trained native health aides and six locally-trained nurses' aides. A native health aide serves at each of the sub-dispensaries in two Ponapean districts, and a nurse's aide at a minor sub-dispensary in a third district. The present main dispensary, housed in wooden and quonset buildings, is being replaced by a new dispensary and annex of permanent construction. Medical records were well-kept, and supplies were adequate. General nutrition of the population appeared to be good. Tuberculosis is estimated to be present on Ponape in approximately 5% of the population.

PONAPE (Cont'd)

(2) Sanitation measures are supervised by CivAd medical officers, with the assistance of three native sanitary inspectors. Sanitation appeared satisfactory, except that construction of an adequate filtration system in the fresh water supply lines and proper marking of fencing of the water shed area should be expedited.

(c) Education.

Ponape has 8 public schools with attendance of 501, 2 Catholic mission schools with 336 pupils, 2 Protestant mission schools with 62 students, and one intermediate school with an attendance of 45 prospective teachers for public elementary schools of the Ponape District. Teachers at those schools inspected appeared above average in training. A U.S. civilian educational director presides at the intermediate school, which is in reconstructed quonset huts and is well-arranged, clean, light, and well-equipped. A new cement, permanent-construction schoolhouse is being built, tentatively designated for the intermediate school.

Plans are being made to instruct students of the intermediate school in subsistence gardening at the CivAd Agriculture Experiment Station. This former Japanese experimental station is now under rehabilitation under the able supervision of Professor Robert E. Burton, who is on loan to the Trust Territory administration from the University of Hawaii, and has made encouraging progress since his arrival on Ponape in November 1948. Professor Burton has proposed that intermediate school trainees receive academic training in the first two years of their course and vocational training - agriculture, arts and crafts - in their last year. Under this proposal, existing buildings at the Agriculture Experiment Station would be renovated to house the intermediate school, and the new school building tentatively designated for the intermediate school would be used for the public elementary school. Early financing of this proposal is recommended. (For further details of the Agriculture Experiment Station, see comment under "Economic development" on pages 36 and 37, Tab A.)

The inspection party reviewed with interest accounts of the second annual Christmas Party for Ponapean children which had been held 23 December, and is described at some length in CivAd's report for the quarter ending 31 December 1948.

(d) Religion.

There are 10 Protestant churches and 5 Catholic churches on Ponape Island.

PONAPE (Cont'd)

(e) Economic development.

Copra is the major product of Ponape Island and will increase in magnitude when drying sheds are completed at Metalanim Plantation, permitting production to commence from its 2500 acres. Copra purchases from native producers on Ponape Island in the last calendar quarter 1948 amounted to \$46,822.99. Handicraft is the next native enterprise in size, with specialties in mats, egg-baskets, and handbags. Handicraft purchases from natives during the quarter preceding this inspection totalled \$3,861.90. Charcoal production for the same period totalled \$255.83. Trochus shell purchases amounted to \$15,879 during the 1948 season. Production of dried fish and fresh fruits are minor native enterprises at the present time.

Ponape Island is self-sufficient in food, having coconuts, taro, breadfruit, pandanus, yams, a wide variety of fruits, fish, chickens, pigs and some cattle. Development of the CivAd Agriculture Experiment Station will add to the variety of foods available. Shipment of bred cattle to Ponape Island is currently under study.

The CivAd sawmill has continued operations, selling on an average of 25,000 board feet per quarter at \$.03 per board foot to natives for rehabilitation and new construction.

There is one I.T.C. branch wholesale store on Ponape Island, and a growing number of native-owned wholesale and retail businesses. The I.T.C. store is efficiently managed and was well-stocked at the time of inspection except for copra bags and fishing tackle. At present there appears to be little possibility of local trading companies taking over I.T.C. export and import functions, the lack of commercial shipping as well as insufficient local capital being the determining factors.

Final settlements of land claims are being processed.

(f) Rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation on Ponape Island has been accomplished, except for work on war-damaged churches which is nearing completion.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

Transportation for the natives on Ponape Island is satisfactory except for the need of additional water transportation to service Metalanim Plantation. The possibility of obtaining additional hulls from Navy World War II motor launch stocks

PONAPE (Cont'd)

should be investigated.

Facilities for off-loading cargo and passengers at Ponape Island consisted of 1 LCM, 1 MWB, 1 plane rearming boat, a shallow-water dock at Ponape village, and a seaplane ramp on Langar Island.

Early completion of the new causeway and pier off Not Point is recommended in order to provide deep-water loading and unloading facilities, and to eliminate small-boat cargo transportation from the present deep-water anchorage, through the long, tortuous channel, to the present shallow-water dock.

(2) Radio communication facilities at Ponape Island are discussed in the next section of Tab A, under Headquarters of the Civil Administrator.

B. Operational security factors.

Ponape Island has operational factors which lend themselves to reasonable security.

C. Administrative organization.

D. Planning for transition of civil government.

(See following section, Headquarters of the Civil Administrator.)

(Ponape District)HEADQUARTERS OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, PONAPE DISTRICT

Lieutenant Commander W. D. Mooney, U.S. Naval Reserve, is the Civil Administrator, Ponape District, having served in that capacity for 17 months. He has attended a seminar in civil administration.

A. Administrative program.(a) Self-government.

The islands of the Ponape District that were visited during this inspection vary in their forms of self-government, only two (Kusaie and Ngatik) having held elections, at their own request, for their governing officials. On the other islands the chiefs have been in the clan line of succession, or are elected by inter-related, hereditary families. The Field Trip Officer of the Ponape District has found that the governing officials desire information on principles and processes of self-government, but has abstained from any persuasive attempts at changing the present order. There is no native regional council in the Ponape District.

Finances and budgets of each native community are audited periodically by CivAd representatives. Financial accounts are in good order, and budgets are being met.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Medical services for the Ponape District are supervised by the senior U.S. naval medical officer attached to the CivAd Unit. On the islands inspected, native health aides were well-trained and were respected by the people. At the time of this inspection, 28 natives were being given on-the-job training at the CivAd main dispensary on Ponape, for a total period of 4 to 6 months, after which they will be sent to sub-dispensaries in the District.

The general health and nutrition status of the natives in the Ponape District is very good, except for the incidence of tuberculosis and need for improved dental treatment.

Tuberculosis apparently is present in 4-5% of the population of the Ponape District, although exact data must await the medical survey being conducted in the Trust Territory by the U.S.S. WHIDBEY. Tubercular patients presently are isolated and given general treatment. Construction of a small tuberculosis sanitarium for the Ponape District is recommended in the vicinity of the new CivAd dispensary on Ponape. (See page 11 of the Report.)

For recommendation on supervision of medical services, see page 10 of the main body of the Report.

(Ponape District)HEADQUARTERS OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, PONAPE DISTRICT (Cont'd)

(2) Sanitation in the Ponape District is generally very good. Recommendations for improvement are made under the headings of the islands visited, which constituted the major number of islands in this District.

(c) Education.

Educational progress in the Ponape District is considered satisfactory. Comments and recommendations for general improvement are shown for the islands visited, and in Tab B and page 13 of the Report.

(d) Religion.

There are 19 Protestant and 6 Catholic churches in the Ponape District. 4 Protestant and 8 Catholic missionaries reside in the District. Relationships between missionaries and Civil Administration officials appeared to be cordial. Periodic visits of a Navy chaplain to CivAd headquarters are recommended.

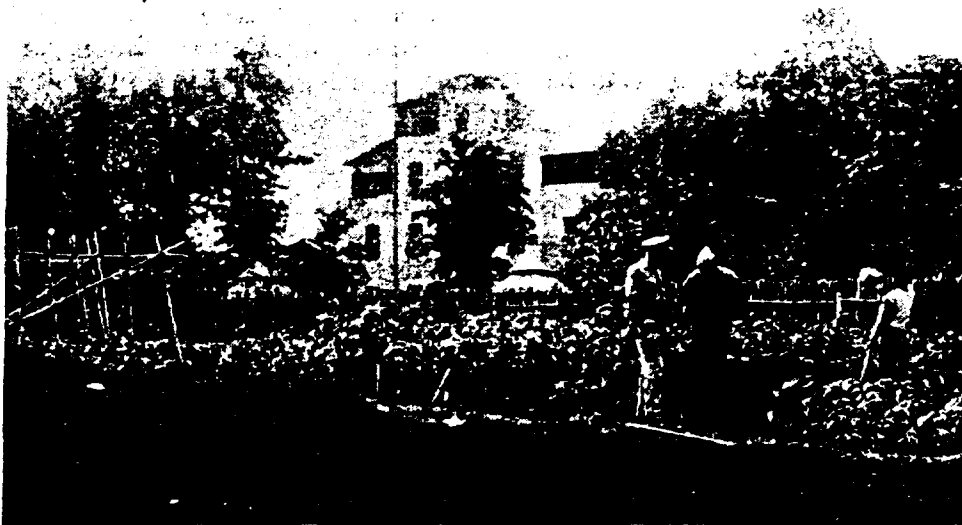
(e) Economic development.

Copra is the major commercial product of the Ponape District, totalling \$69,446.09 in purchases from the natives during the last quarter of the calendar year 1948. During this same period, purchases from natives of handicraft totalled \$9,871.90, of charcoal \$8,626.75. Comment on handicraft, boat-building, trochus shell, charcoal, dried fish and fresh fruits are included under the headings of the islands visited. The combined picture is generally one of industry, prosperity, and self-sufficiency.

Transportation for imports and exports is dependent on U.S. naval craft. Inter-atoll and intra-atoll transportation can be improved by acquisition and conversion of suitable-type hulls from the World War II stock of Navy boats. (See page 23 of the Report.)

The Ponape Cooperative Company, chartered by natives of Ponape District, supplies trade goods to the outer islands of the Ponape District, with the exception of Kusaie.

Rehabilitation of the Agriculture Experiment Station on Ponape Island, with its attendant proposed training in subsistence gardening, holds great promise not only for the Ponape District but also for the entire Trust Territory. Clearing of jungle growth from the plant and tree acreage and the planting of a trial "subsistence unit" in the form of a demonstration garden has been underway since early November 1948, under supervision of Professor Burton. This former



Demonstration garden at the
CivAd Agriculture Experiment
Station, Ponape



Pruned-down coffee trees
in the Agriculture Experiment Station,
which is being rehabilitated from jungle growth

(Ponape District)HEADQUARTERS OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, PONAPE DISTRICT (Cont'd)

Japanese station, with an approximate area of 40 acres, contains some 80 different economic plants and trees, including species from all tropical countries of the world. Plots contain coffee, cocoa, avocados, mangoes, mangosteens, papayas, cinnamon, clove, vanilla, bananas, oranges, pineapples, guava, taro, breadfruit, kapok, mahogany, rubber and teakwood, to name a few of the species. About 12 acres of grazing land also is included in the station. Water supply is available, and drainage is laid out. Buildings and sheds require moderate renovation for vocational training of school students.

At the time of this inspection, much progress had been made in clearing jungle growth from the acreage and in surveying future requirements. The demonstration garden, measuring approximately 100' x 150', was healthy in appearance. Experiments were being conducted here with food plants imported from the University of Hawaii which were believed to be superior to local varieties in resistance to local plant diseases and insects. Other experiments are being made with local fertilizers and insecticides in order to solve Trust Territory problems in these matters and to make the Station independent of outside sources.

All exports and imports in the Ponape District are made by U.S. naval craft. Except for water transportation by naval craft, the native population of Ponape District is considered self-sufficient. The amount of cargo involved in the Ponape District is not considered sufficient at the present time to attract commercial shipping for export and import.

Land title claims are being adjudicated.

(f) Rehabilitation of the islands inspected in Ponape District was complete in practically all aspects.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

At present only drummed diesel fuel can be handled at Ponape. In view of the cost of drummed oil, the difficulty of handling it, and the possibility of additional diesel oil requirements (see page 22 of the Report), it is recommended that floating fuel storage be provided at Ponape.

Provision, as replacements, of six jeeps in good condition for the CivAd Unit is recommended.

Issuance of a picket boat type for passenger use by the CivAd Unit is recommended.

See page 22 of the main body of this Report for recommendations on transportation in support of the Trust Territory.

(Ponape District)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, PONAPE DISTRICT (Cont'd)(2) Radio communications.

CivAd at Ponape is in radio communication with Guam on 3 daily schedules, guards plane flights, and mans a harbor circuit with ships when present. Weather messages are transmitted to Guam during the three daily schedules. There is no radio communication with other atolls or islands in the Ponape District. For recommendation on this subject, see page 24 of the Report.

Radio equipment at CivAd is presently adequate and is housed in a recently-constructed, cement, air-conditioned building. A homer beacon was in the process of completion, and has been commissioned prior to submission of this report.

It is recommended that an amateur radio station be encouraged at CivAd.

Recommendation is made that portable radio equipment for CivAd small boats be made available, in view of the distances involved in long trips within the lagoon area of Ponape Island.

(3) U.S. supplies.

The Naval Supply Center, Guam, serves as the major supply activity for the support of the Civil Administration of the Ponape District. Change in this logistic line is recommended. (See page 25 of the main body of the Report.)

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C. Administrative organization.

CivAd organization at the time of this inspection numbered 11 naval officers and 33 naval enlisted personnel, of which 11 were non-petty officers. In view of the progress made in civil administration and of future requirements, reduction in the size of the CivAd administrative organization at Ponape is indicated. For discussion of this problem, see page 27 of this Report.

Living quarters and recreation facilities for both officers and enlisted men of CivAd Unit are of quonset construction, and are considered adequate at the present time. Interim furniture allowance for officers' quarters is sufficient in quantity but not in quality. Problems of living quarters in the Trust Territory are discussed on page 27 of the Report.

D. Planning for transition of civil government.

Personnel of the Civil Administration Unit, Ponape District, are cognizant of present planning for transition of civil government. The overall problem is discussed on page 29 of the Report.



Inspection party arriving at Ngatik

(Ponape District)

NGATIK

Ngatik Island, the seat of native government of Ngatik atoll, was inspected 16 January, after arrival by U.S.S. LST-611 from Ponape Island. There is no U.S. official on Ngatik. The LST hove to off Ngatik Island, and the inspection party went ashore via outrigger canoes, made of breadfruit trees and over 20 feet long. The party was met at the shore line by what appeared to be the entire population, which numbers 268. The island was inspected, with stops at the public school, the store, dispensary, and the Protestant and Catholic churches, all of which were newly-built. Although it was Sunday and the public school was not in session, the pupils were assembled in the schoolhouse and sang the U.S. National Anthem with spirit and excellent harmony.

A. Administrative program.

(a) Self-government.

The Chief Magistrate, Rudolph, was elected in July, 1948, as were his Assistant Chief, Wallis, and other officials, in the first popular election held on Ngatik. The public buildings inspected had been constructed since the election of the new officials. The native community court was reported to be functioning satisfactorily, and community finances and budget were reported, after audit, to be in good order.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Health services are administered by a native health aide who had been trained for five months in the CivAd main dispensary at Ponape Island. The health aide was reported by the community officials to be very capable. The sub-dispensary here is adequate, medical records were in good order, and ample supplies were stocked. Tuberculosis was judged to be present in 4-5% of the population. Yaws appeared to be prevalent. Energy and physical fitness of the people compared favorably with other islands previously inspected.

(2) Sanitation generally was very good, and was reported by the Field Trip Officer accompanying the inspection party to have improved greatly since election of the new community officials. The island was very well-kept throughout. Renewal of screening is needed on some water catchments and latrines.

(c) Education.

There is a public elementary school, with an attendance

NGATIK (Cont'd)

of 42 pupils, and a Protestant mission school, with 22 pupils. The new public school building is of thatched-roof, open-sided, coral-floor construction, is of sufficient size, and was well-equipped with supplies and native-made furniture. The native teacher had been trained at Ponape, appeared proficient, and was new. The pupils, ranging up to the third grade, were impressive in singing, their enunciation being particularly good. The inspection party was informed that another native teacher, who had come from Ponape, had been discovered smoking cigarettes, and the village elders had replaced him. This ex-teacher was present, desired to return to Ponape, and was evacuated on his request by the inspection party.

(d) Religion.

The new Protestant church was constructed by the congregation, and had concrete floor, framed sides and galvanized iron roof. The four lay pastors reported their congregation numbered 118. The new Catholic church, also of native construction, had two native missionaries and a reported congregation of 150.

(e) Economic development.

Copra is the major export, amounting in value of sales to \$4,021.63 during the last quarterly field trip collections of the calendar year 1948. Handicraft production has been small, but is receiving added attention, with concentration for the present on well-made, checkered pandanus mats. Fishing in the lagoon was reported as excellent, with a resultant small export of dried fish. Ngatik is self-sufficient in food, with coconuts, taro, breadfruit, yams, pandanus, bananas, fish, chickens and pigs. The pigs are kept on one of the other islands of the atoll.

There is one retail store, supplied with trade goods by the Ponape Co-Operative Company, and had adequate stock on hand.

The island's overall economy is presently dependent on naval export and import shipping.

(f) Rehabilitation is completed on Ngatik.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation within Ngatik atoll is by outrigger canoes, of which there were a barely-sufficient number, and by ex-Navy whaleboat. An additional ex-Navy boat would be helpful.

(Ponape District)

Tab A

NGATIK (Cont'd)

A U.S. naval ship makes a field trip to Ngatik once every 2-3 months. It is recommended that the lagoon entrance channel be inspected by UDT personnel for feasibility of blasting operations. Clearing of this channel for passage by field trip or similar shipping appears to be a sound economic project.

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C. Administrative organization.

Liaison between the Civil Administrator, Ponape District, and Ngatik is accomplished during field trips, the last one of which prior to this inspection visited the island in an AG on 22 November 1948. The tasks of these field trips are similar to those noted on page 18, Tab A. The Civil Administrator and staff field trip officers, accompanying the inspection party, appeared to have established most cordial and helpful relations with the people of Ngatik. The Field Trip (Native Affairs) Officer was scheduled to make his next administrative visit to Ngatik the end of January.



Feminine styles on Mukuoro's Fifth Avenue

NUKUORO

Nukuoro Island, the seat of native (Polynesian) government of Nukuoro atoll, was inspected 17 January, after arrival by LST-611 from Ngatik. There is no U.S. official on Nukuoro. Landing of the inspection party was delayed by rough seas, but finally was accomplished via Nukuoro Passage in one of the ship's LCVPs. The party was greeted by the village people, who number 220, at the stone and coral village pier, inside the lagoon, and was escorted by the atoll officials to the council house. A brief ceremony ensued during which the men, women and children of the village sang "The Star of Bethlehem" in beautiful harmony. Thereafter, an inspection of the village was made, with stops at the schoolhouse, church, and dispensary. The homes in the village were the first all-native type of construction seen on the inspection, with tightly-woven thatched roofs extending to within five feet of the ground and with removable sides of woven coconut or pandanus fronds.

A. Administrative program.

(a) Self-government.

The Chief Magistrate is Erten, the Assistant Chief is Itel. Both appeared competent. Erten, was reported by the Civil Administrator to have cooperated vigorously with Civ-Ad officials in governmental, health, sanitation, and educational measures.

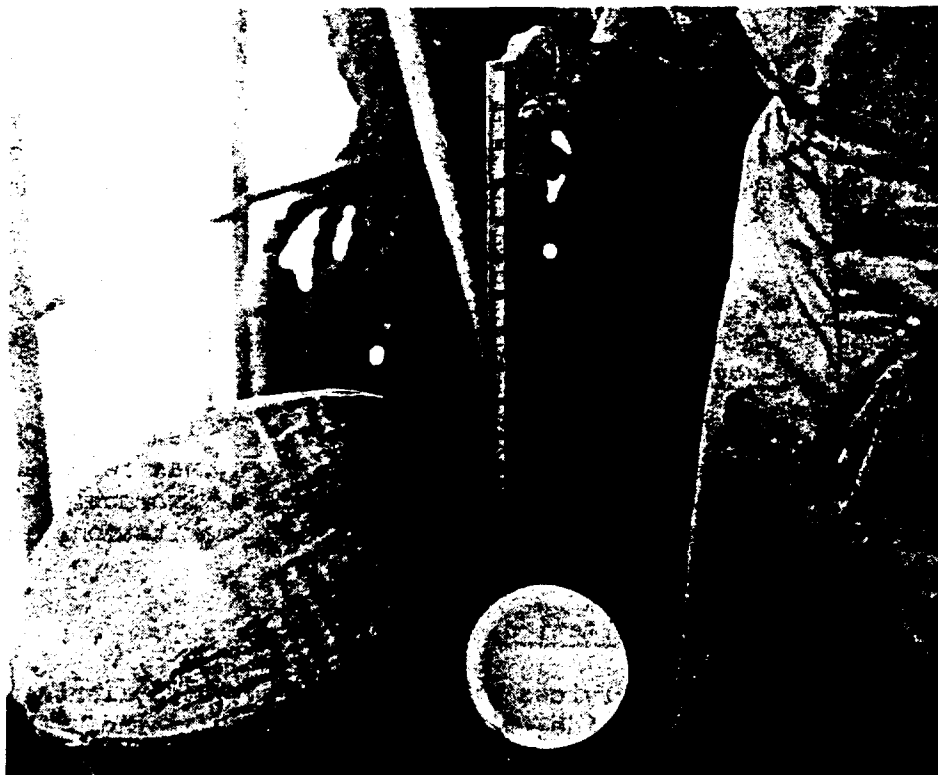
(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Health services are administered by an alert and able native health aide, with five month's training. The dispensary is new, adequate and clean, medical records were well-kept, and a good stock of supplies was on hand. Tuberculosis appeared to be present in 3-5% of the population. The incidence of yaws was reportedly low, but requires further investigation. Leprosy is not present. The general nutrition and health of the people appeared to be excellent.

(2) Sanitation was above average. The village was clean and well-kept. Water catchment cisterns were fitted with gravity outlets. Screening of latrines needs further attention.

(c) Education.

There is a public elementary school, with an attendance of 37 pupils and instruction in 1st to 4th grades. The native teacher had an attractive personality but needs further training in English. The schoolhouse is newly-built, is of native construction, and is adequate in size. Some school and recreation supplies needed renewal. The school recreation ground is large.



A giant species of coconut, from Nukuoro,
compared with half of a normal "low" island type

NUKUORO (Cont'd)

(d) Religion.

The native church (Protestant) was built by the people during German times, and is constructed of reinforced concrete, some timbers and a corrugated sheet iron roof. The leading native lay pastor reported 100% of the people attended church.

(e) Economic development.

Copra export the last quarterly field trip collections of the calendar year 1948 totalled \$2,402.63 in value. Handicraft is beginning to develop as an industry. Nukuoro is self-sufficient in food, with coconuts, taro, yams, bananas, pandanus, sugar cane, breadfruit, fish, chickens and pigs. The pigs are kept on an adjacent island of the atoll. There is a specie of very large-sized coconuts on Nukuoro, of which Professor Burton brought out several for transplanting on other islands of the Trust Territory.

There is one retail store, operated by the community, and supplied by the Ponape Cooperative. The stock was adequate except for fishing tackle.

The island's overall economy is presently dependent on naval export and import shipping.

(f) Rehabilitation has been completed on Nukuoro. High winds late in November 1948 had damaged many living, cook and canoe houses, and these had been practically rebuilt at the time of the inspection.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation within Nukuoro atoll is by outrigger canoes, of which there appeared to be too few and these mostly old, and by an ex-Navy pulling whaleboat. Additional ex-Navy boats would be of assistance in fostering copra production. Nukuoro Passage into the lagoon is deep and wide but has a sharp, reef-edged turn at its inner end. It is recommended that sufficient blasting of this inner reef by UDT personnel be accomplished in order to permit safe passage by AG, thereby eliminating the two-mile whaleboat trip presently required for off-loading.

.....

C. Administrative organization.

Liaison between the Civil Administrator, Ponape District, and Nukuoro is accomplished during field trips, the last one of which visited the island via AG on 21 November 1948. Tasks of these

(Ponape District)

Tab A

NUKUORO (Cont'd)

field trips are similar to those noted on page 18, Tab A. Relationships between the Civil Administrator, his staff field officers accompanying the inspection party and the people of Nukuoro appeared to be most cordial. The Field Trip (Native Affairs) Officer was scheduled to make his next administrative visit later in January.

(Ponape District)

KAPINGAMARANGI

Touhou Island, the seat of native (Polynesian) government of Kapingamarangi atoll, was inspected 18 January after arrival from Nukuoro by LST-611. The ship remained outside the atoll, and the inspection party arrived at Touhou village in one of the ship's LCVP after a five-mile trip through Greenwich Passage and the lagoon. The party was landed by outrigger canoes and was greeted by the Chief Magistrate, King David, and some 200 of the people. During the stay, the village of Touhou, the village of the adjacent island to the north, Werua (Ueru), and the ex-Japanese weather station on Nunakitsu Island, were inspected, with stops at the governmental council hall, dispensary, school, and churches. A mid-day repast was given the party at King David's guest house. On Touhou, all the dwellings, with few exceptions, are of thatch-roofed, pandanus removable-side construction. The coral floors are covered with pandanus matting during eating and sleeping periods. Cooking and dish-washing are done in an adjacent, small native "cookhouse".

A. Administrative program.(a) Self-government.

The Chief Magistrate is King David, a tall, large and venerable Polynesian. The Assistant Chief is Tuiai, his half-brother, an energetic executive. Other governing officials are inter-related in one of the forty hereditarily governing families. There is no U.S. official in the atoll.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Health services are administered by a native health aide, who had been trained for five months in the CivAd dispensary at Ponape. The dispensary is of thatched-roof construction, adequate in size and neatly kept. The Field Trip staff medical officer and dental officer had few patients. Medical records were in good order, and supplies were well-stocked. Tuberculosis and yaws appeared of low incidence, but this status awaits further survey by the U.S.S. WHIDBEY. There is apparently no leprosy present. The general nutrition of the people is excellent.

During the last calendar quarter of 1948, there were recorded 2 births, 6 deaths in Kapingamarangi atoll. This was the only atoll in the Ponape District where the death rate exceeded the birth rate. However, the atoll has increased 149 in population since 1910, and there is ample space on other islands of the atoll for any growth in population (notably on Hare Island, where the people lived until evicted in 1941 by the Japanese, who temporarily established a naval seaplane base there).

(2) Sanitation is satisfactory. The villages inspected were



The Island Trading Company representatives purchasing native handicraft at Kapingamarangi

KAPINGAMARANGI (Cont'd)

clean, but more attention is necessary with respect to properly-screened water catchments and gravity outlets thereto.

(c) Education.

A public elementary school on Touhou Island has a reported attendance of 57 pupils. The teacher needs further training. The schoolhouse is of native construction, is adequate in size, and was short of some supplies.

(d) Religion.

There is a spacious, thatched-roof Protestant church on Touhou Island, presided over by Leon, a lay minister with 39 years religious leadership on the island. Attendance at church and Sunday school services was reported large. A small, native-construction Catholic church is on Werua Island, with a lay priest and a reported congregation of 20.

(e) Economic development.

During the last quarterly field trip calls of the calendar year 1948, copra export purchases totalled \$2,126.67, handicraft \$1,934.55. At the time of this inspection, approximately \$1,800 worth of handicraft was ready for shipment, including excellent baskets, mats, sandals, and model outrigger canoes. Only a small amount of copra was ready, as November storms and subsequent rains had slowed down copra production. Purchases of these shipments were to be completed on the next field trip scheduled in late January. Sennit — twine and rope made from coconut fiber — was being manufactured by some of the natives, and is being used in building homes and water craft. Its export salability is being explored by I.T.C.

Kapingamarangi is practically self-sufficient in food, having coconuts, taro, pandanus, bananas, yams, fish, chickens and pigs. Taro and pigs are raised on Werua Island. Some foodstuffs had been imported recently, due to local crop damage from heavy southerly winds in late November 1948.

There is one native store, supplied by the Ponape Cooperative. The store was well-stocked with merchandise.

The island's overall economy is presently dependent on naval shipping, and probably will remain so for some time because of its remote location.

(f) Rehabilitation has not been a problem. Storms are rare in this area, but the late November storm had blown down many trees and buildings, and washed away part of the coral and



Pastor Leon of Kapingamarangi bids goodbye
to the Civil Administrator, Ponape District

(Ponape District)

KAPINGAMARANGI (Cont'd)

stone deep-water pier at Tquhou village. The people, with some material aid from the Civil Administration Unit, Ponape, are restoring their property and the pier. It is noteworthy that news of this storm first reached Ponape by virtue of a radio message from a U.S. Army-operated LST on Graves Registration service which arrived shortly after the storm for the purpose of exhuming the bodies of a B-17 crew, buried by the natives on Hare Island after their plane had been hit and downed in the lagoon in July 1943.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation within Kapingamarangi atoll is by outrigger canoes, of which there appeared to be sufficient numbers. Ex-Navy boat hulls for intra-atoll transportation would help foster the islanders' economy.

Greenwich Passage into the lagoon is a natural channel. It is recommended that this entrance channel be inspected by UDT personnel for feasibility of blasting operations. Early clearing of this channel for safe passage by field trip or similar shipping, in order to eliminate the presently-required entrance by small boat and subsequent five-mile deep-water passage to Touhou village, appears to be sound from an economic standpoint.

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C. Administrative organization.

Administrative and economic liaison between Civil Administrator, Ponape, and Kapingamarangi is accomplished during field trips, the last one of which visited the atoll via AG on 20 November 1948. Field trip tasks here are similar to those outlined on page 18, Tab A. Relations between the natives and the Civil Administrator and his staff present at the time of this inspection appeared to be very cordial. The next field trip was to be made later in January.



School house and adjacent di spensary
on Satawan

(Truk District)SATAWAN

Satawan Island, the seat of native (Mortlockese) government of Satawan atoll, was inspected on 20 January, after arrival by U.S.S. LST-611 from Kapingamarangi. There is no U.S. official on Satawan. The LST-611 entered the lagoon, and the inspection party was landed by one of the ship's LCVP at the village coral-stone pier. Here, the party was met by Chief Ario and a majority of the 325 villagers. Inspection was made of the village, with stops at the council house, school, dispensary, store, churches, and the ex-Japanese airfield. Except for the school, churches and dispensary, the village construction was of wooden frame (sides and floor); corrugated sheet iron roof; low ceiling; glass windows; concrete or stone raised-post foundation. Many air raid shelters were in evidence in the vicinity of the ex-airfield. Seven small Japanese tanks were paraded opposite the Catholic church. During the stay, the school children sang "America", and several popular American songs for the party, all in well-trained part-singing, and on departure from the dock, the assembled people sang "Adeste Fidelis" in excellent harmony.

A. Administrative program.(a) Self-government.

The Chief, Ario, is elderly, dignified, forceful. The Assistant Chief, Johannes, appeared intelligent, energetic, and ambitious. The council and community court justice were reported to be functioning efficiently. Finances and budget reflected a financially poor people.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Health services are administered by two native health aides, who had been trained for six months at the CivAd dispensary, Truk. The dispensary was of thatched-roof, open-side construction, with (breadfruit) board floor; was of adequate size; and was well-stocked with supplies. Medical records were reported to have been sent to Truk for inspection. The immunization program, found to be excellent in other islands inspected, was deficient on this island. The general nutrition of the people was satisfactory, although body and clothing (American) cleanliness was below average. Tuberculosis was reported by the health aides to be non-existent, but this is seriously questioned and bears close investigation by the U.S.S. WHIDBEY. Yaws appeared to be of high incidence, and patients are receiving prescribed treatment.

(2) Sanitation was average. The village streets, buildings and general area were clean. DDT had been sprayed weekly, as in the other islands inspected, but the supply was exhausted



Protestant church on Satawan.
Note suspended church "bell" (left) -- an
empty chemical cylinder salvaged
from World War II days

SATAWAN (Cont'd)

at the time of inspection. Water catchments generally were not screened or covered.

(c) Education.

There is a public elementary school (1st to 4th grades), with 68 pupils registered. The native teacher had a pleasant personality, is trying hard, but has little training. He plans to attend PITTS (see page 58, Tab A) this summer. The schoolhouse is new, of thatched-roof, open-sided construction, with coral floor. It is adequate in size and furniture. Some supplies needed renewal. An empty, suspended gas cylinder serves as the school bell.

(d) Religion.

A Catholic church, with a native missionary supervised by a Spanish Jesuit priest who serves the Mortlock Islands, has a congregation of 280. The church is of native construction and is well cared for. A Protestant church, served by a native lay pastor, is smaller, and in construction is similar to the Catholic church. Both churches have stone and coral sides to a height of three feet; pandanus siding above the stone and coral, with trim, open windows; partial, concrete floors with inlaid shells; and roofs, with some steel rod reinforcement and thatched insulation.

(e) Economic development.

There is some export of copra and handicraft. For the last quarter of the calendar year 1948, copra export totalled \$498.70 in volume, handicraft \$397.00. The handicraft ready at the time of this inspection was minimum in quantity but excellent in quality, with special emphasis on woven pandanus floor mats, fans and table (hot-plate) mats.

Some rice is imported. However, Satawan is self-sufficient in food, having coconuts, a large taro patch, large breadfruit trees, bananas, papayas, fish, chickens, ducks and pigs.

The village store is low in stock, but there is little demand for merchandise as the villagers are poor. The Truk Trading Company (see page 59, Tab A) supplies trade goods, making periodic calls in its schooner, the NOMAD.

The total economy is still dependent on field trips of U.S. naval ships.

(f) Rehabilitation on Satawan Island is virtually complete.

(Truk District)

Tab A

SATAWAN (Cont'd)

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

A U.S. naval ship makes a field trip on an average of once each quarter. An ex-U.S. Navy whaleboat is in commission for intra-atoll work, but requires overhaul. There are a few, but presently sufficient, outrigger canoes of mixed design for fishing and intra-atoll use. An additional ex-U.S. Navy whaleboat, and instruction in its use, would be helpful in fostering the atoll's economy.

.....

C. Administrative organization.

CivAd representatives from Truk have been visiting Satawan once a quarter. Tasks of field parties are similar to those noted on page 18, Tab A. It is recommended that transportation be made available and utilized for more frequent field trips to Satawan in the interest of closer administrative liaison with CivAd, Truk District. (See page 22 of the Report.)

(Truk District)

NAMOLUK

Namoluk Island, the seat of native (Mortlockese) government of Namoluk atoll, was inspected on 20 January, after arrival by U.S.S. LST-611 from Satawan. There is no U.S. official on Namoluk. The LST hove to off the Island, and the party proceeded ashore in two stages, the first by one of the ship's LCVP to a point off a boat channel through the reef, and thence by small outrigger canoes which were poled through the natural boat channel in the reef over the remaining shallow water to the village beach. The party was met at the beach by most of the 227 villagers, and was greeted by "Good afternoon!" spoken pleasantly in unison. Inspection was made of the village, with stops at the council house, church, dispensaries (present, and newly-building), school, store, and boat houses. On departure of the party a "Goodbye" was given at the beach by the villagers.

A. Administrative program.(a) Self-government.

The Chief, Abner, was visiting another island in the Mortlock group at the time of this inspection. He is reported to be capable. The Assistant Chief, Lipe, accompanied the inspection party and appeared to be respected. The council and community court justice were reported to be functioning satisfactorily. The council house was large, with wooden timber supports, flat timber seats, and a corrugated iron roof. Finances and budget were poorly recorded.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Health services are administered by two native health aides who had been trained for six months at the CivAd dispensary, Truk, and who appeared to have the people's confidence. The present dispensary is barely adequate in size. Medical supplies were sufficient. Medical records showed lack of supervision. A new dispensary with two small wards, and of wooden construction was scheduled for completion in February. The general nutrition, physique, and cleanliness of the villagers was above average. It was stated that there was no tuberculosis on the island, although this requires further investigation by U.S.S. WHIDBEY. Yaws appeared to be of low incidence, and active cases are receiving prescribed treatment. The immunization program was deficient.

(2) Sanitation was fair. The village was policed in the areas adjacent to the main coral roads and the public buildings. The supply of DDT was exhausted. The majority of water catchments were uncovered and unscreened.

(c) Education.

There is a public elementary school with attendance of



A stage in the conversion of one of Namoluk's
breadfruit trees to an outrigger
sloop. Hand tools only are used for cutting and shaping

NAMOLUK (Cont'd)

65. The schoolhouse is of thatched-roof, open sides, coral floor, and was barely adequate in size, school supplies and recreational equipment. The teacher had a good personality, but little training. It is recommended he attend PITTS this summer.

(d) Religion.

There is a Protestant church, constructed twenty years ago of native materials except for the corrugated sheet iron roof. It was well-kept, and the native lay pastor, who appeared to be a competent leader, reported 100% of the population attended his services.

(e) Economic development.

Copra is the chief export, totalling \$967.00 in value the last quarter of the calendar year 1948. No exportable handicraft had been produced in that period. There is a small trade store, which is in the line of supply from the Truk Trading Company. The stocks were low. The people desired cloth, tobacco, fishing tackle, but had little or no money with which to purchase these materials. With sufficient stimulation, it is believed that the natives could be induced to increase export production and thereby enable them to produce at least a minimum of trade goods.

Namoluk is self-sufficient in food, having coconuts, large breadfruit trees, taro patch, pandanus, bananas, papayas, many healthy chickens, and plentiful fish (bonito) in the lagoon. Many pigs were reported as kept on another island of the atoll.

The total economy is still dependent on field trips of U.S. Naval ships.

(f) Rehabilitation is complete on Namoluk.

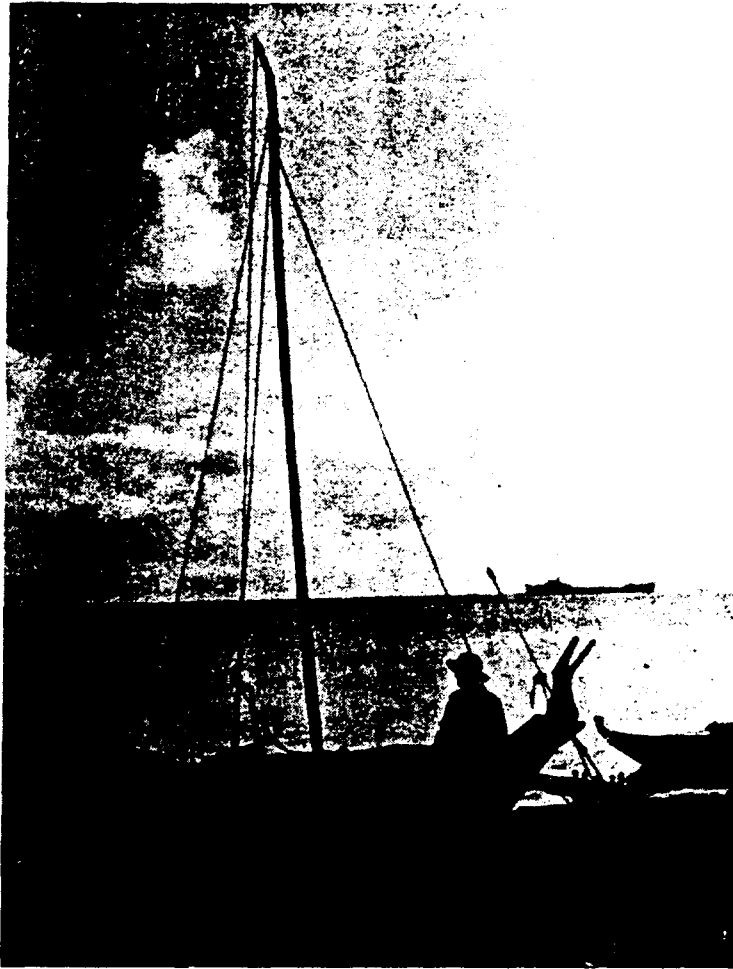
(g) Services.

Transportation within the atoll is by outrigger sloop or canoe. Six 30-foot, 5-man outrigger sloops are on the island, and 3 are building. 10 small outrigger canoes were sighted. It is believed that a pulling whaleboat would start in building up the atoll economy. If a whaleboat is provided the atoll, blasting of the natural boat channel is recommended in order to widen it and to remove boulders that now partially obstruct the channel.

.....

C. Administrative organization.

Liaison between Civil Administrator, Truk, and Namoluk is



A Namoluk outrigger sloop. (U.S.S. LST-611, the
inspecting party's transport, lying to,
off Namoluk)

(Truk District)

Tab A

NAMOLUK (Cont'd)

carried out during field trips. There had been a lapse in field trips between September and early January, due to heavy seas which prohibited landing operations from the November field trip ship. The feasibility of a lee landing beach in the atoll is recommended for investigation. Field trip tasks are similar to those noted on page 18, Tab A.

RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES



The cross-island Nama highway
(Text on page 55)

(Truk District)

NAMA

Nama, a "low" island, similar in conformation and size to Kili Island, was inspected on 21 January, after arrival by U.S.S. LST-611 from Namoluk. There is no U.S. official on Nama. The inspection party left the LST in one of her LCVP and at the barrier reef, transferred to waiting outrigger canoes which were used to transport the members through the small, natural boat channel to the southwest beach. The party was met by a welcoming majority of the population of 520, and all members became immediately cognizant of the natives' pleasant personalities, their appearance of health and energy, and the cleanliness and neatness of their clothes (American style). The young, public-school girls were dressed in uniform -- dark blue skirts and halters with spotless-white waists. Inspection was made of the island, with stops at the council hall, school, church, dispensary, store and some of the boat houses. The council house was on the second floor, the dispensary and store on the first floor, of the first two-story building observed during the inspection tour to date. Native homes were about half native style and half board-sheet roof construction. Before departure from the island, the school children sang a number of songs in excellent harmony.

A. Administrative program.

(a) Self-government.

The Chief, Joel, has been island leader for three years, and succeeded his brother. He is young, aggressive, and his leadership is reflected in the apparent enthusiasm and energy the people of the island have for education, health and sanitation measures.

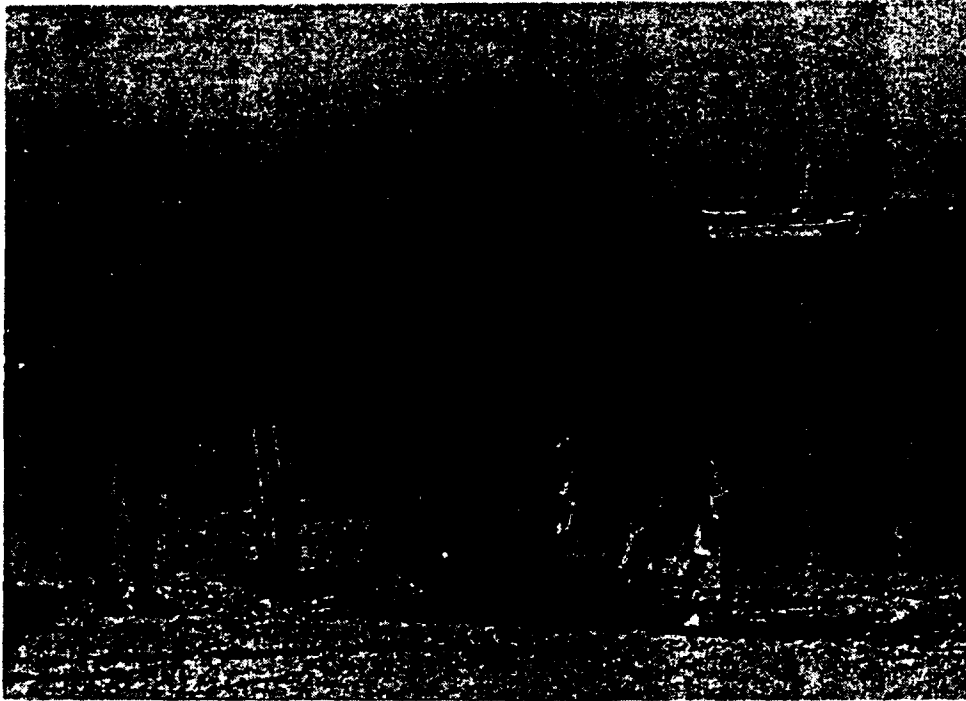
(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Health services are administered by two young, trained, native health aides, who appeared to be capable and were respected by the people. The dispensary was adequate in size, well-kept, and had a good stock of supplies. Records were in good order. The general nutrition of the natives appeared above average. Tuberculosis and yaws are present, and require investigation by U.S.S. WHIDBEY. There is need for instruction in and supervision of the immunization program.

(2) Sanitation was very good. Screening or cover is needed for some water catchments.

(c) Education.

The public elementary school has an attendance of 128. The principal teacher was attending PITTS, on Truk; the assistant seemed capable, and will go to PITTS on return of the principal teacher. The schoolhouse is adequate in size, and has reinforced concrete sides, coral floor and sheet metal roof.



At Nama. A different type of outrigger
canoe, with temporary, frond protection
from the tropical sun..Truk Trading
Schooner "Nomad" present.

(Truk District)

NAMA (Cont'd)(d) Religion.

The (Protestant) church was built 25 years ago by the natives under supervision of the lay pastor, who is still serving in that capacity and appeared to have the following of the entire village.

(e) Economic development.

Copra and handicraft exports for the last quarter of the calendar year 1948 totalled \$472.20 and \$462.50, respectively. The village store had an ample stock of merchandise, well-stowed and displayed. An official of the Truk Trading Company was ashore at the time of this inspection, purchasing handicraft and copra, and selling clothing and food. He had come from Truk in the company trading schooner, the NOMAD, and was to visit Namoluk and Satawan before returning to Truk. From observation of trade exchanges at Nama it appeared that the island has a relatively high degree of self-sufficiency.

Nama has a large supply of indigenous food -- coconuts, breadfruit, taro, bananas, papaya, fish (small tuna), chicken, pigs.

(f) Rehabilitation is complete on Nama.(g) Services.(1) Transportation.

Local transportation is by small outrigger canoes, of which there were reported to be 48. There are no large outrigger canoes, or sailing outrigger canoes, on the island. The axis of this small island lies approximately 340°-160°. It is surrounded by barrier reef and has no lagoon. The southwest beach can be approached by a natural boat channel through the barrier reef. Directly across the island, on the northeast beach, is another small, natural boat channel. Between landing beaches is a cross-island road, 30 feet in width, with coral base and sand cover. Blasting of the two boat channels for greater width is recommended as an economic project.

Field trips from CivAd headquarters, Truk, are made in a naval ship once each quarter.

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School children of Nama singing
for members of the inspection party,
who are cooling off with coconut milk,
after touring the village

(Truk District)

NAMA (Cont'd)

C. Administrative organization.

Liaison between Nama and Civil Administrator, Truk, is carried out during field trips. Tasks of field trips parties are similar to those noted on page 18, Tab A.

(Truk District)TRUK

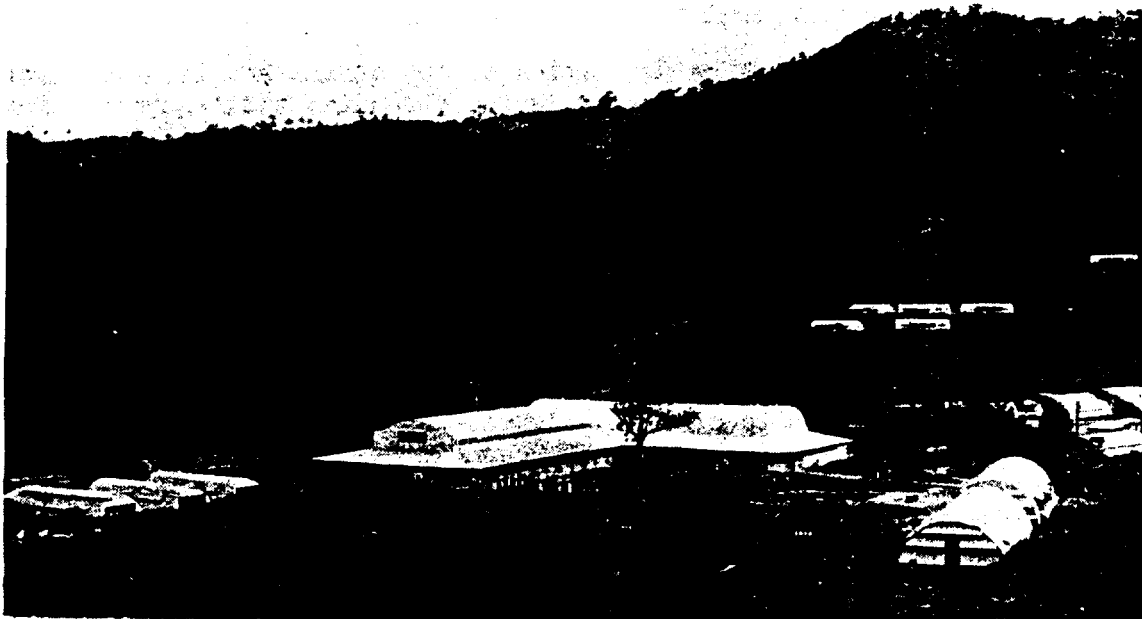
Moen Island, located within Truk atoll, is the Headquarters of the Governor, Eastern Carolines, and of the Civil Administrator, Truk District, and was inspected on 22 and 23 January. Moen is one of the "high" islands of Truk. The inspection party arrived by U.S.S. LST-611 late in the afternoon of 21 January, and departed westward by PEM plane shortly after day-break 24 January.

A. Administrative program.(a) Self-government.

The native population of the atolls and islands which lie within the barrier reef surrounding the lagoon of Truk numbers 9,375. The native population of Moen Island numbers 1,890. In Truk there are 15 municipalities, each on an inhabited island, and each with its own chief magistrate, secretary and community court. The paramount Chief on Moen Island is Petrous. There is no regional, or overall, chief or administration. The chief magistrates of municipalities are elected by vote and are salaried officials. Use of the secret ballot in elections is being encouraged. Re-election of incumbent chiefs has been usual. Weekly visits are made from Moen to other municipalities in Truk atoll by the Civil Administrator or his representatives. Secretaries are being brought to CivAd headquarters for education in administrative matters. A native constabulary is well-drilled and instructed by a U.S. Marine Corps sergeant. Finances in Truk municipalities were at a low ebb, due, it was stated, to payment of native officials' salaries. Effort is being made by the Civil Administrator to simplify native financial accounting procedures. Liaison between native and CivAd officials appeared to be cordial.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Major medical facilities for Truk are supplied by the CivAd Medical Department Staff of the main dispensary at CivAd headquarters on Moen. This staff consists of two U.S. Navy Medical Officers, one U.S. civilian and one trained native dentist, one U.S. Navy Medical Service Corps Officer, and eleven naval enlisted Hospital Corps personnel, assisted by thirteen trained health aides and two trained nurses' aides. Sub-dispensaries are maintained at eight other islands or atolls of Truk, and health services at these places are administered by trained health aides. The CivAd main dispensary on Moen Island has 51 beds, 48 of which are for natives. Construction of a 20-bed tubercular ward is planned near the site of the main dispensary. Medical records were



PITTS on Truk, a growing educational
institution for training native teachers
for the Trust Territory schools

(Truk District)

TRUK (Cont'd)

well kept and supplies were adequate.

General nutrition of the Moen people appeared to be good. Tuberculosis is a major problem in Truk, and requires investigation by U.S.S. WHIDBEY. Yaws is of low incidence in Truk, due in part to penicillin treatment. There are currently no cases of leprosy in Truk atoll, four previous patients having been transferred to the Tinian leprosarium.

(2) Sanitation measures on Truk are supervised by CivAd medical officers, with the assistance of thirteen, trained, native inspectors. Sanitation on Moen Island appeared to be satisfactory.

(c) Education.

(1) Truk has 22 public elementary, and 5 parochial schools, with attendance respectively of 1185 and 514 pupils. Three public elementary schools and one parochial school were inspected on Moen Island. The public schools were undesirable structurally and meagerly furnished. The Civil Administrator is encouraging the use of coral-limestone permanent construction for public schools as means become available.

(2) The Pacific Island Teachers Training School (PITTS), located on Moen Island, was opened 8 September 1948, to prepare selected, native trainees for teaching in the native elementary schools of the Trust Territory. The present superintendent is Mr. George Fleischmann, who appeared to be making excellent progress with instruction and future planning, and had complete cooperation of the Civil Administrator, Truk District.

Attendance at PITTS at the time of this inspection was 42 young men and 2 young women, the latter from Truk and the former from the Palaus, Yap, the Eastern Carolines, and the Marshalls. Basically, the school has a two-year course, with instruction in English, native writing, elementary arithmetic, home science, health and hygiene, social science, art, handicraft, agriculture, music, singing, dancing, and practice teaching methods. Recreation, hobbies and social affairs are to be fostered. The senior class is considered equivalent to the 8th grade (U.S.), and the average mark attained by the students at the time of this inspection was 85%.

PITTS is housed in reconditioned warehouses. An excellent renovation has been accomplished. The classrooms are adequate in size, well-ventilated, light and cheerful. There is a large auditorium for lectures, movies, and staged entertainment. The present living barracks and mess hall were clean and orderly. Construction of a dormitory and galley facilities



A native-owned company, well-managed,
sound financially, and reaching out for
the business of the entire Truk District



Soap-making at the Truk Trading Company,
with coconut meat as the basic ingredient
for a castile-pure product

(Truk District)TRUK (Cont'd)

for 100 men students is being proposed for planned expansion of the school. Some additional school and recreational equipment is being requested.

Proposals are under consideration for increased, practical instruction in agriculture, and in that connection for maintenance by trainees of a subsistence garden. The Deputy High Commissioner's Staff Agriculturist, Professor Burton, remained on Moen Island after departure of the inspection party, to explore this field.

(3) Instruction of an intermediate teachers group, numbering 250 native students, was being conducted at the time of this inspection in six classrooms of the PITTS buildings, and is designed to graduate students in the summer of 1949 for return to islands in the Eastern Carolines area as teachers for their home elementary schools.

(d) Religion.

There are 32 Protestant and 19 Catholic churches on the islands and atolls of Truk. Cooperative relations appeared to exist between CivAd officials and Protestant and Catholic missionaries making their headquarters on Moen Island.

(e) Economic development.

Copra sales by the natives of Truk atoll amounted to \$29,380.08 during the last quarter of the calendar year 1948; handicraft sales amounted to \$1544.53 for the same period. The 1948 trochus shell season brought in \$5,364.64 to natives.

Two Trukese fishing companies operated in the latter part of 1948, one using seine techniques grossing \$783.20, the other using trolling technique grossing \$342.60. The major catch is tuna and barracuda. The I.T.C. branch at Moen is bringing in two 3-1/2-ton fishing vessels, with trained Bonin Islanders to instruct the Trukese in techniques. The Truk Trading Company is encouraging fishing as an industry and is considering plans for a company-owned cannery.

Fruit grown in Truk is a future marketable possibility, this presently being partially dependent on requirements for refrigerated shipping.

The Truk Trading Company, locally owned, is efficiently managed by Mr. Henry Chatroop, a former United States Commercial Company executive. The TTC apparently is solid, financially, and should be able to relieve the Island Trading Company of its trading tasks in the near future. In addition to a well-stocked store, the company operates a copra press and a soap-making plant, all on Moen. Its first shipping

TRUK (Cont'd)

venture, the schooner NOMAD, which was seen by the inspection party at Nama, made the company's first trading cruise in December 1948.

Truk is virtually self-sufficient in food, having coconuts, taro, breadfruit, sweet potatoes, bananas, mangoes, some citrus fruits, fish, poultry and pigs. Experiments are being conducted in raising other vegetables from imported seeds.

Exports are all in Navy bottoms at the present time. Land titles are being processed.

- (f) Rehabilitation on Truk is virtually complete, although eventual replacement of temporary construction with permanent structures will be required. The Civil Administrator is encouraging thatch-roof construction, with coral-lime or wooden sides, and this appeared on Moen to be having some effect. Salvaged lumber is about exhausted. A Japanese lumber mill, if made operative, would provide building material in quantity.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

Transportation for the natives within Truk lagoon is insufficient. There are some large outrigger canoes, and a small supply of ex-Navy whaleboats have been made available to the Trukese for sale and conversion for intra-atoll work. Of the six presently available, five were not considered salvageable by the Trukese, as the modern-day Trukese are not far advanced in boatbuilding. Additional Navy hulls from World War II stock that are in more salvageable condition would be helpful in the Truk atoll economy.

Facilities for off-loading cargo at Moen included an LCM, a MWB, and a self-propelled pontoon barge, all of which were based at a shallow-water pier. An additional LCM is recommended at Moen to assist in off-loading and in CivAd administrative trips to the other islands in Truk atoll. The deeper-water pier under contract construction at Moen had been partially destroyed by a December storm and was unusable. Completion of this pier would be of great assistance in off-loading cargo.

Landplane and seaplane facilities are available on Moen Island. (See page 64, Tab A.)

- (2) Radio communication facilities are discussed in the next section of Tab A.

(Truk District)

TRUK (Cont'd)

B. Operational security factors.

Truk has factors which lend themselves to operational security.

C. Administrative organization.

D. Planning for transition of civil government.

(See next section of Tab A.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GOVERNOR, EASTERN CAROLINES,
AND OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, TRUK DISTRICT

Commander E. R. Nelson, Jr., U.S. Navy, is Governor, Eastern Carolines, and Civil Administrator, Truk District. The Eastern Carolines includes both the Ponape and Truk Districts. Commander Nelson has served in his present assignment for 11 months, and prior thereto attended a seminar in civil administration.

A. Administrative program.

(a) Self-government.

The islands of the Truk District that were visited during this inspection were making good progress in self-government. The District has thirty-nine municipalities which recently have been organized as such at the desire of the native population concerned. These municipalities correspond with few exceptions to the number of individual permanently populated islands in the District. There is no native regional council in the Truk District. An "exchange of ideas" program has been in effect within the District, and is fostered by field trip officers and by visits of native officials to CivAd headquarters. This program is designed to promote discussions on governmental, economic, health and educational matters, and is proving beneficial.

Community courts appeared to be functioning satisfactorily.

Finances and budgets of communities in the Truk District have not been satisfactory, and the Civil Administrator temporarily is exercising control of procedures in connection with these matters in an attempt to place this phase of self-government on a sound basis.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Medical services for the Truk District are supervised by the senior U.S. naval medical officer attached to the Civil Administrator's staff. Native health aides on the islands inspected had been trained at the CivAd main dispensary on Moen Island (Truk atoll), and appeared capable. Further training of native health aides is being undertaken at the CivAd main dispensary in accordance with plans for further improvement. Medical records in the outlying islands inspected were not satisfactory, and medical supplies had not been maintained in sufficient supply by field trips. The immunization program in the outlying islands of the Truk District needs attention. For recommendations on overall supervision of the medical services in the Trust Territory, see page 10 of the main body of this Report.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GOVERNOR, EASTERN CAROLINES,
AND OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, TRUK DISTRICT (Cont'd)

General health and nutrition of the natives in the islands inspected in the Truk District was good. There appeared to be a high tubercular incidence, the degree of which must await determination from the survey of the U.S.S. WHIDBEY. Tubercular patients presently are isolated and given generally conservative treatment. Construction of the tuberculosis ward adjacent to the CivAd main dispensary on Moen Island will be of assistance in treatment of more serious cases. For further recommendation, see page 11 of the main body of this Report.

(2) Sanitation on the islands inspected in the Truk District was average. Recommendations for improvement of sanitation measures on certain islands inspected are made under island headings for the Truk District in this Tab.

(c) Education.

The educational problem in the Truk District has been complex, but appears to be in the course of solution. PITTS graduates should be of assistance in providing better-trained teachers for certain islands of the Eastern Carolines. PITTS has the task of training teachers for the entire Trust Territory. The location on Moen is an improvement over the former location on Guam. Many native communities, particularly on Truk atoll, require stimulation in the building of more acceptable school buildings.

(d) Religion.

There are 48 Protestant and 29 Catholic churches in the Truk District. Fourteen Catholic and three Protestant missionaries administer for their congregations. The missionaries have been helpful in assisting the Civil Administrator with educational, rehabilitation and health problems. Periodic visits of a Navy chaplain to the CivAd Unit are recommended.

(e) Economic development.

Copra purchases from natives of the Truk District in the last calendar quarter of 1948 totalled \$34,310.49. Handicraft purchases during the same period amounted to \$4,320.93.

The Island Trading Company, which has been primarily concerned in the Truk District with the purchase of copra and handicraft and the procurement of stores for sale, is in the process of transferring the majority of its functions in this District to commercial interests. The Truk Trading Company (see page 59, Tab A) is well organized and equipped to furnish most of the needs in this District, and is planning soundly to expand and absorb all present functions of I.T.C.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GOVERNOR, EASTERN CAROLINES,
AND OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, TRUK DISTRICT (Cont'd)

Inter-atoll and intra-atoll transportation can be assisted by acquisition and conversion of suitable hulls from World War II stock of Navy boats. (See page 23 of the Report.)

Transportation for imports into and exports from the Truk District is still dependent on naval shipping. Except for present dependence on naval shipping, the native population of Truk District is considered self-sufficient. Truk atoll, by virtue of its geographical location in the Trust Territory, lends itself to consideration as a trade center and trans-Pacific shipping port.

Continuous processing of land titles and claims is being effected.

(f) Rehabilitation of the islands inspected in Truk District was satisfactory.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

Landplane and seaplane facilities on Moen Island are available for Civil Administration logistic support. Weekly naval plane flight from Guam and return, with additional stop at Ponape, use these facilities, which have homer and radio guard aids. Early replacement of the gas truck at Moen Island is recommended.

Operable craft at Moen Island for use by CivAd include 1 LCM, 1 motor whaleboat, 1 YOG, and a motor-propelled pontoon barge. An additional LCM for administrative trips within Truk atoll, as noted on page 60, Tab A, under the heading of Transportation, is recommended. Issuance of a picket boat type for passenger use by the CivAd Unit is recommended.

Provision, as replacements, of six jeeps in good condition for the CivAd Unit is recommended.

Spare parts for and repair of the Bay City crane, left inoperable by the using contractor formerly at Moen, should be expedited in the interest of more expeditious off-loading of cargo at the pier.

(2) Radio communications.

CivAd radio at Moen is in communication with Guam on 3 daily schedules, guards plane flights, and mans a harbor circuit with ships present. Weather messages are transmitted to Guam during the three daily schedules. There is no radio communication with other atolls or islands in the Truk District. For recommendation on this subject, see page 24 of the Report.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GOVERNOR, EASTERN CAROLINES,
AND OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, TRUK DISTRICT (Cont'd)

Radio equipment at CivAd is to be housed in a new cement communication building, which was nearing completion at the time of this inspection.

An amateur radio station is operated on an average of three times weekly. The Civil Administrator is making plans to establish a low power broadcast station on Moen for morale purposes.

It is recommended that portable radio equipment for designated CivAd small boats be made available in view of the distances these boats may be sent on long field trips inside the lagoon at Truk atoll.

(3) The Naval Supply Center, Guam, serves as the major supply activity for the support of the Civil Administration of the Truk District. Change in this logistic line is recommended. (See page 25 of the Report.)

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C. Administrative organization.

CivAd organization at the time of this inspection numbered 10 naval officers and 48 enlisted personnel, of whom 15 were non-rated. Progress made by this administrative organization in its tasks is such that a reduction in its size is indicated in the near future. For discussion of this phase of administration, see page 27 of the main body of the Report.

Living quarters for officers and enlisted men are of quonset construction and are satisfactory for the present time, except that furniture for family quarters is inadequate in quality. The subject of quarters is discussed on page 28 of the main body of the Report.

D. Planning for transition of civil government.

Personnel of the Civil Administration Unit, Truk District, are cognizant of present planning for transition of civil government. The overall problem is discussed on page 29 of the Report.

LAMOTREK

Lamotrek Island, the seat of native government for Lamotrek atoll, was inspected on 24 January, after arrival by PBM from Truk. There is no U.S. official on Lamotrek. The inspection party was landed on the beach in small, outrigger canoes and was greeted by the Chief, Assistant Chief and a group of younger men, all clad in breech cloths, and all of excellent physique. Many of the men and women wore flowers and leis. The village was inspected, with stops at the council house, school, church, dispensary, and boat houses. The village buildings and homes were in large part of thatched-roof construction. Lamotrek was the site of a Japanese seaplane base, with an average of ten small seaplanes anchored in the lagoon. The people of Lamotrek were intelligent, dignified and friendly.

A. Administrative program.

(a) Self-government.

Uchumanu is the Chief, Ipuial the Assistant Chief. The Chief succeeded Machogipig, who had died in November. Uchumanu apparently was highly-respected by his people, who number 188 in total population. The village council included a number of younger men. Finances and budget were satisfactory.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Health services are administered by a young native health aide, who seemed well-trained. Medical records were in good order. Medical supplies were low, but replenishment was anticipated in the field trip scheduled to arrive early in February. The general nutrition of the villagers was very good, the men especially being the finest physical specimens that were seen during this inspection of the Trust Territory. Tuberculosis was present, with incidence estimated at 5% of the population. Yaws existed in some degree and was receiving prescribed treatment. The immunization program is in need of attention.

(2) Sanitation was very good in the general village area, and trails and walkways were well tended. Water catchments were former oil drums, some of which will require renewal in the near future. Screen covering for water catchments was insufficient.

(c) Education.

The public elementary school has a reported attendance of 42 pupils. Those interviewed could count and say the



Waiting to say goodbye to the inspecting party

(Palau District)LAMOTREK (Cont'd)

alphabet, and understood a little English. The native teacher had limited training. The schoolhouse is of native construction, is adequate in size, and was fairly well equipped.

(d) Religion.

There is a very small, well-kept chapel of native construction. The lay priest had been educated by an American missionary from Yap. All of the islanders are Catholic.

(e) Economic development.

Copra exports for the last calendar quarter of 1948 totalled \$485.76. A small amount of handicraft is being made, with present emphasis on banana fiber tablecloths, fringed at the ends and striped around the edges and down the center with imported dye colors.

Lamotrek is essentially self-sufficient in food, having coconuts, taro, breadfruit, yams, bananas, papayas, avocados, fish, chickens and pigs. Fishing tackle and machetes were needed.

Import of trade goods is supplied from the Western Carolines Wholesale Company, which has its headquarters on Koror Island in the Palaus and whose representative accompanies CivAd field trips. For further details of this Company, see page 74, Tab A.

(f) Rehabilitation is complete on Lamotrek.(g) Services.

Transportation within Lamotrek atoll is by outrigger canoes, of which there were two large (sailing) and seventeen small ones. An ex-Navy whaleboat would be of assistance for intra-atoll transportation and off-loading. There is a small pier with sufficient depth of water alongside for a Navy whaleboat.

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C. Administrative organization.

Liaison between Lamotrek and the Civil Administrator, Palau District, is accomplished during quarterly field trips, the last one of which prior to this inspection visited the island in an AC on 27 October 1948. Tasks for these field trips are similar to those noted on page 18, Tab A.



The boathouse at Woleai. One of the few thatched-roof buildings on the island

(Palau District)

WOLEAI

Woleai Island, the largest of the islands of Woleai atoll, was inspected on 24 January, after arrival by PBM from Lamotrek. There is no U.S. official on Woleai. The party was ferried ashore in two-passenger outrigger canoes, and was welcomed on the beach by the Chief and a group of elders and young men, clad in breech cloths. The Chief and some of the men wore leis, made either of sea shells or flowers. Inspection was made of the village, the council house, the school, and the former Japanese airfield. There was no church, dispensary or trade store on Woleai Island. The people of this island had been moved to an adjacent island during the Japanese military occupation of Woleai, and commenced the return to their home island in 1946. The villagers, reported to number 130 at the time of the inspection, are engaged in reconstruction of their land, as the Japanese had cut down all their coconut, breadfruit and pandanus trees, and filled their taro patches. The inspection party was impressed by the spirit and will of these people.

A. Administrative program.(a) Self-government.

The Chief Magistrate on Woleai Island is Sapus, who also is third chief of Woleai atoll. He is elderly, expressed himself well, and led the inspection party in its tour of the village. His council members consisted of both old and young men. His decisions on matters discussed with the inspection party appeared to have full approval of the villagers present. Relations with the people of the other islands of Woleai atoll were reported as closely cooperative, and this status was reflected in the help given by the other islanders to the officials of Woleai Island in their labors to improve subsistence conditions.

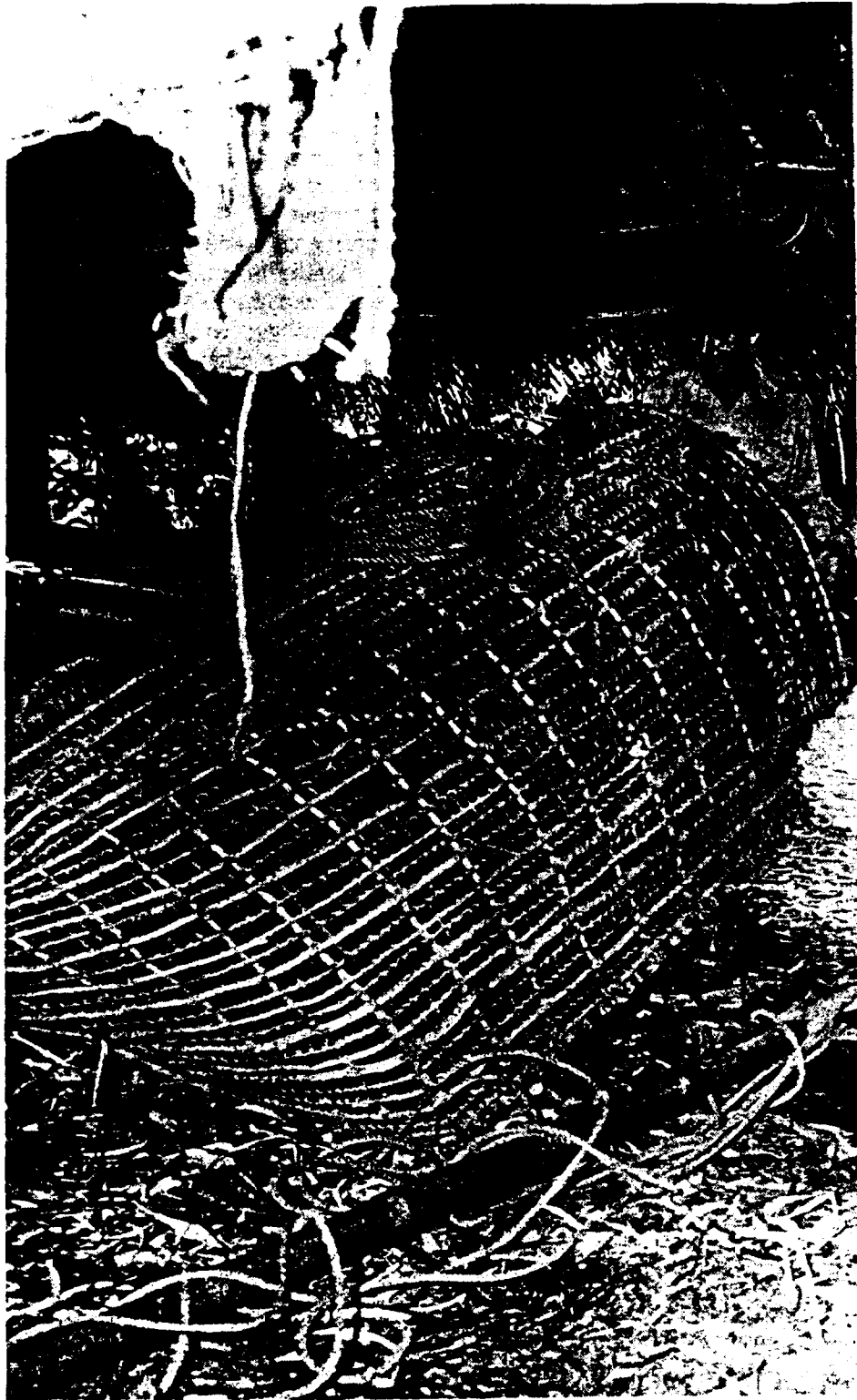
(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Health services are administered by a native health aide. At the time of this inspection, medical supplies were low, and medical records were unavailable. The average nutrition of the people appeared satisfactory, and the men generally were strong and of excellent stature. Tuberculosis and yaws were reported of low incidence, but this status awaits further investigation by U.S.S. WHIDBEY.

(2) Sanitation was average. The village area and the pathways were clean. Some water catchments needed screening or covering. Instruction in sanitation measures would be of assistance.

(c) Education.

The public elementary school has a reported attendance



A Woleai fish trap, the largest
type seen during this inspection

(Palau District)

WOLEAI (Cont'd)

of 33 pupils. The schoolhouse is inadequate in size for this enrollment, and had few supplies. The native teacher was alert, but insufficiently trained. The Chief desired building materials to improve the schoolhouse construction and appearance. It was the opinion of the inspectors that schooling on Woleai Island was not receiving as much encouragement from the local governing officials as in other islands of the Trust Territory. This seeming neglect may be understandable when viewed in relation to the people's struggle for improvement in existence.

(d) Religion.

There is no church on Woleai Island. The Chief is the religious leader, and desires that a church be constructed when building materials become available.

(e) Economic development.

The chief export from Woleai Island to date has been coir rope, which can be made from the young coconut trees, and from coconut tree materials obtained from other islands in the atoll. In the last field trip (October 1948), 50,100 feet of this rope was purchased from the natives for \$83.50.

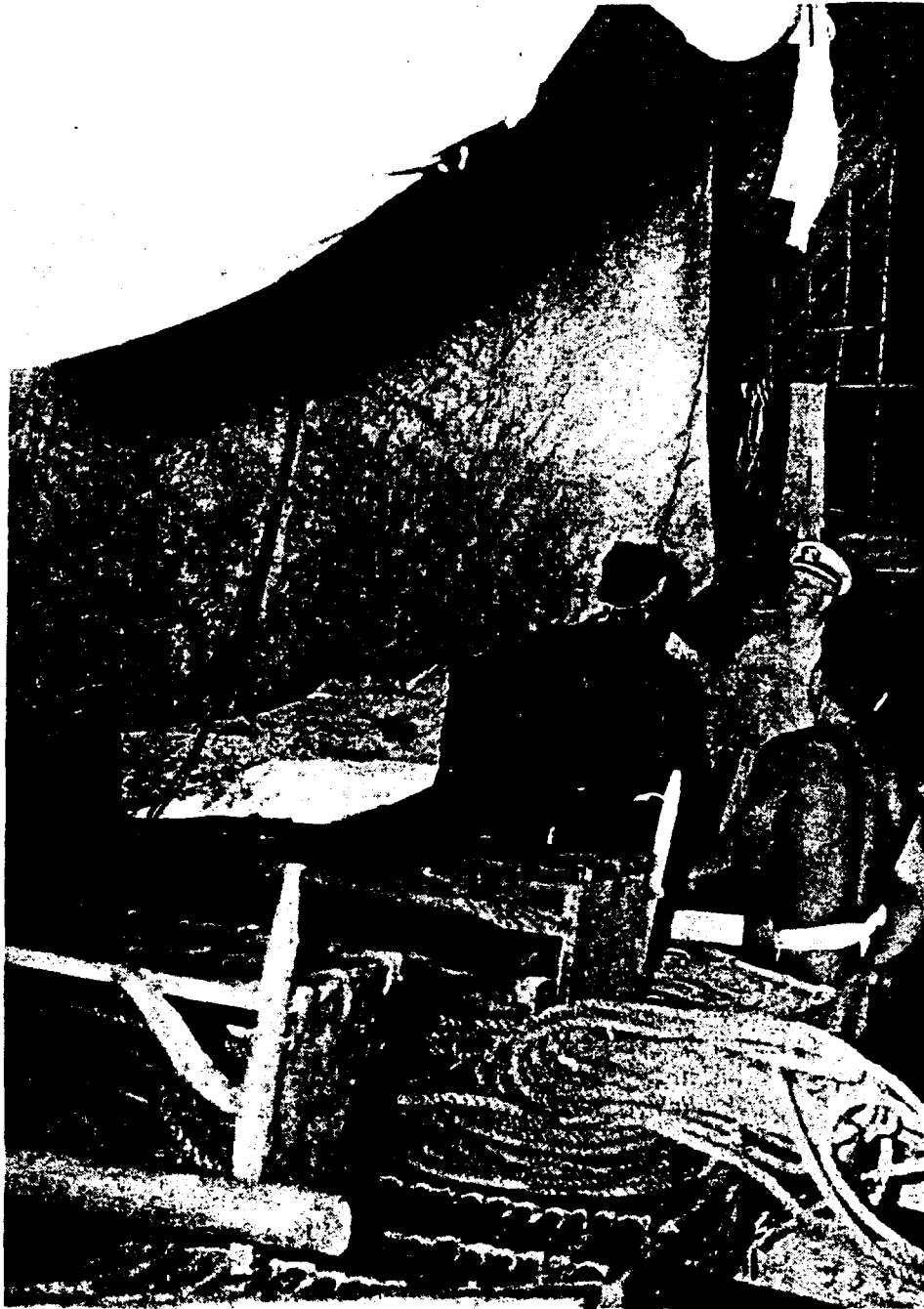
A small number of banana-fiber mats have been made and sold by the natives, and small sales of sea shells also have been consummated, both to the Western Carolines Wholesale Company.

Coconut tree plantings have been made in quantity, and these trees will be due to bear in another five years. The planting coconuts have been brought in from the Palaus and Yap by field trip ships, and also have been obtained by the villagers from other more fortunate islands of Woleai atoll, particularly from Falalusi (Falalis) island.

Breadfruit and pandanus tree plantings likewise have been brought in, and many of these trees should bear in another year.

Taro has been bearing and providing food, numerous patches having been planted in the many bomb craters scarring the island. Other food includes yams, bananas, fish, chickens, pigs, and coconuts from other islands of the atoll. The villagers have constructed a few fish traps -- the largest seen during this inspection of the Trust Territory -- and use them with success inside and outside the lagoon. Fishing tackle for trolling was requested.

Early visit of a staff agriculturist to Woleai and the other inhabited eastern atolls of the Western Carolines is recommended.



Pandanus-woven sail used on large
outrigger sloops of Woleai

(Palau District)

WOLEAI (Cont'd)(f) Rehabilitation.

With the exception of the council house and one large boat house, the buildings and houses on Woleai Island are made of a mixture of thatch, boards, and remains of wrecked Japanese installations and damaged equipment. The council house (which also is used as a boat house) and the large boat house are of thatched roof, timber-supported, open-sided construction. Some pandanus fronds can be obtained from other islands of the atoll, but until the local pandanus and coconut trees reach greater size, the major amount of building materials to improve rehabilitation must be brought in by field trip shipping.

(g) Services.

Transportation by water for the villagers of Woleai Island is by outrigger canoes, of which there were reported to be ten, four of these equipped with cloth sails. There were six large outrigger sailing canoes on the Island, and these were fitted with the first pandanus-mat sails observed during the inspection tour. In view of the size of the lagoon in Woleai atoll, of the number of separated islands, and of the present stage of economic development, it is recommended that two ex-Navy whaleboats be supplied Woleai atoll to assist in intra-atoll transportation, one based on Woleai Island at the eastern end of the lagoon, and one at Utagal Island at the western end of the lagoon.

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C. Administrative organization.

Liaison between the Civil Administrator, Palau District, and Woleai islands is accomplished during field trips. The last field trip visited Woleai Island 24 October 1948; the next visit was scheduled for early February 1949. The tasks of these field trips are similar to those noted on page 18, Tab A.



One of the many beautiful inlets
of Koror Island

(Palau District)KOROR

Koror Island, one of the high islands of the Palaus, is the Headquarters of the Governor, Western Carolines, and of the Civil Administrator, Palau District. The population of Koror is 1,210, of which 549 are under 16 years of age. The inspection party arrived by PBM late in the afternoon of 24 January, carried out its assigned tasks on Koror on 25 and 26 January, with additional inspection of Peleliu and Angaur Islands on the 26th, and departed for Yap Island early morning of the 27th in a PBY ("landcat" type). On the evening of the 25th, at the invitation of High Chiefs Aibedul and Reklai, the inspection party attended a performance staged by the Palauans in the new, nearly-completed CivAd administration building. The program of native songs, dances and stringed music was well-directed, was executed with skill and spirit, and was attended by a large number of the people of Koror.

A. Administrative program.(a) Self-government.

Koror is one of the 16 municipalities of the Palau Islands. These municipalities were formed 1 July 1948. Prior to that date the Palau Islands were one municipality with a representative congress. At present, each municipality has its own chief, magistrate, council and secretary. Superimposed over the present 16 municipality chiefs are two high chiefs, Aibedul, who speaks for the southern Palau municipalities, and Reklai for the northern Palau municipalities.

High Chief Aibedul also is the Chief of Koror municipality; Rudimech Indalcion is the Magistrate. Two native justice courts are on Koror, and a native constabulary which is well-trained by a U.S. Marine Corps sergeant. The municipality has a balanced budget with a small surplus. The Civil Administration Unit advises the municipality officials on governmental practices and procedures, including finances and budget, and audits the financial records. The native Koror officials interviewed were high in praise of the assistance and advice on governmental matters rendered by CivAd officials.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Major medical facilities for Koror are provided by the Medical Department Staff of the CivAd main dispensary. This staff consists of two U.S. Navy Medical Officers, one civilian dentist, one U.S. Navy Medical Service Corps Officer, one U.S. Navy Chief Warrant Officer (Hospital Corps), five naval enlisted Hospital Corps personnel, assisted by three trained health aides, five trained nurses' aides, and a number of health and nurse trainees. The main dispensary has 70 beds, 65 of which are for natives. Near the main dispensary is a



An open-air ward at the Civil Administration's
main dispensary on Koror

KOROR (Cont'd)

25-bed tuberculosis sanitarium. Medical equipment, and supplies were sufficient and in good order. Records were satisfactory.

The main dispensary is an old city hall structure of wood and concrete construction, is of poor design for hospital purposes, and is in need of major structural repairs. The tuberculosis sanitarium is a rehabilitated quonset hut, and is inadequate in size. It is recommended that both these buildings be replaced by suitable structures.

General nutrition of the Koror people was observed to be good. The incidence of tuberculosis appeared high, and requires investigation by the U.S.S. WHIDBEY. Yaws appeared to be of low incidence, and is receiving prescribed treatment. Leprosy was reported as not present.

(2) Sanitation on Koror was very good. There is a native sanitation station, with eight sanitation aides for Koror village and adjacent villages. DDT emulsion is sprayed regularly in the village, and has held mosquitoes and flies to a minimum. Potable water supply is barely adequate, but this will be remedied on completion of repairs to piping from a source on Babelthuap Island.

(c) Education.

On Koror there is a public elementary school, a Catholic and Protestant mission school, and the Palau Intermediate School.

The public elementary school has an attendance of 142 pupils, and has four native teachers who have been trained in the Palaus. Grades 1 through 5 are taught. The Catholic school has 50 pupils, 2 teachers. The Protestant school has 36 pupils, 1 teacher.

The Educational Administrator at Koror has been Mrs. George M. Taggart, and she has done commendable work in this capacity. Mrs. Taggart is due to leave with her husband, who has been appointed to head the Fisheries department on the staff of DepHiComTerPacIs, and she will be relieved of her educational supervision at Koror by another civilian educator.

The Intermediate School is in a reconditioned, former hospital, and is excellently designed and well-kept. Six graduates of PITTS teach at this school. Their training was reflected in their teaching methods and the responsiveness of their pupils. Attendance numbers 161 pupils, in grades 6 through 9. Fifteen of the pupils are from other islands of the Palau District, having been selected by the Chiefs of their communities for the purpose of receiving additional

KOROR (Cont'd)

training as teachers, on completion of which they will return as instructors to their respective islands. Instruction at the Intermediate School includes English, arithmetic, general science, a little grammar, spelling, geography, arts, crafts, hygiene and simple sanitation. The carpentry class has constructed a warehouse, dormitory for boys, kitchen and dining room, and much furniture for the classrooms. There is a small but well-attended school garden, kept by the pupils, and this contained growing vegetables, including taro, onions, tapioca, melons, corn and sweet potatoes.

A P.T.A. has been established, and is receiving the support of the people. A Christmas program was held in 1948 at most of the schools.

(d) Religion.

The Catholic church (and mission) at Koror is tended by three missionaries and three nuns. The Protestant mission is headed by a Lutheran pastor. There is a small group of Seven Day Adventists, headed by a Palauan, and a small denomination of Modekni, an old Palauan religion with clan gods. Relations between the religious groups and CivAd were excellent.

(e) Economic development.

Copra sales by the natives of Koror amounted to \$172.12 for the last quarter of the calendar year 1948. Some headway is evident against the inroads made by the Japanese beetle. In addition to combating the beetle by parasite, new plantings of coconut trees are being made, and dead or non-bearing ones are being cut in order to decrease the breeding places of the beetle.

Handicraft purchases from the natives of Koror amounted to \$949.85 for the last calendar quarter of 1948. Development of handicraft to produce more income probably must await further growth of coconut and pandanus trees in greater numbers than exist at present.

Sales by the natives of trochus shell for the 1948 season amounted to \$1330.00.

Fishing as an industry holds promise. Catches of bonito are large outside the reef, and tuna are present. A native co-operative fishing company, with seven members and one boat, provides subsistence fishing for Koror and nearby island markets, and can catch a surplus. Establishment of a cannery at adjoining Malakal island is considered a commercial possibility. Dock, storage and building facilities already exist at that location.

Boatbuilding and repair offers another phase of possible

(Palau District)

KOROR (Cont'd)

development, with a marine railway available for increased operations, and stockpiles of various materials of the former Japanese navy yard on hand.

The Western Carolines Wholesale Company has its headquarters on Koror, and is native-owned and managed. Its saleable merchandise presently is bought from the I.T.C. branch at Koror, and from wholesalers in the United States. The Company's stock at the time of this inspection included rice, sugar, flour, kerosene, gasoline, diesel oil, cigarettes, matches, cotton cloth, tennis shoes, canned milk, soap, fishing gear, rope, building materials. The I.T.C. branch manager at Koror is advising the Company's officials on business procedures, and is encouraging them to buy trade goods from other than the I.T.C. in order that the latter may retire from the field at the earliest.

Native subsistence crops are plentiful and Koror is essentially self-sufficient.

Codification of land laws by native officials is proceeding and will complete the solution of the comparatively few land claims or disputes existing on Koror.

Koror is dependent for imports and exports on Navy ships and aircraft.

(f) Rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation is practically complete on Koror. There will be a future problem of permanent construction for those natives who have obtained quonset huts for homes and business establishments.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

Transportation in the waters of the Palaus for the natives of Koror is considered insufficient for continued economic development. Boat repair facilities are present at Malakal Island for conversion of salvageable hulls from the Navy's World War II stockpile. Such converted hulls would be of assistance in fishing and for transportation of cargo within the barrier reef.

Facilities for off-loading water-borne cargo or passengers at Koror include 1 LCM, 1 MWB, 1 picket boat and 1 YOGN. There is a deep-water pier at Malakal, which is connected by a causeway to Koror, and a shallow-draft pontoon pier at Koror. These facilities are considered sufficient for off-loading purposes.

Seaplane facilities exist at Koror and are adequate, except for the desirability of an avgas truck. (See page 85.)

(Palau District)

KOROR (Cont'd)

(2) Radio communications at Koror are discussed on page 85, Tab A.

(3) The Palau export and import supply line is via Guam.

B. Operational security factors.

Koror has defense features that lend themselves to operational security.

C. Administrative organization.

D. Planning for transition of civil government.

(See page 86, Tab A.)



Peleliu's arterial highways, built during World War II, are still kept in excellent condition, with natives participating

PELELIU

Peleliu Island, one of the sixteen municipalities of the Palaus, was inspected on 26 January, after arrival from Koror by PEY6A which landed on the airfield. The inspection party was conducted on a tour of the island by Lieutenant (junior grade) C. L. Frink, U.S. Navy, the representative of the Civil Administrator, Palau District, for Peleliu and Angaur, and by the Chief of Peleliu. Inspection was made of the two native villages on Peleliu, with stops at the churches, the school and Vinnell-Bosey headquarters (company for shipping Chinese governmental purchases of World War II surplus to China). Roads on Peleliu were those built during World War II by U.S. armed forces, and were in excellent condition. The native population of Peleliu numbers 850, of whom 371 are under 16 years of age. All natives had been removed from Peleliu by the Japanese during World War II. They have completed their repatriation, and are living in villages formerly occupied by U.S. armed forces.

A. Administrative program.

(a) Self-government.

The elected Chief and Magistrate is Ngiradramel, a vigorous and respected leader. There is a council, a secretary, a native justice court, and a native insular constabulary. Finances and budget presently are in good order.

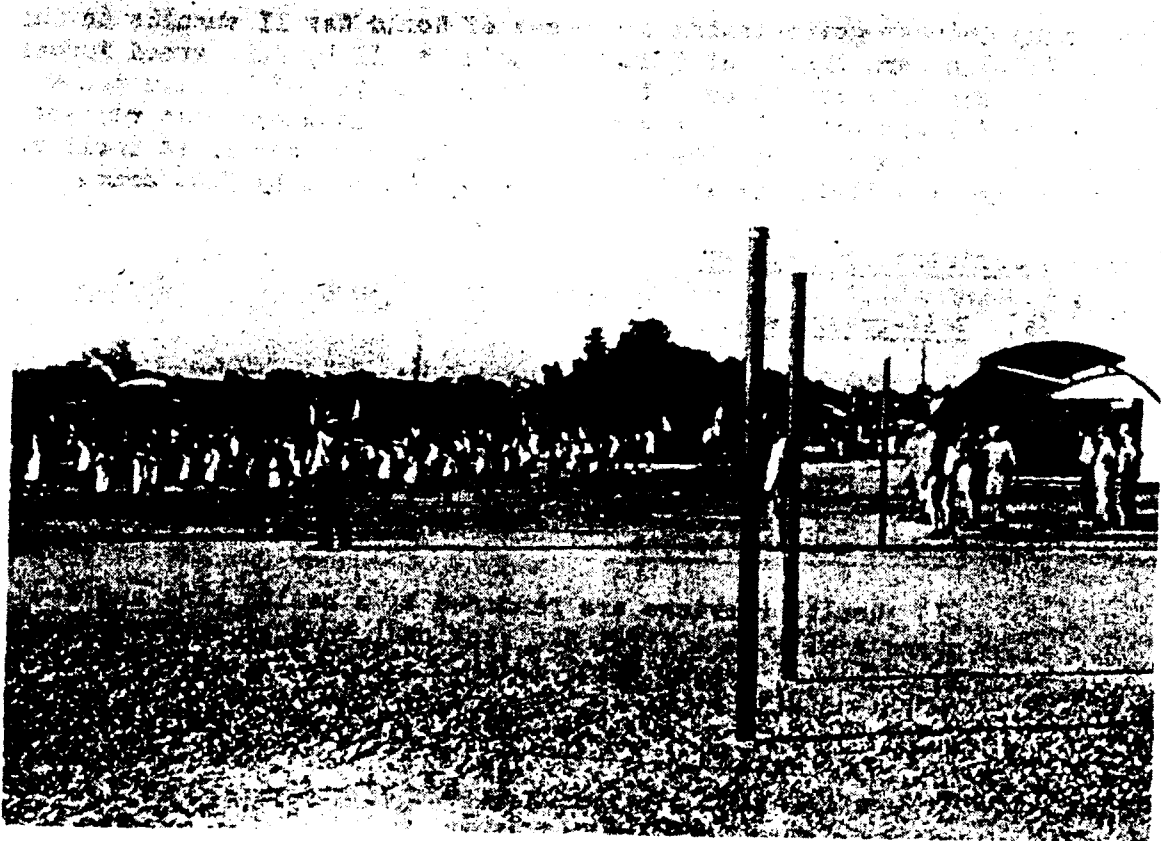
(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Health services are rendered by a health aide and a nurse's aide at a first aid station. Medical services are available at nearby Koror Island, although these are presently not readily summoned. (See page 78, Tab A.) The general nutrition of the people appeared to be good.

(2) Sanitation on Peleliu was satisfactory. Peleliu has an adequate supply of potable water.

(c) Education.

A public elementary school with 208 pupils and five teachers is housed in quonsets at the northern village (Babelthuap). Plans have been made to raise and screen the sides of the classroom quonsets to give more light and ventilation. The teachers appeared to be well-trained; two had been at PITTS. Instruction is given in nine grades. School equipment was in good condition. The students maintain a large garden for subsistence and instruction purposes. The inspection party arrived at morning assembly for the school, and observed the students being led by a senior in mass calisthenics. The upper grade students were assembled and sang "Home Sweet Home" in beautiful, part-singing harmony for the inspection party.



Morning setting-up exercises at
Peleliu's school

(Palau District)PELELIU (Cont'd)(d) Religion.

There are two, adjacent churches near the northern village on Peleliu. Both are well-constructed and were well-kept. The larger, Protestant church is presided over by a native lay pastor. The smaller, Catholic church for the 10 Catholics on Peleliu is tended regularly by a Catholic missionary from Koror.

(e) Economic development.

The natives of Peleliu presently have no basic industry for economic self-sufficiency. There has been little development of copra, handicraft, charcoal and fishing. Trochus shell sales for the 1948 season amounted to \$2,307.00. The majority of males have been employed by the Navy during the post-war roll-up and the early phases of military government, or by Vinnell-Bosey during its collection and shipping of war surplus. The roll-up has been completed and the surplus operation was scheduled for completion the middle of March 1949. Development of industry for saleable exports will require guidance in order that the natives may meet their governmental, school, and living budgets. The island is essentially self-sufficient in food. Exports and imports are dependent on Navy shipping.

(f) Rehabilitation.

The people of Peleliu are living chiefly in quonsets, which eventually will need replacement. Much privately-owned land has been cleared of other quonsets and surplus material by CivAd, which has shipped this material to Koror and Babelthuap for rehabilitation purposes on those islands. Vinnell-Bosey is expected to stockpile all unremovable surplus in one area prior to the departure of the company's personnel, thereby removing this surplus from many other parcels of privately-owned land. Planting has been started by the people, and it is considered that all possible rehabilitation measures have been completed for the present.

(g) Services.(1) Transportation.

Transportation for the natives in the waters adjoining Peleliu is considered insufficient for necessary economic development. It is recommended that two whaleboats from



Chief Uchumanu (left), of Lamotrek

PELELIU (Cont'd)

salvageable Navy World War II stocks be provided the municipality for fishing and cargo purposes.

Shallow-water pier facilities at the southern and northern tips of Peleliu remain from occupational days.

The airfield at the south tip of the island is useable.

(2) Radio communications.

Voice radio reception from CivAd on Koror is available on Peleliu. It is recommended that this voice radio facility be changed to provide transmission as well as reception.

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C. Administrative organization.

Liaison between the natives on Peleliu and the Civil Administrator, Palau District, is effected through the Civil Administration Representative present. Lieutenant (junior grade) Frink, the CivAd Representative on Peleliu (and Angaur), has attended a seminar in civil administration, and has served in his present assignment 7 months. His liaison with local native officials appeared to be very effective.



The Catholic church at Angaur
(See text, page 80)

(Palau District)

ANGAUR

Angaur Island was inspected on 26 January after arrival from Peleliu by PHY6A, which landed on the airfield. The inspection party was taken on a tour of the island by Lieutenant (junior grade) C. L. Frink, U.S. Navy, CivAd Representative, and by Major H. R. Davis, AUS, SCAP representative in charge of the phosphate rock mining on Angaur. The phosphate mining areas, native planting areas, and the phosphate mill were inspected, after which a visit was made to the native village, with stops at the council house, school and church. The native population numbers 350, of whom 165 are under 16 years of age. During World War II, the majority of the native people were removed by the Japanese from Angaur, but are now repatriated, and are living in quonsets and pre-fabricated houses formerly used by U.S. occupational forces.

A. Administrative program.

(a) Self-government.

Angaur is one of the sixteen municipalities of the Palau District. The Chief of the northern part of the island is Nehrebelau; the Chief of the southern part of the island is Axial; the magistrate is Tulip. All three leaders appeared to be alert and intelligent, and were most cordial to the inspecting party. Finances and budget presently are in good order. There is a justice court, and an insular constabulary of five.

There are approximately 300 Japanese phosphate laborers on Angaur who are under CivAdRep's jurisdiction for purposes of law and order. These employees live in a separate area and are restricted to their own village outside of working hours. It was reported that no problems of law and order have arisen in connection with these employees.

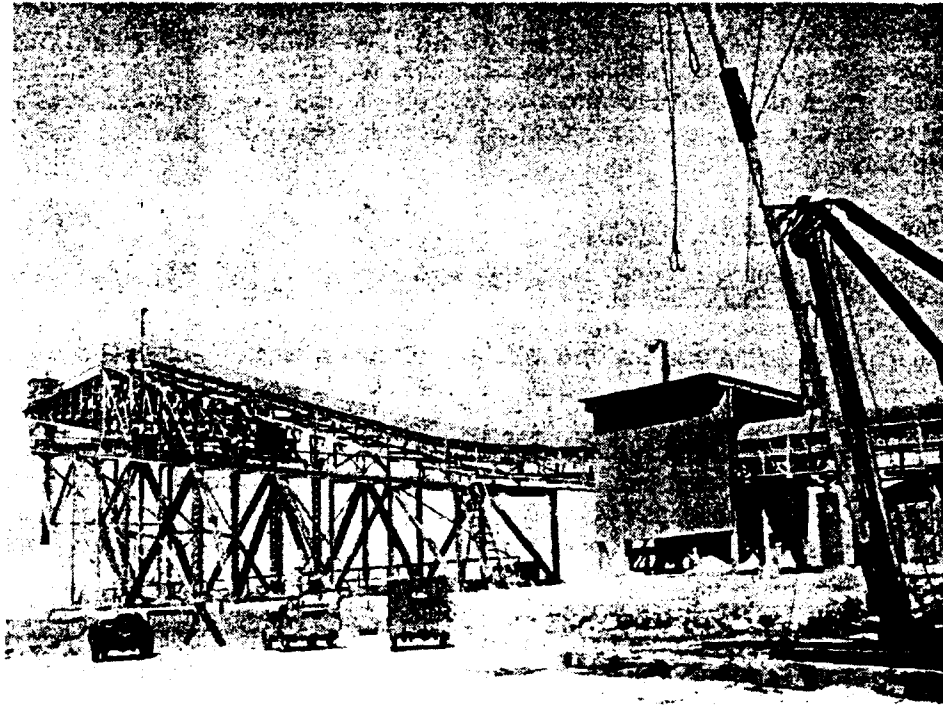
(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Health services for the village are attended to by a health aide and a nurse's aide at a first aid station. Medical services are on call from Koror by means of two-way voice radio communication. The general nutrition of the natives appeared to be good.

(2) Sanitation on Angaur was observed to be very good. The village and other areas were clean. Ample water supply is available.

(c) Education.

A public school, with grades 1 through 8, is housed in well-lighted and ventilated pre-fabricated buildings, and has a spacious, well-equipped playground adjoining. Attendance



Conveyor at Angaur for loading
phosphate into ships

PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

(Palau District)ANGAUR (Cont'd)

numbered 66 pupils. There are three teachers, who are under the supervision of a headmaster trained at PITTS. The assembled children sang "America" for the inspecting party in excellent harmony.

(d) Religion.

All natives on Angaur were reported to be of Catholic faith. The Catholic church is a substantial, handsome structure, built by the U.S. Army in 1945 as a replacement for the former church which had been destroyed in landing and seizure operations. Missionaries from Koror hold regular services at this church.

(e) Economic development.

The people of Angaur are self-sufficient in food, but presently have no organized industry. Coconut tree plantings have been made to replace the trees that were cut down by Japanese direction before World War II so that the natives would devote their entire time to the phosphate beds.

Royalties of 25¢ a ton are paid to or held in escrow for native owners of land on which the phosphate deposits are located.

Shipments of mined phosphate from Angaur to Japan currently average 22,000 long tons per quarter. An estimated 1,500,000 long tons of phosphate remain to be mined, of which approximately half is located in a native farm tract area. SCAP is interested in mining this area, and it has been suggested that the tract after mining could be made farmable by bringing in top soil.

The phosphate mill is producing 525 tons a day, with an average moisture content of 4.9%. Three kilns were in operation at the time of this inspection. Proposals to renovate three other kilns would increase the output to an estimated 900 tons per day.

Warehouse storage for the dried phosphate is ample for the present. An over-water conveyor carries the phosphate from warehouse to ship, which is moored to offshore buoys and "dead men" on the shore. Japanese cargo ships arrive on an average of one every three weeks, except for a period extending from mid-October through mid-December, when sea conditions are too rough for loading. Average rate of loading is 250 tons per hour. During this inspection, a Japanese ship stood in and moored for loading.

(f) Rehabilitation on Angaur is essentially completed.

ANGAUR (Cont'd)

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

Off-loading at Angaur is accomplished by Navy small craft, which are based in a small inner, man-made harbor on the western shore, adjacent to the phosphate plant area. The natives have built thirty small breadfruit log canoes since the summer of 1948, and have a number of others under construction. Import of trade goods and logistic supplies is largely dependent on Navy shipping and aircraft.

(2) Radio communications.

Two-way voice radio communication with CivAd headquarters on Koror is operative.

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C. Administrative organization.

Liaison between the Angaur people and the Civil Administrator, Palau District, is administered by the Civil Administration Representative. Relationships between this Representative and the native officials of Angaur were observed to be mutually cooperative.

(Palau District)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GOVERNOR, WESTERN CAROLINES,
AND OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, PALAU DISTRICT (ON KOROR)

Commander C. M. Hardison, U.S. Navy, is Governor, Western Carolines, and Civil Administrator, Palau District, and has served in that capacity for 14 months. He has attended a seminar in civil administration.

A. Administrative program.

(a) Self-government.

Forms of self-government vary in the islands of the Palau District that were inspected. Election of a chief, magistrate (who also may be the chief) and secretary, each with a salary paid from local taxes, is becoming prevalent in the larger communities (municipalities). In addition, a council, justice court, and police official(s) hold office in municipalities. Whenever smaller communities exist within a municipality, there is a headman who deals directly with the chief or magistrate of the municipality.

There is no regional council for the entire Palau District. Certain factors tend toward such a council. For example, the Palau District includes the former Yap district. The leading chiefs of Yap Island had affiliations with the islands near Yap and the atolls to the eastward of Yap which amounted to near-domination. Assignment of the former Yap district to the Palau District, combined with a "youth movement" on Yap Island, apparently has resulted in greater efforts at cooperation by the Yapese and a widened horizon for them. (See page 87, Tab A.) Another factor is the establishment on 1 July 1948 of 16 municipalities in the Palau Islands in place of the one that existed for those Islands prior thereto. It is too early to give considered comment on the eventual effects of this change. One result has been a greater voice by each municipality in its own affairs. However, there has been a strong, organized native movement to revert to a single municipality for the Palaus, with a Palau Congress again acting as a legislative body. Eventually, the tendencies noted above, together with exchanges of ideas made possible during the regular and frequent liaison with the Civil Administrator and his representatives, may lead to some form of regional council for the Palau District.

Finances and budgets on the islands inspected in the Palau District were satisfactory. On the larger, more populated islands, there is a growing appreciation of the need for sound finances in government. The small, more remote islands inspected appeared to require more advisory assistance from CivAd representatives.

(Palau District)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GOVERNOR, WESTERN CAROLINES,
AND OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, PALAU DISTRICT (ON KOROR) (Cont'd)

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Medical services for the Palau District are supervised by the senior U.S. Naval Medical Officer attached to the CivAd Unit. Training of health and nurses' aides for duty in islands of the District is proceeding at the CivAd main dispensary on Koror, and at the CivAd sub-dispensary on Yap. Candidates for medical, dental and nurses to take the graduate courses being conducted in Guam are given special preparation with the aid of the CivAd educational advisor. On Koror, an advisory committee consisting of six influential Palauans assists the CivAd medical officials by explaining health problems to the natives, which has resulted in better cooperation in medical efforts.

The general health and nutrition status of the natives on the islands inspected in the Palau District is very good, except for the apparently increasing incidence of tuberculosis. Detailed investigation by the U.S.S. WHIDBEY will provide basic data. Presently, isolation and conservative treatment is provided. As noted, facilities for treatment of tuberculosis are considered inadequate. (See page 72, Tab A, and page 11 of the Report, for recommendations.)

(2) Sanitation in the Palau District is generally good. A native, trained sanitation inspector accompanies each field trip. Recommendations for improvements are made in Tab A under the headings of the islands visited.

(c) Education.

Educational progress in the larger, more-populated islands of the Palau District is considered very good. Approximately 80% of the municipality budgets of these islands is allocated to the schools. On the other islands inspected, there is a need for more supervisory assistance in teaching methods, school construction, and school supplies.

(d) Religion.

Eight Catholic missionaries and two Protestant missionaries are in the Palau District. The Modekni religion appears to be carried on through families, and to be relatively dormant. Relationships between missionaries and Civil Administration officials appeared to be cordial. Periodic visits of a Navy chaplain to CivAd units at Koror and Yap are recommended.

(Palau District)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GOVERNOR, WESTERN CAROLINES,
AND OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, PALAU DISTRICT (ON KOROR) (Cont'd)

(e) Economic development.

Copra is the major commercial product of the Palau District, totalling \$10,355.88 in purchases from the natives during the last calendar quarter of 1948. Of this amount, purchases from the Palau Islands totalled \$5,530.17. This latter total is relatively low when compared with the land areas available in the entire district for coconut tree planting, but is accounted for in large part by damages to trees resulting from war operations, inroads of the Japanese beetle, and typhoons of late '47 and early '48. Headway against these production obstacles is being made, as noted on page 73, Tab A.

Handicraft purchases from natives of the Palau District in the last calendar quarter of 1948 totalled \$3,593.60. Encouragement in making saleable handicraft is being given by CivAd and I.T.C. representatives, and handicraft training periods in the schools are being initiated. The immediate future growth of this industry is somewhat dependent on availability of materials from coconut, pandanus and banana trees.

Fishing as an industry has been developed, principally in the Palaus, with gross sales of \$3,220.12 by natives during the last calendar quarter of 1948. Catches have been limited to the size of subsistence sales. Commercial fishing on a large export scale appears promising, but needs cannery facilities.

During the last quarter, charcoal purchases from natives amounted to \$2,157.73, and fresh fruit purchases from natives totalled \$222.04. Trochus shell purchases for the 1948 season amounted to \$9,474.00.

Phosphate exports from Angaur are described on page 80, Tab A.

The Western Carolines Wholesale Company (see page 74, Tab A) is handling most of the trade goods in the Palau District. The I.T.C. currently purchases all native production and procures most of the trade goods for the WCWC. The latter company does not as yet have sufficient capital, retail outlets, or "know-how" to take over from I.T.C.

The islands of the Palau District that were inspected are considered self-sufficient in food. It is recommended that an agriculturist be sent to this District at the earliest practicable date to survey possibilities for improvement in the quantity of exportable products and in subsistence crops, particularly in the outlying, remote islands and atolls.

Land claims and disputes were being attended to with satisfactory procedures.

Transportation for imports and exports is dependent on naval shipping. Inter-atoll and intra-atoll

(Palau District)HEADQUARTERS OF THE GOVERNOR, WESTERN CAROLINES,
AND OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, PALAU DISTRICT (ON KOROR) (Cont'd)

transportation can be improved by acquisition and conversion of suitable hulls from the World War II stocks of Navy boats.

(f) Rehabilitation measures in the islands inspected in Palau District are essentially completed.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

Seaplane facilities at Koror for Civil Administration logistic support include a mooring and ramp area at Arakabesan Island, connected by causeway to Koror Island. Homer and radio guard aids are available. Planes are gassed from small boat. It is recommended that an avgas truck be maintained at Arakabesan Island, as all logistic flights to outlying islands and atolls of the Palau District gas at this facility. Logistic flights generally are made weekly from Guam by amphibious type planes, which can be used in water or field landings and takeoffs.

Operable surface craft at Koror for use by CivAd are noted on page 74, Tab A. Addition of one LCM or LCVP would be of assistance for field trips to adjacent islands.

There is a publicly-operated boat service to various islands of the Palaus. Islands not reached by this service have their own boats. It is considered that Koror and Peleliu presently could use additional fishing and cargo hulls.

(2) Radio communications.

CivAd radio at Koror is in communication with Guam on 3 daily schedules, guards plane flights, and mans a harbor circuit with ships present. Weather messages are transmitted to Guam during the three daily schedules. CivAd radio transmits by voice to Peleliu but cannot receive from Peleliu. There is two-way voice radio communication with Angaur.

CivAd radio is housed in the present quonset administration building. A new, permanent, typhoon-resistant communication building was about 85% complete at the time of this inspection.

An amateur radio station is being established at Koror.

It is recommended that portable radio equipment for designated CivAd small craft be made available in view of the long distances these boats may be sent on field trips inside the barrier reef.

(3) U.S. supplies.

The Naval Supply Center, Guam, serves as the major supply

(Palau District)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GOVERNOR, WESTERN CAROLINES,
AND OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, PALAU DISTRICT (ON KOROR) (Cont'd)

activity for the support of the Civil Administration of the Palau District.

C. Administrative organization.

The Headquarters and CivAd organization at Koror presently consists of 14 naval officers, 44 naval enlisted men, including 13 non-rated personnel. In view of the progress made to date and of future requirements, some reduction in the overall, naval personnel strength is indicated. For discussion of this problem, see page 27 of the Report.

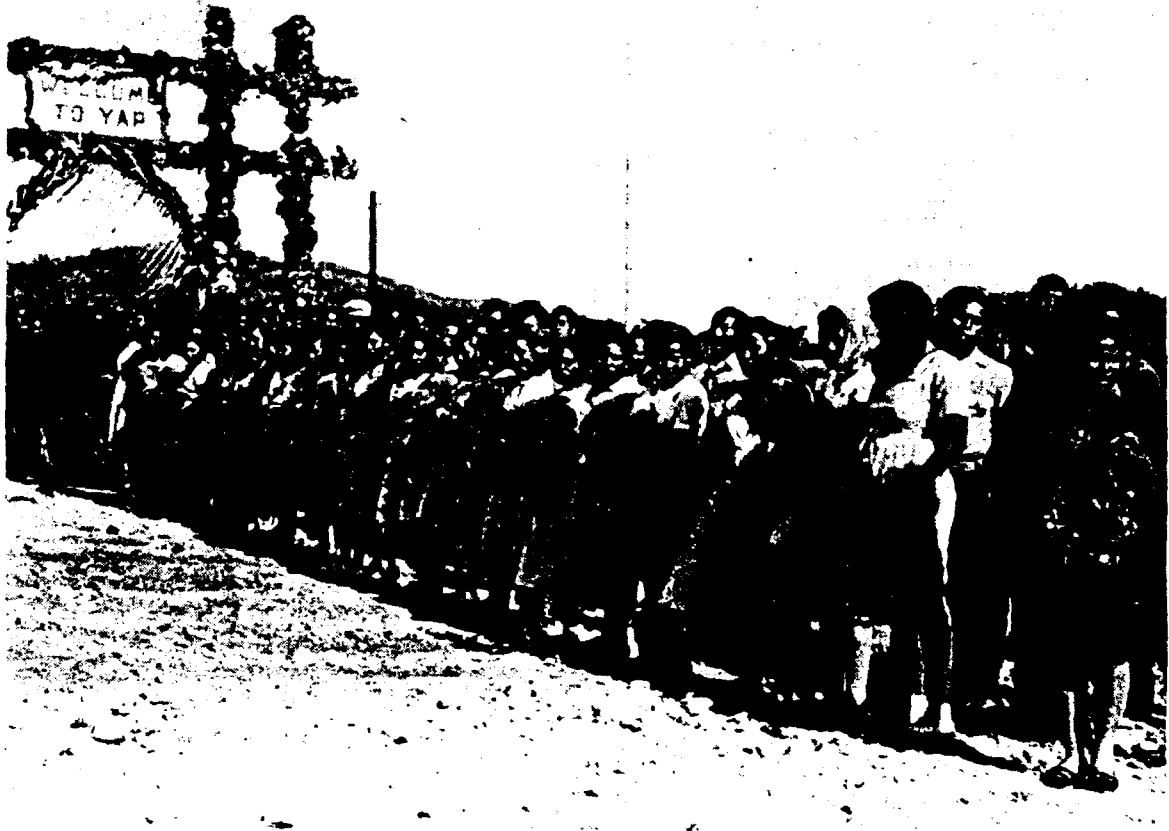
Renovation of permanent buildings on Koror for CivAd administrative and utilities purposes is proceeding satisfactorily, except for the dispensary and tuberculosis sanitarium. (See page 72, Tab A, for recommendation.)

Present CivAd administration building and living quarters are of quonset or pre-fabricated type and are suitably wired to the ground for security in typhoon weather.

Family living quarters for officers and enlisted men are either in quonsets or pre-fabricated houses. They are adequate for the present. Enlisted men without dependents present are quartered and messed in quonsets, some of which will require early replacement. For discussion of this phase of administration, see page 28 of the Report.

D. Planning for transition of civil government.

Personnel of the Civil Administration Unit, Palau District, are cognizant of present planning for transition of civil government. The overall problem is discussed on page 29 of the Report.



Hibiscus leis await the inspection party at Yaptown

(Palau District)

YAP

Yap one of the "high" islands visited, was inspected 27 January after arrival from Koror by PBY6A, which landed in Tomil Harbor. The inspection party was met at the pier by a welcoming committee, including the ten elder native chiefs of Yap. Hibiscus leis were presented by the women, who were in American dress, after which the party passed through a flowered arch bearing a "Welcome to Yap" placard. Along the reception line, cordial handshakes were given by the chiefs, who were in their native costume and wore circlets on their heads; friendly and dignified greetings were extended by the young men, who were in American clothes; and shy welcome was given by the younger school girls who wore their native costumes. The school boys, in colorful native garb, staged a well-executed bamboo-stick "warrior" singing dance for the party. Inspection was made of Yaptown and its environs, in company with Lieutenant R. J. Umhoefer, U.S. Naval Reserve, who is the Civil Administration Representative on Yap. Stops were made at the church, school, dispensary, I.T.C. store, the CivAdRep administration building, and other CivAdRep installations.

A. Administrative program.

(a) Self-government.

Yap Island, with a population of 2,560, has ten municipalities, each with a chief or magistrate chosen by their community elders from hereditary eligibles. There is in each municipality a secretary, and a council of sub-chiefs and village elders. Finances are recorded by the secretaries. Each municipality has a community court, of which the magistrate is judge. There is an insular constabulary which was observed to be well-trained by a U.S. Marine Corps sergeant.

A "revolution" on Yap with respect to self-government developed in the latter part of 1948. Yap men and women who had lived on and travelled between other islands of the Carolines and Marianas had convinced the young men on Yap that they were being suppressed and held back by the elder chiefs while all other islands in the Trust Territory were making progressive strides. The "Young People's Party" requested the right of assembly, which they stated had been denied them heretofore. This was granted by CivAdRep, and after some fifty meetings between YPP and the ten district chiefs, a ceremonial pact was signed by the two factions which abolished certain taboos on education, medical, personal and administrative customs. At the time of this inspection, a spirit of cooperation and unity appeared to exist.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Medical services on Yap are supervised by a U.S. Naval medical officer, who has his headquarters in the CivAd dispensary at Yaptown, and is assisted there by one U.S. naval



Native aides at the Civil Administration
dispensary, Yaptown

YAP (Cont'd)

enlisted Hospital Corps rating, one native nurse's aide, and 8 health aides. Each of the ten Yap districts has a first aid station, manned by one or two native aides trained in emergency treatments.

The CivAd dispensary is of reinforced concrete, typhoon-resistant construction. Its reconstruction from what had originally been a Spanish fort had just been completed at the time of this inspection. The dispensary was well-arranged, clean and orderly. Medical records were in good shape and supplies were adequate. Sixteen beds for natives have been authorized, with one ward for tuberculosis patients. Adjacent, older quonset construction provides presently for 24 additional beds.

A training course to improve the quality of health and nurses' aides is conducted at the CivAd dispensary.

The general nutrition of the people appeared to be good. Tuberculosis incidence is estimated to be 5%. Yaws are present, but appear to be decreasing under prescribed treatment. Determination is being made of possible cases of leprosy remaining on Yap. All known cases (65) have been transferred to the Tinian leprosarium.

(2) Sanitation at Yaptown was excellent. A new water catchment system is being constructed at Yaptown which will replace the presently deteriorating salt-water distilling plant. Sanitation in the districts of Yap Island is supervised by the native first aid personnel, who also have police enforcement power.

(c) Education.

Schools on Yap Island are under the immediate supervision of a new educational administrator, Mr. George Ramos. There is an Intermediate School at Yaptown, and an elementary school in each of the ten municipalities on Yap. Total school attendance is 274. The intermediate schoolhouse is new and of concrete, anti-typhoon, open-sided construction. Elementary schools outside of Yaptown are of native, thatched-roof construction.

Forty-three pupils attend the Intermediate School, which has 4th and 5th grades, and a special English and arithmetic class conducted for dispensary aides. Most students at this school and in the Yaptown elementary grades wore their native costumes. Attendance is reported as excellent, and enthusiasm of the pupils at the time of this inspection was noticeably high.

Three PITTS graduates teach in the Intermediate School and the Yaptown elementary school. There are four Yap young men



The new schoolhouse at Yaptown

YAP (Cont'd)

at PITTS undergoing training. Teaching methods in the Yap schools inspected were observed to be sound.

Some subsistence gardens are being kept by the students under supervision of the educational administrator, and others are to be initiated.

School equipment was adequate. Alterations in school text material are being undertaken by the educational administrator.

(d) Religion.

The Catholic church at Yaptown is a converted quonset, well-sited, and with a beautifully-designed interior. Two Catholic missionaries officiate for the people of Yap. Church school is held three times a week. Relations between missionaries and CivAd officials are cordial.

(e) Economic development.

Exports from Yap are minor at the present time. Typhoon damage in late '47 and early '48 practically has halted copra export for another two years, and has been a contributing factor in delaying the manufacture of handicraft.

The I.T.C. has a well-managed and adequately-stocked wholesale branch store at Yaptown, which sells to six native-operated retail stores on Yap Island.

There presently appear to be no commercial traders or shippers who could be substituted for I.T.C. and Navy shipping. Yap is self-sufficient in food.

(f) Rehabilitation is practically complete on Yap. The people are not in need of welfare, and seek only a supply of necessary import materials for further desired improvement of existing conditions.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

Transportation for the natives of Yap Island is barely sufficient. Canoe building is progressing. Acquisition and conversion of salvageable hulls from World War II stocks of Navy small craft would be of assistance to native economy.

Facilities for off-loading cargo and passengers at Yap include a launch and two landing craft type boats, all of which were in poor operating condition at the time of this inspection. There is a pontoon landing, and a rapidly deteriorating fuel storage barge. It is recommended that this situation be surveyed and remedied, and that as an interim



The council meeting place and "bank" of Yap. Circular-shaped stone pieces on the side are the famous Yap "money"

(Palau District)

YAP (Cont'd)

measure, an LCM or LCVP be sent to Yap for field trip purposes inside the barrier reef.

Seaplane facilities on Yap Island include a buoyed landing area in Tomil Harbor, and homer and radio guard aids at CivAdRep Yaptown. Weekly logistic flights are scheduled to stop at Yap. If heavily-loaded planes are contemplated for flights into and out of Tomil Harbor, it is recommended they carry Jato for jet-assisted take-offs.

(2) Radio communications.

CivAdRep radio at Yaptown is in communication with Guam on 3 daily schedules, guards plane flights, and mans a harbor circuit with ships present. Three weather messages are transmitted to Guam daily.

Radio equipment at Yaptown is housed in a new reinforced concrete, typhoon-proof, air-conditioned building, occupied September 1948. The building also serves as an administrative office for CivAdRep.

Encouragement for the establishment of an amateur radio station at CivAdRep Yaptown is recommended.

It is recommended that portable radio equipment for designated CivAdRep small craft be made available.

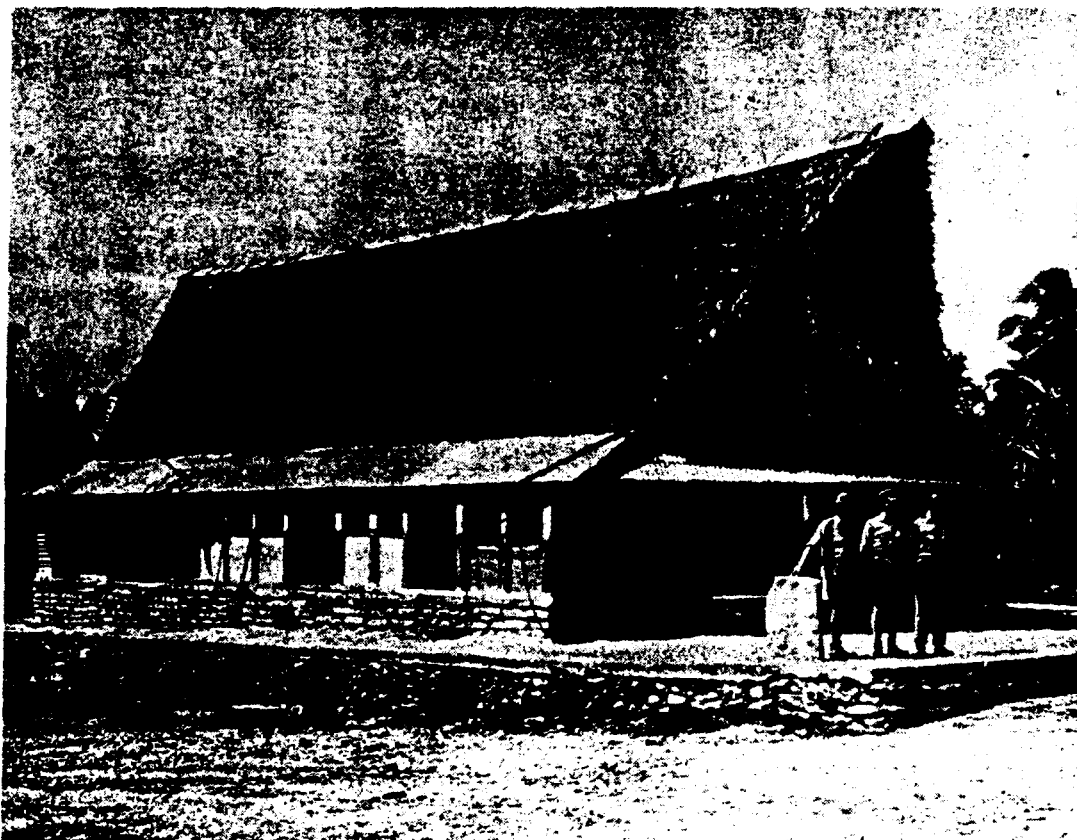
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C. Administrative organization.

CivAdRep organization at Yap consisted of 2 officers - the CivAd Representative and one naval medical officer - and 12 naval enlisted ratings, all of whom are petty officers. Some reduction in the number of enlisted personnel is indicated in the near future. For discussion of this phase of administration, see page 27 of the Report.

Security of CivAdRep unit buildings against typhoons is provided either by permanent-construction, or by wired-down quonsets. Living quarters are presently adequate in construction and furniture. The subject of quarters is discussed on page 29 of the Report.

The CivAdRep unit at Yap has functioned in commendable manner, and has made administrative field trips in the municipalities of Yap Island. The Civil Administration Representative has given evidence of his special training in his mediatory efforts during the "revolution" noted in subparagraph A(a), preceding, and appeared at the time of this inspection to have the respect and confidence of the people.



The "men's house" at Falalop Island,
Ulithi atoll

ULITHI

Falalop Island in Ulithi atoll was inspected on 27 January after arrival from Yap by PBY6A, which landed on the airfield. The party was met by the native officials, by Lieutenant (junior grade) D. R. Vaughn, U.S. Coast Guard officer from the Loran station on Ulithi atoll, and by Dr. W. H. Lessa, anthropologist from U.C.L.A. just completing a six month's study of Ulithi atoll for CIMMA. (Coordinated Investigation of Micronesian Anthropology.) Inspection tour was made of the village, with stops at the school, church and men's house. Population of Falalop is 119. Native costume is the rule. Very little native-type construction was observed. The majority of the buildings were quonsets. The men's house and three newly-built homes were of native design. On completion of the inspection, the party transferred by outrigger canoes to PBM, and departed for Saipan.

A. Administrative program.

(a) Self-government.

The Chief on Falalop was RUUD, the assistant chief MAILMAR. Choice of leaders is limited to ruling families. Administration at Falalop was reported to be lax. The high chief of Ulithi atoll is on Mog Mog Island, and has promised to improve conditions on Falalop.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Health services on Falalop are administered by a native health aide, who seemed well-trained. Medical records were satisfactory; medical supplies were short, but were expected on the next field trip, scheduled to arrive from Koror in two days. The general nutrition of the people appeared to be above average. Body cleanliness was below average.

(2) Sanitation measures are under supervision of a native sanitation aide. The village area was clean, but more supervision is needed in proper screening of water catchments and latrines. Water catchment is in metal drums, some of which require early replacement.

(c) Education.

School was not in session at the time of this inspection. Attendance was reported to be six pupils, three boys and three girls. The native teacher had six months' teacher training at Yap. The schoolhouse was a quonset, wired-down against typhoon damage, was adequate in size, ventilation, light and furniture, but was currently short of school supplies.



Falalop boys keep cool while awaiting
the departure of the inspection party

ULITHI (Cont'd)

(d) Religion.

The Catholic church is a small, unventilated quonset, served by a local priest, and with a reported congregation of the entire village.

(e) Economic development.

Copra is the only exportable product. Purchases from the natives in the last calendar quarter of 1948 totalled \$507.15. There is considerable area for new plantings of coconut trees (and taro) in space formerly used for war-time service roads and plane parkways.

The natives have sufficient foodstuffs in coconuts, sweet potatoes, bananas, and some taro. Fishing adds to this supply. Officials expressed a desire for importation of chickens and pigs, and some logs for making canoes.

(f) Rehabilitation is satisfactory on Falalop.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

The natives on Falalop have eight 5-passenger canoes, and fifteen small ones most of which are old.

There is no pier, the former one having been destroyed by typhoon. A war-time seaplane ramp has been repaired sufficiently to permit use by a Coast Guard DUKW.

The airstrip on Falalop represents the sole plane facility. Seaplane operations normally should be restricted to areas inside Ulithi atoll that are shown on published charts.

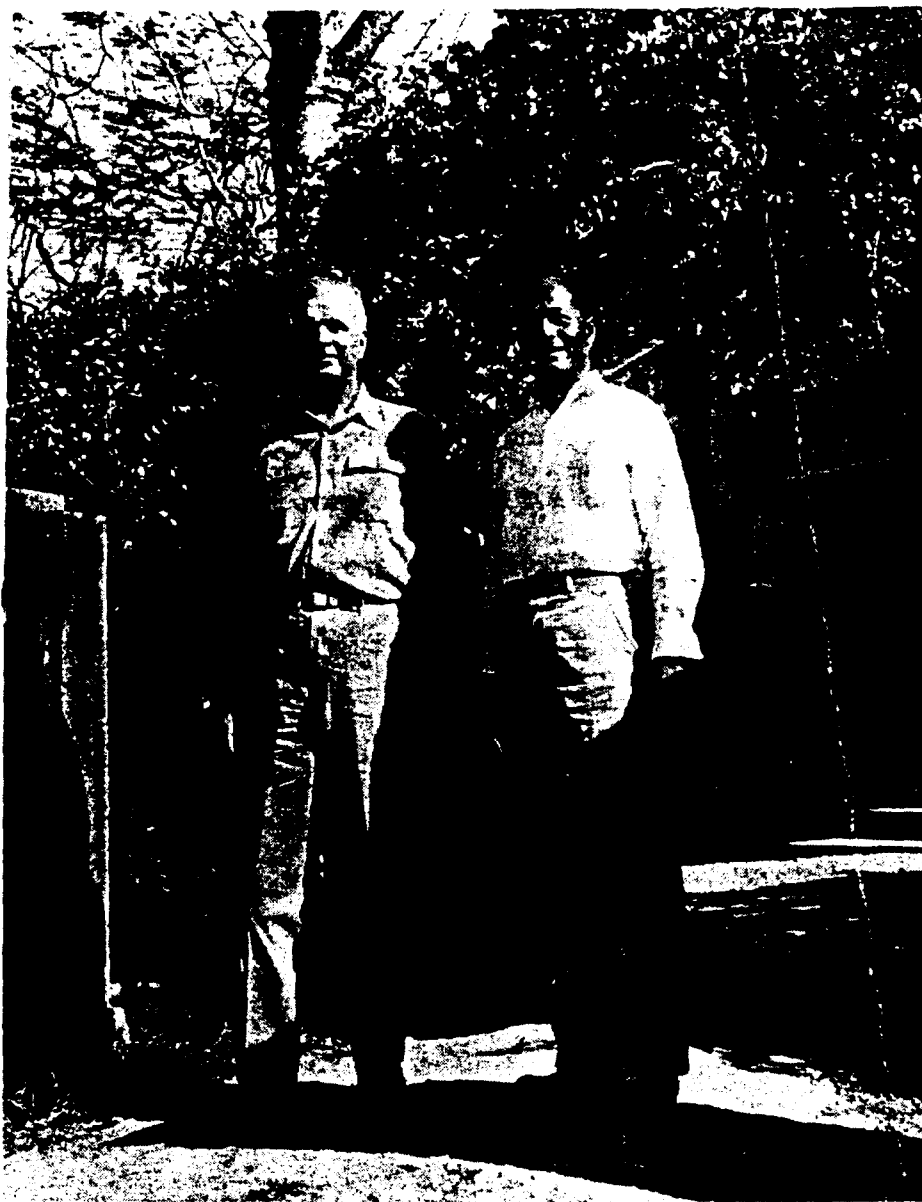
Import and export shipping is dependent on naval ships and aircraft.

(2) Radio communications with Ulithi atoll may be established with the U.S. Coast Guard radio station on Potangeras Island.

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C. Administrative organization.

Liaison between the Civil Administrator, Palau District, and Falalop is accomplished by quarterly field trips, the last one of which visited the island in an AG on 14 December 1948. Tasks of these field trips are similar to those noted on page 18, Tab A.



Chief Commissioner Elias Sablan, of Saipan
Island, with the General Inspector

(Saipan District)SAIPAN

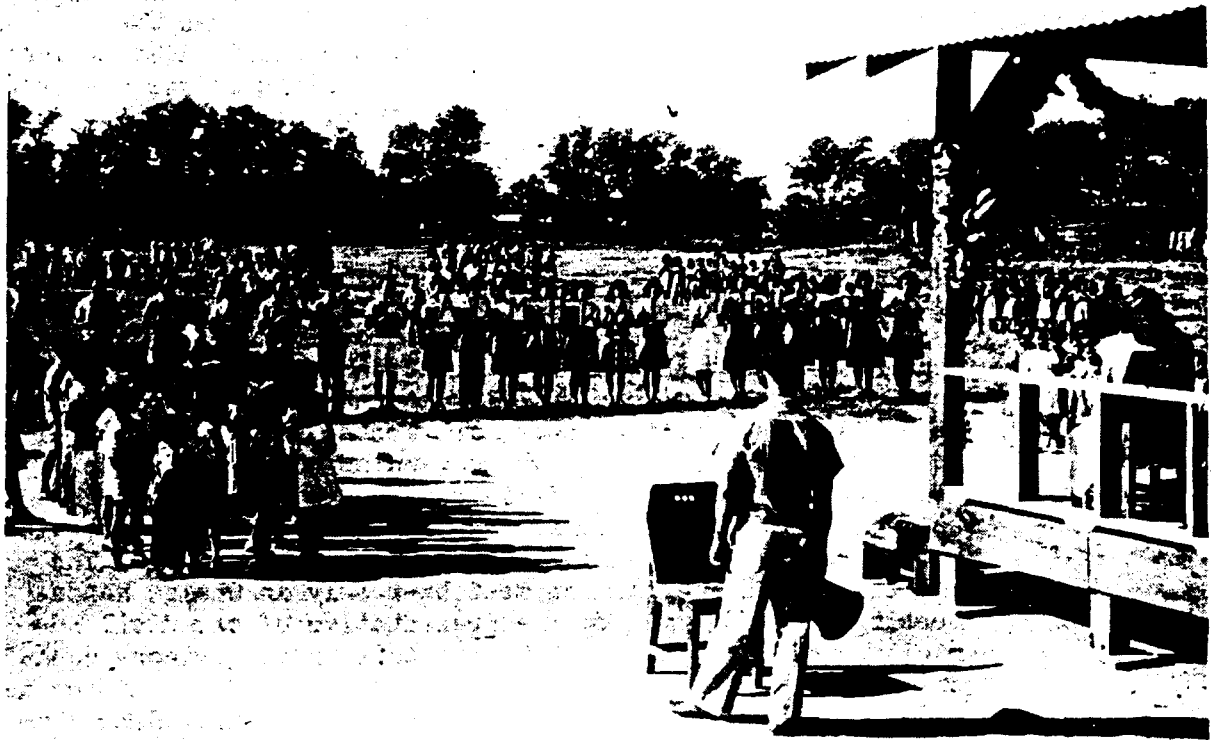
Saipan Island is the Headquarters of the Governor, Northern Marianas, and of the Civil Administrator, Saipan District. Saipan, in common with all others in the Northern Marianas, is a "high" island. The population of Saipan is 4,678 of whom 2309 are under 16 years of age. The inspection party arrived from Ulithi by PEM after dark 27 January, accomplished assignments on Saipan 28 and 29 January, with additional inspections of Rota and Tinian on 28 January, and departed for Guam by R4D the afternoon of 29 January. Inspection of Saipan included the Headquarters of the Governor, Northern Marianas, the Civil Administration Unit, and the villages of Chalan Kanoa and Susupe, with stops at the public institutions of Chalan Kanoa, the seat of native government. On Saipan it was observed that there are few, if any, remains of native culture, as the people apparently desire the American mode of living.

A. Administrative program.(a) Self-government.

There are 13 precincts on Saipan Island. The Chief Commissioner is Elias Sablan, the treasurer is Jesus Guerrero. Both these men are very intelligent and high types of public servants. Legislative powers are vested in a high council of seven members, and a high commission with membership of 14. The Chief Commissioner is a member of both the high council and the high commission. All the officials are elected by popular vote, using the secret ballot method. The council and the commission meet bi-weekly in Chalan Kanoa. Meetings are attended by a representative of the Civil Administrator, Saipan District, who acts in an advisory capacity. A community court, of which the Chief Commissioner is judge, sits at Chalan Kanoa. There is an Insular Constabulary, supervised by a U.S. Marine Corps sergeant. This unit was observed to be well-drilled and of smart appearance. Finances and budget records were in good order, and progress is being made with plans for a balanced budget.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Major medical services on Saipan are provided at the Civil Administration main dispensary. The Medical Department staff consists of three U.S. Navy Medical Officers, one U.S. Navy Medical Service Corps Officer, one U.S. Navy Chief Warrant Officer (Hospital Corps), two U.S. Navy Nurses, assisted by four trained native health aides, twenty-six trained native nurses' aides and a number of native trainees. The dispensary has 70 beds available, and a new 150-bed tubercular ward nearing completion. All buildings are of quonset type construction. Medical records were complete and supplies adequate.



School children of Saipan stage a welcoming
entertainment for the inspection party

SAIPAN (Cont'd)

General nutrition of the Saipan population appeared to be very good. Tuberculosis is present to some degree, and this requires further statistical determination by medical survey.

A well-kept dispensary at Chalan Kanoa village is administered by Dr. Francisco Torres, assisted by two native student nurses. This dispensary is equipped for emergency first aid, village sick call, and limited laboratory work.

(2) Sanitation of Saipan is supervised by the senior Medical Officer, assisted by the Medical Service Corps Officer, one naval enlisted hospitalman, and four native aides. Sanitation was observed to be satisfactory, except for rodent control measures which need more effective prosecution.

(c) Education.

The native school is at Chalan Kanoa, is housed in well-designed wooden buildings and quonsets, and has a registered attendance of 903 students, including both primary and intermediate grades. The superintendent, Mr. William Reyes, and the 14 teachers, were observed to be well-fitted for their tasks. There is an effective P.T.A., and 4H club organization. The assembled school students presented a precisely-performed calisthenics exercise and sang several songs in excellent harmony for the inspecting party.

(d) Religion.

There are four Catholic churches on Saipan with two priests, and an additional church under construction. A Protestant church is tended by one pastor.

(e) Economic development.

Saipan's basic economy presently depends in large part on agriculture. Copra and fishing are being developed and probably will be the major future source of income. Copra production has been retarded by war damage, typhoons of 1948, and some delays in settlement of certain land claims.

The Saipan Farm Association is a native co-operative company which markets an average of 30,000 pounds of agricultural produce monthly. Improved farming methods and increased shipping facilities are projected in order to increase this output.

An Agriculture Station on Saipan is under the direct control of the Civil Administrator, and is capably supervised by an extension agent, Ignacia Benavente, assisted by ten native workers. The station has 18 acres, the major portion

SAIPAN (Cont'd)

of which is under cultivation, with plantings of selected coconuts, breadfruit, pandanus, and imported species of fruits. A greenhouse has been recently completed. Instruction is given in hog and cattle raising, and insect control. The major task of the station currently is the reintroduction to Saipan, Tinian and Rota of at least 50,000 coconut plantings.

Fishing as an industry centers on catches of tuna, reef fish and langouste. The Saipan Fishing Company, operated by Carolinians, has a small and serviceable fleet of 7 salvaged motor boats and 6 pulling boats, and averages 8,000 pounds monthly, with monthly catches during certain times of the year as high as 17,000 pounds.

Export of fish and agriculture products is dependent on the availability of shipping.

Handicraft as yet has played little part in the native economy of Saipan.

Numbers of the native population are employed by the U.S. armed forces present.

Surveys of all village lands are nearing completion. Other land titles await final decision on areas to be utilized by U.S. armed forces.

There are three native-owned and operated importing firms, twenty-seven retail stores, and one cooperative store on Saipan. The importing firms were established by Saipanese in 1948, and made it unnecessary for the Island Trading Company to commence operations in the Saipan District. Sales of these three firms the last calendar quarter of 1948 totalled \$50,217.58; profits, \$4,814.80. The Navy has authorized shipment of goods for these concerns between Saipan and the U.S. mainland in naval vessels on a space-available commercial basis.

(f) Rehabilitation.

Progress in rehabilitation on Saipan is satisfactory. New homes are being built to replace war-damaged native buildings and quonsets. Building materials have been made accessible to the people by the U.S. armed forces appraisal board. Power for lighting is supplied from naval installations to the villages of Chalan Kanoa and Susupe. Plans for remodelling a vacated armed forces housing area and moving the people of Susupe village into this area, with its superior public utilities and buildings, have the approval of the natives of Susupe.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

Transportation presently available for the natives of Saipan is insufficient for export and import purposes. (See recommendation, page 106, Tab A.)

Facilities for off-loading water-borne cargo or passengers at Saipan are sufficiently available at deep water piers in Tanapag Harbor. Seaplane and landplane facilities at Saipan are adequate.

(Saipan District)

SAIPAN (Cont'd)

(2) Radio communication facilities at Saipan are discussed on page 106, Tab A.

(3) The U.S. supply line for Saipan is via Guam.

B. Operational security factors.

Saipan has defense features that lend themselves to operational security.

C. Administrative organization.

D. Planning for transition of civil government.

(See pages 106-107, Tab A.)

(Saipan District)

ROTA

Rota Island was inspected on 28 January, after arrival from Saipan by R4D plane on the airfield. The inspection party was conducted on a tour of the island by Mr. Frank L. Brown, resident CivAd Representative since October 1948. Inspection included the native council hall, school, church, dispensary, boat and pier facilities, store, farms, construction and repair shops, and the CivAdRep offices. The population of Rota is 669, of whom 404 are under 16 years of age. The inspection party observed that there had been a great improvement in living conditions for the Rotanese over those reported in mid-'48, and that the island generally is in excellent condition and has an industrious and ambitious population.

A. Administrative program.

(a) Self-government.

The Chief Commissioner and Treasurer of Rota is Thomas Mendalia. There is a high council of four members. Elections of officials are by secret ballot. The council members are being encouraged by CivAdRep to rely on their own judgment and actions in the conduct of community affairs. The Chief Commissioner is judge of the community court. There is a native Insular Constabulary. Rota has a small, but balanced, budget.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Health services on Rota are administered by a Chinese health aide, whose training apparently had been thorough. He is assisted by a native student nurse. The dispensary was much above the average in cleanliness, condition of records, supplies and equipment, of any similar one visited during this inspection of the Trust Territory.

The general nutrition of the natives appeared to be very good. These people compared very favorably with other island inhabitants in health, energy and general well-being. The U.S.S. WHIDBEY has completed its medical survey of Rota, and had found some incidence of tuberculosis, the serious cases of which are to be transferred to the CivAd dispensary at Saipan for treatment. There are some cases of yaws and these are receiving prescribed treatment. Leprosy is not present. The birth rate for 1948 exceeded the death rate by 34.

(2) Sanitation measures are supervised by a trained native sanitation aide. CivAdRep has fostered a home and yard beautification program which is having beneficial results. Water supply on Rota is ample, and most dwellings have piped in spring water. Some screening material for latrines is needed.



Class instruction in school of Rota being
observed by Dr. Leebrick

ROTA (Cont'd)

(c) Education.

The primary school has 116 students in grades 1 to 4, and 4 teachers and was in session at the time of this inspection. The teachers had been trained at Chalan Kanoa school on Saipan. Instruction appeared adequate. The schoolhouse was reinforced concrete, open-sided and with a sheet iron roof. A P.T.A. has been started. CivAdRep has initiated a Thanksgiving Day dance and fair, and also a Christmas program. During the course of the 1948 Christmas program, a Red Cross representative from Saipan, dressed as Santa Claus, arrived by Navy plane and was met at the airfield by the school children who had erected and trimmed a tree in welcome to the visitor.

(d) Religion.

A temporary lean-to Catholic church is serving the Rotanese, the former church having been demolished by a typhoon in late '46. A new coral and cement church is being built by the people and was about 70% complete. Father Marcian Pellet is the local priest, and served graciously as interpreter for the inspection party during its tour.

(e) Economic development.

Typhoon damage in 1946 and again in the last quarter of 1948 has retarded copra export possibilities. Gardens were observed to be producing exportable melons, cucumbers, corn and squash. Export is dependent on the availability of suitable shipping.

Large tracts of taro, sweet potatoes, Chinese cabbage, beans and various greens are under cultivation, and other planned crops hold promise, particularly under the guidance of CivAdRep who has had extensive training and experience in agriculture.

Coconut plantings have been started, with the assistance of the Saipan Agriculture Station.

Land claims are being processed.

There are two locally-owned and operated stores which were low in stocks, primarily due to inadequacy of shipping.

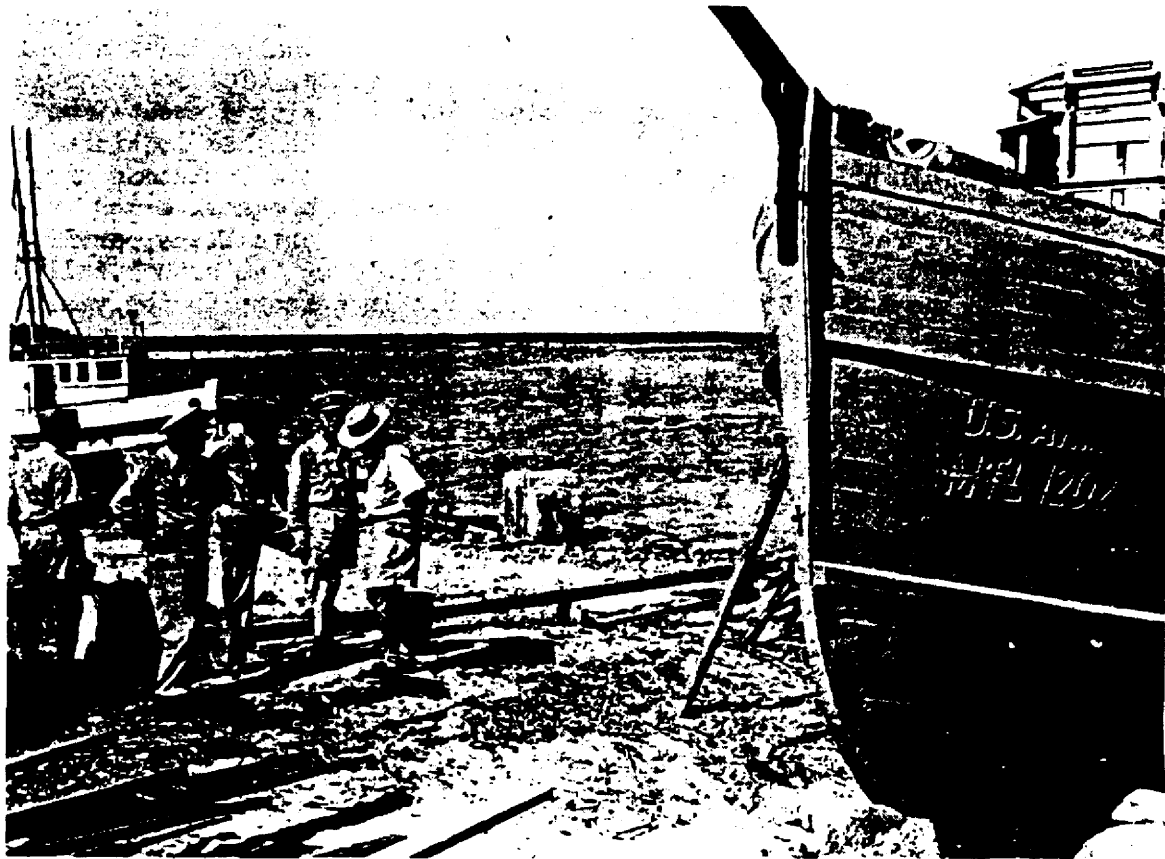
(f) Rehabilitation is progressing in a satisfactory manner. Roads have been cleared of jungle since wartime. The Navy is helping with building materials.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

Typhoons in the last quarter of 1948 wrecked the two Civ-

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES



Conversion of a MTL by natives is in progress at Rota's main shipyard

ROTA (Cont'd)

AdRep power boats and a third of the existing pier facilities. An emergency trip by LST from Saipan temporarily bridged these losses. LCT and planes from Saipan presently furnish logistic support to Rota. Commercial shipping from Guam had bogged down during the three months preceding this inspection. Such commercial craft as were available for exports and imports were reported to be inadequate in capacity and unreliable as to schedules. This was observed in the case of one small commercial craft present at the time of this inspection. (See recommendation, page 106, Tab A.)

Rota's economic development would be aided by provision of additional craft suitable for conversion to fishing. One such conversion of an ex-Army MTL was underway at the time of this inspection.

(2) Radio communications.

Two-way voice radio communication with CivAd headquarters on Saipan is operative.

(3) U.S. supplies are available via CivAd Saipan District.

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C. Administrative organization.

Liaison between the Rotanese and the Civil Administrator, Saipan District, is administered by the Civil Administration Representative. Relationships between the Representative and the native officials of Rota were observed to be cordial and beneficial. A replacement for the present CivAdRep jeep is recommended.



LT(jg) Millar and naval hospitalmen
treat a patient of the Leprosarium

(Saipan District)TINIAN

Tinian Island was inspected on 28 January, after arrival from Rota by R4D plane on the airfield. Inspection was made of the native village of San Jose, the Trust Territory Leprosarium, the acreage of the Marianas Farms, Inc., and the harbor facilities. The native population of San Jose village is 296, of whom 146 are under 16 years of age. Tinian is a "high" island, very fertile, and served as a B-29 base during World War II.

A. Administrative program.(a) Self-government.

The Chief Commissioner of Tinian is Henry Hofschneider, the Treasurer is Henry Fleming. The high council consists of seven members. Election of officials is by secret ballot. The community court is presided over by the Chief Commissioner. Designated members of the Insular Constabulary serve on Tinian. The native community has a balanced budget.

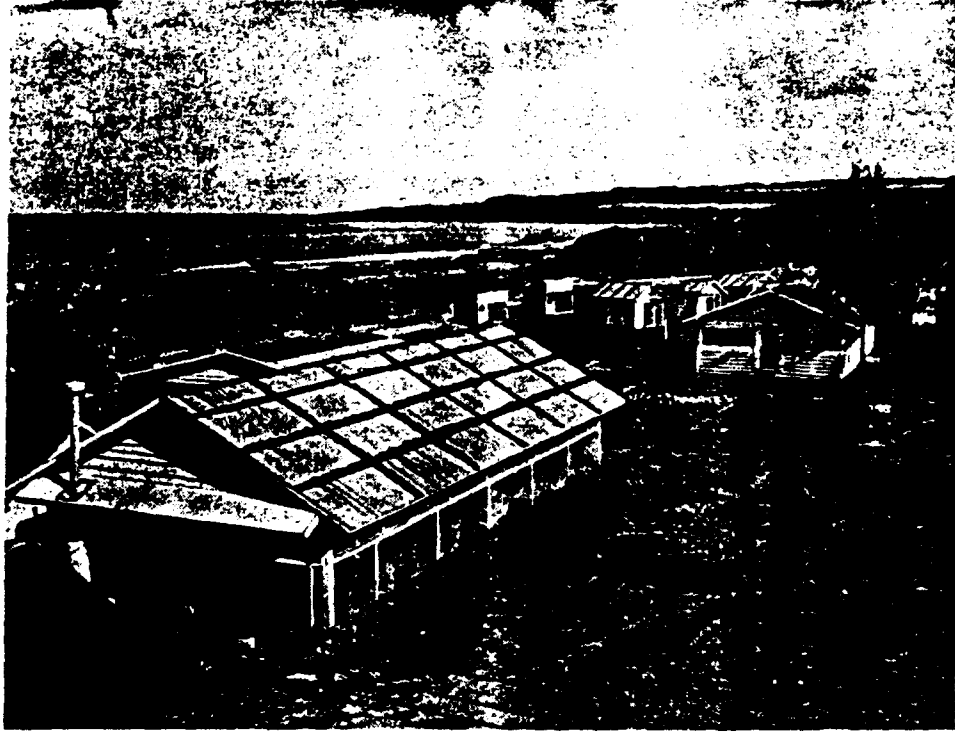
(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) There are two medical facilities on Tinian - a dispensary at the native village of San Jose to the north and the Trust Territory Leprosarium located on the southwest shore of the island.

Health services in the village of San Jose are administered by a native nurse's aide with guidance and assistance by Lieutenant (junior grade) J. W. Millar, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, who is medical officer in charge of the Leprosarium. Medical records at the dispensary were satisfactory and supplies adequate. The general nutrition of the people of San Jose appeared to be very good. There is some incidence of tuberculosis, and active cases are hospitalized at the CivAd dispensary on Saipan.

The Leprosarium was established late in 1948 and is directly supervised by Lieutenant (junior grade) Millar, assisted by a U.S. Navy Chief Warrant Officer (Hospital Corps), four naval enlisted hospital corps ratings, a native medical aide and one nurse's aide. Lieutenant (junior grade) Millar has been specially trained in leprosy, and is an energetic and able administrator. Quarters for the Medical Officer and the Chief Warrant Officer were under construction. The hospital corpsmen are housed in comfortable quarters.

The colony at the time of this inspection included 90 natives of the Trust Territory with varying degrees of leprosy, housed in 50 small frame houses, well-lighted and ventilated. Other colony buildings include a church (served twice weekly by missionaries from Saipan), two storehouses, ten cook huts, four sets of heads and showers, and a temporary



A section of the Trust Territory Leprosarium on
Tinian



Patient working in the Leprosarium's taro garden

TINIAN (Cont'd)

dispensary and laboratory. Patients presently are receiving symptomatic treatment and chemotherapy, with vitamins and plasma as required. At the time of this inspection, there were 65 patients from Yap, 12 from Ponape District, 7 from Truk District, 5 from Guam, and 1 from Rota.

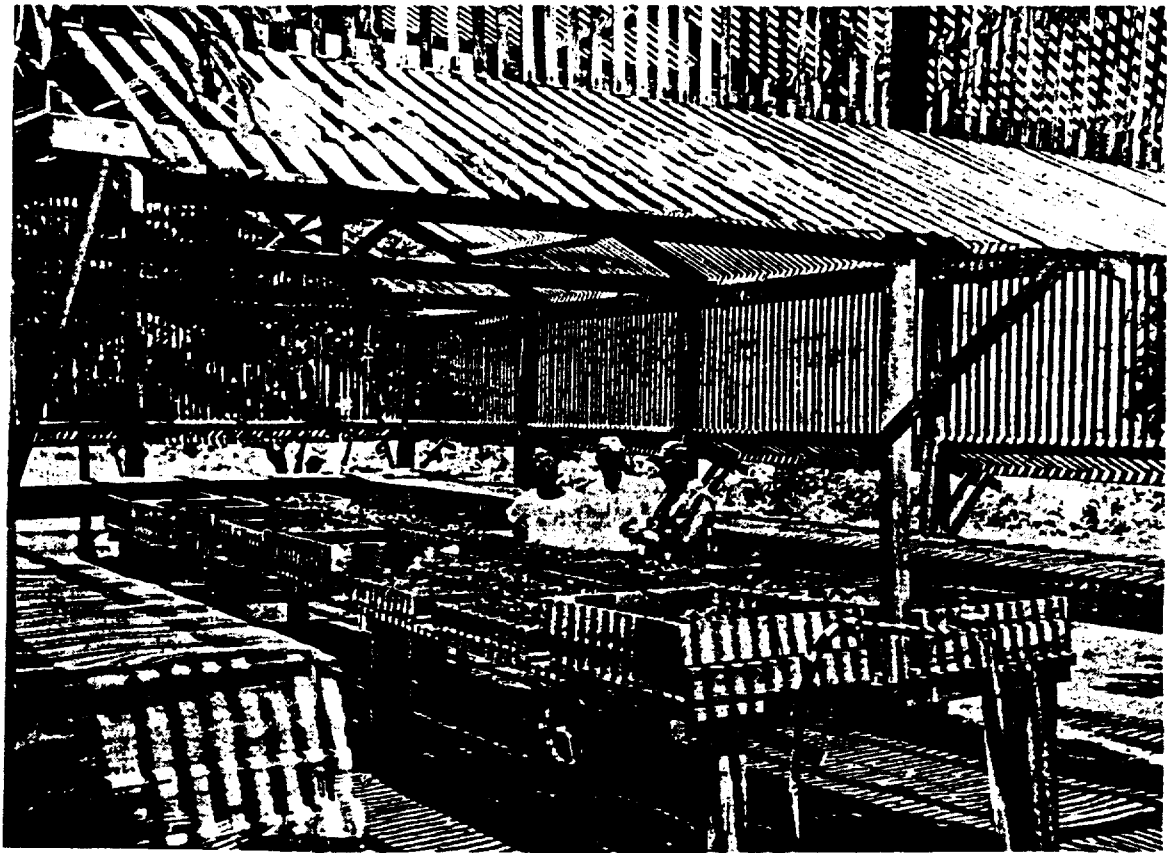
There is sufficient housing for the present, and an additional 30 houses are to be erected in the near future to increase the patient capacity to 150. A new dispensary building, with two adjoining wards, is being completed by Navy "Seabees" from Saipan, and will include a well-equipped surgery and a laboratory for all necessary diagnostic work. This equipment is on hand, and on its installation, a laboratory technician and native assistants will be added to the present medical staff.

General supervision of the Leprosarium and the supply of logistics is vested in the Civil Administrator, Saipan District. Materials and Navy food supplies are brought in by Navy surface craft or planes from Saipan. Self-sufficiency is being encouraged and has the complete cooperation of the patients. About six acres of land adjacent to the colony are under cultivation. Trees, plants, seed and advisory assistance are supplied by the CivAd, Saipan, Agriculture Station. Corn, taro and yams are being grown, and plantings made of breadfruit, avocado and mango trees. One hundred coconut trees have been transplanted; five hundred more are in the process of being planted. There are 200 chickens, 6 pigs, and 4 goats on the colony farm. Fishing has started in the lagoon and along the reef, using traps, hooks and lines. There are a few canoes for transportation, fishing, and recreation, including a large outrigger presented from the Marshallese to the colony by the Governor, Marshalls.

The colony has its own light and power installation, and an automotive shop. Water presently is supplied from Air Force wells and piped into the colony. There are ample water sources near the colony for its supply from wells.

Two deaths and two births have occurred in the colony. Tuberculosis was the cause of the deaths. Infants born in the colony are removed to the Saipan dispensary shortly after birth for subsequent adoption into non-leprous native families.

(2) Sanitation at San Jose village is supervised by a native inspector, and was very good at the time of this inspection. The village area was clean, DDT spraying is routine, pit latrines were satisfactory. Fresh water supply presently is adequate. Rodent control and elimination on the island of Tinian needs further study and implementation.



A greenhouse at Marianas Farms, Inc., on Tinian

(Saipan District)TINIAN (Cont'd)(c) Education.

A public elementary school in San Jose village has an attendance of 86 native pupils in grades 1 to 4. There are 3 Chamorro teachers whose training had been completed in the Chalan Kanoa school on Saipan. The school is housed in converted quonsets, which were adequate in ventilation. Lighting is to be improved by raising the sides of the quonsets.

(d) Religion.

The Catholic church in San Jose is a former military government chapel which was renovated by the villagers, and is well-designed, adequate in size, and well-tended. Missionaries from Saipan hold services on an average of twice a week.

(e) Economic development.

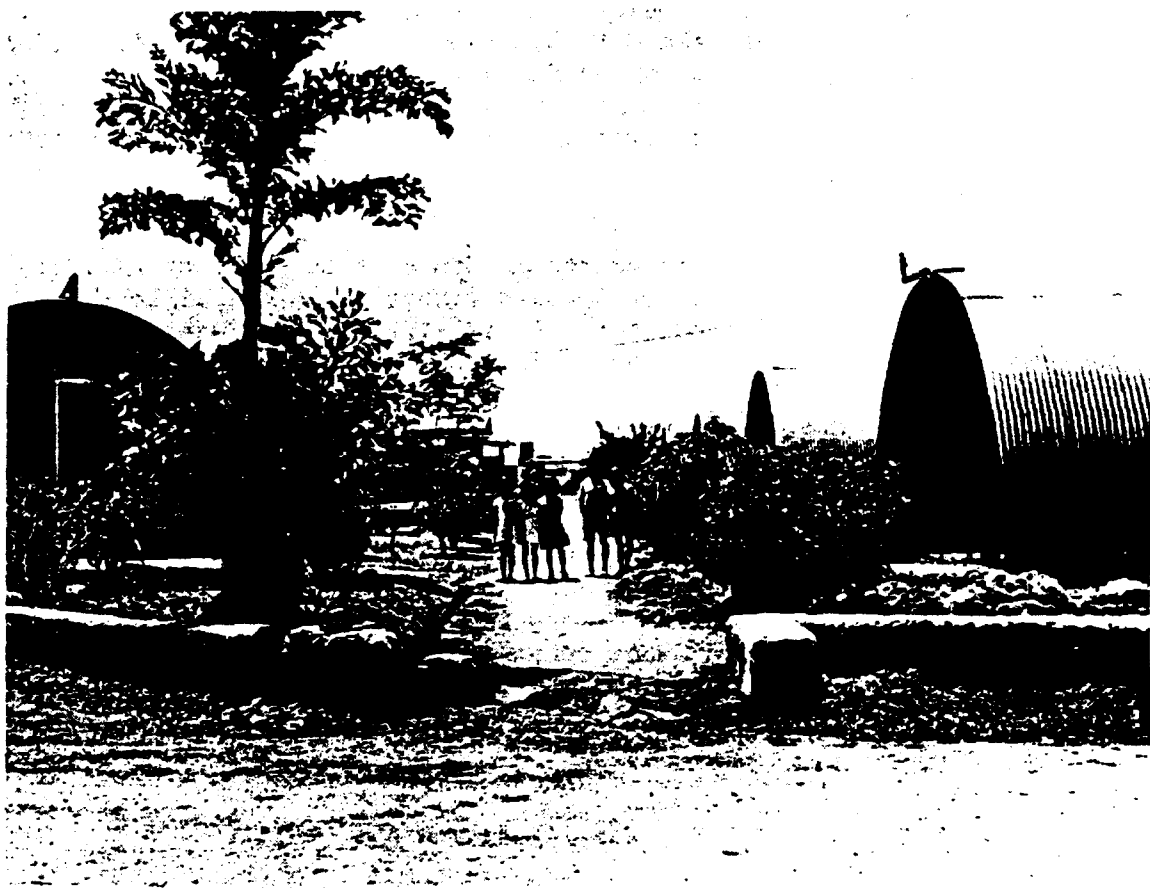
The natives of San Jose village are self-sufficient in food, with subsistence gardens and fishing as their mainstay. Copra and handicraft production await the growth and further plantings of coconut and pandanus trees. Instruction in farming is in the form of on-the-job training of native employees at the acreage under cultivation by the Marianas Farms, Inc., formerly known as the Tinian Produce Company. There is one native-owned store in the village which was fairly well stocked.

The people of San Jose village presently have turned to the land as the most dependable method of earning a secure living. Produce is marketed through Marianas Farms, Inc.

Marianas Farms, Inc., is conducting truck garden operations on a 900 acre tract leased from the Trust Territory. This is a commercial farming venture operated by two Americans to raise vegetables and fruits for export to Saipan and Guam. At the time of this inspection, approximately 40 acres were under irrigation, with plantings of corn, melons, egg-plant, radishes, onions, Chinese cabbage and tomatoes. It is planned to have 300 acres of non-irrigated crops under cultivation by the end of 1949. Weekly output for 1949 is estimated at 70 tons. The produce is designed to supplement those items desired in Guam and Saipan that are not secured from the United States. Success of this commercial venture is dependent on close liaison with market requirements, and more particularly on the availability of suitable shipping. (See subparagraph (g)(1), below.)

(f) Rehabilitation.

At the end of World War II, there were 500 Chamorros on



San Jose village on Tinian,
home of the ex-Yap Chamorros

(Saipan District)

TINIAN (Cont'd)

Yap who desired repatriation to the Marianas. Approximately half volunteered for repatriation to Saipan, and this was accomplished in February 1946. The Chamorros remaining on Yap later asked for permission to leave Yap and be moved to Tinian. The last groups were moved to Tinian in March 1948, where they have established their own community of San Jose village. The area is one formerly occupied by a military government unit, and the quonset-type construction has been repaired and remodeled to form a compact, well-designed and comfortable village.

(g) Services.(1) Transportation.

Tinian has ample off-loading facilities for export and import cargo. There are deep water piers, protected by a breakwater, at Tinian Harbor, about one mile distant from the Leprosarium. Landing fields for planes are in excellent condition. Surfaced roads provide cross-island arteries. The major deficiency for export transportation is regular and suitable shipping. This deficiency is common to the Saipan District. Recommendation for improvement is made on page 106, Tab A.

Additional craft for fishing and transportation would be of assistance, both for San Jose village and for the Leprosarium.

(2) Radio communication.

Installation of two-way voice radio communications between Tinian and Saipan was nearing completion at the time of this inspection.

(3) U. S. supplies to Tinian presently come in large part from Saipan.

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C. Administrative organization.

Field trips to Tinian from CivAd Headquarters on Tinian are made frequently, with tasks similar to those noted on page 18, Tab A. The closest liaison with CivAd Headquarters will be available on completion of the two-way voice radio installation. Relationships between CivAd officials and the population on Tinian were observed to be cooperative.



Ocean view from Saipan, headquarters of
the Governor, Northern Marianas, and of
the Civil Administrator, Saipan District

(Saipan District)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, SAIPAN DISTRICT

Commander F. L. Sheffield, Jr., U.S. Navy, is the Civil Administrator, Saipan District. He has attended a special seminar in civil administration, has served nine months on the staff of the Governor of Guam and six months on the staff of the Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory. At the time of this inspection, Commander Sheffield was in transit to attend the Seventh Pacific Science Congress in New Zealand as a representative of the Trust Territory. His representative during the inspection was Lieutenant Commander J. C. Spencer, U.S. Navy, Deputy Civil Administrator, Saipan District, during the preceding six months, and a graduate from a seminar in civil administration.

A. Administrative program.

(a) Self-government.

The population of the Saipan District is 5,938, of whom 80% are Chamorros. There is no regional council for the Saipan District as a whole. The municipality leaders appeared to have acquired a sound concept of representative government, and were reported in general to need a minimum of counsel from Civil Administration officials. CivAd officers, in an advisory capacity, attend council meetings on Saipan, and on other islands of the District during field trips. The higher courts of the Saipan District, namely, the justice and the superior court, hold their sessions at CivAd headquarters. The Insular Constabulary, supervised by a U.S. Marine Corps sergeant, has its organization based at CivAd headquarters. Finances and budgets for the Saipan District were in good order at the time of this inspection.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Medical services for the Saipan District are supervised by the senior U.S. Navy Medical Officer attached to the Civ-Ad Unit. The islands of the District that were inspected reflected close supervision. Instruction for the native population in health measures was above average and worthy of emulation. There appeared to be a low incidence of tuberculosis, yaws and venereal disease. This will await substantiation by survey of the U.S.S. WHIDBEY which is in process of completion for the major portion of the Saipan District. For recommendations with respect to leprosy and tuberculosis, see page 11 of the Report.

(2) Sanitation on the islands inspected in the Saipan District was very good. Recommendations for improvement are made under the headings of the islands visited.



Primary school students and teachers,
of a village in the Saipan District

(Saipan District)HEADQUARTERS OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, SAIPAN DISTRICT (Cont'd)(c) Education.

Educational objectives for the District include instruction in English, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, music, local government; health and hygiene; character development; native arts, crafts, agriculture, and home economics.

Attendance at the schools of the Saipan District numbers 1041. School attendance is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. Teachers number 23. The ratio of pupils to eachers is approximately 46 to 1. It is recommended that this be reduced to 25 to 1 as conditions permit.

The educational administrator for the Saipan District is to be Mr. Cyrus F. Quick, who was enroute at the time of this inspection, and was to attend the Educational Advisory Committee meeting in Honolulu early in February.

(d) Religion.

The natives of the Saipan District are almost entirely Catholic. Churches and their ministration on the islands inspected were of high order. There are three Catholic missionaries, one Protestant missionary in the District.

(e) Economic development.

Agriculture, fishing, and employment by the armed forces presently constitute the basic economy of the Saipan District. Copra production eventually will take its place as a leading export. Handicraft has not made progress as an industry, due principally to lack of materials.

As noted heretofore, the CivAd agriculture station on Saipan has as its major task the reintroduction of coconut plantings to Saipan, Tinian and Rota. The other islands of the District have capabilities for copra production, which presently is relatively dormant due to scarce availability of export shipping. Development of Pagan Island for copra possibilities is recommended for study, as large coconut plantations formerly were in production there, and port facilities had been developed under earlier governments.

Decision, now pending, as to areas on certain islands that are to be utilized by U.S. armed forces will further the progress already made on settlement of native land titles.

Availability of regular transportation to outlying, smaller islands would assist in their re-colonization.

As indicated on page 95, the Saipan District is served by native-owned and operated firms, and is not served by the Island Trading Company.

(f) Rehabilitation in the Saipan District is essentially complete.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, SAIPAN DISTRICT (Cont'd)

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

Transportation services in the Saipan District are insufficient for the development of the native economy. Commercial shipping from Guam consists of four small ex-armed forces craft, three of which are not suitably equipped to carry cargo requiring some degree of refrigeration for District products. They have operated, during a trial period, on irregular schedules which do not meet the readiness requirements for export shipping. As an interim measure, it is recommended that an AG, fitted with reefer stowage, serve the Saipan District on a ten-day or semi-monthly schedule, with Guam as an export-import terminal port, and that this service be coordinated by Governor, Northern Marianas, in order both to serve the District and to eliminate competition with commercial shipping available. For further recommendation of this phase of administration, see page 22 of the Report.

Suitable hulls are needed for inter-island transportation and for development of fishing as an industry. Issue and conversion of Navy hulls from World War II stocks would be of assistance and is recommended for analysis and appropriate action.

Plane transportation in the Saipan District is supplied by Navy aircraft, and presently is adequate. Development of commercial cargo and passenger plane carriers holds future possibilities.

(2) Radio communications.

CivAd at Saipan is served with radio communications to and from Guam on a 24-hour basis by NAS, Tanapag. Two-way voice radio communication on a daily schedule with Tinian and Rota is in the process of satisfactory operation.

(3) The Naval Supply Center, Guam, serves as the major supply activity for the support of the Civil Administration of the Saipan District.

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C. Administrative organization.

At the time of this inspection, the CivAd organization, Saipan District, on Saipan numbered 12 Naval officers, and 23 Naval enlisted personnel, of whom 8 were non-rated. Civil Administration tasks to date are considered to have been sufficiently accomplished to permit some reduction in the size of the naval

(Saipan District)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, SAIPAN DISTRICT (Cont'd)

contingent. Discussion of this problem is contained on page 27 of the Report.

Living quarters for both officers and enlisted men are of quonset construction and are adequate for the present. Furniture allowance for family quarters is barely sufficient in quantity and is inadequate in quality. Problems of quarters in the Trust Territory are discussed on page 28 of the Report.

Early replacement of three jeeps for CivAd is recommended.

CivAd field trips to outlying islands are made quarterly, or oftener, and include the colonized island of Chichi Jima in the Bonins. Tasks are similar to those noted on page 18, Tab A.

D. Planning for transition of civil government.

Personnel of the Civil Administration Unit, Saipan District, are cognizant of present planning for transition of civil government. The overall problem is discussed on page 29 of the Report.

(Saipan District)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GOVERNOR, NORTHERN MARIANAS

Captain G. L. Compo, U.S. Navy, is Governor, Northern Marianas, having served in that capacity for 16 months. His office, operating under his collateral title as Commanding Officer of the Naval Operating Base, Saipan, and Naval Air Station, Tanapag, affords administrative support in transportation, supply, communications, and other facilities for the Civil Administration Unit, Saipan District.



Chest X-ray aboard the WHIDBEY



The WHIDBEY's dental officer
has a waiting line

U.S.S. WHIDBEY

The U.S.S. WHIDBEY was inspected on 1 February at Guam, where the ship was undergoing material overhaul. This ship, a converted AG, is engaged on its first annual health and sanitation survey of the inhabited islands of the Trust Territory, with the mission of obtaining authentic data on the state of health and incidence of disease among the inhabitants and the status of public health services.

The WHIDBEY is equipped with a clinical laboratory, a photofluorographic unit, facilities for complete physical examination and a dental examination department. The medical complement consists of two medical officers, one of whom is a qualified clinical pathologist, the other a roentgenologist; one dental officer, one medical service corps officer qualified in epidemiology and public health, and ten hospital corpsmen with technical ratings in clinical laboratory, X-ray, dentistry, epidemiology and clerical procedures.

The ship is operating on a schedule which permits it to visit each inhabited island and remain long enough to conduct a physical and dental examination of every inhabitant, including photofluorographic chest x-rays, tuberculin skin tests, blood Kahns, stool examinations and such other laboratory work as is indicated. These examinations are being conducted on board ship. The members of the sanitation crew, meanwhile, carry on an investigation of the sanitation situation ashore. They evaluate the merits, or lack of them, of water supplies, food supplies, sewage and garbage disposal, control of communicable disease, insect and other pest control, housing, obstetrical practices, care of the dead and they collect information on local customs which have a direct bearing on modern public health practices. Statistics thus assembled are coordinated into a report which is submitted upon completion of the work on each island. Data collected in this manner will afford an opportunity to base definitive action in the various fields of the health program upon information that is authentic.

No difficulty is anticipated in obtaining full cooperation of the islanders in the survey. The news that such a ship is operating in the Trust Territory has reached all the islands and has been received enthusiastically everywhere.

To date, the WHIDBEY has completed survey of certain islands in the Marshalls District. An average examination rate of 75 persons per day was obtained in the initial phases of the survey. It is believed this figure will be increased appreciably as the survey personnel become better qualified in dealing with the natives and more efficient in their examinations. Accuracy and authenticity of data, however, must not be sacrificed for speed.

Completion of the first annual survey is anticipated by the end of 1949. Certain islands in the Marshalls District and Saipan District have been completed. The ship was scheduled at the time of this inspection to operate in the Western Carolines in order to complete that area (and the Marianas) prior to the 1949 typhoon season. During this season, operations will be shifted to the Eastern Carolines and Marshalls, where typhoons are rare.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS (on Guam)

The inspection party arrived at Guam on 29 January by R4D from Saipan. Conferences were held on 30 January by the General Inspector with the Deputy High Commissioner and by other members of the General Inspector's party with cognizant officers on the staff of the Deputy High Commissioner. During these conferences, administrative notes taken during the course of the inspection were discussed. Agenda at these conferences included:

Problems of self-government. (Community organization; law enforcement and the administration of justice; building, training and other facilities for governmental offices; specific responsibilities of civil administration with respect to self-government; transportation and communications for liaison between civil administration units and island communities; direct and indirect costs of civil administrative agencies having cognizance of governmental activities; additional legislative authorizations.)

Health and sanitation. (Organization for health administration; number and types of personnel; training programs; number, location, size and nature of construction of hospitals and dispensaries; regular and emergency inter-island transportation and communication for health purposes; arrangements for medical research; system for recording and reporting vital statistics; sanitation program; control of drugs, narcotics, alcohol; services of various Federal agencies; direct and indirect costs of health program.)

Education. (Organization for educational administration above the teaching level; number and types of teachers, teaching assistants, school inspectors, administrative personnel; desired education level of teachers, number of indigenous inhabitants now at desired level, and program for teacher training; number, location, size, nature of construction and type of schools and other building facilities; regular inter-island transportation and communication facilities for educational purposes; special administrative needs involved in the preparation and printing of texts; vocational and general adult education; other opportunities for higher education; services of various Federal agencies; additional legislative authorizations and cooperative agreements; direct and indirect costs of educational program.)

Religion. (Liaison between civil administration units and missionaries; participation of Navy chaplains in religious services and morale at Civil Administration Units.)

Economic development. (Organization for agriculture, arts and crafts, fisheries, mining, other industries, conservation, labor and social security, trading stores and local small businesses, public utilities, postal and banking facilities; land surveys and records; number and types of personnel; special arrangements for training local personnel; building facilities and equipment; individual community, and government corporation credit requirements; arrangements for agricultural and industrial

HEADQUARTERS, DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS (on Guam) (Cont'd)

research and experimentation; services of various Federal agencies; direct and indirect costs for economic development.)

Rehabilitation. (Status of repair of war-damaged property and facilities; land titles, handling of land claims or disputes.)

Services. (Transportation: present network of scheduled sea and air transportation, both freight and passenger, linking the Trust Territory with Guam, Hawaii, the United States, and other Pacific areas; inter-island transportation within the Trust Territory; analysis of future sea and air transportation requirements, including aids to navigation, to meet cargo, passenger, postal and civil administrative needs; determination of extent to which civilian transportation can be tied into military patrolling, training, supply, and port operations; services of various Federal agencies; additional legislation and cooperative agreements; direct and indirect costs of present and estimated future transportation.)

(Communications: present facilities, and estimated future radio, telegraph, postal and other communication facilities, both within the Trust Territory, and of service to and from the Trust Territory; personnel, training, and equipment; services of various Federal agencies; present and future direct and indirect costs.)

(U.S. supplies: logistic supply lines; supplies furnished Trust Territory.)

Operational security factors. (Aspects of Trust Territory as a strategic area.)

Administrative organization. (Functional analysis; numbers, qualifications and indoctrination of personnel; buildings and quarters for personnel; training of indigenous people for administrative assignments; services of various Federal agencies; present and estimated revenues; additional legislation and cooperative agreements; direct and indirect costs.)

Planning for transition of civil government. (Progress in plans for separating military and civil administration requirements; personnel transfers; transportation; radio communications; logistics; direct and indirect costs.)

On 31 January, a joint conference convened with the Deputy High Commissioner and his staff, and the General Inspector and party present, and on 1 February, final conferences were held with the Deputy High Commissioner and the Commander Naval Forces Marianas.

Inspections were made of the U.S.S. WHIDBEY (see page 109, Tab A), and of the schools at the Guam Naval Medical Center, where the Navy is training selected natives as medical practitioners and dental practitioners in four-year courses, and as nurses in a three-year course, for return of graduates as practitioners at their home localities in the Trust Territory.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS (on Guam) (Cont'd)

Analysis of present transportation facilities for support of the Trust Territory, additional to those noted on page 7, Tab A, showed the following ships and aircraft based on Guam:

| | | |
|--|------------------|---|
| Surface craft: | 2 AK | For provision of supplies and cargo to Trust Territory. |
| (Types designated are under operational control of Commander Naval Forces Marianas through Commander Service Force Division 51.) | 10 AG | For Trust Territory import and export, and field trips. |
| | 1 AG (Converted) | U.S.S. WHIDBEY - medical survey of Trust Territory. |
| | 3 LST | For field and cargo trips. |
| | 3 AOG | For delivery of fuel to YOGs based at CivAd headquarters. |
| | 2 LCI | For utility trips. |
| | 1 LSM | For utility trips. |
| | 2 LCT | For utility trips. |
| | | (Miscellaneous lighters, tugs, repair ships, derricks, barges for overhauling and servicing ships while at Guam.) |
| Aircraft: | 2 PBV-6A | 1 trip weekly to Truk, Ponape, Yap, Koror; |
| (VR 23) | 1 PBV-5A | daily trip to Northern Marianas. |
| | 1 R4D-5 | |

Maintenance and overhaul of the foregoing craft have been undertaken in large part by facilities on Guam. On page 22 of the main body of this report, study is recommended for a revision of the present requirements for naval craft support of the Trust Territory, which if adopted would eliminate the necessity for certain of the surface ships now based on Guam.

Evaluation of conferences and inspections held on Guam is included in Section III of the main body of the Report.

The inspection party departed from Guam 2 February by R5D plane and arrived at Honolulu via Kwajalein the same date.