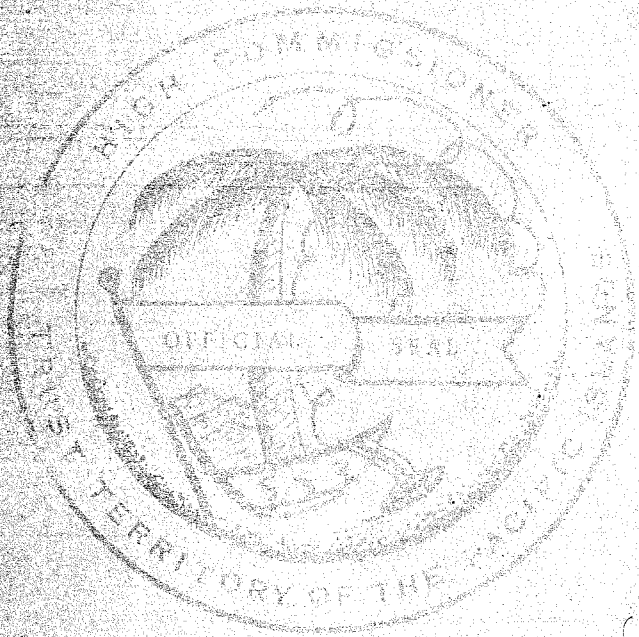


*For Mrs. Edward D. Thomas
from the High Commissioner*

UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION

TO THE **TRUST TERRITORY** OF THE
Pacific Islands.

February 17 - March 9, 1953



PREPARED BY
HIGH COMMISSIONER E.D. THOMAS
AND STAFF

Temporary Headquarters 3845 Kilauea Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii
February 6, 1953

COVER BY
HELEN DAVIS

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ITINERARY FOR TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL VISITING
MISSION TO THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

February 17 - 20 Honolulu - Conferences with the High Commissioner and his staff

20 Depart Honolulu for Guam

21 International date line

22 Arrive Guam

23 Guam to Yap

23 Yap

Conferences with Yap District Admin. and Yapese officials and leaders.

Visit intermediate and elementary schools and hospital.

Visit Yap villages and other points of interest

24 Yap to Koror

24 - 26 Koror

Conferences with the District Administrator and Palauan officials and leaders.

Visit the intermediate and elementary schools and hospital.

Visit Community Welfare Center project being conducted in cooperation with the South Pacific Commission.

Possible side trip to Babelthaup to site of cacao plantation.

Possible side trip to Angaur to view phosphate mining activities.

Visits to various Palauan communities.

27 Koror to Guam

Guam to Saipan

Conferences with the District Admin. and Saipanes officials and leaders.

Visit the intermediate and elementary schools and hospital, including insane asylum.

Visit farms and the site of the cattle introduction project.

March 1-

Saipan to Tinian to Guam

Visit Leprosarium on Tinian

Visit farm areas on Tinian where fresh vegetables are being produced for export to Guam

2- Guam to Truk

2-3 Truk

Conferences with the District Admin. and Truk officials and leaders.

Visit the Pacific Islands Central School, the intermediate and elementary schools.

Visit the hospital and other government installations.

Visit local business concerns.

Possible side trip to Dublon Island where the capital of the Trust Territory is to be located.

4- Truk to Ponape

4-5 Ponape

Conferences with the District Admin. and Ponape officials and leaders.

Visit the intermediate and elementary schools and hospital.

Visit the agricultural experimental station.

Possible trip to the Matalanim coconut plantation.

6- Ponape to Majuro

6-9 Majuro (weekend in the period)

Conferences with the District Admin. and Marshallese officials and leaders.

Visit the intermediate and elementary schools and hospitals.

Visit local business concerns.

Possible trips to other parts of Majuro Atoll or air inspection of nearby atolls at the wish of the Mission.

9- Majuro to Nauru.

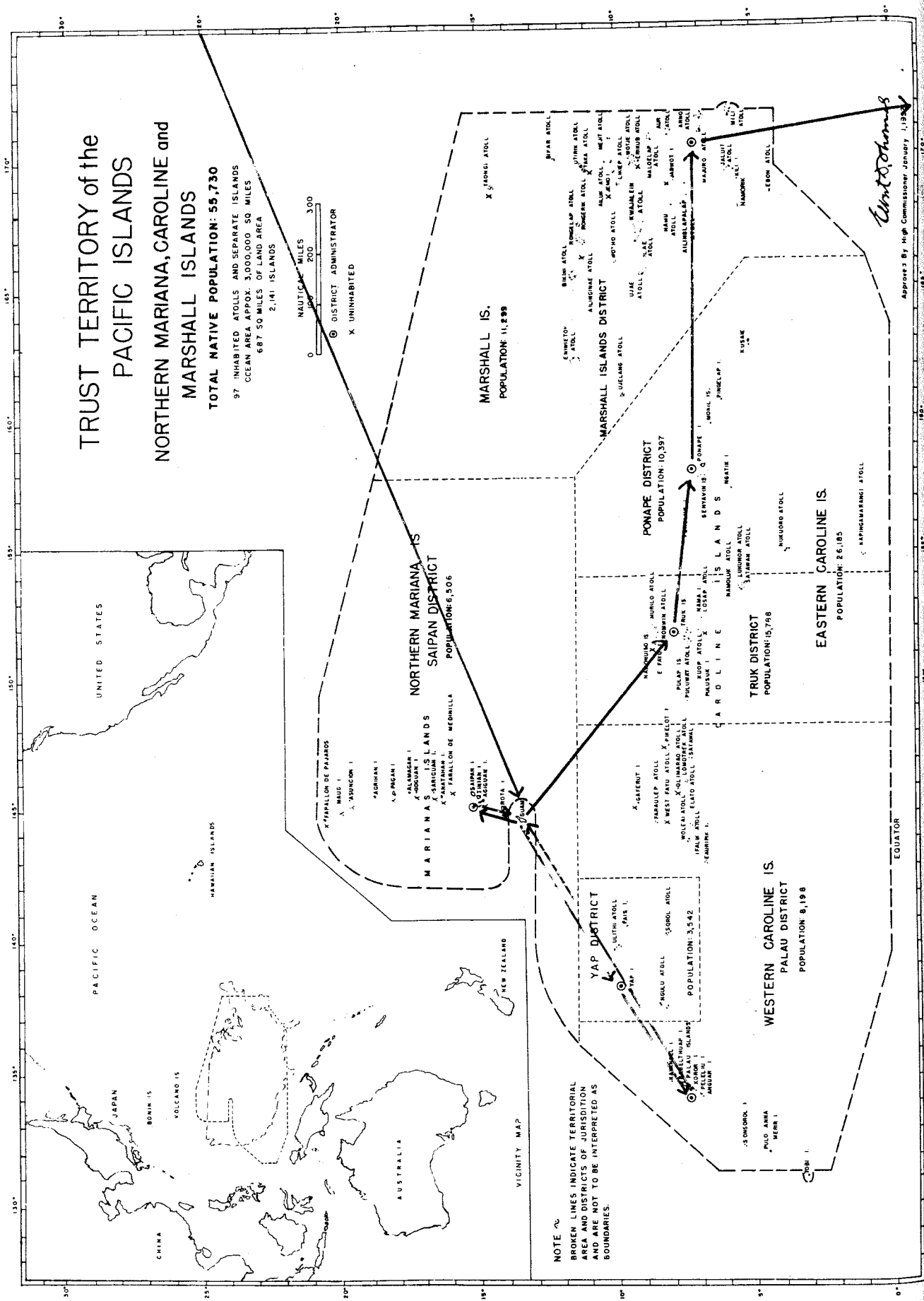


TABLE OF DISTANCES

Nautical Mileage from Honolulu to:

Sydney, Australia.....	4420	miles
Guayaquil, S. America.....	5250	(nearest place in S. A.)
San Francisco, N. America..	2090	(" " in N.A.)
Manila, P. I.....	4817	miles
Cape Horn.....	6472	"
Panama Canal.....	4685	"
Tahiti.....	2381	"
Los Angeles.....	2228	"
New York.....	4980	"
Chicago.....	4351	"
Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	2385	"
Midway.....	1149	"
Shanghai.....	4330	"
Tokyo.....	3450	"
London.....	8430	"
Paris.....	8626	"

Trust Territory Nautical Mileage:

From: Koror	to Yap.....	258	miles
Yap	to Guam.....	451	"
Guam	to Saipan.....	125	"
Guam	to Majuro....	1624	"
Guam	to Truk.....	568	"
Koror	to Truk.....	1045	"
Truk	to Ponape....	365	"
Ponape	to Majuro....	766	"
Majuro	to Kwajalein..	229	"
Kwajalein	to Honolulu..	2135	"
Kwajalein	to Ponape....	570	"

HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL

High Commissioner	THOMAS, Elbert D.
Deputy High Commissioner	McCONNELL, James A.
Liaison Officer	LEEBRICK, Karl C.
Executive Officer	HURT, Alfred M.
President, ITC	STEWART, Charles C.
Director of Political Affairs	HERON, Donald D.
Director of Economic Affairs	BAKER, Homer L.
Director of Public Health	MARSHALL, H. L.
Director of Education	GIBSON, Robert E.
Ass't. Director of Education	TAYLOR, John L.
Attorney General	MARSHALL, Horace G.
Administrative Officer	CROSBY, Winifred M.
Director of Finance and Supply	GRIFFIN, Paul R.
Treasurer	LARSEN, N. Gordon
Director of Public Works	WOLFGRAM, Henry C.
Director of Personnel	LOGAN-SMITH, Nat

CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY

The members of the United Nations Visiting Mission are already familiar with conditions in the Trust Territory reported in the Annual Reports to the United Nations as presented by the United States Representative. While overall conditions have not changed materially, it is felt that progress has been made in the field of economics, political advancement, education, in health and sanitary conditions, and public works. This presentation attempts to supplement, very briefly, the last annual report.

GENERAL

The population of the Trust Territory on June 30, 1952 was 57,037.

The headquarters of the Deputy High Commissioner, which had previously been at Guam, was consolidated with that of the High Commissioner at Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, on October 7, 1949. Elbert D. Thomas was appointed High Commissioner, January 8, 1951. He worked with the Naval Administration at Pearl Harbor preparing for the transfer of authority to the Department of the Interior, July 1, 1951. Headquarters was moved to buildings at Fort Ruger, June 30, 1951.

On December 29, 1952 President Harry S. Truman approved location of permanent headquarters of the Trust Territory on Dublon Island in the Truk Group. Preparations are being made to make the move to Dublon as rapidly as facilities are available. Some headquarters personnel have already moved to Moen Island and Guam.

By Executive Order 10408, issued at the White House November 10, 1952, President Truman transferred administration of Tinian and Saipan from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Navy. The transfer was effected January 1, 1953. The Mission has planned to visit District Centers at Yap, Koror, Truk, Ponape, Majuro, and Naval Administrative Unit, Saipan.

The present staff as of January 1953 numbers as follows:

Non-Indigenes:	245
Micronesians	<u>1580</u>
(including 379	
at Saipan)	
Total:	1825

NON-INDIGENOUS TRUST TERRITORY PERSONNEL

	A	L	E	IA	PH	FS	PW	ITC	TOTAL
(A) Non Micronesian Inter-District Personnel by Dept.	8	4	5	10	11	16	20		74
(B) Non-Micronesian Personal Service Contracts	1			2		9			12
(C) Non-Micronesian Trust Territory Personnel									
Majuro (Ebeye)	5	1	4	5	3	5	7	4	34
Ponape	4	0	4	6	6	6	6	3	35
Truk	5	0	7	5	7	6	8	2	40
Yap	5	0	2	0	4	0	2	1	14
Koror	5	0	4	5	6	5	9	2	36
TOTAL	23	5	26	33	37	47	52	12	245

POINTS COVERED IN THE FOLLOWING
STATEMENT BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, sometimes called Micronesia, is divided into three main groups --- the Marshalls, the Carolines and the Marianas excepting Guam.

These small islands dot a sea area larger than the continental United States.

They were formerly a Japanese Mandate under the League of Nations.

After the formation of the United Nations, a strategic Trusteeship under United States administration was approved by the United Nations and the Congress of the United States.

Under the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement, the United States is responsible for the economic, educational, political advancement and public health of 57,000 Micronesians.

The disparities in thought and customs, represented by nine or more different languages and many dialects, are gradually being overcome as the people learn English.

Unity in language will assist in developing other unities.

The American administrators are endeavoring to help the people raise their standard of living, assume the responsibilities of government and become more economically self-sufficient. Leadership and patient guidance will help the Micronesians integrate the still-useful features of their native cultures with those aspects of western civilization which will contribute to happier, fuller lives.

The United States is more than its "brother's keeper". The task of the United States transcends the welfare of the people of these islands. As administering authority for this strategic Trust Territory, the United States has assumed as its paramount objective the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

The acceptance of the Trusteeship by the United States is more than an indication of faith in the United Nations. It is a vital contribution to the peace of the world.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY
AN AMERICAN CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE IN THE PACIFIC AREA

(Prepared by the High Commissioner for the
United Nations Visiting Mission, Feb. 17 - March 9, 1953)

The United States assumed a major responsibility when it agreed to administer the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as a strategic trusteeship under United Nations' authority and supervision. This vast area north of the equator and reaching almost to the Bonins has become more important for our own security and of increased significance in the strategy of keeping world peace. The general Treaty with Japan and the Mutual Defense Pacts with New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, and Japan greatly enlarge that responsibility.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is not an American territory. It was assigned to the United States by the United Nations to administer. The purposes behind the United Nations' action and the obligations the United States assumed are to keep peace in the Pacific and to administer the government in the interest of the native peoples. In order that these great objectives can be accomplished, the United Nations designated the territory as a strategic trusteeship. America, therefore, has rights in the islands as well as responsibilities. Those rights and responsibilities are all outlined in law. In all that America is doing to advance the peace of the world, there is no other great expanse of land and water which means so much to America and to the United Nations' purpose of keeping the Pacific free from hostile intent as the Trust Territory.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands consists of hundreds of small islands, collectively called Micronesia, scattered over a sea area larger than the continental United States and about equal to the land area of the Japanese Empire when through war it had expanded over much of the Asiatic mainland and included Indonesia and the Philippines. The combined land area of the Trust Territory is small, less, in fact, than that of the State of Rhode Island. The population is about fifty-seven thousand, living on some sixty or more islands of the approximately two thousand islands and islets.

These islands have been known to western civilization since the days of Magellan. Since that time, the island inhabitants have been governed by, and exposed to the cultures of the Spaniards, the Germans, the Japanese, and the Americans. Western influence has been so great that the Micronesians have forgotten most of the cultural patterns which are generally found among primitive peoples.

A general educational program has been established. The teachers are Micronesians and Americans from outside the islands. In-

struction is in the island languages and in English. The experience of the past few years shows that the Micronesians take rapidly to English. It is now replacing Japanese as the "lingua franca".

General competence in the use of a common language is of vital importance to the success of the administration in uniting these culturally-diversified peoples. Under the Trusteeship Agreement, the United States must help the people to develop economically, culturally, socially, and politically. It is expected that democratic processes and techniques will prevail. This means overcoming the disparities in thought, custom, and the many different dialects. To overcome distance is a difficult problem but to bridge ideological gaps is even more difficult. To prepare the people to govern themselves seems an impossible task, but that is America's mission under the trusteeship theory.

It must be left to the imagination what is in the minds and hearts of the older, thoughtful inhabitants who have been under the political control of four alien cultures and who have seen these influences come and go. Many of them must ask the question, at least to themselves, "How long will the Americans and their language be with us?" That question, of course, cannot be answered. The United States Trusteeship will not be very long with them if the United Nations ceases to be a force in the world. But if peace can be maintained in the world, and especially in the Pacific, the islands will loom large in importance, and the influence of the United States will remain with the peoples of the Trust Territory for a long time.

The aim of the Administering Authority is to stimulate the people to become as nearly economically self-sufficient as possible, and to encourage them to integrate the still-useful features of their own native economy with those aspects of western life which will enable them to live happier, fuller lives.

Progress has been started in establishing representative government. For administrative convenience, the territory is divided into six districts, each headed by a District Administrator who is the direct representative of the High Commissioner. These districts are subdivided into areas, each of which is a physically separate island or atoll, or, in some cases, separate political entities deriving from the ancient cultures. These subdivisions are organized with their own administrative and judicial functions.

These local governments are now administered by Micronesians with helpful supervision but very little interference by the district administrative staffs. Progress has been made toward the formation of island group councils. Island councils of chiefs and others have met since 1946 on Saipan; on Yap since 1948. District Advisory Congresses have convened in the Palaus since 1947, and in the Marshalls since 1949. The records of these meetings show that a

consciousness of more than local self-government is being developed.

Looking forward to achieving the objective of representative government for the entire Trust Territory, a meeting of Micronesian leaders from each district and the District Civil Administrators was called to meet with the Deputy High Commissioner on Guam, September, 1949. This first meeting of representatives from the entire area was highly successful.

The Treaty of Versailles, which terminated World War I, awarded the Marshall, Caroline, and Mariana Islands to Japan as a mandate under the League of Nations. The Mandate System was the first attempt at international supervision. The Trusteeship System is its successor. In 1938, after Japan had withdrawn from the League of Nations, Japan announced that the mandatory status of the islands had ceased and that from then on, they were a part of the Japanese Empire. International supervision ceased. All foreigners and foreign activities were excluded. The islands became a part of the Japanese defense and imperialistic expansion system.

In establishing the Strategic Trusteeship of the Pacific Islands by the United Nations, the international importance of the area was well understood. This was the only strategic trusteeship authorized. The United States was granted the right to set aside strategic areas within the islands found necessary for defense purposes and considered necessary for our national and for international security. Under the agreement, all that is required of the United States is to notify the Security Council of the United Nations that certain strategic areas within the Territory are closed.

The responsibilities imposed upon administrators of non-self-governing territories are established by the Charter of the United Nations (Chapter XI, Article 73).

"Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories "

When the United States agreed to accept responsibility for the administration of the Strategic Territory of the Pacific Islands, a formal agreement was approved by the United Nations and the Congress of the United States. This document is based upon the United Nations Charter and the trusteeship provisions. The aims of the Trusteeship System are enumerated in Chapter XII of the United Nations Charter which describes the Trusteeship System. The basic objectives enumerated in

in Article 76 are:

- "a. to further international peace and security;
- "b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence....;
- "c. to encourage respect for human rights...." and the recognition of "the interdependence of the peoples of the world....."

As administrators of the Strategic Trust Territory under the Trusteeship Agreement of the United Nations Charter, our objectives are two fold: first, to make the Pacific an area of peace; second, to develop the people to those stages in government, in education, in health, and in economy where they can maintain themselves free from the conflicting ambitions of world competition.

The fundamental conception of the trusteeship theory, in regard to economic rivalry, is to control economic conditions in such a way as to avoid clashes, but at the same time, to administer affairs for the benefit of the indigenous peoples; not for the benefit of any outside interests. Exploitation of the native peoples, their lands, and their resources is not permitted.

The establishment of the Trusteeship System after the Second World War may be regarded by the students of history as terminating what has been an important cause of war since the white man began spreading himself over the globe. The application of the trusteeship theory may spell the end of colonialism and merchantilism and end the exploitation of what were termed "backward peoples".

The responsibility assumed by the United States for the welfare of the Micronesian people cannot be cheaply or easily discharged. The "white man's burden" is no longer solely the whiteman's task. It is now shared with the brown, the black, and the yellow peoples who comprise the United Nations. Backwardness has not been overcome, but the trusteeship theory is designed to protect and help non-selfgoverning peoples, not to exploit them. "Too idealistic," say the cynics. Idealism is necessary if people are to be led to a position where they can maintain themselves in a competitive world. Distance and time are now lesser barriers. Isolation has become comparative. The Trust Territory islands are small, but the area is vast, and its administration represents a great Twentieth Century concept. The acceptance of trusteeship by the United States is more than an indication of our faith in the United Nations. It is a vital contribution to the peace of the world.

This area has recently become more important to the United States than it was before the summer of 1951. The area is so situated that many of the sea and air routes across the wide Pacific Ocean pass through or near it. America's administration of these islands makes her a neighbor to Japan, China, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, and other Pacific Trust Territories.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

At the present time there are a total of 117 municipalities in the Trust Territory. A certain number of communities in isolated island groups which are designated as municipalities are very loosely organized; there the inhabitants have designated their hereditary chiefs as Magistrates and community life proceeds according to old established patterns, except that the Magistrate collects certain authorized taxes to pay the municipal officials.

Municipal officers are designated in one of three ways; where the people prefer to acknowledge the hereditary rights of a chief they do so and the chief is recognized as Magistrate by the Administration; in some few instances officers are appointed by the Administration after consultation with community chiefs and elders; in most instances they are elected.

The following tabulation shows the number of incumbent magistrates and the means by which they are selected.

District	Elected	Appointed	Hereditary	Total
Saipan	3	2	0	5
Palau	16	0	11	27
Yap	10	0	0	10
Truk	27	5	7	39
Ponape	5	5	1	11
Marshall Islands	25	0	0	25
TOTAL	86	12	19	117

On the regional or district level, advances in the field of self-government are being made, although they are proceeding more slowly than on the municipal level.

The Palau Congress has functioned as an advisory body on island affairs since July 4, 1947. This congress is composed of the magistrates of the various municipalities, sitting in congress as ex-officio members, and other members elected for a 2-year term from each municipality on a representative basis.

The fact that the congress included members from the chieftain as well as from the commoner class has met with approval of all sectors of the population and has liberalized the former hereditary authority of the chiefs. It is noteworthy that the Palau Congress contains two elected Congresswomen.

In the Palaus the "Seinen-dan" young people's groups have been revived. These organizations, established for the purpose of promoting public works projects, social and sports events, have in a few instances indicated an interest in political affairs.

In Yap, a more conservative community, there exists a Chief's Council composed of the chiefs of each of the ten municipalities. The District Administrator consults with the chiefs on all local government problems.

In order to promote a closer understanding among leaders of the different island groups, a meeting of all island chiefs in the Truk district was called to convene on October 25, 1952. During the five day conference the Trukese leaders discussed with appropriate Trust Territory personnel such topics as Public Health, Education, Self-Government, Economics and Agriculture. The chiefs, some forty in number, were taken on a tour of the installations and their keen interest and analytical questioning indicated that they were capable of identifying their problems and suggesting intelligent solutions to them.

A Provisional Congress met for the first time at Kolonia, Ponape in March 1952. The delegates adopted resolutions expressing their desires concerning the organization of the permanent form of the Congress and requested a charter be prepared that would incorporate these resolutions. Thus in the early part of 1952 such a charter was drawn up. It provides for a Ponape Island Congress with advisory powers composed of two houses, the Nobles' House and the People's House. The first meeting of the newly chartered Congress was held at Kolonia, Ponape from May 13-15, 1952. Matters discussed and embodied in resolutions submitted for approval included the use of tax monies; maintenance of a road around the Island of Ponape; raising of the interest rate on saving accounts; and others.

The first organized session of the Marshallese Congress convened July 4, 1950 at Majuro. The third session held its meeting between August 15-25, 1952. The Congress has been established as an advisory body to the District Administrator of the Marshall Islands District in order that the Marshallese people may express their desires on matters affecting the laws and government of their islands. It is composed of two houses, the House of Iroij and the House of Assembly. The House of Iroij consists of all persons holding the position of Iroij laplap (paramount chief) in accordance with the traditions of the Marshallese. Five women are members of the House of Iroij. Members of the House of Assembly are representatives of each municipality who have been elected by the people. During this third session the Congress discussed a scholarship fund for deserving students, revisions for grading and transporting copra, improvements for creating more field trips, settlement of land claims

and a new system of taxation based upon income derived from copra. A Holdover Committee, created in 1951 to study and prepare recommendations for presentation at the next session of congress will be meeting in the early spring of this year.

These regional organizations are affording an opportunity for the inhabitants of the Districts to become acquainted with the problems of their immediate area. Thus far, they have been given only advisory powers, but as the people master the techniques and procedures of legislation the Congresses can be expected to be accorded authority.

As one means of promoting the concept and practice of self-government in Micronesia, plans are being formulated for a territorial convention which it is hoped will meet during April or May 1953. It is proposed that two Micronesian representatives and the Island Affairs Officer from each district will meet together and discuss the practical means of committing communities to act on programs for their own benefit. This is expected to be a step toward the forming of a representative, all Trust Territory, advisory body or council.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The possibilities for the economic development of the Trust Territory are very limited primarily because of its meager resources and the wide distribution of its relatively small population. Because of its remote location and the difficulties of transportation within the Territory, it is not destined to be an important factor in the economy of the world. This is not to say that it is not extremely important from a strategic point of view.

The main export of the Trust Territory is copra. About \$1,100,000 worth of copra was exported during fiscal year 1952. Handicraft and Trochus shells accounted for \$40,000 and \$80,000 worth of exports respectively.

Total exports for fiscal year 1952 totaled about \$1,750,000. Imports totaled approximately \$1,800,000 and were composed mainly of food, clothing, tobacco, tools and some machinery.

In agriculture, primary emphasis is being placed on the improvement of the presently grown subsistence and cash crops. Also of importance is the introduction of new cash crops. Following are some examples of projects underway in this program:

1. Introduction and dissemination of improved varieties of root, fiber, and vegetable crops.
2. Control of the rhinoceros beetle through a sanitation program and introduction of the scolia wasp.
3. Establishing cacao plantings.
4. Rehabilitation of copra plantation at Matalanim and replacement of coconut trees in the Territory.
5. Educational program on soil conservation.

The waters surrounding the islands of the Territory provide excellent opportunities for the indigenes to engage in fishing. However, their efforts are largely subsistant in nature and are primarily confined to lagoon and inshore waters. Large scale commercial fishing is not feasible in the area at present, but there is room for the development of local offshore fisheries for the small market which exists in the various administrative centers. Preliminary investigations along these lines are being conducted at Truk and Palau.

With the exception of phosphate rock and bauxite deposits in the Western Carolines, the mineral resources of the Territory are very limited. Phosphate mining was resumed on Angaur in 1946 by a Japanese company under the supervision of SCAP. Mining is continuing at the present time and is providing a source of income for the residents of Angaur and a

small income in the form of a processing tax for the Territory. During the year ending June 30, 1952 phosphate having a value of approximately \$500,000 was taken from the Island of Angaur. Prior to and during the war, the Japanese mined bauxite on the Island of Babelthaup. It is hoped that mining operations will be resumed if the indigenes so desire and suitable terms for conducting the operations can be arranged.

THE ISLAND TRADING COMPANY OF MICRONESIA

In the period of military government in Micronesia during and immediately after the war, the work of restoring trade and rebuilding the economic life of the islands was carried on by the United States Commercial Company. After the present Trusteeship Agreement was approved by Congress and the Department of the Navy was made the interim administering agency for the Trust Territory, the United States Commercial Company wished to withdraw from the area. Since some organization for trading purposes was deemed necessary in order to carry out the responsibilities with respect to economic welfare and development assumed by the United States under the trusteeship, the Secretary of the Navy directed the High Commissioner to form a new company to be known as the Island Trading Company of Micronesia. The headquarters of the Civil Administration under the Navy was located at the outset on Guam, with the Deputy High Commissioner in charge. The new company was accordingly chartered under the laws of Guam on December 6, 1947.

The Island Trading Company of Micronesia, usually known simply as ITC, began its operations on January 1, 1948, by relieving the United States Commercial Company of its functions in the Trust Territory. The objective of ITC in general terms is defined in its charter as follows: "The purpose of the Company shall be to promote the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory in compliance with Article 6(2) of the Trusteeship Agreement." The ownership and control of the Company was prescribed in the charter in these terms: "The Company shall be wholly owned by the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and all the stock shall be issued to the Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands... and the interest of the Deputy High Commissioner shall pass automatically to any successor in office." It can be seen that ITC is in all respects an agency of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands controlled by the High Commissioner. At the headquarters level the officials of the Government and the Company work very closely together, and no Company policy is put into effect without the approval of the High Commissioner.

The Department of the Navy provided an initial working fund to enable the Company to commence operations. Naval personnel were also provided to conduct the business. This working fund has been repaid out of operating profits, and there are no appropriated funds invested in the Company or being used by it. The company is now staffed entirely by civilians.

The Deputy High Commissioner has appointed the following directors for the Island Trading Company of Micronesia:

Members

Deputy High Commissioner, Chairman
President, Island Trading Company of
Micronesia
Director of Finance & Supply
Director of Economic Affairs
Director of Public Health
Attorney General
Treasurer, ITC

Incumbent

J. A. McConnell

C. C. Stewart
Paul R. Griffin
H. L. Baker
Dr. H. L. Marshall
H. G. Marshall
W. L. Payne III
(Acting)

A provision of the charter of ITC requires that the Company conduct its operations so as to make a profit if possible. Aside from maintaining the solvency of the company, a strong reason for this is found in the primary objective of encouraging economic development and native business enterprise in the Trust Territory. In the absence of native business firms able to carry on essential trading operations, ITC has necessarily engaged widely in trade. As long as ITC sets its prices to cover all costs of operation and leave a profit it is possible for local private firms operating under similar conditions to sell at competitive prices and make the profit required to keep them in business. The government trading agency hence does not stifle the growth of private business by underselling. Native enterprises are taking over a substantial part of the import business in several localities. ITC was able to withdraw from retail trade throughout the Territory as native firms developed and now sells almost exclusively to native dealers.

The profits of the Island Trading Company are looked upon as belonging to the inhabitants of the Trust Territory, since the funds have been derived from trade with the Micronesians. The Company uses these funds to advance the economic development of the islands to improve native welfare. A total of \$250,000 has been set aside for use in development projects designed to start new industries in the Trust Territory. As part of this program, three sailing vessels have been purchased for use in inter-island trade. Native crews are trained to operate these vessels and one has already been sold to Marshallese operators. Since buyers for the other two vessels were not forthcoming the Trust Territory Government has purchased one for use as a station vessel and one as a medical ship. Other projects include the cultivation of cacao and coffee, the growing of poultry, the making of coir fiber from coconut husks, a marine railway, and a copra drying plant.

In order to implement the Trust Territory Government plan to stabilize the field price of copra and to insure adequate collection facilities for copra from all islands in good times and bad, the Island Trading Company was made the sole exporter of copra from the Trust Territory. In this capacity it acts as agent for the Trust Territory Copra Stabilization board. With respect to all other imports and exports, the competition of private business is encouraged. The Company assists native firms to locate independent sources of supply and engage in direct trade with

foreigners. In the copra trade, ITC buys from native copra dealers and also directly from producers. The structure of copra prices within the Trust Territory is designed to encourage the establishment of native dealers and collecting points so that indigenes can participate in the trade and learn the business.

For the conduct of its business, the Island Trading Company maintains a central office at the Trust Territory Government Headquarters in Honolulu, an office and warehouse at Guam, and branches in the Trust Territory at Kwajalein, Majuro, Ponape, Truk, Koror, and Yap. The Company's total sales in fiscal 1952 were \$4,271,244.00. This amount represents both Trust Territory products exported and sales of imported merchandise in the islands. During fiscal 1952, the Company operated commissary stores and hotels for the benefit of Americans in the Trust Territory. These activities were formerly carried on directly by the Navy and are now being handled directly by the Trust Territory Government. The Company now employs 33 Americans and approximately 90 Micronesians. In addition, some 17 Guamanians and Filipinos are employed at Guam.

A provision of the 1953 Appropriation Act for the Department of the Interior passed by the United States Congress in June 1952 requires the Island Trading Company to liquidate and cease operations by December 31, 1953. Efforts are being made to speed the development of local private businesses so they can handle essential trading by that time.

Roster of Island Trading Company Branch Managers:

Kwajalein	Kenneth P. Moy
Majuro	Robert W. Wion
Ponape	Andrew J. Holton
Truk	Thomas E. Bunting
Koror	John M. Spivey
Yap	Leonard B. Smith
Guam	Robert W. O'Brien

PUBLIC HEALTH

Through the activities of this Department, the Trust Territory Administration is attempting to make life and health more secure and to care for the sick and injured among the separated and culturally isolated peoples of Micronesia. As there are no cities or towns in the Trust Territory, private services in medicine and dentistry, except those related to native herb lore, are not available. All medical, dental and public health work is, therefore, provided through Administration. A hospital of 40 to 80 bed capacity is maintained at each district center, staffed by imported personnel on an average as follows: two physicians, a dentist, a nurse-supervisor, a hospital administrator, a sanitarian, and a secretary. In addition, a medical consultant, an x-ray technician-instructor, a records supervisor-statistician, and a medical supply officer serve continuously within the Territory on an interdistrict basis. The local hospital, aside from caring for the sick, serves as the center for public health activities, both of the immediate vicinity and all outlying islands of the district.

As no commodity or service is accepted by a group until its value and need is recognized, the Public Health Department has seen the necessity for education, both education at the village or group level and technical training of selected Micronesians. The two go hand-in-hand. Experience indicates that no person from an alien culture is as effective in guiding people to an understanding and acceptance of modern medicine and public health as a trained native of that culture. Therefore, it has become a fixed policy of administration not to import foreigners into the Territory in order to perform services which Micronesians can perform or can be taught to perform. In long range perspective it is believed that the training of local inhabitants in medicine, dentistry, nursing, sanitation, and related fields is a basic obligation and necessity. For medical and dental practitioners, this training program includes transportation and maintenance of selected young men at the Central Medical School at Suva, Fiji, additional practical training in our hospitals on completion of the Suva course, and the selection and maintenance of promising future practitioners in more advanced training at hospitals in Hawaii and on the Mainland. Four young men are now maintained in this latter status.

An integrated program for training sub-professional personnel (nurses, midwives, technicians, pharmacists, sanitarians, and health aides) is being developed and implemented under the leadership of an experienced person in connection with the Pacific Islands Central School and the various district hospitals. The perplexing problem of health service to outer islands has indicated the need of one or more small, medically-equipped ships especially designed for diagnostic and survey work. Remodeling of one such ship with x-ray and laboratory equipment is now well underway. A central Trust Territory leprosarium and a mental hospital are maintained in the Mariana Islands. Special research and investigation on the problems of filariasis, leprosy, and food and nutrition have either been completed or are now underway.

EDUCATION

Under civilian supervision public education has slowly expanded to meet the increasing needs for it in Trust Territory. The elementary school program has endeavored to reach every child on every island. The new laws of the Trust Territory had made attendance in these elementary schools compulsory for all children between 8 and 14. However, such attendance cannot be rigidly enforced because of a lack of enough adequately trained teachers. The attempt is being made to educate parents about the need for sending their children to school at the same time striving to make the school a thorough-going "community school" seeking to deal constructively with the problems of community life.

There has been an attempt during the past eighteen months to modify and improve the curriculum of the schools. This trend has been away from the compartmentalized, subject-matter centered, academic curriculum which was borrowed too largely from the American school to one which more nearly mirrors the genuine community of the people. The problem of how to make education functional, of how the school can become a part of the stream of community life, has been of major concern to the educators of the Trust Territory.

Cultural change resulting from the impact of a modern industrial society, far advanced in the ways of science and technology, has awakened educators in the Trust Territory to the need of a more effective way of relating school and society organically. The former subject-centered curriculum was too much preoccupied with scholarly attainment. It lost sight of the every day world of the people. The present trend of educational policy in the Trust Territory is to make the school an integral part of community life. Insofar as possible it stresses projects and learning experiences that involve direct and responsible participation in community processes and problems.

The following principles characterize the direction education has been taking in the Trust Territory over the past eighteen months:

1. The educational program is being designed more and more to meet the needs of particular local communities without sacrificing the needs of the wider society, the district, Micronesia, the world.
2. Community problems, processes, and activities constitute the most important medium through which children and youth receive educative experiences.
3. Every attempt is being made to explore opportunities for children and youth to work cooperatively with adults on problems of community concern.
4. The school itself through its internal organization and operation should be a model community.

5. The school has an important part to play in initiating, planning, and carrying out projects for community improvement.

Insofar as possible the educational program in the Trust Territory seeking direction from UNESCO's Fundamental Education; that is, the primary aim is to help all the people "to live fuller and happier lives in adjustment with their changing environment, to develop the best elements in their own culture, and to achieve the social and economic progress which will enable them to take their place in the modern world and to live together in peace." Toward this end universal elementary schools have been established. Approximately ninety per cent of all the children between the ages of 8 and 14 attend these elementary schools. There are presently enrolled in 142 public elementary schools 5767 pupils. Twenty mission elementary schools enroll a total of 1406 pupils, making a grand total of 7173 pupils in all elementary schools of the Trust Territory, or 13 percent of the total population.

There are six intermediate schools throughout the Trust Territory, or one in each of the districts. These schools include the 7th, 8th, and 9th years of school attendance. Enrollment in these schools is highly selective. There are 835 students presently enrolled in the six public intermediate schools and 368 in the five mission intermediate schools. The total intermediate school enrollment of 1203 is only a little more than 2 per cent of the total population.

Finally, the more formalized and institutionalized aspects of education are rounded out by the Pacific Islands Central School (PICS) in the Truk District. At PICS two more years of general education complete the program of formal schooling for the people of the Trust Territory. There are presently enrolled at this institution 135 students who have been selected from among the graduates of the six intermediate schools.

Outside of the Trust Territory, but still its responsibility for financial support, are fifty-one (51) students attending the Dental and Medical School at Suva, Fiji, seventy students are attending secondary schools on Guam and 26 are enrolled in secondary or high education in the Philippines, in Honolulu, and on the mainland of the United States.

Adult Education

By accepting the objectives and the main broad outline of Fundamental Education, the Education Department of the Trust Territory is concerned with community education broadly conceived; that is, the educational needs of adults and the young people outside of formal schools, fall within the province of the Education Department quite as much as those of children in schools. The minimum program takes into account the problems and needs of the total community group. This does not mean always that these needs and problems are met through a formal institution. Quite often the program is directed in an informal way

toward the adults. In the very process of identifying and solving local community problems, community education and development of the highest order are going on, for the most pressing needs and problems of each community represent the starting point for the fundamental education program. For example, where endemic diseases are undermining the vitality of the people, a community health campaign in which health education is linked with curative medicine and sanitation, may take precedence. Another example, agriculture education in the schools of the Trust Territory has failed to accomplish its purpose because of the fact that young people have little influence at present in the on going life of the community. Adults will not accept the advice and knowledge of the young people who have had superior agricultural training. Unless agriculture education extends from the school into the total community much of the training in the school is lost. For this reason, the position of agriculture teacher, whose activities were, heretofore, restricted almost entirely to the formalized school instruction, has now been modified to that of agriculture teacher--agriculturist. Most of his activities are concerned with agriculture extension programs in the community. He supervises and plans with the Micronesian teacher in the intermediate school.

Throughout the whole educational program for all the people, first attention is given to the most pressing needs and problems of the community concerned. While the content of such a program varies widely with circumstances, in the main it includes:

1. reading, writing, speaking, listening, arithmetic.
(skills of communication and calculation).
2. vocational skills (agriculture, carpentry, weaving,
and other useful crafts, simple technical and
commercial skills necessary for economic development.)
3. domestic skills (preparation of foods, care of sick,
care of children, home improvement.)
4. skills used in self expression in the arts and crafts.
5. health education involving personal and community hygiene.
6. knowledge and understanding of physical environment
and natural processes. (simple and practical science.)
7. knowledge and understanding of the human environment
(the social studies involving simple economics,
sociology, law and government.)
8. knowledge and understanding of other parts of the
world and the people who live in them.

9. development of qualities that fit men to live in the modern world--freedom from fear and suspicion, sympathy and understanding for different points of view, etc.
10. development of ethical values; development of ability to evaluate their own traditional behavior and to modify these to suit new conditions.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT - JUDICIARY

Legal Department

The office of the Attorney General at headquarters is staffed with an Attorney General, an Assistant Attorney General and a clerical staff of one full-time and one part-time employee. Prior to January 1, 1953, the work of the Legal Department in the districts was conducted by two District Attorneys, one stationed at Saipan with responsibility for Saipan, Palau and Yap Districts and the other at Majuro for Ponape, Truk and the Marshall Islands Districts. Upon transfer of the Saipan District to the Navy Department on January 1st, the District Attorney at Majuro assumed responsibility for the work of the Department in the Palau and Yap Districts.

The Interim Regulations were reorganized, revised and codified during the calendar year 1952 into a Code of Laws for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Code was promulgated by Executive Order No. 32 on December 22, 1952.

The Trust Territory Insular Constabulary detachment in each district operates under the direction of a Micronesian District Sheriff appointed by the High Commissioner upon recommendation of the District Administrator. All members of the constabulary are Micronesians and as of January 1, 1953 there was a total of 96 persons employed in the five districts (Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape and Marshall Islands).

During the calendar year 1952, reports indicate that 225 arrests were made throughout the Trust Territory with 144 convictions. The average number of jail inmates per day was 4.33. There was a total of 49 civil cases filed in the Trial Division of the High Court in all districts of which 24 were settled during the year.

Judiciary

The Judiciary is independent of the executive and legislative branches of the Government and consists of (1) a High Court, consisting of a Trial Division and an Appellate Division, (2) a District Court for each administrative district, and (3) a Community Court for each community.

The Trial Division of the High Court consists of a Chief Justice and an Associate Justice appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Appellate Division of the High Court consists of three judges assigned by the Chief Justice from a panel of temporary judges designated by the Secretary of the Interior. The judge of the District Court of Guam and the Presiding Judge of the Island Court of Guam have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior to sit in the Appellate Division of the High Court. The Chief Justice or the Associate Justice may also sit as a member of the three-judge

Appellate Division in a case which he has not heard as a judge of the Trial Division. All judges of the courts within the Trust Territory, except the Chief Justice and the Associate Justice, are Micronesians. There are 21 District Court Judges throughout the Territory, 22 Special Judges of the High Court for murder cases; and 116 Community Court Judges. There are also 6 Micronesian District Clerks of Court, and 48 Micronesian Clerks of Community Courts.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Department of Public Works has dedicated its services, equipment and material to construction and rehabilitation of the physical facilities which were of direct benefit to the Islanders and the Administration.

On the Island of Uliga, Majuro in the Marshalls additional water catchments and reservoirs were installed to augment water supply. A large modern warehouse was constructed to store copra produced by the Islanders in that area. The hospital which was started under Naval administration was completed. The hospital is modern, clean, comfortable and is considered to be one of our better institutions.

On Ponape Island, hospital improvements and additions were completed.

On Moen Island in the Truk group an auditorium was completed for the Pacific Islands Central School.

On Yap Island improvements and additions to the hospital were completed.

On Koror Island in the Palau group hospital improvements and additions were completed.

At Saipan a new intermediate school was completed. A mental hospital for all Islanders of the Trust Territory was constructed.

In addition to the above items the Department of Public Works continually provides for water supply, land drainage, road repairs and dock and pier facilities.

INFORMATION ABOUT PLACES VISITED

GUAM

Guam, the largest island in the Marianas is a United States territory. For over fifty years, or until August 1, 1950, it was administered by the Navy Department. On that date administration was transferred to the Interior Department. The governor of the island is Governor Carlton E. Skinner, who was appointed for the position by the President of the United States.

Guam is situated at the southern extremity of the Mariana Archipelago. It is the largest island in Micronesia, having a length of 32 miles with a breadth from 4 to 10 miles and a total land area of 225 square miles.

The climate is healthy and generally pleasant; the northeast and east northeast tradewinds prevail for six months of the year, during which time there is little rain. The driest month is April and the yearly mean total of rainfall is about 81 inches.

The Guamanians are of Chamorro extraction; there are approximately 25,000 living on the island.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands maintains a Liaison Office on Guam which is the logistic center for the Trust Territory and is the hub for supplies, transportation and communication for district centers. Guam is the home port of the logistic fleet. Operations, Supply, and Liaison Officers on Guam are maintained to expedite travel and movement of cargo through that port and to represent the interests of the Trust Territory on Guam.

The Island Trading Company of Micronesia maintains a branch office on Guam.

Non-Micronesian Personnel:

EVANS, John N.	Liaison Officer
LAUFENBERG, Francis S.	Communications Specialist
MURPHY, Neill C.	General Supply Officer
LEFLER, Ray F.	Field Hospital Admin. Asst.
O'BRIEN, Robert W.	Branch Manager, I. T. C.

YAP

Yap is located about 260 miles northeast of Koror and 500 miles southwest of Guam. It is comprised of four principal and ten small closely associated islands surrounded by a coral reef. Its land area is 38.67 square miles. Yap differs geologically from the other islands of the Western Carolines being composed of older crystalline rock, some eroded into laterite, with a foundation of sedimentary rocks. Tomil harbor, on the southeast, is an excellent harbor but the entrance channel restricts the size of vessels that can enter.

The people of Yap have probably retained more of their older customs and ways of life than have other groups in the Trust Territory. Their resistance to change is historic in the administration of the Carolines. There are ten culturally old districts. Each has a magistrate and treasurer. The District Administration Representative has headquarters at Colonia (Yaptown), in the Gagil Municipality. Yap District has a population of 3535.

Non Micronesian Personnel:

CHAPMAN, King W.	District Administrator
HIRSCH, Kurt	Assistant to District Admin.
LAKES, Arthur G.	Administrative Asst.
KANESHIRO, Shigeru	Anthropologist
RAMOS, George F.	Educational Administrator
VALENTINE, John J.	District Director of Public Health
WELKER, Lee Roy	Public Works Officer
SMITH, L. G.	Branch Manager, I. T. C.

Micronesian Personnel:

Magistrates

Finiginam	Lubumou
Ranganibai	Zou
Rimanang	Roboman
Denrad	Fanechoor
Ligimau	Lofog

Dr. Moonfell - intern
Marniffen - Supv. of Education
Pres. Y. T. C. (Yap Trading Company)

Chiefs (Three most important Yap Villages)

Yaay
Yiltaman
Fizingmow toluk

PALAU DISTRICT

Koror, headquarters for District Administration in the Palau District, is situated on the central island of the Palau archipelago, which extends from Angaur some seventy miles northward to Kyangel. Koror is the center of the Palaus geological formations, the western part being of volcanic origin, similar to that of the islands of Makakal, Ngarakabesan, and the large island Babelthaup, while the northeastern section is of limestone "hogback", as are most of the Palau islands south of Koror. These limestone islands are of unique formation, being deeply undercut at the water line, the rock shores, in some cases, hanging twelve to fifteen feet over the water, the smaller ones giving the impression of being supported on pedestals. The volcanic island of Babelthaup is the largest in the Trust Territory and second in area only to Guam in Micronesia. Its area is variously reported to be between 143 and 153 square miles. There is ample agricultural land in the Palaus and the extensive reef system is plentifully stocked with fish. While subsistence on a primitive basis has never been a problem for the Palauans, their commercial resources, generally speaking, are beyond the exploitation of the people. Angaur phosphate is being mined and returns royalties to the Angaurese comparable to its value. Bauxite, the basic ore of aluminum, was mined by the Japanese to such extent that it is uncertain at this time if there is sufficient left to justify replacing expensive extraction machinery. The high forests of Babelthaup which contained valuable stands of hardwood have been largely depleted. Coconuts have been so nearly exterminated by the rhinoceros beetle that there are now insufficient trees for subsistence purposes. In spite of this extensive depletion of their resources the Palauans are still able to maintain a fair dollar income from the manufacture of handicraft, gathering trochus, and working for the civil administration. Deep sea fishery, although exploited in Japanese days, remains an outstanding natural resource of the area.

Politically the Palau Islands are divided into 14 municipalities analogous to the 14 hereditary districts of the area. Each municipality is headed by an elected Magistrate and treasurer. In 1947 the 14 districts of the Palau Islands, and Sonsorol and Tobi, formed a Palau Congress, a representative advisory body to the Civil Administrator, and held their inaugural meeting on 4 July. This Congress has functioned continuously since that date. Palau District has a population of 8652.

Trade in the Palaus is carried on by the Western Carolines Trading Company, an indigenous wholesale organization, a number of indigenous retail and service establishments, and the Island Trading Company.

Non-Micronesian Personnel:

BURNETT, Sidney	District Administrator
SALAZAR, Leonardo J.	Administrative Assistant
VITARELLI, William V.	Educational Administrator
SISKIND, Sydney	Island Affairs Officer
JOHNSTON, Clarence H.	District Director of Public Health

PALAU DISTRICT

Non-Micronesian Personnel: (cont.)

HALL, Harry G.	District Finance Officer
STOUGHTON, Ralph Q.	Public Works Officer
SPIVEY, John M.	Branch Manager, I. T. C.

Inter-district Staff

OWEN, Robert P.	Entomologist
MAYO, Harold M.	Assistant Agriculturist

Micronesian Personnel:

<u>Chiefs</u>	<u>Location</u>
Ibedul Mariur	S. Palau
Reklai Brel	N. Palau

<u>Magistrates (Community Court Judge)</u>	<u>Municipality</u>
Rebluud	Airai
Nigiruchelbad	"
Skilang	Aimeliik
Brobesong	"
Tulop	Anguar
Otong	"
Meresebang	Kayangel
Markub	"

District Court Judges

Pablo Ringang
Joseph Tellei
Charlie Gibbon

Sheriff - Philip Bismark
Supt. of Schools - Alfonso Oiterong
Medical Internee - Masao Kumangai
Dental " Lomisan Ngaralilied

TRUK

Truk is a complex island group comprised of numerous high volcanic islands surrounded by an extensive coral barrier reef. It lies about 500 miles southeast of Guam 7 1/2 degrees north of the equator and is in the approximate geographic center of the Trust Territory. The total land area is 38 1/2 square miles. The area of the lagoon within the barrier reef is approximately 900 square miles. Truk is the headquarters of the District Administrators of Truk District. The administrative establishments are located on Moen Island, one of the larger high islands within the lagoon. The population of the district is 15,848.

Dublon Island has been designated as the site of the Trust Territory Capital.

The principal economic resource of the district is copra. Trading in the district is carried out by the Island Trading Company and the Truk Trading Company, an indigenous organization that has become well established and is in excellent financial and operating condition. The Truk Trading Company operates its own trading vessel, the "Noman", by means of which it distributes trade goods and purchases island produce.

Truk is also the center of the Trust Territory educational system. The Pacific Islands Central School (PICS), with an enrollment of 135, is on Moen Island, as is the Truk District Intermediate School. There are 6 Americans and one Micronesian on the staff of the Pacific Islands Central School. There is a Catholic mission school on Moen which is the headquarters for the Catholic missions in the Caroline and Marshall Islands. There is a Protestant mission school on Dublon Island which is the headquarters for Protestant missions.

Non-Micronesian Personnel:

MULLER, Willard C.	District Administrator
GOOD, John E.	Administrative Assistant
RIPSOM, Lawton T.	Educational Administrator
CURTIS, Russell G.	Island Affairs Officer
RICHARDSON, Clark M.	Dist. Dir. of Public Health
RECKEFUS, Charles H.	District Finance Officer
OTT, John W.	Public Works Officer
BUNTING, Thomas	Branch Manager, I. T. C.

Inter-District Staff

FURBER, Edward P.	Chief Justice
NICHOLS, James R.	Associate Justice
PICKERILL, Mrs. C.	Principal, PICS
CHLOUPEK, William V.	General Engineer
PUTNAM, Joseph C.	Public Defender
GOODRICH, Robert H.	Land Titles and Claims Admin.
INGRAM, Miss Ruth	Nurse Supervisor

TRUK DISTRICT

Non-Micronesian Personnel:

Inter-District Staff (cont.)

MURPHY, Frank T.	Chief Agriculturist
DEROSIER, Arthur A.	Supervising Safety Engineer
HOLMAN, Steele W.	Training Supervisor

Micronesian Personnel:

Atoll Chiefs

Petrus
Ennis
Nor

Islands

Moen
Fefan
Pata

Magistrates

Alwis
Ring
Colit

Ulul
Lukunor
Nama

PONAPE

Ponape is the principal island of the Senyavin group. It is one of the largest islands in the Trust Territory, having an area of approximately 130 square miles and an elevation of 2600 feet. It is situated about 400 miles east of Truk. Ponape Island is the headquarters for the administration of the Ponape District. The population of the district is 11,205.

Municipalities are each represented on the advisory council. The people of Ponape have formed an island-wide Congress which represents all municipalities of Ponape Island.

The principal sources of income to Ponape are copra production and trade. There are 4 wholesale trade organizations on Ponape; the "Ponape Cooperative," a wholly indigenous concern; Oliver Nanpei, an indigenous private trader; and Carlos Etscheit, a Belgian trader and plantation owner in the area since the days of German occupation; and the Island Trading Company. Ponape is rich in agricultural produce and livestock. It exports small quantities of fresh vegetables and fruit on a commercial basis.

On Ponape are located the most impressive archaeological ruins in the Trust Territory, the Nan Matal. This is an area of stone-walled islands cut by canals. The walls and structures are built of enormous basalt blocks, the largest walls being some forty feet in height.

The Trust Territory Agricultural Demonstration Station is located at Ponape a short distance from headquarters. The Matalanim Plantation is also on Ponape but is located some three hours from headquarters by small boat.

Non-Micronesian Personnel:

HEDGES, Henry M.	District Administrator
MOULTON, Frank	Administrative Assistant
HALVORSEN, Robert	Educational Administrator
FISCHER, John L.	Island Affairs Officer
BILLS, Frederick G.	Dist. Dir. of Public Health
MURRAY, Frank B.	District Finance Officer
ROLES, James A.	Public Works Officer
HOLTON, Andrew J.	Branch Manager, I. T. C.

Inter-District Staff

CHEER, Dr. Sheo-Nan	Clinical Consultant and Tuberculosis Control Officer
ANDERSON, Donald	Agriculturist
SPROAT, Manuel N.	Matalanim Plantation Manager

PONAPE DISTRICT

Micronesian Personnel:

Magistrates

(Chief) Moses Hadley
(Chief) Max Iriarte
(Chief) Kalio
Andreas
Oliver Nanpei

Nanmarkis (Chief)

Etmont
Benito

Carl Keller

District Court Judges

Iosep Moses
Lorens Henry
Iakopus
Alek Saburo
Sepio Bezmanis

Islands

Matalanim
Net
Jokaj
U
Kiti

U
Kiti

Chairman of People's House
Congress

Sheriff
Mgr. Co-op

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Majuro Atoll is in the Southern Marshall Islands 200 miles southeast of Kwajalein. It is a low atoll of 57 islands, having a total dry land area of 3.5 square miles surrounding a lagoon area 114 squares miles.

Majuro is the administrative center of the Marshall Islands District and meeting place of the Marshall Islands Congress. The population of the Marshall Islands District is 11,096.

A new pier has been constructed at Majuro to facilitate the loading of cargo vessels. Previously, vessels had to be loaded by barge.

Non-Micronesian Personnel:

GILFILLAN, Donald W.	District Administrator
WILDS, Marion E.	Administrative Asst.
HUGHES, Cecil L.	Educational Administrator
NEAS, Maynard	Island Affairs Officer
BROWN, Paul	District Director of Public Health
RIDDLE, Raymond D.	District Finance Officer
FAY, Thomas P.	Public Works Officer
SMITH, Keith G.	Acting Branch Manager, Island Trading Company

Ebeye - Kwajalein

KESLER, Benjamin R.	District Administration Representative
MOY, Kenneth P.	Branch Manager, I. T. C.

Micronesian Personnel:

Raymond de Brum	Clerk of County
Kabua Kabua	Pres. House of Iroij
Adjerick	Pres. House of Assembly
Amata Kabua	Educator
Rev. Issac	Minister
Jetman	Sheriff
Ishoda	Med Practitioner
Rewa	T. T. employee
Maik Maddison	Businessman
Konto	Judge
Robert Reimers	Industrialist
Carl Dominick	Magistrate

Present
fic Isla
Honolu
School

Left to
Mrs. M
Princip

MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION
TO
TRUST TERRITORY OF PACIFIC ISLANDS

February 16 - March 9, 1953

Dr. E. De Marchean, Chairman - Dominican Republic

Mr. L. Pignon - France

Mr. N. Rifa'i - Syria

Mr. W.A.C. Mathieson - United Kingdom

Mr. H. Wieschoff

Mr. M. Minchin

Mr. A. Allouni

Not to visit Trust Territory of Pacific Is.

Mr. J. Lewis

Mr. L. Haug

Miss M.L. Winnett

Accompanying Mission:

Mr. Jack L. Taylor - High Commissioner's Representative

Mr. H. Leynse - Administrative Assistant and Photographer