

CINCPAC/CINCPACFLT Inspection Trip of Samoa and Certain Islands in the
Marshalls Islands District

9 July - 17 July
1949

Under orders from Admiral A. W. Radford, USN, CINCPAC/CINCPACFLT and Hi-ComferPacIs., a party of seven departed from Barbers Point for an inspection trip to American Samoa and certain islands in the Marshalls Islands District. Included in the inspection party are the following:

Admiral A. W. Radford, USN., CINCPAC/CINCPACFLT and HiComferPacIs.

Lieutenant General H. S. Aurand, USA., ComGenUSAPac.

Captain J. R. Fulton (MC) USN., Fleet Medical Officer.

Captain R. D. Hogle, USN., Staff, Logistic Planning and Aviation Officer.

Captain F. B. Miller, USN., Staff, Aviation Planner.

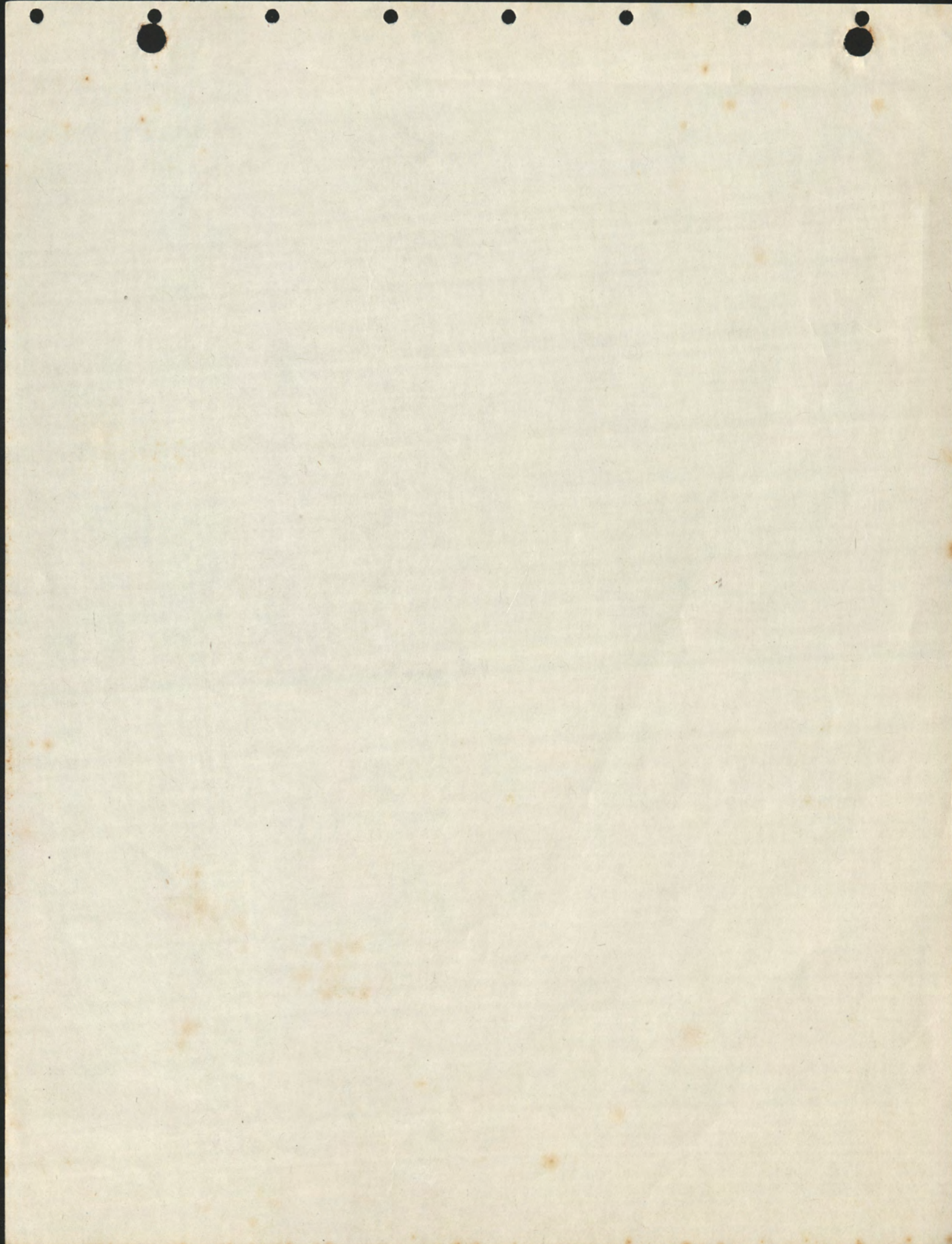
Commander L. G. Findley, USNR., Staff, Island Government Officer.

Mr. George Sumner.

This information pamphlet has been prepared to assist the members of the party by briefly outlining pertinent data on the islands to be visited. Much of the information contained in this folder was obtained from a pamphlet on American Samoa prepared by the Navy Department (June 1947) and from the quarterly report on the Marshalls Islands District covering the period 1 January - 31 March 1949.

Very respectfully,

L. G. Findley
L. G. FINDLEY,
Commander, USNR.



R5D-2Z BuNo 90392 - Pilot: LCDR REID, USN
 Trip No: 8010Z

CINCPAC/CINCPACFLT INSPECTION FLIGHT TO SAMOA AND KWAJALEIN

		<u>Local Time</u>	<u>Local Date</u>	<u>G.C.T.</u>	<u>Dist. Time</u>	<u>Time Zone</u>
Lv	BARBERS PT	2300	Sat 9 July	100900	1661 NM	/10
(B)Arr	CANTON	0800	Sun 10 July	101900	10.0 Hrs	/11
(L)Lv	CANTON	1100	Sun 10 July	102200	696 NM	/11
Arr	TAFUNA	1500	Sun 10 July	110200	4.0 Hrs	/11
(B)Lv	TAFUNA	0800	Tue 13 July	131900	1900 NM	/11
(L)Arr	KWAJALEIN	1730	Thur 14 July	140530	10.5 Hrs	-12
Lv	KWAJALEIN	1000	Fri 15 July (PB)		115 NM	-12
Arr	LIKIEP	1115	Fri 15 July		1.2 Hrs	
Lv	LIKIEP	1430	Fri 15 July			
Arr	KWAJALEIN	1530	Fri 15 July			
Lv	KWAJALEIN	0730	Sat 16 July (R5D)		354 NM	-12
Arr	ENIWETOK	0930	Sat 16 July		2.0 Hrs	
Lv	ENIWETOK	1230	Sat 16 July (PBM)		135 NM	-12
Arr	UJELANG	1330	Sat 16 July		1.0 Hrs	
Lv	UJELANG	1430	Sat 16 July			
Arr	ENIWETOK	1545	Sat 16 July			
Lv	ENIWETOK	1600	Sat 16 July (R5D)			
Arr	KWAJALEIN	1800	Sat 16 July			
Lv	KWAJALEIN	0800	Sun 17 July (R5D)		238 NM	-12
Arr	MAJURO	0930	Sun 17 July		1.5 Hrs	
Lv	MAJURO	1130	Sun 17 July			
Arr	KWAJALEIN	1300	Sun 17 July			
(S)Lv	KWAJALEIN	1900	Sun 17 July	170700	2118 NM	-12
(B)Arr	BARBERS PT	0930	Sun 17 July	171930	12.5 Hrs	/10

subject
 TO
 Change
 upon
 ARRIVAL
 KWAJ.

- (B) Breakfast served enroute.
- (L) Lunch served enroute.
- (S) Supper served enroute.

P A S S E N G E R S

1. ADM A. W. RADFORD, USN
2. LTCEN H. S. AURAND, USA
3. CAPT J. R. FULTON (MC) USN
4. CAPT R. D. HOGLE, USN
5. CAPT F. B. MILLER, USN
6. CDR L. G. FINDLEY, USN
7. MR GEORGE SUMNER

AMERICAN SAMOA

General Information

1. Location

The Samoan group of islands extends in latitude from 13°26' to 14°22'S., and in longitude from 168°10' to 172°41'W., being 2700 miles east of the northern tip of Australia and 2200 miles south of the Hawaiian Islands.

2. Early History

Prior to 1899 the interests of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany in the Samoan Islands had been the subject of misunderstanding and controversy for many years. In that year, a treaty between the three interested nations was signed, by which the Samoan Islands west of longitude 170°W, were allocated to Germany and those east of this line to the United States.

On 19 February 1900, President Cleveland, by Executive Order, placed the islands of American Samoa under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy. On 17 April 1900, the High Chiefs of Tutuila voluntarily ceded the Islands of Tutuila and Am'ua to the United States. The islands of the Manu'a group were ceded to the United States by their Chiefs on 16 July 1904.

3. Geography

The islands of American Samoa are of volcanic formation and mountainous, rising in places abruptly from the sea. The Island of Tutuila is of irregular shape, about 18 miles long and from 5 to 6 miles wide in the widest part, containing approximately 40 square miles of land. A mountain range extends the whole length of the island, with spurs on either side and indentations of deep valleys. Except at the foot of the mountains along the coast, and a broad fertile plain in the southwestern part of the island, there is very little level land. Pago Pago Bay, the safest and best harbor in the South Seas, has its entrance to the southward and nearly cuts the island in two. (Refer to H. O. Chart 2924 attached)

4. Climate

The climate of the islands is tropical but equable. From May to November strong southeast winds blow, during the other months the winds are variable. Moderate gales and occasional hurricanes have been experienced. In 1899, 1903, 1913, 1915, 1926, 1931 and 1936 hurricanes swept the islands with great damage to property and food crops and, except in 1931 and 1936, some loss of life. Destruction of property was so great in 1915, 1926 and 1931, as to necessitate appropriations from Congress and Red Cross Relief. During the months of January 1939 (hurricane season) a tropical storm narrowly missed Tutuila, but this area was subjected to heavy torrential rains. A hurricane of moderate intensity passed over the islands on March 1-2, 1941, causing considerable damage to breadfruit, and bananas, slighter damage to coconuts, and some damage to native houses. The rainy season extends from December to March. The average yearly rainfall for 41 years was 193.5 inches. The temperature is highest during the summer months, December to February; coolest in the winter months, June to August. The yearly temperature ranges from 90° to 70° Fahrenheit.

5. People

The people of American Samoa are Polynesian and closely akin to the people of Hawaii, certain portions of the peoples in the Eastern Carolines, and the Maoris of New Zealand. They are a friendly, peace-loving generous people, well-known for their splendid physiques and love of ceremony.

The strategic position of American Samoa as a link in the long chain of American bases from Hawaii to Australia enabled her to play a vital role in World War II. The port of Pago Pago was turned into a superb repair, fueling and supply base, the islands became advance base training grounds, and an air strip built on the island of Tutuila facilitated our air operations in the early phases of the war.

Throughout the emergency the Samoan people exhibited loyalty, patriotism and a devotion to duty. They loaded and unloaded the ships, manned the trucks, worked the shops, and performed countless other services which materially aided the war effort. The Fita Fita Guard and the Samoan members of the United States Marine Corps Reserve volunteered time and again to serve in actual combat but the need for these men to defend the islands prevented their being released.

The following table indicates the population, location and population density of the permanent inhabitants of American Samoa as of 1 July 1946:

<u>ISLAND GROUP</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE</u>
Tutuila Aum'u	14,402	270
Mamua Ta'u Olesaga Ofu	2,532	118
Rose Swains	(Uninhabited) 143	143
Total	17,077	

In 1900 the estimated population of the islands now comprising American Samoa was 5,659. By the official census of 1 April 1940 the population had increased to 12,908, and by 1 July 1946 to 17,077. As of 1 June 1947 the population was approximately 18,000.

6. Culture

The Samoan language is probably the eldest form of Polynesian speech extant. It is closely related to the Maori, Tahitian, Hawaiian and Tongan languages. The Samoan language, culture and customs are deeply rooted in the life of the people. It is a living culture - a set of complicated institutions and folkways which dominate all phases of the social, economic and political life.

Although contacts with the Western way of life increasingly cause many of the younger Samoans to regard critically their traditions, Samoan culture still is the dominant influence in the lives of the people. In this society, the village, composed of thirty to forty house-holds, represents the basic social and political unit.

ADMINISTRATION

1. The organization of the Island Government is as follows:

Governor - Captain T. F. Darden, USN.

The Secretary of the Navy, charged by the aforementioned Executive Order with the civil administration of American Samoa, nominated a naval officer of suitable rank to the President who commissions such officer as Governor of American Samoa.

Collateral Duties - ComSoPac, ComNavSoPac, CTF-92, CTF-35, CO, NavSta, President Bank of American Samoa.

Assistant Governor - Commander R. L. Ramey, USN.

Operations Officer, Port Director, ChStaff Officer, High Sheriff AmSamoa.

Attorney General - LT J. D. Moroney, USN.

The Attorney General represents the Governor of American Samoa as prosecutor in all felonies and in all actions in law or equity in which the government is a party or has any interest. He is also custodian of the archives of the government.

Collateral Duties - Legal Officer, Secretary of Native Affairs, Sheriff of American Samoa, StaDuty Officer.

Medical Corps - Captain W. P. Stephens, USN.

Senior Medical Officer and is directly responsible to the Governor for all matters relating to the public health.

Collateral Duties - Public Health Officer, Director Samoan Hospital, Sanitation Officer, Chief of Surgery, His Staff consists of the following:

LCDR R. W. Reid, USN., Assistant Medical Officer.
LTJG D. W. Ruthig, USN., Assistant Medical Officer.
LTJG G. R. Frempter, USN., Assistant Medical Officer.
LT J. A. Jackowski, USN., Admin. Asst. Samoan Hospital.
WOHC O. T. Adams, USN., Medical Finance Officer.
LT R. Bowling, USN., Chief Nurse.
LT M. W. Galindo, USN., Supervisor Samoan Hospital.
LT L. T. Buytaert, USN., Supervisor Samoan Hospital.
LT P. E. Goege, USN., Instructor Training School.
LT M. L. Richardson, USN., Ass't. Chief Nurse.
LTJG R. L. Price, USN., Instructor Samoan Hospital.
LTJG M. Chisler, USN., Naval Dispensary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS - CDR R. W. SMITH (CEC)

The Department of Public Works has responsibility for the construction and repair of all insular, district, country, and village public works, including roads, highways, bridges, culverts, buildings, dams, waterworks and pipe lines, and including any other public structure or improvement.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT - LCDR C. M. CHRISTENSEN, USN

Executive Vice President and Manager of Bank of Samoa; Treasurer and Manager Commissioned Officers Mess; Member Arbitration Board; Station Duty Officer; SCM. Staff Supply Officer, ComSoPac; Staff Supply Officer, ComNavSoPac.

Beard of Education - LCDR A. C. Pee, Jr., USNR.

The administration of the public school system is vested in a board of Education. This board consists of eight members, three of whom are Samoans, to prescribe rules and regulations for the school system.

Collateral Duty -- OIC Naval Dependents School; Station Duty Officer.

Assistant Director Education - LT H. C. Miller, USN.

Assistant Attorney General - LT E. V. P. Horne, USN.

Aide to the Governor - LTJG W. Dukin.

2. Bank of American Samoa

The Bank of American Samoa, a branch of the Island Government of American Samoa, conducts general banking business, including:

- (a) The acceptance, as U.S. Government Depository, of deposits for the accounts of the U. S. Treasury.
- (b) Commercial and savings accounts.
- (c) Issuance of Bank Drafts, cashier's checks and travelers cheques.
- (d) Cable transfers.
- (e) Loans.

3. Legislature

The Fono The fono, which meets annually or on the call of the Governor, is the highest council convened within American Samoa. Each district of American Samoa is represented by:

1. The District Governor.
2. The County Chiefs of the District.
3. All District Judges of the District.
4. Ten registered matais as delegates selected by the District Council.

The Fono is presided over by the Governor and it serves in an advisory capacity to the Governor on matters relating to the welfare and development of American Samoa and its inhabitants.

In addition, the village, county, and district councils, consisting of the chiefs and their fallupolu (advisors), held meetings to discuss affairs of the village, county or district according to old Samoan custom. The county and district councils recommend to the district Governor, laws which they deem expedient and necessary for the county or district.

4. Judiciary

Chief Justice. The Chief Justice, a civilian appointed from the United States, (Judge Morrow), is a member of the High Court and presides as Chief Justice over all its deliberations whether as a court of original jurisdiction or as an appellate court. He has general supervision over all District Judges and Village Magistrates and prescribes their form of procedure. When requested by the Governor or the Fono, he renders opinions upon questions of law.

Courts - The judicial power of American Samoa is vested in the High Court, District Courts and Village Courts. In each village there is a Village Magistrate and in each district there are one or more District Judges.

High Court - The High Court consists of the Chief Justice and two associate Justices who are selected by the Chief Justice from the District Judges. Sessions are held at such time and place as the Governor deems essential to the promotion of two judges one who is a Samoan. Sessions are held each month at such village or place as may be recommended by the district council. If the opinion of the court is not unanimous the right of appeal to the High Court exists.

Village Courts - The Village Court consists of one Samoan Magistrate, and holds hearings every week in the court house set up by the Village Council.

Local Administration - American Samoa is divided into three (3) districts - Eastern, Western, and Manu'a. Governors of the three (3) districts are as follows:

*Eastern District - Governor Leiato
Western District - Governor Letuil
Manu'a District - Governor Lefiti

*Governor Leiato, High Chiefs Satele and Stotoa and High Orator Mulitanaopele visited Honolulu 28 April - 2 May 1949.

Each district Governor presides over the district council. He is responsible for the welfare and good order of the district and collects the local taxes.

Each district is divided into countries which are demarcated to embrace, as nearly as possible, the village or villages with their adjoining lands composed in each Falaupega (old political sub-division) of the district.

In each village of the district a chief is appointed to hold office for a one-year term. The village chief presides over the village council and is responsible for the good order of the village. He reports to the District Governor as to the state of public order, the sanitary conditions, the condition of the roads and other matters of interest to the villages.

Health and Sanitation

Captain J. R. Fulten (MC), USN has prepared a Medical Agenda on American Samoa and the Marshalls. Only brief additions will be submitted here.

The new Samoan Hospital established in 1946 is a modern 200 bed hospital consisting of eight well-lighted and ventilated wards, modern operating rooms, laboratory facilities and isolation sections.

The personnel of the Samoan Hospital is composed of Navy Medical Officers, Navy nurses, Samoan graduate nurses and Samoan nurses in training. Dental, X-ray, ear, eye, nose and throat requirements are obtained at the Naval dispensary.

The average admissions to the Samoan Hospital for all causes averages 2500 annually. The out-patient visits to the hospital averaged 5500 during 1945 and 1946. Diseases of primary importance include filariasis, yaws, parasitical infestations, conjunctivitis, catarrhal fever, and bronchitis.

An extensive study of filariasis has been in progress for some time. A recent survey (1946) of 5,142 Samoans over five years of age revealed the presence of microfilaria in the blood stream of 19.1 percent of those examined. To combat this problem intensive mosquito control measures, currently in operation, have been augmented.

A system of routine inspections of all villages is maintained under the direction of personnel trained in methods of mosquito and fly control. The weekly village sanitation inspections are conducted by naval personnel stationed in each district who are frequently accompanied by the Sanitation Officer. The local nurses in each district report unsatisfactory sanitary conditions encountered on their village visits to the nearest dispensary which investigates the conditions reported and directs them to the attention of the Sanitation or Public Health Officer as indicated.

Vital Statistics
Eastern District

Births382
Deaths	<u>.81</u>
Increase in population301

Western District

Births201
Deaths	<u>.48</u>
Increase in population153

Manu'a District

Births150
Deaths	<u>.24</u>
Increase in population126

Total Increase in Population from 1 June 1945 to 1 July 1946580

EDUCATION

1. Organization and Administration - The organization and administration of the Department of Education is as follows:

- (a) Board of Education, consisting of eight members: five United States citizens and three Samoans.
- (b) Superintendent of Education - U.S. Citizen.
- (c) Assistant Superintendent - Samoan.
- (d) Principal Central High School - U.S. Citizen.
- (e) Headmaster Feleti Memorial High School - U.S. Citizen.

The village elementary schools are jointly supported by the government and by the respective villages. The government pays the salary of the teachers and furnished blackboards and related types of equipment. The school building is maintained by the village, and the pupils buy their own supplies.

The district Junior High Schools are government-supported. The district deeds the land to the government for as long as the building is used by the government.

The new Central High School is entirely government-supported.

The Feleti Memorial High School is a special school established and supported by the Barstow Foundation in Honolulu, T.H. The school, however, is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education.

2. Curriculum - The curriculum of the public schools of American Samoa is based on a study and recommendations made in 1933 by Dean Wist of the Teacher's College of the University of Hawaii and a committee of educators experienced in the problems of Polynesian education.

English is the language of instruction in the schools.

In the village elementary schools, courses are given in English, arithmetic, reading, spelling, writing, geography, Samoan crafts, music and theme.

Theme topics assigned for each year are:

- First grade: Home and Home Life.
- Second grade: Community Life.
- Third grade: Foods and How They are Secured.
- Fourth grade: Clothing and Shelter.
- Fifth grade: Transportation.
- Sixth grade: Communications.
- Seventh grade: Polynesian Environment.
- Eighth grade: Government.
- Ninth grade: Nations as Neighbors.

The textbooks have been prepared locally and are supplied to the pupil at the cost of mimeographing.

Agriculture is one of the most important subjects in the school curriculum and every school maintains a small garden in which the children work and study the practical problems of agriculture.

3. Opportunities for Higher Education - In the high schools, courses in Mathematics, English, science, commercial subjects (such as stenography and bookkeeping), history, arts and crafts are offered. Pre teacher training is also available in the high school.

4. Adult Education - The Government Experimental Farm is the most important phase of adult education and is used to solve local problems of agriculture with Samoan farmers as well as with the public schools.

5. Vocational Training - A system of on-the-job training is now in operation at the Central High School. A vocational school is also in operation supervised by instructors from Honolulu.

ECONOMICS

1. Natural Resources - The natural resources of the islands comprising American Samoa are of little economic importance. The main products of these islands are copra and mats woven from local grass and leaves. There are no minerals, timber or fish in the area which are of sufficient quantity to warrant industrial development for export.

2. Agriculture - The soil of the islands is of two kinds - clay and sand. In the valleys it is alluvial and quite fertile for growing tropical fruits and taro. Due to the heavy rainfall the soil on the hillsides is thin and there is no subsoil.

In October 1932, a Department of Agriculture was organized; among other things, for the purpose of introducing new trees, including useful hardwood trees, and field crops, also additional root crops. A Government Experimental Farm was established and is maintained for the purpose of experimenting in the growth of better and more varied food crops on the island. In addition to the tropical fruits and vegetables native to Samoa the following can be grown with considerable difficulty in certain localities but the land requires fertilizer or chemical treatment and the plants require great care with frequent spraying; tropical corn (Guam corn has given best results), American field and sweet corns, sweet potatoes, radishes, string beans, okra, peanuts, turnips, mustard, rutabaga, cucumbers, peas, tomatoes, cabbage and egg plant. The citrus fruits that grow in places are oranges, limes, lemons, grapefruit, and tangerines.

The important product of the soil is copra. The Island Government of American Samoa serves as a cooperative marketing agency for individual copra producers. During the war the copra exports were greatly reduced because of the shortage of labor to cultivate and develop the coconut plantations. For the year ending 30 June 1946 the receipts from the sale of copra were \$27,394.21. The estimated average selling price F.O.B. Pago Pago was \$67.34 per short ton.

Subsistence crops with estimated annual production are as follows:

Taro	Taro	50 tons
	Bananas	65 tons
	Breadfruit	10 tons
	Tamuu	8 tons
	Yams	2 tons
	Coconuts (ripe)	25,000 units
	Arrowroot	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton
	Oranges	25,000 units
	Papayas	15,000 units

The Island Government maintains an experimental farm where corn, beans, peas, watermelons, cantaloupes, etc., are grown on an experimental basis. Some of the crops have been successfully cultivated while others have shown disappointing results. The Island Government also maintains a dairy and poultry farm.

3. Fisheries - Until the end of 1948 there were no commercial fisheries in American Samoa. On 1 December 1948 the United States entered into a lease with the Island Packers, Inc. whereby the latter concern could engage in the business of processing and manufacturing fish and fish products in American Samoa. President of Island Packers, Inc., is Harold Gatty whose home is in Suva, Fiji. The company catches fish in Fiji and then transports the frozen catch from the fishing grounds to the Samoan cannery.

Briefly, the terms of the lease are as follows:

- (a) Premises consist of 4.69 acres located within the boundaries of the U.S. Naval Station, Tutuila, including four (4) buildings, two (2) piers and two (2) small docks.
- (b) The lease is for twenty (20) years beginning on 1 December 1948.
- (c) Annual rental is \$6,000.00.
- (d) The lessee has the right to alter buildings and to install, rearrange and relocate machinery, equipment and fixtures.
- (e) Lessee has the right to purchase potable water and electric power from the Naval Station.
- (f) Lessee shall be entitled to purchase necessary supplies from navy stocks at the U.S. Naval Station, under applicable regulations of the Navy Department.
- (g) Rate of wages paid employees, shall be approved by the Governor of American Samoa.
- (h) Lessee is authorized to bring into American Samoa no more than ten (10) supervisory or executive employees.
- (i) Lessee agrees to comply with the applicable provisions of the Code of American Samoa.
- (j) Lease is not an exclusive franchise to operate a cannery in Samoa.
- (k) Lessee, during the term of the lease, shall pay all valid taxes, assessments, license fees or other levies imposed or levied by the Government of American Samoa.
- (l) All raw fish and other products of the sea imported into American Samoa shall be free of any import duties levied by the Government of American Samoa.
- (m) All equipment and supplies required by the lessee for the operation of its business and imported into American Samoa shall be free of any import duties for a period of two years.
- (n) Lessee shall maintain insurance covering loss by fire and other loss included under extended coverage policies.
- (o) Lessee shall rebuild or repair any such buildings or structures so destroyed or damaged.
- (p) Lease shall be terminated immediately in the event that the Secretary of the Navy or authorized cognizant military command shall determine that the premises are needed for naval, military or defense purposes. Immediately, upon determination by the Governor of American Samoa, approved by the Secretary of the Navy, that the lessee is not maintaining a satisfactory volume of business, or at the option of the Government in the event of a filing of a petition by or against the lessee for adjudication as a bankrupt. By the lessee upon ninety (90) days notice in writing, to the Governor of American Samoa, with a copy to the Secretary of the Navy.
- (q) Neither the lease, nor any interest therein may be transferred or assigned without the written consent of the Secretary of the Navy.
- (r) Various reports must be submitted to the Governor of American Samoa; with copies to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, on the production of canned fishery products, the value of the catch, number of persons employed and salaries paid, reports showing each species of fish received by the lessee at American Samoa and quantities - and several general provisions. (I have a copy of this lease in my file. Findley)

Mr. M.B. Schaefer, of the Fish and Wildlife Service, visited American Samoa on 7 and 8 June 1949. He reported that during his visit about 5 tons of yellowfin tuna and skipjack were landed at the cannery by the fishing vessel "Golden Gate". These were run through the cannery on 7-8 June and this small load of fish was the first to be landed at the cannery. (Note: I have Mr. Schaefer's Report - Findley)

4. Industries - The manufacture of mats and handicraft curios as home enterprises is the only other industry of any importance to the Samoan economy. The Department of Samoan Industry was established on 26 April 1946 pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Annual Fono of 1946. A board of six directors administers the activity and its mission is to serve the people of American Samoa as a governmental cooperative marketing agent of Samoan products, including laufala floor mats and handicraft curios. During the period 1 July 1946 to 1 April 1947 revenues derived from this source amounted to \$43,193.53.

5. Commerce - The local trade of American Samoa is of little significance. There are small markets where local and imported products, mainly non-durable consumer's goods are sold or exchanged for local consumption.

Foreign trade consists of exports of copra, mats, and curios. The imports consist of essential supplies, primarily from the United States, and include the majority of items which are required by the Samoans for clothing, shelter, business and agriculture. The imports exceed the exports by a ratio of 4-1.

6. Customs - The island has its own customs laws and is not subject to the customs laws and regulations of the United States.

7. Financial - The Bank of American Samoa, a branch of the Island Government provides for the financial needs of the islands.

8. Island Income - American Samoa, under normal conditions, has an agriculture economy and no figures are available which will indicate the total income from all sources. However, the following tabulation indicated the estimated annual pure income without reflecting profits on retailed sales, velocity of circulation of currency, or the small volume of trading in agriculture products.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Copra exports	\$ 40,000.00
Mat and Curio exports	110,000.00
Salaries of Island Government Employees	200,000.00
Salaries of Fita Fita Guard and Band	<u>145,000.00</u>
Estimated Annual Total Pure Income of American Samoa	\$635,000.00

9. Land Tenure - The majority of the land in American Samoa, with the exception of Swains Island, is under the matai system by which, under Samoan custom and the laws of American Samoa, the land belonging to a family or clan is held and registered under the name of the matai thereof. Such land cannot be transferred without the approval of the Governor and then only to a person of not less than three quarters Samoan blood who has resided in American Samoa not less than five years and has declared his intention to make American Samoa his permanent resident. The owners of Swains Island, who acquired title to the island prior to 1900, are non-Samoan but for purposes of land transfer are considered to be of Samoan blood and must comply with similar regulations.

Exception is made in the case of transfer of land to governmental activities and to certain educational, humanitarian or religious institutions upon approval by the Governor. Land so acquired, however, cannot be re-transferred except back to American Samoan citizens.

A small amount of land was acquired by non-Samoan interests prior to 1900 and such land is not controlled by the foregoing regulations, but may be bought and sold at the will of the owner.

Any land may be leased, upon approval of the Governor, to any person and for any purpose except the removal of minerals or timber. Such lease, however, may not be made for a period of over thirty (30) years.

KWJALEIN

KWAJALEINLOCATION

1. Kwajalein is located in the Northern Marshall Islands, at 8 degrees 45 minutes North Latitude, 167 degrees 40 minutes East Longitude.

<u>AREA</u>	ATOLL OR ISLAND	APPROX. NO. OF ISLANDS.	AREA OF LAGOON sq. mi.	(SQUARE LAND MILES)
				DRY LAND AREA sq. mi.
	Taongi (Pokaakku) Atoll	11	30.13	125
	Bikar Atoll	6	14.44	0.19
	Utirik Atoll	6	22.29	0.94
	Taka Atoll	5	35.96	0.22
	Mejit Atoll	1	-	0.72
	Ailuk Atoll	55	68.47	2.07
	Jemo Island	1	-	0.06
	Bikiep Atoll	64	163.71	3.96
	Wetje Atoll	72	241.06	3.16
	Erikub Atoll	14	88.92	0.59
	Maleelap Atoll	71	375.57	3.79
	Aur Atoll	42	92.58	2.17
	Majuro Atoll	57	113.92	3.54(3.14 P)
	Arne Atoll	83	130.77	5.00
	Mili Atoll	102	294.70	6.15(8.51)
	Eniwetok Atoll	40	387.99	2.26(2.67P)
	Ujelang Atoll	32	25.47	0.67(0.52P)
	Bikini Atoll	36	229.40	2.32(2.16P)
	Rongerik Atoll	17	55.38	0.65
	Rongelap Atoll	61	387.77	3.07(3.11P)
	Ailinginae Atoll	25	40.91	1.08
	Wothe Atoll	13	37.65	1.67(1.83P)
	Ujae Atoll Lae Atoll	14	71.79	0.72(0.99P)
	Lae Atoll	17	7.82	0.57(0.78P)
	Kwajalein Atoll	97	839.30	6.33(5.79P)
	Lib Island	1	-	0.36
	Namu Atoll	51	153.53	2.42
	Jabwot Island	1	-	0.22(0.117P)
	Ailinglapalap Atoll	52	289.53	5.67(4.5P)
	Jaluit Atoll	84	266.31	4.38
	Kili Island	1	-	0.36(0.30P)
	Namorik Atoll	2	3.25	1.07
	Eben Atoll	22	30.09	2.22(1.52P)

(P Area as measured from air photographs in 1944).

Kwajalein was the seat of the government for the Marshall Islands until 1 October 1948 when the Civil Administration Unit, Kwajalein, was disestablished and civil Administration Unit, Majuro, was redesignated CivAd Unit, Marshalls (Majuro). The Governor of the Marshall Islands, Captain ~~J. P. Vest~~, USN, is located on Kwajalein and has command of the following activities: C. Gill

ACTIVITIES

Naval Operating Base, Kwajalein.
Naval Air Station, Kwajalein.

PERSONALITIES Civil Administration (Navy)

(a) Captain C. Gill, USN.

Governor of the Marshalls.

IsCom Kwajalein

CNOB, Kwajalein

CO, NAS, Kwajalein.

(b) As of January 1949, LCDR Z. B. Andrews, USN, was the only remaining representative of the CivAd Unit of Kwajalein. His duties consisted of liaison officer with headquarters at the Governor of the Marshalls.

ISLAND TRADING COMPANY OF MICRONESIA

(a) Mr. J. M. Spivey,
Branch Manager, ITC.

MISSIONARIES

(a) Father Thomas J. Feeney, and Father C. Donahue are located on the island of Likiep.

NATIVE OFFICIALS

No restrictions are placed on the maximum number of officials a local government may have. The maximum is a magistrate, scribe or treasurer, court judges and police. Local governments have retained the council in an advisory capacity. In most municipalities, officials now serving are those appointed or elected immediately after occupation of islands.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

During the quarter ending 30 September the ex-Bikini natives were moved from Kwajalein to Kili. They are now settled on Kili which was decided on by a group of Bikini men who inspected the island in May of 1948 and decided that this was a place for their future home. These people were first moved from Bikini to Rongerick which proved unsuccessful as that island produced too few coconuts and good fish. The islanders were moved to Kwajalein where all able bodied men were employed by the various activities on that island.

MAJURO

MAJURO

A. LOCATION

1. Majuro atoll is located in the Southern Marshall Islands, at 7°10' North Latitude, 171°10' East Longitude. The Civil Administration Unit is located on Uliga Island. The landing field is on Dalap Island.

B. ACTIVITIES

1. U. S. Naval Civil Administration Unit Marshalls (Majuro).
2. U. S. Coast Guard LORAN Station.

C. PERSONALITIES

1. Civil Administration

- (a) Captain G. Gill., USN., Governor of the Marshall Islands. (Kwajalein)
- (b) CDR. E.F. Ferguson, USN., Civil Administrator, Marshall Islands. (Majuro)
- (c) LCDR F. B. Andrews, USN., Civil Administration Representative. (Kwajalein)
- (d) LT V.L. Murtha, USN., Deputy Civil Administrator and Executive Officer. (Majuro)
- (e) Others:
 - LTJG I.L. Cucchiara, USN., Political Affairs Officer.
 - LTJG W.W. Herron, USN., Operations Officer and Administration Ass't.
 - LT APP. Minwegen, (CEC), USN., Public Works Officer.
 - ENS. R.B. Merzer, USN., Economics Officer.
 - LT D.D. Dinsmore (SC), USN., Finance & Supply Officer.
 - LTJG A.C. Felch (SC), USN., Ass't Finance & Supply Officer.
 - LTJG L.W. Sederstrom (MC), USN., Medical Officer.
 - LTJG. C.D. Neade (MSC), USN., Public Health Officer.
 - CWO P.K. Willis (HC), USN., Ass't Public Health Officer.
 - LCDR H.H. Hoefs (SC), USN., Ass't Treasurer ITC (Majuro).
 - LTJG W.J. Boylan (SC), USN., Ass't Treasurer ITC (Kwajalein).
 - LTJG M.A. Nelson, USN., (Ordered to report).

2. Civil Administration (civilian)

- (a) Mr. Benjamin R. Kesler, Educational Administrator.

3. Island Trading Company

- (a) Mr. H.E. Blodgett, Branch Manager, Island Trading Company.
- (b) LCDR H.H. Hoefs (SC), USN., Ass't Treasurer, Island Trading Company.

4. Missionaries

- (a) Miss Eleanor Wilson - Headquarters at Majuro.

5. Other civilians

- (a) None.

6. Native Officials

- (a) Magistrate - Aiseia.
- (b) Scribe (Treasurer) - Lazarus.
- (c) Native Pastor - Rev. Lorenmis.

D. ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

1. Self Government. The Marshallese of the Majuro atoll have made excellent progress in self government. A native village on Uliga for workers at the CivAd Unit and ITC store and their families consisting of three 90-man dormitories, three 5-family apartment houses, one cook house, a camp store, and a recreation hall is completely self-governing. The native constabulary under the supervision of a U.S. Marine Corps Sergeant is particularly well-drilled and is efficient in its native police duties. Liaison between natives and CivAd officials is very satisfactory.

2. Health and Sanitation. Major medical facilities center on the island of Uliga in the quonset constructed CivAd main dispensary. This structure, in the advanced stage of deterioration, is inadequate for segregation, isolation and treatment of patients, and for proper storage of medical supplies and equipment. The General Inspector has recommended that this structure, including the quonset housing the dental office be replaced at the earliest with permanent construction of adequate size and design.

3. Education. On Uliga island there is both an intermediate school and an elementary school, having Naval officer's wives and Marshallese as teachers. The Island Trading Company and the Civil Administration Unit are conducting in-service training. School hours are normally from 8 a.m. until noon, 5 days a week.

The school house installation is in quonsets and requires an improvement in lighting conditions. The Civil Administrator has proposed moving the school to Dorrit Island, renovating buildings already there and providing for more classroom, dormitory, recreation and gardening space.

* See page 3.

4. Religion. The natives of the Majuro atoll are largely of the Protestant faith. There is a resident Marshallese lay pastor serving the island who holds two services each Sunday for his congregation of 200 in the CivAd Chapel on Uliga. A catholic service is held Sundays in the same chapel and these services are led either by a U.S. resident civilian or by a visiting Catholic missionary.

5. Economic Development. One of the four major Marshallese boat-building enterprises is located on Majuro. Four fifty-foot motor launch hulls have been delivered to Majuro for conversion to intra and inter-atoll use.

Capra production, the major industry, is high and handicraft, trochus shells and fishing are receiving additional emphasis. Capra purchases from the natives of Majuro atoll alone totaled over \$11,000 the last calendar quarter of 1948.

6. Services.

(a) Transportation. Boat transportation for the natives is satisfactory. Additional hulls are being made available to improve transportation.

Causeways between the islands have been destroyed occasionally by storms, making inter-island communication passible at such times only by boating.

Facilities for off loading cargo at Uliga include 2 LCT, 1 LCM, 1-500 ton barges, and a pontoon dock in shallow water. Construction of a deep water pier is progressing. Completion of this pier will facilitate off loading cargo and eliminate the use of the LCT and barge, which are in poor condition.

(b) Radio Communication. CivAd at Majuro is in radio communication with NOB, Kwajalein on 5 daily scheduled and guards plane flights to and from Dalap field. There is no radio communication to other atolls or islands in the Marshalls District.

Radio equipment at CivAd is presently adequate, but is housed underground and is deteriorating. The General Inspector has recommended that a radio station

of construction similar to the ones at Yap, Truk, Ponape and Koror be provided at Majuro. It is also recommended that the ~~homestead~~ beacon transmitter now on Majuro be shifted to the main communication station in order to provide a more suitable and secure building, with better upkeep facilities and to use a common source of power.

(c) U.S. Supplies. Supplies to Majuro normally come from the Naval Supply Center, Pearl, via Kwajalein. Exports to the United States are normally made via Kwajalein.

* The Southern group of the Educational Advisory Committee for the Trust Territory will be operating from Majuro the 9th of August for a period of about twelve days, surveying the educational situation in the Southern Marshalls.

LIKIE

LIKIEP

A. LOCATION

Likiep lies about 150 miles ENE of Kwajalein at 9°50' North Latitude, 169°19' East Longitude. The atoll has a lagoon area of 164 square miles, surrounded by about 64 islands having a total dry land area of about 4 square miles.

B. ACTIVITIES

1. No Naval Activities.

C. PERSONALITIES

1. Missionaries.

- (a) Father Thomas J. Feeney.
- (b) Father C. Donahue.

2. Native Officials.

- (a) Magistrate - Anton DeBrum.
- (b) Scribe(Treasurer) - None.

D. ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

1. The estimated population of Likiep atoll is 574 persons, a slight majority being female. A large portion of the natives are of the catholic faith in contrast to the rest of the Marshallese who are predominately protestant. It is reported Fathers Feeney and Donahue have a short wave transmitting and receiving set with which they make contact with Majuro and Kwajalein.

There is apparently a labor problem on Likiep. On a recent field trip the Field Trip Officer reported that only one-third of the workers turned out to load copra. The magistrate explained that some people have too much money and don't need to work.

ENI WETOK

ENIWEITOK

A. LOCATION

Eniweitok atoll is located at 10°32' North Latitude, 162°21' East Longitude. The atoll consists of 30 small islands of sand and coral, located approximately 326 miles WNW of Kwajalein. The maximum elevation is 15 feet and the circumference of the atoll is 6 1/4 miles. The land area including the islands of Eniweitok, Parry, Japtan and Engebi covers approximately 2.26 square miles.

B. ACTIVITIES

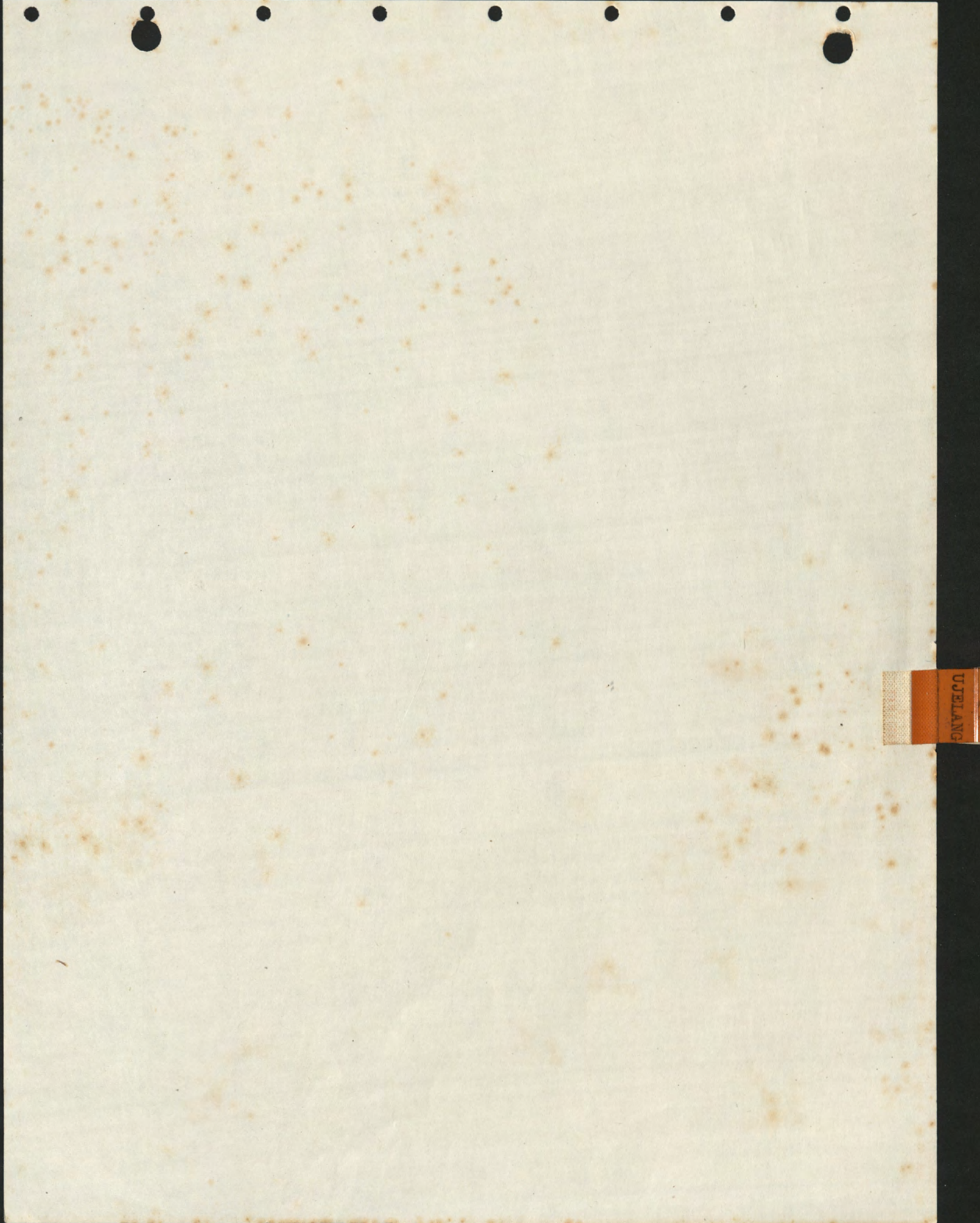
Eniweitok is a restricted area under the Administration of the Atomic Energy Commission. An Army officer is the Island Commander and the island is garrisoned by Army Personnel.

C. PERSONALITIES

Unknown to ~~USCIB~~ ~~USCIB~~.

D. NATIVE POPULATION

There is at present no natives living on Eniweitok. They were evacuated to Ujelong prior to the commencement of the atomic energy experiments in the summer of 1946.



UJELANG

A. Location

Ujelang is the western most island of the Marshall's group, about 400 miles west of Kwajalein at 9° 46' North Latitude, 160° 59' East Longitude. The atoll has a lagoon area of 25 square miles, surrounded by about 32 islands having a total dry land area of two-thirds of a square mile.

B. Activities

1. No naval activities.

C. Personalities.

1. Missionaries

(a) None reported.

2. Native Officials

District Headman
Scribe (Treasurer)
Judge

#1 District

Abraham
Joseph
Yesitaia

#2 District

Johannes
Kilien

D. Administrative Affairs

1. The estimated population of the Ujelang atoll is 144 persons, ex-natives of Eniwetok, who were resettled on Ujelang due to the Atomic experiments now being conducted on Eniwetok.

There is a shortage of pandanas and breadfruit shoots on the island and gifts of these items were carried in on a recent field trip.

There is quite a serious rat problem on the island, however, these people do not appear to be greatly concerned. A field trip officer found many well constructed sterns uncovered, a dead rat in one, while the covers were found carelessly laid aside. A later field trip found extermination work progressing and rat traps were left and instructions given on how to use them.

The people turned down an offer of a 50 foot launch with the excuse that they had not known how to sail or navigate well enough to sail to Kwajalein or Ponape for trading purposes. However, they would like a whale-boat for inter-lagoon work.