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TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

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21st ANNUAL REPORT

**To the United Nations on the Administration
of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands**

**TRANSMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 88
OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

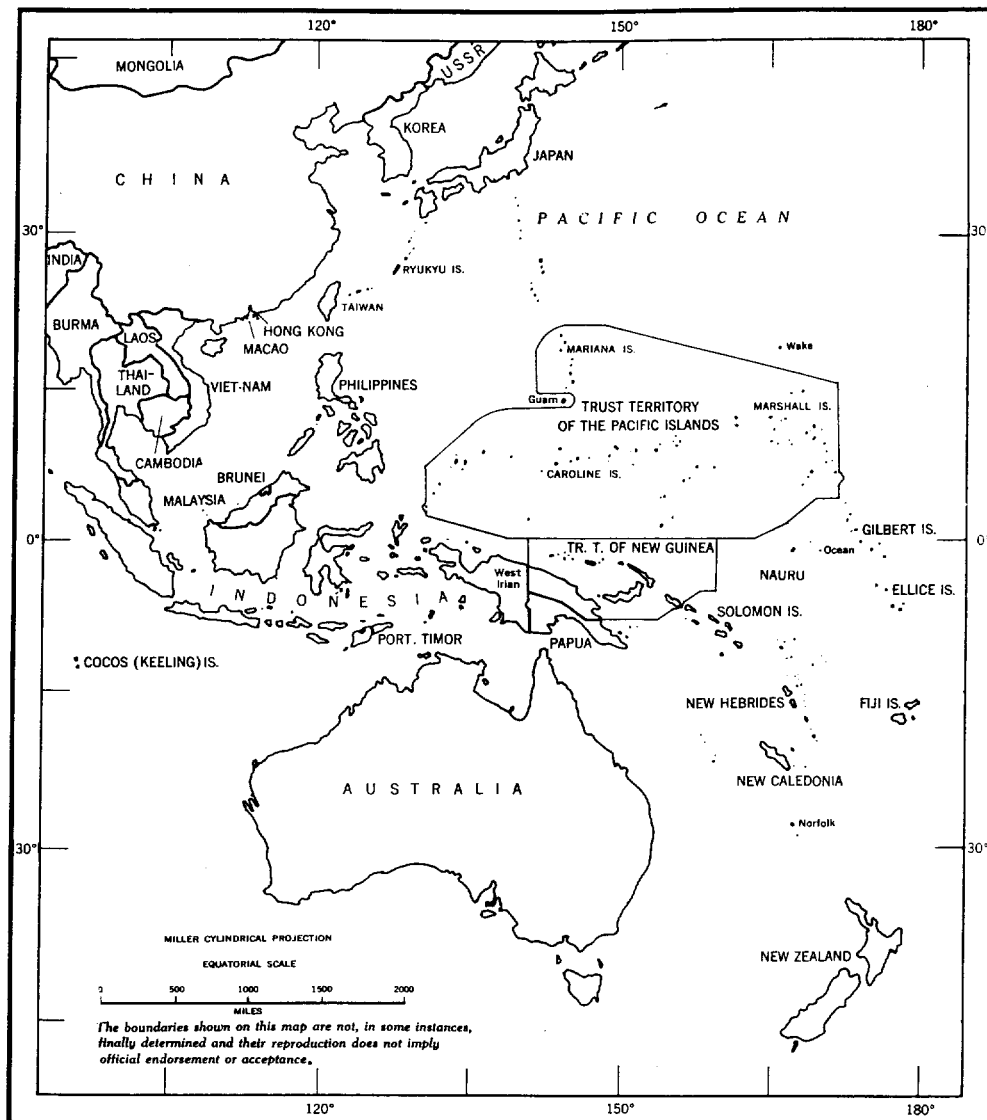
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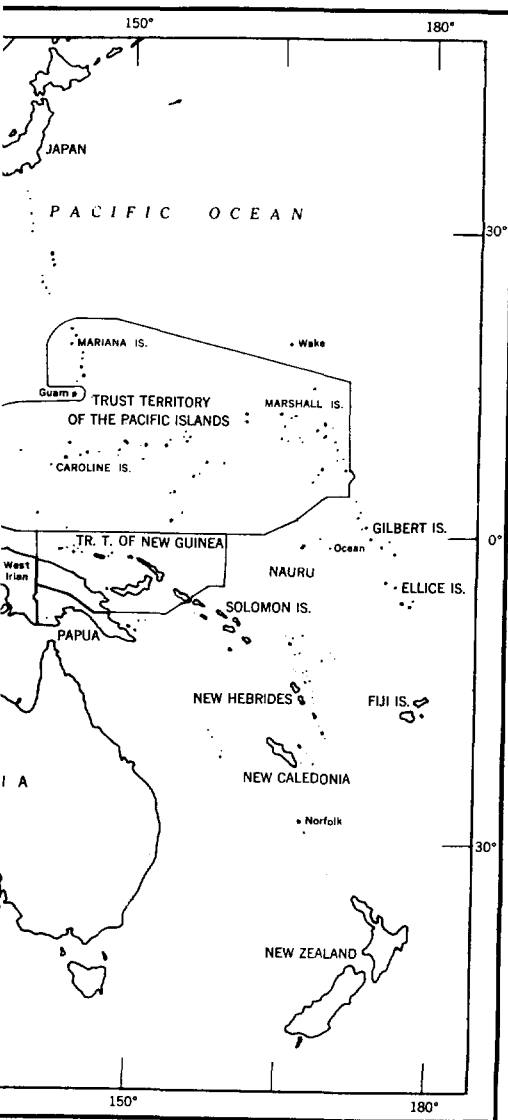
**on the Administration
of the Pacific Islands**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 88
UNITED NATIONS**

**TRUST TERRITORY
OF
THE PACIFIC ISLANDS**

July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968



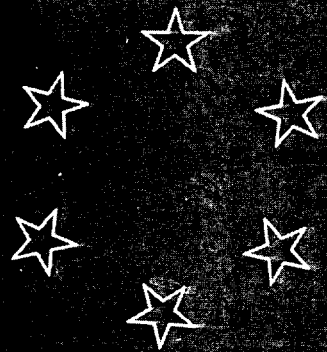


This report covering fiscal year 1968, is the twenty-first annual report by the United States to the United Nations, pursuant to article 88 of the United Nations Charter, on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Previous reports in the series were published by the Department of the Navy, 1948 to 1951, and the Department of the Interior 1952 and 1953.

The material for the present report was furnished by the Department of the Interior.

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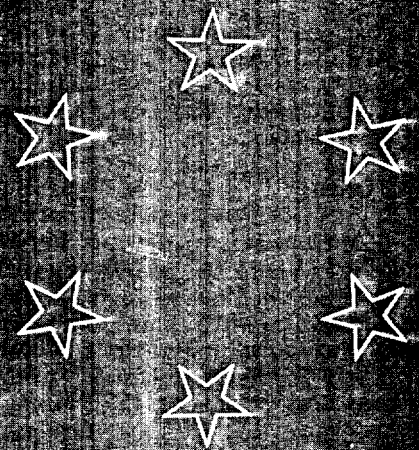
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PART I

INTRODUCTION



RODUCTION

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands covers some 3 million square miles of the Western Pacific Ocean just above the equator, ranging from about 1° to 22° north latitude and 130° to 172° east longitude. The Territory embraces more than 2,000 islands and islets, lying in three major archipelagoes: the Carolines, the Marshalls, and the Marianas. The latter archipelago, however, includes Guam which is not part of the Trust Territory, but rather is an unincorporated territory of the United States.

The entire area, including the Gilbert Islands which lie to the south of the Marshalls and are not part of the Trust Territory, is often called Micronesia, or the "Tiny Islands." Anthropological evidence and studies indicate that the present Micronesian population probably originated in Southeast Asia and Malaysia.

Resemblances and interrelationships among the Micronesians are many. Differences in customs and in the nine major languages of the Territory do exist, however, and generally correspond to the six administrative districts of the Territory.

Four districts—Palau, Yap, Truk and Ponape—lie within the Carolines archipelago. The Mariana Islands District and the Marshall Islands District lie in separate archipelagoes of the same respective names. The Provisional Headquarters of the Trust Territory Administration remains on Saipan in the Mariana Islands District.

The Mariana Islands District, comprising 183 square miles, has the largest land area. Palau and Ponape are slightly smaller with 178 and 176 square miles, respectively. The Marshall Islands District covering 70 square miles, and Yap and Truk Districts with 46 square miles each, are much smaller.

Total population at the end of fiscal year 1968 was 94,469. Truk District is the largest, with 26,368, followed by the Marshall Islands District, 18,998; Ponape District, 18,877; Palau District, 11,904; Mariana Islands District, 11,452; and Yap District, 6,870.

Climate

Temperatures generally range from the mid-70's to the mid-80's and are

relatively uniform. Rainfall is heavy and humidity averages 80%. Seasonal changes vary throughout the Territory but most islands have pronounced wet and dry seasons.

The islands of the Territory lie in an area of the Western Pacific where major ocean storms both develop and strike. Islands of the Palau, Yap, and Marianas Districts were struck by strong typhoons in late 1967. In April 1968, the disastrous Typhoon Jean struck the Caroline Islands and developed to full intensity as it passed the Marianas, causing an estimated \$16 million in damage. The American Red Cross and the Armed Forces on Guam provided immediate assistance. The President of the United States declared the area a major disaster area and emergency funds were provided.

Physical Characteristics

The more than 2,000 islands of the Territory range from large volcanic islands to tiny coral islets linking the circular chain of rock and vegetation which forms a coral atoll. Most islands in the Eastern Carolines and the Marshalls are of coral formation.

Remnants of a vast undersea volcanic ridge, stretching southward from Japan along the western perimeter of the Territory, form the Mariana and Western Caroline Islands. The Marianas, exclusive of Guam, are a sizable volcanic archipelago of over 180 square miles of land area—Saipan alone comprising 46 square miles. To the east of this archipelago, the Eastern Carolines and all of the Marshall Islands rest on another series of submarine elevations. The largest islands in the Territory are Babelthuap, Palau District, and Ponape Island, Ponape District. Islands of the Territory range in height from about 6 feet on a coral

atoll to the 3,166 feet of Agrihan Island in the Marianas.

Flora

Vegetation varies considerably from high island to low atoll, though coconut and breadfruit trees are common to both. Coral atolls are particularly characterized by the coconut palm and its related plant associates—breadfruit, pandanus and plants of a shore nature. The high volcanic islands, on the other hand, usually have mangrove swamps on the tidal flats, coconut vegetation on the slopes, and mixed forest growth on the uplands.

Fauna

The only presumably native land animals in the Territory are two species of insect-eating bats and two species of fruit bats. These animals are not on all islands but do occur on both high islands and atolls. Dogs, pigs, and one species of rat were introduced by migrating islanders prior to Western and Oriental contact. Three additional species of rats entered the area after Western and Oriental contact. Sometime after World War II, a species of oriental shrew got into the area and is now found in the Marianas, Truk, and the Marshalls. The water buffalo or carabao was introduced to the Marianas from the Philippines by the Spanish and subsequently spread to Ponape and Palau. Horses, cattle, goats and cats were introduced in the post-European contact period. Deer were introduced into the Marianas by the Germans and later carried to Ponape.

Marine and shore birds abound in the area. These include terns, albatross, booby, tropic birds, golden plovers, frigate birds, shearwaters, several species of herons and a cormorant. One species of rare fresh

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water duck is found in the Marianas and another in Palau. Several species of ducks migrate through the Territory. Relatively few species of resident land birds can be found, especially on the atolls. There are, however, various species of flycatchers, warblers, honey eaters, starlings, finches, thrushes, kingfishers, gallinules, rails, doves, pigeons, parrots, cockatoos, megapodes or mound builders, vireos, swiftlets, owls, hawks, ospreys, bitterns, nightjars, drongoes and white-eyes. Cuckoos, swallows, falcons and some other species of land birds migrate through the Territory. There are several species of introduced birds.

Two species of crocodiles (the salt water crocodile and the New Guinea crocodile) are found in Palau. One species of small blind burrowing snake is found on most of the islands in the Territory. Two species of highly venomous sea snakes are found in Palau with one of them also present in the Marshall Islands. Also, in Palau are a tree snake, a mangrove snake, a boa, and a rare golden burrowing snake. None of these are venomous. A large monitor lizard (up to 6 feet) is found on many high and low islands. Other lizards, geckoes, and skinks of several species are abundant throughout the Territory.

A rich marine fauna exists in the open sea, reefs, lagoons and shore areas. Species of fish include tuna, barracuda, sea bass, sharks, eels, snappers, stone fish, lion fish, flying fish, porcupine fish, gobies, archer fish, flounder, butterfly fish, surgeon fish, trigger fish and many others. Other marine organisms such as starfish, spiny lobsters, crabs, sea cucumbers, octopi, clams, oysters, snails and sea urchins are abundant. Porpoises are common but whales are rare. The dugong or sea cow, a marine mammal,

is found in Palau but is rare; threat of its extinction has resulted in district laws for its protection.

More than 7,000 species of insects are known to be in the Territory, of which perhaps 15% have been introduced by man. Some 45% are found throughout all the islands, while the rest are endemic to specific areas.

Ethnic Background

The people of the Trust Territory are classified as Micronesians, except for about 1,000 inhabitants of the islands of Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro and a scattering of individuals of other racial groups.

Physically, the Micronesians are characterized by medium stature, brown skin, straight to wavy black hair, relatively little face and body hair, and rather high cheekbones. People of the Eastern Carolines tend to have stronger Malaysian characteristics than those elsewhere in the region. A true Polynesian type is found in Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro. Today's Chamorro inhabitants of the Mariana Islands differ considerably from the original Chamorro inhabitants whose skeletal remains indicate they were a large-boned, tall and robust people. A complex blending of several racial elements over many generations has produced the Chamorro of today.

Traditional customs differ among the districts as the scattered and isolated islands have led to local adaptations and inventions. There has been a basic similarity throughout, however, in general cultural characteristics such as a fine adjustment to life in a small tropical isle; a specialized technology using stone, shell, fibers and other local materials; complex class distinc-

tions; narrow political loyalties; close kinship ties; a cult of ancestors; and leadership by chief. Differing degrees of acculturation can be noted depending on contact with Spanish, German, Japanese and American cultures.

Language

Great differences in language exist in Micronesia, although each island language has a common Malayo-Polynesian source. Nine major languages, with dialectal variations, are spoken in the Territory: Palauan, Yapese, Chamorro, Ulithi-Woleai, Trukese, Ponapean, Kusaiean, Marshallese and Kapingamarangi-Nukuoro. Some linguists add a tenth language, Sonsorolese-Tobian of Southwest Palau. These languages are in everyday use and most people know only the language of their home island. In those islands where the Japanese influence was strongest many older people know at least conversational Japanese.

Social Structure

A matrilineal society was common throughout the area, except in Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro. The basic political unit in the Central Carolines was the local community, made up of several lineages tracing descent from a common female ancestress. Elsewhere social organization was more complex. In the prehistoric Marshalls, a number of petty, warring and unstable feudal states arose accompanied by stratification into several social classes. An even greater degree of social stratification developed in Kusaie, Palau, Yap, and the Marianas. This reached a peak on Yap where five of the original nine distinct social classes are still recognized today. Yap also dominated a loosely organized economic-religious empire which extended far to the east in the Carolines. The people of Ponape

competed for social status through a complex system of bestowed titles. Much of the old pattern is still maintained.

Population Movements

Before European contact some travel took place between adjacent island populations in spite of vast distances, social differences, and clan wars. Yap islanders sailed their large canoes to Palau to quarry the famous Yapese stone money from Palauan quarries. Other Yapese canoes regularly plied to and from Guam. Trading voyages were made from the west-central Carolines to the Marianas where Yapese colonies apparently existed. In the Marshalls, sailing trips to the islands and atolls were made throughout the area as well as to Kusaie. Considerable trading, visiting and, very likely, war raiding took place.

After Japan assumed control of the area, some displacement of local population occurred. The Chamorros and Carolinians on the islands of Saipan and Rota were moved from their original homes to settlements along the margins of the large Japanese communities. During World War II extensive dislocation of the islanders occurred. Where possible, the Administering Authority has returned displaced islanders to the places they considered to be home.

Resettlement of the Bikini and Eniwetok people who were moved outside the area of the Pacific Proving Ground has created problems of adjustment to the new environment.

Early in 1966 at their request, the people of Ebaddon and Arbwe Islands in the Kwajalein Atoll returned to their homes after living on the island

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Part I—Introduction

of Ebeye for about 6 months. They were originally relocated to Ebeye along with residents of the Kwajalein mid-atoll corridor. In April 1966, the people of Lib, some 234 individuals who had voluntarily left their island for Ebeye several years before in connection with a defense project, also returned to their 230-acre island where a complete new village had been built for them.

History

Micronesia has been known to the western world since 16th-century Spanish and Portuguese explorers first visited the islands. Later explorers, traders, and whalers included the British, Germans, Russians, Japanese, and Americans.

In the 19th century, development of a lucrative copra trade brought about conflict between Germany, Spain, and Great Britain, resulting in German control over the Marshalls, and Spanish sovereignty over the

Carolines. In 1898 the United States acquired Guam following a war with Spain. In 1899, Spain withdrew from the Pacific and sold all her remaining possessions to Germany.

Germany's administration, which encouraged development of trade and production of copra, was terminated in 1914 when Japanese naval squadrons took over military possession of the Marshalls, Carolines, and Marianas at the outbreak of World War I. Japan began its formal administration by mandate of the League of Nations in 1920.

After the United States entered World War II in 1941, Micronesia assumed vital importance in the Pacific campaign and much bitter fighting took place before the area was secured by U.S. forces.

In 1947, the Marshall, Caroline, and Mariana Islands, except Guam, became a United Nations Trusteeship administered by the United States.

MAJOR EVENTS OF THE YEAR

July 1967

The Third Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia convened. The Honorable John O. Ngiraked of Palau was elected President of the Senate and the Honorable Olympio T. Borja of the Marianas was chosen as Vice-President. Senator Amata Kabua continued to serve as the Senate floor leader.

The House of Representatives re-elected the Honorable Bethwel Henry of Ponape as Speaker and the Honorable Petrus Mailo of Truk as Vice-

Speaker. Representative Ambilos Ieshi of Ponape was selected House floor leader.

August 1967

The Third Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia adjourned after enacting 48 of 173 bills introduced during the session. Forty-one acts were signed into law by the High Commissioner. Among the major items of legislation was a law creating a Social Security System for Trust Territory citizens.

Fiscal Year 1968

September 1967

The administration of justice was strengthened with the appointment of a second Associate Justice. The Honorable D. Kelly Turner, former Deputy Attorney General of the Territory, was sworn in by the High Commissioner.

Leo A. Falcam, a Ponapean and former Assistant District Administrator for Administration in Ponape, was appointed Special Assistant to the High Commissioner.

October 1967

The Honorable Benjamin T. Manglona of Rota, Representative, Congress of Micronesia, represented the Trust Territory at the Seventh South Pacific Conference. He also served as an adviser to the U.S. delegation to the 30th South Pacific Commission Session which followed the Conference.

November 1967

The Congress of Micronesia's Future Political Status Commission held its organizational meeting in Saipan and elected the Honorable Lazarus E. Salii of Palau as chairman. The Assistant Director of the Department of the Interior's Office of Territories met with the Commission on matters relating to its mission.

After completing summer and fall training programs in Udot, Truk District, 240 Peace Corps Volunteers began assignments throughout the Territory, bringing the number of Volunteers in the Territory to 647.

Two typhoons inflicted major damage in the Territory. Typhoon Emma struck Yap, damaging roads, public facilities, and several private

homes before passing over northern Palau where it also caused damage. Typhoon Gilda struck Rota, Mariana Islands District, causing extensive damage to crops, private homes, and government buildings and facilities.

Due to increasing responsibilities in education and health programs, the Department of Community Services was separated into a Department of Education and a Department of Public Health. Dr. William M. Peck, who assumed the position of Director of Public Health in June 1967, was appointed Assistant Commissioner for Public Health.

December 1967

The Territory's first first-class hotel, the Royal Taga, opened in Saipan, Mariana Islands District. The three-story, \$800,000 structure will be expanded from 54 to 100 rooms.

January 1968

Nine members of the U.S. House of Representatives and three members of the Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs visited the Territory on separate 3-week inspection tours. The House members were accompanied by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior. During their visit, the delegations met with the Congress of Micronesia's Future Political Status Commission and leaders from all six districts, and also visited many remote islands.

Hawaii Architects and Engineers, under contract to the Trust Territory to prepare physical development master plans for all district centers and for Ebeye and Carlson Islands, submitted its pre-final plan to the High Commissioner.

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Hawaii Architects and Engineers, under contract to the Trust Territory to prepare physical development master plans for all district centers and for Ebeye and Carlson Islands, submitted its pre-final plan to the High Commissioner.

The Honorable Edward P. Furber retired after 22 years as Chief Justice of the Trust Territory. He was succeeded by Dr. Robert K. Shoecraft, former Attorney General of the Territory.

The *Final Report: Planning for Education and Manpower in Micronesia and Summary Report* was received from the Stanford Research Institute and was distributed throughout the Territory.

February 1968

The High Commissioner presented to the Appropriations Committees of the U.S. House and Senate a statement in support of the Territory's \$34 million budget request for fiscal year 1969.

Under the provisions of Public Law 2-2 of the Congress of Micronesia, a four-member Trust Territory Personnel Board held its first meeting. The Board gives Micronesian government employees a voice in the formulation and implementation of the administration's personnel policy applicable to Micronesians.

March 1968

Donald R. Tindal, who came to Micronesia in April 1967 as Assistant Attorney General of the Territory, was appointed Attorney General.

April 1968

Typhoon Jean moved through the Truk and Mariana Islands Districts, wreaking havoc in the Mortlock and Hall Islands through heavy sea action and then devastating Saipan, Tinian, and the Northern Marianas with winds up to 150 knots. In addition to emergency relief provided by the Red Cross

and U.S. Armed Forces, the combined Trust Territory and Office of Emergency Planning contribution to emergency and permanent restoration of the affected areas will be about \$15 million.

May 1968

Air Micronesia took over the operation of air service in Micronesia, bringing jet service to the Territory for the first time. Air Micronesia, a corporation formed by Continental Airlines, Aloha Airlines and the United Micronesia Development Association, is committed to a program of training for Micronesian personnel and to a substantial contribution to the development of tourism in the Territory.

The M/V *James M. Cook*, the newly acquired Trust Territory administrative vessel, departed Saipan for its first voyage in Micronesia. The ship's services will be in the fields of public health, education, and community development.

Congress of Micronesia Senator Bailey Olter and Representative Lazarus E. Salii made a 45-day tour of the U.S. mainland, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Hawaii. The two members of the Future Political Status Commission traveled under the auspices of State Department Leader Grants.

Harold W. Burnett, Attorney General of Guam since 1962, was appointed an Associate Justice of the Trust Territory. He will assume duties on July 1, 1968.

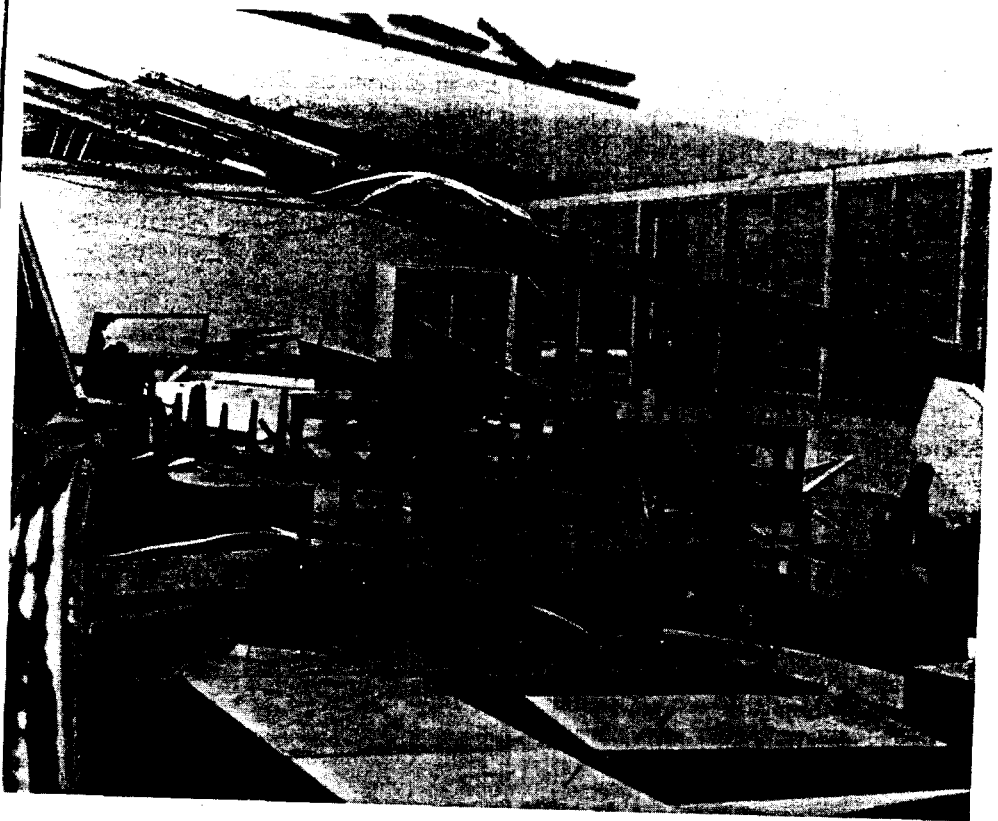
June 1968

High Commissioner W. R. Norwood, serving as special representative on the U.S. Delegation, appeared

before the 35th Session of the U.N. Trusteeship Council. Senator Isaac Lanwi, Representative Jacob Sawaichi, and Assistant Commissioner for Public Affairs N. Neiman Craley, Jr. accompanied the High Commissioner.

The Micronesian News Service was established to provide comprehensive news coverage of the Fourth Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia. The staff of 12 includes seven Micronesian trainees from all districts.

Natural disasters continue to hinder the Territory's development. Typhoon Jean struck Truk and the Mariana Islands in April 1968 causing damage such as this to a school in Saipan. Over \$15 million in emergency funds have been made available for restoration.



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Part I—Introduction

PART II

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

Status of the Territory

The legal status of the Territory is defined by:

(a) The trusteeship agreement between the United States and the United Nations Security Council which entered into force on July 18, 1947, under which the United States administers the Territory.

(b) United States Public Law 451, June 30, 1954, as amended, which states that until Congress determines otherwise, the President shall provide for the civil administration of the Territory.

(c) Executive Order No. 11021 of the President of the United States, signed May 7, 1962, placing in the Secretary of the Interior responsibility for the civil administration of the Territory.

(d) Secretary of the Interior's Order No. 2876 of January 30, 1964, describing the nature and extent of executive authority exercised by the

High Commissioner and the judicial authority vested in the courts of the Trust Territory.

(e) Secretary of the Interior's Order No. 2882 of September 28, 1964, as amended, creating the Congress of Micronesia and granting to it certain legislative authority.

(f) United States Public Law 90-16, signed May 10, 1967, providing for appointment of the High Commissioner by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(g) The Trust Territory Code of December 22, 1952, as revised on October 10, 1966, and amendments.

(h) Public laws enacted by the Congress of Micronesia not included in the Code.

Status of Inhabitants

The Trust Territory Code defines citizens of the Territory as all persons born in the Territory except those who, though born in the Territory, at

birth or otherwise acquire another nationality. A child born outside the Territory of parents who are citizens is considered a Territory citizen while under age 21, and thereafter if he becomes a permanent Territory resident while under 21.

Naturalization may be granted to persons over 18 years of age. To be naturalized a person must have been born of parents at least one of whom was a citizen of and maintained his principal residence in the Territory. Children of parents who become citizens in this manner are also eligible for naturalization. Applicants for naturalization must be permanent residents of and legally domiciled continuously in the Trust Territory for at least 5 years

immediately prior to application for citizenship. Naturalized citizens enjoy the same status as natural born citizens. To date some 165 individuals have been granted Territory citizenship through naturalization.

The High Commissioner may grant non-Micronesian immigrants permanent residence status.

Citizens and resident noncitizens of the Territory can acquire U.S. citizenship in the same manner as do other immigrants to the United States.

The same laws govern all residents in the Territory whether they are citizens, resident noncitizens, or visitors.

The Third Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia in Joint Session listens to the High Commissioner's State of the Territory Message.



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Part II—Introduction

PART III

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

International Relations

The Trust Territory cooperates with the United Nations and its specialized agencies as well as with other international organizations. Official relations with international organizations are conducted through the U.S. Department of State. A list of international agreements applying to the Territory in 1968 appears in Appendix A.

During the year under review, the director of Land Management attended a 2-week International Seminar on Land Taxation, Land Tenure, and Land Reform in Developing Countries, held in Taiwan and sponsored by the Republic of China in conjunction with the United Nations.

Recipients of U.N. fellowships during the year were the mayor of Koror, who studied public administration in the Philippines, New Zealand, and Western Samoa; and a Mariana Islands District administrative assistant, who studied public administration in the Philippines. To date, 43 Micro-

nesians have received U.N. fellowships for observation and training outside the Territory.

The Territory is part of the Western Pacific Region of the World Health Organization (WHO). The Department of Public Health uses standards of the WHO in such areas as communicable disease reporting and quarantine regulations. The WHO provides to the Territory fellowship assistance, services of technical experts, and invitations to attend specialized training courses and conferences.

Micronesians who traveled abroad this year to study under WHO auspices were: two sanitarians on 1-year fellowships for sanitation at the Fiji Medical School; two dental officers, for dental health, in Australia; the Yap district director of public health, for public health administration, in the Philippines; the Ponape district director of public health, for public health administration, in Hawaii; the Marianas health educator, for health education, in New Guinea; and the head nurse in the Marshalls, for post-graduate

nursing work in public health, in New Zealand.

To date, 15 Micronesians have received WHO fellowships for training outside the Territory.

WHO visitors to the Territory this year included a consultant anesthesiologist, who visited Saipan to discuss training of Micronesian personnel in anesthesia, and the WHO representative in Taiwan, who conferred with Department of Public Health officials on the WHO program for 1970. A lecturer in social and preventive medicine from the Fiji School of Medicine discussed training for Territory students who plan to enter the Fiji Medical School.

Regional Relations

The United States is a member of the South Pacific Commission (SPC), an advisory and consultative body set up in 1947 by the governments then responsible for the administration of island territories in the South Pacific region. Present members are Australia, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Western Samoa. The SPC's purpose is to advise participating governments on ways to improve the well-being of the people of the Pacific island territories in health, economics, and social matters. Each year the Trust Territory receives valuable assistance from the SPC's varied programs.

A Congress of Micronesia Representative from the Mariana Islands District was the Trust Territory's delegate to the Seventh South Pacific Conference in Noumea, New Caledonia, in October 1967. He also served as an adviser to the U.S. delegation to the SPC's 30th Session which followed the Conference.

SPC visitors to the Territory during the year included the SPC executive officer for social development, who conferred with Administration officials on SPC programs for fiscal year 1969; an SPC agriculturist who visited the Mariana Islands and Ponape as a consultant on animal husbandry, pasture improvement, and atoll agricultural development; an oral English specialist who visited all districts to assist in training new Peace Corps Volunteers, and a rat control expert. Two SPC specialists came to Saipan to assist in a 2-week sanitation training course for 34 Trust Territory workers. The Second Trust Territory Land Management Conference, also held in Saipan, had the assistance of a land tenure consultant who reported on land tenure in relation to economic development.

The SPC, in cooperation with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, sponsored a fisheries training course in Palau which was attended by students from several SPC countries.

Territorial representatives also participated in SPC-sponsored seminars and meetings outside the Territory. The director of dental services attended a seminar on dental health in New Guinea; representatives of the Sanitation Division attended both a housing sanitation seminar in Niue, and a joint SPC/East-West Center-sponsored Asian Pacific Interchange on Rodent Control in Honolulu; and three Micronesian women studied home economics at the SPC Community Education Center in Fiji. Agricultural officials attended technical meetings on agricultural education in Noumea, on coconut production in Rangiroa, and on plant protection in American Samoa. Two Micronesians took a regional course in Cooperation and Business Methods in Fiji.

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Part III—Introduction

Fiscal Year 1968

Among other regional contacts during the year, four Micronesian leaders and their wives traveled to Nauru at the invitation of the Government of Nauru, for the independence

ceremonies in January 1968. The Fisheries Management biologist attended the Philippine-United States Workshop on Fisheries and Oceanography in Manila.

Hundreds of small single-side band radios like this one connect remote islands and atolls with district centers. These radios have helped save human life in emergencies.



PART IV

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Maintenance of Law and Order

In accordance with Sections 240, 241 and 242 of the Code of the Trust Territory, the Insular Constabulary is responsible for maintaining law and order within the Territory. The Constabulary is an armed, uniformed, and trained group of men and women divided into six district detachments. Each district Constabulary unit is responsible for the maintenance of law and order, local defense, criminal investigation, service of legal process, fire protection, and the administration of penal institutions within its district.

The Insular Constabulary functions under the general supervision of the Attorney General, while technical supervision and direction is provided by the Director of Public Safety. Immediate supervision in each district is the responsibility of the district sheriff under the district administrator.

In fiscal year 1968, Constabulary units consisted of 6 sheriffs, 8 deputy sheriffs, and 173 Constabulary staff members.

During the year, 20 police officers from all districts attended a 10-week course in criminology at the Guam Police Academy, University of Guam, and 18 officers were scheduled to attend the course in the summer of 1968. The Administration will continue to send police officers to future courses offered by the University. Police training has been augmented by the participation of the District Attorney, Assistant District Attorney, and Peace Corps Volunteer attorneys in all districts.

Rules and regulations for the Constabulary provide for the proper training of police officers, for a system of classification for the police force, and a merit system to provide a systematic method of promotion of police officers based on efficiency, service, and outstanding performance of official duties. Specific provisions govern standards of employment, including age requirements, qualifications, pay, equipment, leave and subsistence.

Collective Violence

No instances of collective violence or disorder occurred during the year.

United Nations Day, October 24, is an official Trust Territory holiday and is celebrated with much enthusiasm. Information about the United Nations is widely circulated in the Territory.



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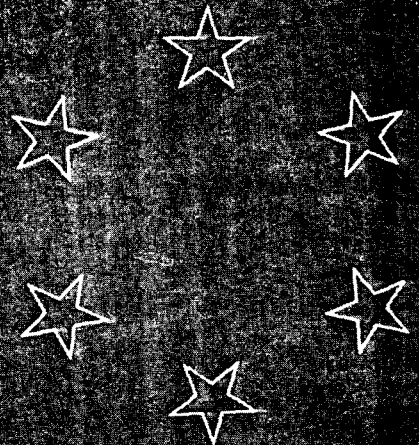
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Part IV—Introduction

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT



POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trust Territory Administration is seeking to promote and establish effective legislative, executive, and judicial institutions of territorial and local government, to encourage a concept of a unified Micronesia, to develop Micronesian participation in government policy-making and planning, and to broaden information and political education programs. The development of political competence and understanding has progressed at an accelerating pace through the deliberation and legislative actions of the 3-year-old Congress of Micronesia.

Chapter 1

GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

Executive and administrative authority of the Government of the Territory and responsibility for carrying out the international obligations undertaken by the United States with respect to the Territory are vested in a High Commissioner, formerly appointed by the Secretary of the Interior but in the future to be appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

Legislative authority rests with the bicameral Congress of Micronesia as specified by the Secretary of the Interior's Order 2882, as amended.

Judicial authority is independent of the other two branches of Government and is vested in the High Court of the Territory and such other courts as may be established by law. The Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the High Court are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The authority and responsibilities of territorial, district, and municipal governments are delineated by Public Law 1-6, enacted by the Congress of Micronesia in 1965.

Recognition of Indigenous Institutions and Customs

Local customs are recognized if they are not in conflict with the laws of the Territory, with the principles of the Trusteeship Agreement, or with applicable laws of the United States, including executive orders of the President and the Secretary of the Interior.

Chapter 2

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

Under Public Law 1-6, the Territorial Government has prime responsibility for problems of a Territory-wide nature:

- Construction and maintenance of primary roads and harbor facilities
- Control of banking
- Organization of business corporations, business associations, credit unions and cooperatives, insurance, sale of securities, and public utilities
- Control of the establishment and operation of, and investment in, businesses and conditions under which importing and exporting licenses shall be issued
- Making of grants to districts and municipalities
- Exclusive control of import, export, and income taxes
- Support of all judicial activities except for assistance from municipalities
- Support of public education and public health
- Law enforcement

Legislative Branch

The Congress of Micronesia is a bicameral legislature, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. There are 12 Senators, two elected at large from each of the six districts for 4-year terms. The House of Representatives has 21 members elected for 2-year terms from single-member election districts of about equal population. The present apportionment of Representatives is: Mariana Islands District, 3; Marshall Islands District, 4; Palau District, 3; Ponape District, 4; Truk District, 5; and Yap District, 2.

Members of Congress are chosen in biennial elections in even-numbered years by secret ballot of residents who are citizens of the Territory, 18 years of age or over, and registered voters. A regular session of the Congress, which may continue for 30 consecutive calendar days, is held each year beginning the second Monday of July. The High Commissioner may call a special session whenever he deems it in the public interest.

The legislative power of the Congress of Micronesia extends to all appropriate subjects of legislation, except that no legislation may be inconsistent with treaties or international agreements of the United States, laws of the United States applicable to the Territory; Executive Orders of the President of the United States and orders of the Secretary of the Interior; or Sections 1 through 12 (Bill of Rights) of the Trust Territory Code. Further, the Congress may not impose any tax upon property of the United States or of the Territory, nor may it tax the property of non-residents at a higher rate than that of residents. The Congress also has power to appropriate funds available from revenues raised pursuant to Territory tax and revenue laws and to review and make recommendations on the High Commissioner's proposed requests for funds to be appropriated by the United States Congress.

During the year under review, the Secretary of the Interior issued Amendment No. 3 of Order No. 2882, the document which provides for the authority and organization of the Congress of Micronesia. The Amendment concerns the passage of bills, the conduct of elections should a natural disaster prevent balloting on the appointed day, and revenues appropriable by the Congress. (The Amendment is reproduced in Appendix B.)

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Part V—Political Advancement

The Third Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia took place from July 10 to August 8, 1967. During the session, the Congress passed 48 bills and adopted 30 joint resolutions. Eighty-four single house resolutions were also adopted. The High Commissioner approved and signed into law 41 bills and withheld his approval on the remaining seven, in most cases because of certain technical defects. (A list of the bills and the action taken by the High Commissioner on each is included in Appendix C.)

Among major items of legislation passed were Public Law No. 3-40 creating a Social Security System; Public Law No. 3-32 providing for improved administration of the tax laws; Public Law No. 3-41 setting up a Board of Land Surveying Examiners; and laws appropriating a total of \$532,500 for programs and projects in the six districts.

Activities of the Congress following the Third Regular Session included organization of its Future Political Status Commission and studies of the Interim Committees on Education appointed by each house. In February 1968, the President of the Senate, the Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and the Legislative Counsel of the Congress traveled with the High Commissioner to Washington, D. C., to appear before the Appropriations Committees of the United States Congress in support of the Territory's budget requests. For the second successive year, one Senator and one Representative were advisers to the U.S. delegation to the Trusteeship Council.

Executive Branch

Working under the High Commissioner are a Headquarters staff, de-

scribed below, and six district administrations. All officers function under the Trust Territory Code and the Trust Territory Manual of Administration.

The Office of the High Commissioner consists of the Deputy High Commissioner, the Attorney General, the Special Assistant and the Assistant Commissioners for Administration, Education, Public Affairs, Public Health, and Resources and Development. The Internal Auditor and the Public Defender are also attached to this office.

The five Assistant Commissioners and the Attorney General perform both line and staff functions in assisting the High Commissioner in over-all direction of the executive branch. With the Deputy High Commissioner, they also serve collectively to advise the High Commissioner on matters of policy and program, functioning as a de facto "cabinet."

Under the various Assistant Commissioners are department or division heads and specialists responsible for the technical direction of their program operations throughout the Territory, and for provision of necessary staff, professional and technical services.

Several organizational changes took place during the year under review. The Departments of Education and Public Health, previously under supervision of an Assistant Commissioner for Community Services, are now each headed by an Assistant Commissioner. The former Department of Public Works and the Engineering and Construction Service were combined into a new Department of Public Works responsible for design, construction, operations and maintenance.

Fiscal Year 1968

The position of Special Assistant to the High Commissioner was reactivated and filled by a Micronesian who formerly was Assistant District Administrator for Administration of Ponape. Two new boards established by law by the Congress of Micronesia—the Trust Territory Personnel Board and the Social Security System Board—were appointed and began functioning. A Planning Programming Budgeting System office, to provide for long-range program planning, was established and is headed by the Program Analysis Officer. The position of Planning Coordinator was created to coordinate physical planning. A Claims Officer was added to the staff of the Attorney General to assemble and process claims against the United States for post-secure World War II damages.

In addition, the following senior positions were filled: Attorney General, Juvenile Officer, Finance Officer, Director of Property and Supply, Director of Public Works, Chief of Operations and Maintenance, Assistant Director of Public Health, Director of Economic Development, Director of Transportation, Assistant District Administrator for Administration of Ponape, and Assistant District Administrator for Public Affairs of Truk (temporary appointment).

The annual conference of district administrators was held in October 1967, discussing principally social security and retirement programs plus the political, economic, educational and general future of the Territory.

Relationship with the Congress of Micronesia

The High Commissioner's relationship with the Congress of Micronesia is

established by Secretarial Order N 2882. Section 4 provides that at any time during a legislative session, the High Commissioner may submit proposed legislation to the Congress.

Section 5 provides that, before finally submitting to the Secretary of the Interior the annual requests for U.S. funds for the government of the Territory, the High Commissioner presents a preliminary budget plan to the Congress of Micronesia. The plan outlines the proposed requests for U.S. funds as well as the High Commissioner's requests to the Congress of Micronesia for appropriation of funds raised pursuant to Territory revenue laws. The Congress reviews and may make recommendations on those portions of the plan which relate to expenditures of funds to be appropriated by the U.S. Congress. The High Commissioner must transmit to the Secretary of the Interior any recommendations he does not adopt. The Congress of Micronesia may take whatever actions it deems advisable on the High Commissioner's requests for appropriations of locally derived revenues.

Section 14 provides that the High Commissioner has the power to approve or disapprove every bill passed by the Congress. He may also disapprove items of appropriation of money within bills otherwise approved. He must veto within 10 consecutive calendar days, unless the Congress, by adjournment, prevents the return of a bill; otherwise it becomes law. If adjournment prevents the return of a bill, it becomes law if the High Commissioner signs it within 30 days after it has been presented to him. The Congress may repass a bill vetoed by the High Commissioner after the session at which it was originally passed, but not later than 14

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Part V—Political Advancement

months after it has been vetoed. If within 20 days the High Commissioner does not approve a bill so passed, he must send it with his comments to the Secretary of the Interior who either approves or disapproves the bill within 90 days after receipt.

Chapter 3
DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Subject to all Territory-wide laws, the district governments are primarily responsible for liquor control, including collection of wholesale liquor license fees and imposition of taxes on alcoholic beverages; land law; inheritance law; domestic relations; construction and maintenance of secondary roads and docks; exclusive licensing and collecting of license fees of wholesale businesses other than banking, insurance, sale of securities, and public utilities; imposition and collection of sales taxes; and support of public education and public health as may be required by law.

District Administrators

General executive responsibility in each of the six districts is designated in Section 40 of the Trust Territory Code. In his district, the district administrator is the High Commissioner's principal representative and he exercises general supervision over all operations, programs, and functions of the Territory within the area of his jurisdiction. He is also responsible for executing all district laws. Each district administration consists of a number of officers and departments paralleling those of the Headquarters staff.

Fiscal Year 1968

District Legislatures

Legislative bodies in five districts have jurisdiction throughout their districts. The Yap Islands Legislature has had jurisdiction only in the Yap Islands proper. Leaders from all parts of the district reached agreement on formation of a Yap District legislature at the conclusion of a series of meetings held during the year, and a proposed charter has been submitted to the Congress of Micronesia for adoption.

All district legislative bodies act under charters granted by the territorial government. Except for *Iroij* members of the Marshall Islands District Legislature and chief members of the Palau Legislature who acquire membership because of hereditary chieftain status, all members of district legislative bodies are elected by popular vote. The hereditary chiefs of Palau who are members of the legislature—2 paramount chiefs and 12 municipality (village) chiefs—do not have the privilege of voting in the legislature.

No uniform plan exists for representation in the various legislative bodies. While allocation of representation is generally based on population, the ratio varies from district to district. Palau District has a population of about 12,000 and a 28-member body, while Truk District, with a population double that of Palau, has a 27-member body.

The qualifying age for membership in the district legislature is 25 except in Truk where it is 23. Other qualifications for membership include Territory citizenship and residence requirements.

All districts now have 4-year terms of office except Truk, which has a 2-year term.

All district legislative bodies meet twice a year except the Marshall Islands District Congress which meets only once, in August.

Bills passed by district legislatures are presented to the district administrator who has power to approve or disapprove them within 30 days. District legislatures may pass disapproved bills over the district administrator's veto by a two-thirds majority of their entire membership. If the district administrator does not then approve a vetoed bill so repassed, he must send it to the High Commissioner who must either approve or disapprove it within 30 days.

Lists of the current membership of the district legislatures are given in Appendix E.

Preparation of district legislature budgets is discussed in Part VI, Chapter 1.

Yap Islands Council

This is an executive-advisory body composed of the elected magistrates of the 10 municipalities of the Yap Islands as voting members, the 10 municipal secretaries as non-voting members, and other advisory members designated by the Council.

Chapter 4
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Municipalities

The basic unit of local government in the Territory is the municipality.

Subject to all Territory-wide laws and all district laws of their respective districts, municipalities are primarily responsible for:

- the peace, safety, and public welfare of their inhabitants;
- licensing and collecting license fees of retail and service businesses;
- imposition and collection of excise taxes authorized by the district legislature, head taxes, and property taxes;
- construction and maintenance of municipal streets, roads, and docks;
- all necessary law enforcement not otherwise provided for;
- support of court sittings within the municipality away from established courthouses; and
- support of public education and public health as may be required by law.

Municipal boundaries largely represent customary geographic-political divisions or entities which may comprise an island, group of islands or atolls, or a locally recognized area or division of a larger island. The Marshall Islands, however, are grouped into municipalities by islands and atolls, irrespective of the overlapping jurisdiction of the hereditary chieftains, the *Iroij Laplap*.

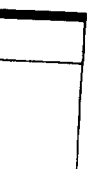
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Part V—Political Advancement

There are 45 chartered municipalities. In general the charter provides for a municipal council, a chief executive and other officials, election procedures, terms of office, and duties and responsibilities of officials.

The chief executive of a municipality is either the magistrate or the mayor. Lists of municipal chief executives may be found in Appendix F.

Municipal council members and the chief executive officers of the chartered municipal governments and of several unchartered municipalities are elected by popular vote. Some municipalities elect other officers, but many municipal charters provide for appointment of such officers as treasurer and secretary.

Age qualifications for office holders vary among the districts with positions of greater responsibility normally requiring a higher age.

Ordinances passed by the chartered municipal council and approved by the district administrator have the force and effect of law within that municipality.

Preparation of municipal budgets is discussed in Part VI, Chapter 1.

Traditional Rulers

Chiefs and other traditional rulers of comparable rank acquire their rank and title through a combination of hereditary rights and acceptance by their people. In some districts, upon the death of a high-ranking or high-titled person, a community council of elders or the general populace pass upon the qualifications and endorsement of his normal successor before he assumes title. When a chief fails to fulfill his obligations and to hold the

respect of his people, the people of the area or a council of elders representing the people may revoke his title or rank.

In some districts, hereditary position or rank has been extremely important. Thus, as democratic procedures were introduced, the traditional or hereditary leader often would be automatically elected to office. As the elective process becomes more popular and as the demands of the office increase, this situation is gradually changing. Increasingly, voters are electing candidates who are knowledgeable and who have won their confidence. The hereditary or traditional leader who runs for office no longer can rely exclusively on his traditional prestige. In some districts, chiefs who realize the importance of the elective office of magistrate, but who do not choose to run themselves, will support younger men who are more educated in the processes of modern government.

Chapter 5
CIVIL SERVICE

Conditions of Employment

United States citizens, except for teachers, medical personnel, engineers, and technicians in public works are employed under and subject to U.S. civil service regulations and procedures.

Micronesians are employed in accordance with terms of the Trust Territory Merit System, enacted by the Congress of Micronesia as Public Law 2-2, and with policies and procedures established by the High Commissioner.

Qualification standards for Micronesian employees, specifications of approved positions, and standardized rates of pay are described in the "Micronesian Title and Pay Plan." This Plan provides three distinct pay schedules: manual occupations and skilled crafts; clerical, administrative and protective positions; and professional and managerial positions. As the result of a 1966 comprehensive study of the Plan, a new classification and pay plan for positions in the manual occupations and skilled crafts became effective in July 1967. The new plan greatly increases rates for skilled craftsmen and their supervisors. At the same time, an increase in rates for the clerical and administrative schedule was effected.

The Trust Territory Merit System spells out the terms and conditions and benefits of employment within the Trust Territory executive branch and gives legal force to the rights of employees. Among features of the System are:

- Appointment of a Territorial Personnel Board
- Protection against arbitrary and discriminatory punishment of employees through procedural guarantees of due process and a system of appeals
- Provision for competitive appointments through examinations
- An employee council to act as official spokesman for employees on matters affecting their pay, status, and working conditions
- Authorization for a retirement system, group life insurance,

annual and sick leave and other benefits

By the end of fiscal year 1968, most of the above features had been implemented except the enactment of a retirement system. The Administration is funding a special portion of the new Social Security System, described in Part VII, Chapter 5, to recognize long service by its employees. Employees who have worked for the Administration for more than 5 years will become fully insured faster and receive a higher pension than non-government employees upon retirement.

Set up in 1967, a group life insurance program open to all Micronesian employees provides \$1,000 double indemnity life insurance for every \$1,000 of annual income or any fraction thereof. Government employees more than 90% of whom have elected to be covered, pay two-thirds of the premiums while the Territory Government pays one-third.

The Administration also offers its employees workmen's compensation insurance through a private insurance company. The program covers up to three-fourths of a Government employee's salary for lost time incurred from an on-the-job accident. All medical and hospital expenses for a duty-connected accident are borne by the Administration. The Government makes every effort to retain employees capable of performing their work after any injuries sustained on the job. Private construction companies working on contract to the Trust Territory Government also have access to the workmen's compensation program; premiums are paid directly by these companies to the insurance company.

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Part V—Political Advancement

salary for the survivor of a Government employee who dies after completing at least 5 years Government service.

The function of the Personnel Board, set up by the Merit System law, is to supervise and evaluate the operation of the Merit System. During its first session in April 1968, the four-member Board evaluated the Trust Territory personnel program and recommended improvement in many areas.

The Trust Territory Personnel Officer is in charge of the administration of the comprehensive personnel program involving labor, wages, employment policy, training, and employee services.

Recruitment and Training

Micronesians who can qualify are offered first opportunity for Government positions. When qualified Micronesian personnel are not available, selections are made through the U.S. Federal Civil Service Registers in order of preference, respectively, at Guam, Honolulu, and San Francisco; or contract hires are recruited, mainly as teachers, and public health and construction personnel.

Competitive examinations for Micronesian applicants have been introduced for most professional, administrative and clerical positions. New employees must now meet a required minimum score on a written examination. To supplement, and in certain cases replace, the written tests, the Personnel Department is now developing qualification standards for rating an individual's experience and training for various occupations.

In 1966, a Management Intern Program was initiated to select and

Fiscal Year 1968

systematically train young Micronesians who have high potential for administrative posts. By the end of fiscal year 1968, six Micronesians had successfully completed the program and were assigned to management positions in Resources and Development, Budget and Finance, and Personnel Administration at Headquarters and in the district centers. Seventeen interns are expected to complete training during fiscal 1969.

Efforts to improve the quality and scope of on-the-job training continue, with special emphasis on personnel policies, industrial safety, heavy equipment maintenance and usage, and other skilled and semi-skilled areas.

The Administration also gives employees the opportunity to train in their specialized fields at the East-West Center in Hawaii, through South Pacific Commission courses, and elsewhere. During FY 1968, nearly 150 employees attended refresher courses or specialized training courses in medical and para-medical fields, clerical skills, education, agriculture, administration, accounting, radio broadcasting, health, sanitation, land management, home economics, criminology, and in skilled trades such as automobile mechanics.

The Summer Student Employment Program for about 50 high school juniors and seniors began at Headquarters and in the districts in June 1968. Students were productive employees in office clerical, public works and supply areas. A 40-hour general orientation was followed by on-the-job instruction by the supervisors.

In all districts, Micronesians are in administrative and professional jobs and are increasing their knowledge and

experience in their fields. Micronesians who assume high-level administrative and professional duties are covered under the higher salary schedule established for professional and managerial employees. High-level appointments of Micronesians have included a District Administrator, a Special Assistant to the High Commissioner, a Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Resources and Development, and seven assistant district administrators.

<i>Chapter 6</i>
SUFFRAGE

A Territory-wide suffrage act for all levels of government has yet to be enacted. Voting qualifications are prescribed separately by municipal charters, district legislature charters, and Secretarial Order No. 2882, as amended. In general, electors must be Trust Territory citizens, 18 or older, and residents for specified lengths of time of the municipality or other election district where they vote. Discrimination in voting based on race, sex, language, or religion does not exist.

Both men and women are eligible to be chosen for elective office in the Trust Territory.

About 44,000 persons were eligible to vote in the 1966 Congress of Micronesia elections if they registered and met other requirements prescribed by law. Participation in that election varied widely among districts. For example, the percentage of eligible electors voting ranged from a reported high of 98% in the Mariana Islands District to a low of 42% in Truk. To make the people aware of their right

to vote, the Government has disseminated information on registration voting procedures, dates of elections etc., through radio broadcasts and meetings with local officials. Political parties in the districts, as well as some candidates, have also expended considerable effort in encouraging their supporters to register and vote.

The High Commissioner issued orders to outline the conduct of the first elections to the Congress of Micronesia in 1965. The Congress passed an act in 1966 providing for election of its members, which was signed as Public Law No. 2-16 and later incorporated into the Code of the Trust Territory as Chapter 3A. Under this law all eligible persons desiring to vote must first register. A person may register by executing an affidavit in which he identifies his voting residence and swears that he meets the qualifications prescribed by law. Candidates for the House of Representatives and the Senate may be nominated either by petition or political party. All elections of members of Congress are by secret ballot, and Public Law No. 2-16 provides for supervision of polling places, complaints of irregularities, appeals from decisions of election officials, recounts of ballots, and absentee voting. Responsibility for conducting the Congress elections is vested in the district administrators, who are designated election commissioners for their districts, and in boards of election of the 21 election districts.

<i>Chapter 7</i>
POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Traditional cultural patterns in most areas of the Territory placed a

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Chapter 7

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Part V—Political Advancement

premium on modesty and, until fairly recently, to actively campaign for public office would have been a violation of such patterns. A candidate's reputation, position in the community, and traditional ties continue to be important in obtaining public support. Political campaigning in the commonly understood sense began about 8 years ago and has varied from extremely lively campaigns in the Mariana Islands and Palau to more sedate campaigns in other districts. Candidates are given radio broadcast time to describe their programs. Public meetings are held and, in some areas, candidates are also beginning to visit constituents in their homes.

To date organized, registered political parties are found only in the Mariana Islands and Palau Districts. The Mariana Islands District has two parties: the Popular Party and the Territorial Party. An indication of their strength is that in recent years no candidate for public office has run independently of the parties. In Palau, two parties, Liberal and Progressive, have been active since 1963.

In the 1966 elections to the Congress of Micronesia, the parties of both districts adopted platforms, nominated slates of candidates, and conducted vigorous pre-election campaigns.

In other districts, young men's and women's groups and other groups encourage the nomination of and solicit support for the candidates of their choice.

Chapter 8

THE JUDICIARY

During the year the Judiciary achieved a long-standing goal with the

Fiscal Year 1968

appointment of a second Associate Justice—the former Deputy Attorney General of the Territory. Stationed in Koror, Palau District, his primary judicial responsibility is for the Palau and Yap Districts. The transfer of an Associate Justice to American Samoa left a vacancy which has been filled by the former Attorney General of Guam. The latter Associate Justice is stationed in Ponape with primary judicial responsibility for the Ponape and Truk Districts. In January 1968, the Chief Justice retired after 22 years service to the Trust Territory Judiciary. The Attorney General of the Trust Territory was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior as the new Chief Justice and assumed duties on February 1, 1968. The retiring and the transferring judges continued as Temporary Judges beyond the end of the fiscal year to complete work previously begun. A Peace Corps Volunteer who is a retired Judge of the Superior Court for Los Angeles was appointed as a Temporary Judge for 2 years. He is stationed in Saipan but, as with all justices, his service entails regular travel to all district centers and a number of the sub-district centers.

Types of Courts

The Territory has three types of courts: the High Court, district courts, and community courts.

High Court. The High Court consists of the Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and a Temporary Justice, and a panel of three temporary judges. At present they are all U.S. lawyers appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and employed under U.S. Civil Service laws for full-time judicial work. Currently the members of the panel of temporary judges are the Presiding Judge of the District Court of Guam and two of the senior judges of the Island Court of Guam.

The High Court is the highest judicial authority in the Territory. It has Appellate and Trial Divisions. The Appellate Division, for a particular case, regularly consists of three (although two form a quorum) of the High Court judges assigned by the Chief Justice. The concurrence of two judges is necessary to decide any appeal. A judge who hears a case in the Trial Division is disqualified to sit on that case in the Appellate Division. The Trial Division sits regularly, presided over by a single judge on a circuit-riding basis in the different districts. In murder cases, however, he must be assisted by two of the special judges for the district where the trial is to be held. These special judges are appointed by the High Commissioner and at present are all also district court judges. In hearing a murder case at a non-jury trial, the special judges cast equal votes with the presiding judge in deciding, by majority vote, questions of fact and sentence. In a jury trial, however, the special judges vote only on the question of sentence, with the presiding judge deciding all questions of law involved in the trial and the outcome of the case.

The Appellate Division of the High Court has jurisdiction to review, on appeal, the decisions of the Trial Division of the High Court in the following instances:

(1) All cases tried originally in the High Court.

(2) All cases decided by the High Court on appeal from a district court,

involving construction or validity of any law of the United States, or of any law or regulation of the Territory, or any written enactment intended to have the force of law of any official board, or body in the Territory.

(3) All cases decided by the High Court on review of the record of a district or community court decision in which the High Court has reversed or modified the decision so as to affect the substantial rights of the appellant.

The Appellate Division of the High Court may also, in its discretion and in certain cases, review on appeal decisions directly from a district or community court.

The Trial Division has original jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, including probate, admiralty and maritime matters and the adjudication of title to land or any interest therein. It also has jurisdiction to review on appeal decisions of the district courts and to review on the record final decisions of the district courts and community courts for which no appeal is made.

Three sittings of the Appellate Division were held during the year—one each on Koror, Majuro, and Guam. As far as practicable, oral arguments, if not waived, are heard in the district from which the appeal came.

Sittings of the Trial Division were held as follows:

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Sittings</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Justice</i>
Marianas	4	Saipan	Chief Justice Temporary Judge Associate Justice, Koror

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Part V—Political Advancement

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Marshalls	3	Majuro	Chief Justice Associate Justice, Majuro Temporary Judge
		Ebeye	Chief Justice Associate Justice, Majuro
Palau	3	Koror	Chief Justice Associate Justice, Koror
Ponape	3	Kolonia	Chief Justice Associate Justice, Koror Associate Justice, Majuro Temporary Judge
Truk	5	Moen	Chief Justice Associate Justice, Koror Temporary Judge
Yap	2	Colonia	Chief Justice Associate Justice, Koror

District Courts. Each district court consists of a Presiding Judge and two or more Associate Judges appointed by the High Commissioner for specified terms. The High Commissioner fixes the salary of the Presiding Judge and it may not be diminished during his term of office.

Each district court has original jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount or value of the property involved does not exceed \$1,000, except admiralty and maritime matters and the adjudication of title to land or any interest therein (other than the right to immediate possession), and in all criminal cases where the maximum punishment which may be imposed does not exceed a \$2,000 fine or imprisonment for 5 years, or both. Each district court also has jurisdiction

to review on appeal decisions of community courts in its district.

District courts are regularly available for sittings as needed at each district center and at the following sub-centers where an Associate District Court Judge or Judges and an assistant clerk of courts are stationed: Rota, Mariana Islands; Lukunor, Mortlock Islands; Truk; Kusaie, Ponape; and Ebeye, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands. These courts also sit at other points in their respective districts when special need arises.

Community Courts. Each community court consists of a Presiding Judge and may include one or more Associate Judges, all appointed for specified terms by the district administrator of the district where the court is located.

Each community court has original jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount claimed or value of the property involved does not exceed \$100, except admiralty and maritime matters and the adjudication of title to land or any interest therein (other than the right to immediate possession), and in all criminal cases where the maximum punishment which may be imposed does not exceed a \$100 fine or imprisonment for 6 months, or both.

Tenure of Office

Only the Secretary of the Interior may remove the Chief Justice, the Associate Justices, and the panel of temporary judges qualified to sit in the Appellate Division of the High Court. Thus jurisdiction over these judges is removed from the legislative and executive branches of the Government to assure maximum independence of judicial authority. Only the Trial Division of the High Court can remove district and community court judges from office during their terms for cause after a hearing. Assessors are appointed and changed, if necessary, by the judge or judges holding a particular session. Appointment and removal of judicial officers other than judges and assessors is by the Chief Justice or at his direction. Their rate of compensation is fixed by the Chief Justice with the approval of the High Commissioner, as is that of assessors and all the lower court judges other than Presiding Judges of district courts.

Participation in Courts

Micronesians are employed as judges, officers, and employees of the courts to the maximum extent consistent with proper administration, as specified in Section 183 of the Trust Territory Code. At present, the judges

of all courts, except the High Court and the community court for Kwajalein Test Site, are Micronesians as are all clerks of courts, assessors and other employees of the courts except for the administrative office, three court reporters, and a secretary to the Chief Justice. Of the Micronesian judges, 23 are district court judges, who also serve as special judges of the High Court, and 106 community court judges. Micronesians also serve as the six district clerk courts, 12 assistant clerks of courts and two probation officers.

Official Languages

Ordinarily, proceedings and records in cases in the High Court are in English, but pleadings in indigenous languages are frequently accepted. Proceedings in the Trial Division are normally translated orally in court into the principal indigenous language of the area where the proceedings are being held. Further translation is also provided for any accused who understands neither English nor such principal indigenous language.

In the district and community courts, proceedings are ordinarily in the principal indigenous language, and records are kept either in that language or in English.

Procedure

The procedure followed in the Territory courts in both civil and criminal cases is, in general, a simplification of that used in the U.S. district courts sitting without jury.

The Congress of Micronesia, by Public Law No. 1-7, effective August 23, 1965, authorized the district legislature of any district to adopt the system of trial by a jury of six persons

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certain criminal and civil cases in its district. In 1966 the Mariana Islands district Legislature adopted this limited system of trial by jury. No other district legislature has enacted laws to adopt provisions of Public Law No. 1-7, and no trial by jury has been held in the Mariana Islands District.

A simplified small claims procedure is in operation for handling claims for 100 or less in district and community courts. Community courts are allowed such latitude and only are required to comply with the more essential parts of the rules of procedure applicable to other courts.

Rights of the accused, appeals, reviews, powers on appeal or review, and stays of execution, are defined in Chapter 4 of the Trust Territory Code. The Government has the right of appeal in criminal cases only when a written enactment intended to have the force and effect of law has been held invalid. In such a case the action which may be taken on appeal is limited to a reversal of any determination of invalidity of the enactment involved and does not affect any finding of not guilty.

In line with U.S. Supreme Court decisions pertaining to the rights of an accused, the High Court issued an opinion directing that similar safeguards be made available to persons under investigation for commission of crimes. These include:

- Prior to any questioning, the person must be warned that he has a right to remain silent, that any statement he makes may be used as evidence against him, and that he has a right to the presence of counsel, either retained or appointed, during interrogation.

- That the services of the Public Defender, when in the vicinity, and of his local representative are available to represent a person under investigation and that such services are provided without cost to the person.
- That the police are required to obtain counsel for a person, when he so requests, and they may not interrogate until counsel is present.

After a criminal charge has been brought, the defendant is entitled to:

- Have, in advance of trial, a copy of the charge upon which he is to be tried
- Consult counsel before trial and have an attorney-at-law or other representative of his own choosing defend him at trial
- Apply to the court for further time to prepare his defense, which the court shall grant if satisfied that the defendant will otherwise be substantially prejudiced in his defense
- Bring with him to trial such material witnesses as he may desire or have them summoned by the court at his request
- Give evidence on his own behalf at his own request at trial, although he may not be compelled to do so
- Have proceedings interpreted for his benefit when he is unable to understand them otherwise, and
- Request appointment of an assessor in trials before the Trial Division of the High Court if one has not been appointed by the Trial Judge under provisions of Section 126 of the Code.

Legislation prescribing the rights of the accused has been drafted for consideration by the Congress of Micronesia during its Fourth Regular Session.

There is an absolute right of appeal to the Trial Division of the High Court from decisions of any district court on questions of fact and of law. On questions of law, decisions of the Trial Division of the High Court may be appealed to the Appellate Division in cases falling within the jurisdiction of the Appellate Division as enumerated above. The Appellate Division may also, in its discretion, review on appeal directly from district or community court decisions involving the construction or validity of any law of the United States or of any written enactment of any official, board, or body in the Territory intended to have the force of law. Written notice of appeal must be filed within 30 days after announcement of the decision or within such longer time, not exceeding 120 days, as may be specified by the court in case of decisions of the Trial Division of the High Court which are made when a party is neither present nor represented.

The Trial Division of the High Court reviews on the record all final decisions of district courts and community courts in annulment, divorce, and adoption cases in which no appeal has been made, and it may, in its discretion, review on the record any other final decision of a district or community court in which no appeal has been taken. The court acting on an appeal or review has the power to affirm, modify, set aside, or reverse the judgment or order appealed from or reviewed and to remand the case with such directions for a new trial or entry of judgment as may be just. However, if the Government has

appealed in a criminal case, the court may not reverse any finding of guilty and its powers are limited to reversal of any determination of inanity of the enactment involved.

Disputed facts are ascertained primarily from oral testimony of witnesses and from exhibits. Where deemed helpful to the conduct of a case, the court may also go to the scene of an incident having a bearing on the case, giving both sides the opportunity to reconstruct and draw attention to evidence. With the permission of the court written depositions may be used by the accused in criminal cases or by either side in civil cases. As a rule, pretrial conferences are held in civil cases by other district courts and the Trial Division of the High Court to determine the issues and to reach agreement on as many facts as possible.

Fees

Clerks of courts charge and collect fees for filing in civil actions, for copies of certified true records, for transcripts of evidence and notes of hearing, and for recording land transfers. Filing fees in civil actions range from 25¢ for filing of complaint under the small claims procedure to \$5 for filing of notice of appeal to the Appellate Division of the High Court. The fee for a copy of a record certified to be a true copy is 25¢ plus 10¢ for each 100 words after the first 100. The fee for transcripts of evidence or notes of hearing is 25¢ per 100 words for three copies. The fee for the recording of land transfers is 50¢, except when the Trust Territory is the grantor, in which case there is no charge.

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Part V—Political Advancement

mile for necessary travel), for a writ of execution and the subsequent sale (the fee for serving the process plus \$5 or more for amounts above \$50 collected for the sale), and for caring for seized property (actual, reasonable, and necessary expenses).

Witnesses are entitled to receive, unless transportation is provided at no cost to the witness, certain travel expenses at the rate of 3¢ a mile, or more if prevailing transportation costs are higher. If a witness is required to stay away from his place of work or residence for more than one day, the court may determine the amount reasonable to cover his subsistence needs. Except as specified in Section 262 or when suitable subsistence is provided without expense to the witness, fees are to be paid in advance.

Section 262 of the Code provides that any court may authorize commencement of proceedings of civil and criminal cases and appeals without prepayment of fees if the person is a permanent resident of the Trust Territory and swears under oath that he cannot pay the fees or give security for them. It also provides that in a criminal case the court may have a witness summoned without prepayment of fees if the accused so requests, and that the court may order that the fees be paid in the same manner as those of a witness summoned on behalf of the Government.

Legal Aid

A Public Defender and Counselor, with headquarters in the Mariana Islands District, is on the staff of the Trust Territory Government to serve as counsel for accused persons who desire his assistance. Primary responsibilities of representation are for those charged with crimes involving a

possible sentence of imprisonment for more than 5 years. The Public Defender and Counselor has a local representative in each district who acts as counsel for the accused who desire assistance in cases less serious than those aided by the Public Defender himself. In four districts this local representative also has an assistant. The Public Defender and his district representative are available, so far as their primary duties will permit, to provide legal aid and assistance to all persons unable to secure adequate counsel without undue hardship.

Penalties

Penalties for principal crimes remain the same as set forth in Chapter 6 of the Trust Territory Code. These are based primarily on American precedents. Under Section 7 of the Code, all sections of the population are assured equal protection of the law. Only maximum penalties are prescribed by the Code, except for murder; district laws and municipal ordinances which authorize criminal penalties for their violation generally provide maximum penalties. Thus, the courts are permitted wide discretion in fitting the punishment to the circumstances of the particular case.

The Territory's Bill of Rights provides that no crime shall be punished by death, no excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted. Punishments most often prescribed are imprisonment for a stated time (all or part of which may be suspended on such conditions as the court deems proper), fines, or unpaid labor on public projects. Corporal punishment is not permitted.

The High Court may, in lieu of or in addition to other lawful punishment, direct that a person found guilty

of a criminal offense establish his place of residence within a specified area and maintain it there for a period not exceeding the maximum period of imprisonment which may be imposed for the offense. None of the other courts may do this nor may any court impose deportation as a penalty for a crime. However, when any part of a sentence of imprisonment is suspended, the court granting the suspension may, and regularly does, impose conditions of suspension. These may include a residence requirement or departing from and remaining thereafter outside the Trust Territory during the suspension period. Deportation of non-citizens of the Territory rests in the discretion of the High Commissioner, and the committing of serious or repeated crime is naturally to be considered by him in the exercise of that discretion.

Chapter 9

LEGAL SYSTEM

The basic body of laws applicable and having force and effect in the Trust Territory is found in Section 20 of the Trust Territory Code, as amended by Public Law No. 2-15 of 1966. These laws are: (a) the Trusteeship Agreement, (b) such laws of the United States as are by their own terms applicable to the Territory, including Executive Orders of the United States President and Orders of the Secretary of the Interior, (c) laws of the Trust Territory, (d) past District Orders promulgated by district administrators, and Emergency District Orders promulgated by district administrators, (e) acts of legislative bodies convened under charter granted by the Territorial Government when these

acts are approved by the district administrators or otherwise confirmed as law as may be provided by charter or the laws and regulations of the Trust Territory, (f) duly enacted Municipal Ordinances, (g) local custom when not in conflict with applicable statutes, and (h) common law.

Section 436 of the Trust Territory Code further requires that, in imposing sentences under Chapter 6 of the Code concerning crimes and criminal procedures, due recognition shall be given to the customs of inhabitants in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement. The penalty for any act which is made a crime solely by generally respected native custom shall not exceed a fine of \$100, or 6 months imprisonment, or both (Section 434, Trust Territory Code).

The recognized customary law of the various island groups, atolls, and districts of the Territory in matters where applicable as determined by the courts, has the full force and effect of law, provided such customary law is not in conflict with the written body of laws enumerated under Section 20 of the Trust Territory Code. Section 22 of the Code provides that the common law, as expressed in the Restatements of the Law approved by the American Law Institute, and to the extent not so expressed, as generally understood and applied in the United States, shall be the rules of decision in the courts of the Territory in the absence of applicable statute or local customary law to the contrary. One important limitation to the application of common law appears in Section 24 which provides that the law concerning ownership, use, inheritance, and transfer of land in effect in any part of the Territory on December 1, 1941, shall remain in full force and effect except insofar as it has been, or

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Part V—Political Advancement

may hereafter be, changed by the express written enactment made under the authority of the Trust Territory.

The traditional customary patterns, native law and customs of the various districts and islands in the Territory have been subjected to study and investigation. Background papers on such subjects as the land tenure patterns of the various districts, marriage

customs, political power structure, and political factionalism have been prepared at different times by various researchers. All these reports, manuscripts, booklets, and handbooks have provided reference material for use by Land Management personnel, by district administrators, by personnel of the Legal Department, and by members of the court system and the Congress.

Members and staff of the Truk District Legislature pose in front of their new legislative building.



Fiscal Year 1968

PART VI

**ECONOMIC
ADVANCEMENT**



ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

SECTION 1: FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

Chapter 1

PUBLIC FINANCE

The costs of Trust Territory operations are met by funds granted by the Congress of the United States and from local reimbursable revenue collections.

Trust Territory appropriation requests are subject to appropriation ceiling legislation the U.S. Congress has enacted.

In 1962, a major shift in the direction and scope of the Administering Authority's commitment in Micronesia led to increased appropriations from the U.S. Congress to facilitate a more rapid pace of development. Accordingly, the previous ceiling of \$7.5 million was raised to \$17.5 million. An accelerated program for emergency construction and staffing of school facilities was set in motion along with efforts to improve health standards and provide a general upgrading and integrated development of essential public services embracing transporta-

tion, communications, water and power resources.

Despite the impetus this program has created during the past 6 years, effective and realistic development required further increases in the ceiling to meet the needs of the people of Micronesia. In 1967, new ceiling legislation authorizing \$25 million for 1967, and \$35 million for 1968 and 1969, was signed into law.

Preparation of the annual Trust Territory Government budget begins well over a year in advance when district administrators and various department heads submit estimates to the Director of Budget and Finance. After screening and necessary modification, including review by the appropriate Commissioners, these estimates are presented to the High Commissioner. The Budget Officer and his staff, using the final recommendations approved by the High Commissioner, then draw up a preliminary budget plan for the coming fiscal year. In July this preliminary budget plan is presented to the Congress of Micronesia for its review and recommendations with respect to such portions as relate to funds to be appropriated by

Fiscal Year 1968

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NOT RECORDED

the Congress of the United States. The High Commissioner adopts such recommendations of the Congress as he may deem appropriate, but he also must transmit to the Secretary of the Interior all recommendations he does not adopt.

The Administering Authority controls and administers financial operations and construction as funded by the U.S. Congress. The Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Committee exercises review of Trust Territory proposed programs. Bureau of the Budget hearings are held and the budget for Trust Territory operations and capital improvement projects is included in the President's Budget submitted to the U.S. Congress each year.

Budgeting, funding, and expenditure take place at all three levels of government—territorial, district, and municipal. The legal authorization for local government financial operations is contained in the Trust Territory Code, Sections 46 to 48 and Chapter 18, Finance; Taxation.

District governments control and administer financial operations at the district level, with types of income and responsibility for operations defined separately from Trust Territory Government and municipal level income and responsibilities. Each district administrator is required by law to present annually to the district legislature a proposed budget based on revenues anticipated as a result of district and territorial tax laws. After considering the district administrator's proposals as well as proposals of individual members, the district legislature enacts a budget for the district in the form of one or more appropriations bills. Appropriations acts are submitted to the district administrator for

action. Upon approval, the appropriations acts become law, and expenditures are made in accordance with their provisions.

The district treasurer is responsible for receiving, maintaining, and disbursing district government funds distinguished from Trust Territory Government funds. He is appointed by the district legislature and serves under the direction and supervision of the district administrator. The district treasurer is required by law to submit an annual report of all funds received and disbursed during each fiscal year.

Control of fiscal operations at the municipal level rests with the municipal administration, the district administrator having certain powers of supervision and approval. Local officials prepare the annual municipal budget and refer it to the municipal council for approval before it is transmitted to the district administrator for ratification. Officials of the district administration assist and advise in the original preparation of the budget where such assistance is requested. The approved budget determines the extent of expenditure which may be made locally during the fiscal year from municipal revenues. Tax and license fee schedules which provide tax income for the municipality are similarly prepared and approved. The treasurer, or in some instances the magistrate, is authorized to collect taxes and license fees and expend them according to approved schedules and budgets.

Revenues and expenditures of municipalities and district governments which prepared budgets for fiscal year 1967 appear in tables in Appendix IV. A comparative statement of revenues and expenditures also is given in Appendix IV.

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Part VI—Economic Advancement

During the year under review the
Territory did not enter into any
administrative fiscal or customs
unions.

Chapter 2
TAXATION

Taxation authority vested in the
territorial, district, and local govern-
ments is delineated in Chapter 3,
Sections 46 to 48 of the Trust Terri-
tory Code. Chapter 18 of the Code
deals with taxation laws. The taxing
authority is vested in and may be
exercised by the three levels of govern-
ment as follows:

Territorial. Exclusive control of
import, export, and income taxes
including any so-called excise taxes
which are actually collected on the
basis of imports. Present taxes are (a)
an excise tax on the use, distribution,
or sale of motor vehicle fuel, (b) an
export tax on copra, trochus shell, and
scrap metal, and (c) general import
taxes. For rates of these taxes, see Part
VI, Section 4, Chapter 2.

District. Liquor control, including
the right to collect wholesale liquor
license fees and to impose taxes on
alcoholic beverages, provided that
neither of these shall be based on
imports or volume or value of imports.

Exclusive issuance of licenses for
wholesale businesses other than banks,
credit union and cooperatives, insur-
ance, sale of securities and public
utilities, including the exclusive right
to collect fees for such licenses, pro-
vided these are not based on imports
or the volume or value of imports.

The imposition and collection of
sales taxes, and the authorizing of
municipalities to impose and collect
excise taxes on any item other than
foodstuffs.

Municipal and Local. Licensing and
collecting license fees of retail busi-
nesses within the municipality,
subject, however, to all applicable
territorial or district laws.

The imposition and collection of
head taxes, property taxes on any
items other than foodstuffs, and such
excise taxes as the district legislature
may authorize; provided, however,
that none of these shall be based on
imports, or the value or volume of
imports.

For purposes of taxation, no dis-
tinction is made between domestic
companies and foreign companies or
organizations doing business in the
Territory; all are equally subject to
applicable taxing statutes and ordi-
nances imposed by and in effect
within each level of government. The
Territory does not now have income
taxes, dividend taxes, corporation
profit taxes, or hut taxes, nor is there
any Territory-wide capitation or poll
tax. The head tax is the most nearly
universal tax in Micronesia varying in
amount from \$1 to \$10, averaging \$2
to \$3, and generally levied on males 18
years of age or older. In two districts,
some municipal governments levy real
property taxes. One other district
levies cattle taxes.

Except for taxes the Territorial
Government imposes, district and
municipal taxes are imposed by dis-
trict laws and municipal ordinances
passed by the respective legislative
bodies.

Penalties for failure to furnish records or information to any of the taxing units of government for the purpose of computation, assessment, or collection of any tax or license fee are specified in Chapter 18 of the Trust Territory Code. A failure to pay taxes subjects the taxpayer to a civil suit brought by the taxing unit concerned pursuant to Section 1147(c) of the Trust Territory Code. While the Trust Territory Code does not specifically contain provisions concerning foreclosures of land to enforce or collect taxes, the taxing unit may avail itself of land foreclosure in an execution on a judgment. In cases of non-payment of property tax under Section 1147(a) of the Trust Territory Code, the following provision also applies:

"Any taxes imposed or authorized . . . upon property shall be a lien upon the property, and may be collected by levy upon it in the same manner as the levy of an execution."

Pursuant to the above section, land or interest therein may be foreclosed provided the land involved or interest therein is "owned solely by the judgment debtor, in his own right."

The court, however, must first determine for itself before ordering the sale or transfer of such land that (a) justice so requires it, and (b) the judgment debtor will have "sufficient land remaining to support himself and those persons directly dependent on him according to recognized local custom and the law of the Trust Territory." (Section 288(c), cf. Section 287 T.T. Code.)

Since the Territory does not have an income tax, arrangements or laws concerning international double taxation have not been necessary.

Under Sections 1116 to 1118 of the Trust Territory Code, any group or association of persons may form a corporation by submitting the proposed articles of incorporation to the High Commissioner, and if the proposed articles meet the requirements specified under these Code sections, the High Commissioner may grant a charter. Corporations or companies which have been incorporated in the Territory under pertinent sections of the Code are listed in Appendix VII.

Credit unions incorporated in the Territory are listed in Appendix XVI.

SECTION 2: MONEY AND BANKING

Since U.S. currency serves as legal tender, no laws or regulations governing currency and exchange have been needed other than U.S. laws governing banking. Residents have access to banking institutions in Guam, Hawaii, and the U.S. mainland as well as to branch banks within the Territory. Kwajalein in the Marshalls, Koror in Palau, and Kolonia in Ponape have

Bank of Hawaii branches. Truk District and Saipan in the Mariana Islands District are served by Bank of America branch banks. The branch banks make some loans to individuals and private business firms.

In 1956, a revolving fund was established from funds made available by the U.S. Congress for loans to

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Part VI—Economic Advancement

locally owned trading companies for expansion and other development purposes. This revolving fund was continued until August 1964 when U.S. Public Law 487 transferred \$368,000 from the revolving fund to the Trust Territory Economic Development Loan Fund, bringing the balance of the Loan Fund, established in 1963, to \$668,000. Total capitalization of the Loan Fund as of June 30,

1968 was \$669,000, and this level is to be raised to \$1,000,000.

The Economic Development Loan Fund provides direct loans and guarantees commercial bank loans to business organizations and individuals for development purposes. Details of Economic Development Loan Fund activities during the reporting period are given in Part VI, Section 3, Chapter 2.

SECTION 3: ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

Chapter 1
GENERAL

The economic structure of the Territory is based mainly on subsistence farming and fishing. The economic development of the inhabitants varies, however, from the semi-urbanized residents of the district centers, participating in a money economy, to the dwellers of the outer islands who may receive only a small amount of cash from the sale of copra to augment their subsistence resources. The Administration is promoting development of the economy of Micronesia so that it will become geared to a world money economy and, thus, its subsistence aspects will become supplemental.

Company, Micronesian Line, Micronesian Development Company, Inc., Micronesian Hotel Corporation, Mobil Oil Micronesia, and Air Micronesia. Bank of America and Bank of Hawaii operate branches in the Territory. Van Camp Sea Food Company employs 145 nonindigenous fishermen, who train Micronesians in live-bait tuna fishing. Two long-time Belgian businessmen reside in Ponape District.

Major Economic Developments

Development of natural resources for the economic and social betterment of the Micronesian citizenry is receiving increasing emphasis. Findings and recommendations of such source material as the Robert R. Nathan Associates' *Economic Development Plan for Micronesia*, completed in December 1966, are being used to devise new, practical plans for orderly, balanced economic and social development.

Nonindigenous Investment

Twenty-one firms in the Territory are financed mainly by nonindigenous capital. Some are chartered under Territory laws. The largest firms include the Bottling Company of Micronesia, Van Camp Sea Food

Under a 5-year contract, commercial jet service was inaugurated in Micronesia on May 16, 1968, by Air Micronesia, a corporation formed by Continental Airlines; United Micronesia Development Association, a

Fiscal Year 1968

Trust Territory corporation; and Aloha Airlines, an inter-island air carrier in Hawaii. Air Micronesia provides jet service from the Trust Territory to Honolulu, Guam, and Okinawa. The airline replaces the previous service under which Pan American operated the Trust Territory fleet of two DC-4 aircraft and two SA-16 amphibious planes. A Boeing 727 jet and/or a DC-6B now fly to all districts except Ponape, where the SA-16 aircraft must be used until a new landing strip is completed. Continental Airlines has committed itself to a broad training program, leading to maximum employment of Micronesians in all phases of its operations.

With increasing movement of people and cargo to and through Micronesia, Continental has contracted to contribute substantially to development of tourism through sizable investment in tourist hotels, advertising, and promotion. Its contract stipulates an approximate expenditure of 6% of passenger revenues during the term of its contract for promotional activities, including an information campaign for the travel trade, media advertising, development of package tours, and colorful and interesting literature.

Increased numbers of travelers are conducive to hotel development. In December 1967 the Royal Taga, the first first-class hotel in the Territory, opened in Saipan. The three-story, \$800,000 structure will be expanded from 54 to 100 rooms. Within the next 3 years, Continental also plans to build an attractive and interesting Pacific-style hotel in each district. Construction probably will begin in Truk and Palau Districts during calendar year 1969.

Including the Royal Taga, about 189 rooms are available to travelers in

the 15 hotels throughout the Territory.

Gross Territorial Product

The estimated (imprecise) total dollar value of all goods and services available for consumption and investment in the Territory plus net additions to capital facilities for the years 1965-1967 amounts to about \$38,300,000 a year or about \$430.00 per capita. About 47% of this total product, or real income, consists of government-provided goods and services, about 35% results from local production of both subsistence and locally marketed products; the remaining 18% comes from goods imported into the private markets of the economy. These estimates indicate the source of the total economic product available to be distributed among and to support the people of Micronesia.

Wage and Export Income

The following is an estimate of income from wages and exports available to Trust Territory citizens for the past 5 fiscal years:

Year	National Income ¹
1964	\$ 7,589,000
1965	10,257,000
1966	10,746,000
1967	11,370,000
1968	14,904,672

¹ Does not include U.S. employee salaries.

Nongovernmental Organizations

The Marshall Islands and Maria Islands Districts are the only districts with Chamber of Commerce organizations. The Saipan Chamber of Commerce, founded in 1960, is

incorporation; and inter-island air carrier service provides Trust Territory to Okinawa. The previous service operated by DC-4 amphibious jet and/or a districts except 16 aircraft must landing strip is al Airlines has broad training maximum employ- in all phases of

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community organization of Saipanese businessmen and civic leaders working to promote industry and the civic and social welfare of the people of Saipan. The Saipan Chamber of Commerce also has nonindigenous members. A Rotary Club, organized on Saipan in 1967, has Micronesian and nonindigenous members.

Chapter 2
POLICY AND PLANNING

Administrative Organization

The Resources and Development Department of the High Commissioner's staff consists of several specialists and technical advisers who coordinate programs in economic development; administer copra purchasing agreements and development loan funds; direct the marine resources development program; develop, implement, and administer the entire land management program; assist in the development of local cooperatives, credit unions, trading companies, small business and other commercial activities; administer the agriculture and forestry development program; and advise on transportation matters. Other members of the High Commissioner's staff, such as the Attorney General, give advice and assistance where necessary. Technical assistance also is obtained from universities, Government agencies, the South Pacific Commission, and the United Nations.

During the year, an Economic Development Division was established within the Resources and Development Department and an experienced

economic development specialist was added to the staff.

In the districts, the Resources and Development program is carried out under the general supervision of the district administrator with technical direction by agriculturists and land management and economic advisers.

Policy

The Administering Authority of the Territory bases its economic development program on:

- Increasing food production through improvement of crop farming and encouraging use of local materials for house construction, furniture, and handicraft.
- Developing transportation and communications systems to overcome community isolation, increase educational opportunity, promote higher standards of family and community life and provide an adequate and uninterrupted air-and-sea logistic support of the island communities.
- Encouraging development of tourism and the personnel and facilities needed for tourism.
- Maintaining a wage structure and conditions of employment consonant with the advancing social and economic conditions of the Trust Territory; this structure to be based on periodic economic surveys and cost-of-living studies.
- Reserving to the inhabitants their land and resources by applying appropriate controls and constraints so that land use plans and patterns are designed to achieve optimum use of land resources.

- Providing the basic physical and resource developments necessary for economic growth by expanding a Trust Territory-wide construction program which includes rehabilitating and building roads, airports, and harbor facilities; and improving and expanding water, electrical, sanitary, and other basic utilities.
- Encouraging Micronesians to establish their own business enterprises by providing them with necessary technical assistance and long-term loans. These enterprises include establishment of cooperatives, small home industries, expanded production of handicraft, search for markets, and instruction in modern methods of production.
- Providing for capital participation in economic enterprises which are otherwise beyond the financial capacity of local investors, by providing an economic climate which will allow business, commerce and industry a profit while providing productive employment opportunities for Micronesia's growing population. Enterprises which may require such participation include commercial transportation and travel facilities, fisheries, large-scale tropical agricultural production, food processing, and other fabricating and manufacturing industries.

Credit Facilities

The Economic Development Loan Fund is one important device for stimulating the local economy. The Loan Fund is administered by a seven-member Board of Directors, chaired by the Director of Economic Development.

A general rule established by the Board of Directors requires that loan

applicants attempt to secure credit directly from commercial banks in the area, and that only when such assistance is not available may they submit applications to the Board for its consideration. Loans are made directly in the form of a loan guarantee to a commercial bank by the Trust Territory Government, with the Board setting aside cash in reserve equivalent to 10% of the total loan guaranteed.

Loans may be made or guaranteed to:

(a) A citizen or resident of the Trust Territory, or a group or association of Trust Territory citizens or residents, whom the Board of Directors regards as a suitable borrower.

(b) Corporations and cooperatives authorized to conduct business in the Territory; citizens or residents of the Territory engaged in agriculture, manufacturing, or commercial fishing; improvement of agriculture; and improvement of real property for industrial purposes which the Board specifically determines to be beneficial, desirable and necessary for the economic development of the Trust Territory and which meets or more of the following criteria:

- Creates new employment;
- Replaces imports, increases exports;
- Reduces consumer prices;
- Provides vitally needed facilities and services.

During the year under review, direct loans totaling \$115,300 were made and \$164,200 worth of conditional loans were guaranteed to commercial banks. At year's end, \$23,000 in loans were pending at

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Loans may be made or guaranteed to:

(a) A citizen or resident of the Trust Territory, or a group or association of Trust Territory citizens or residents, whom the Board of Directors regards as a suitable borrower.

(b) Corporations and cooperative societies authorized to conduct business in the Territory; citizens or residents of the Territory engaged in agriculture, manufacturing, or commercial fishing; improvement of tourism; and improvement of real property for industrial purposes which the Board specifically determines to be beneficial, desirable and necessary to the economic development of the Trust Territory and which meets one or more of the following criteria:

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Part VI—Economic Advancement

additional aggregate of \$225,000 was known to be in process in the districts.

Of the 50 direct loans outstanding, totaling \$531,963, twenty-eight were delinquent, 17 in the Mariana Islands District which was devastated by Typhoon Jean in April. After the typhoon a survey was made of estimated financing needs of the Marianas business community. Loan applications totaling about \$500,000 were considered likely for restoring and upgrading establishments. These would be in addition to loans known to be in process in other districts.

The following figures reflect the activity of the Economic Development Loan Fund since 1964:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Direct Loans</i>	<i>Guaranteed Loans</i>
1964	\$200,000	\$104,000
1965	68,600	39,625
1966	203,398	236,000
1967	193,700	285,700
1968	115,300	164,200

These loans were granted for a variety of purposes:

- To stimulate agricultural production (for example, to establish poultry farms, piggeries, vegetable farms, cattle ranches)
- To establish new enterprises (such as laundromat, boat yard, bakeries, fishing operations)
- To provide additional capital for expanding private businesses and cooperatives
- To finance new construction (commercial buildings, motels, hotels, and rental property)

Fiscal Year 1968

- To engage in transportation services (e.g., local transportation, warehouses, sea transportation, stevedoring).

Credit Unions and Cooperatives. Trust Territory credit unions and cooperatives continue to make notable progress. By the end of fiscal year 1968, 48 credit unions were operating in the Territory, an increase of seven over the previous period. Total assets of these self-help thrift and lending institutions aggregated \$879,778, an increase of 62% during calendar year 1967. By the end of the reporting period, total assets were estimated to be above \$1,000,000. At the end of calendar year 1967, 7,295 Micronesians were participating in credit unions and had saved \$764,485 for an average of \$105 per member. During calendar year 1967, credit unions made 4,059 loans to members amounting to \$1,208,846 or an average of \$298 per loan. In most cases, the credit union is the only source for such loans. Loans were made for such beneficial purposes as home building and improvement, buying furniture and household appliances, sending children away to school, and a number of other practical purposes.

By the end of fiscal year 1968, 14 Trust Territory credit unions had subscribed for the Loan Protection and Life Savings insurance provided by CUNA Mutual Insurance Society of Madison, Wisconsin. Under the loan protection coverage, the insurance company will repay the balance of a member's credit union loan if he dies or becomes totally and permanently disabled. Thus, the credit union will not lose, nor will it have to call upon the family of the deceased member to pay the obligation. The insurance company does not seek recovery of the amount it restitutes to the credit union.

Life savings insurance provides similar benefits with respect to a member's savings. When a member dies, the insurance company will match the amount of his savings at the time of death. This is considered an incentive for members to save and to refrain from withdrawing their savings except for urgent needs.

Seventeen credit unions have subscribed to surety bond coverage, which protects them from embezzlement. Coverage is limited to \$1,000,000.

Cooperatives in the Territory also have increased their volume of business. By the end of fiscal year 1968, active cooperatives numbered 33, an increase of nine from the previous year. These cooperatives were buying copra and retailing trade goods, often in remote areas where there was no other trading company; catching and marketing fish; producing and marketing handicraft; constructing low-cost homes for members; and building and repairing boats.

Total sales and other revenues of Trust Territory cooperatives will exceed \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1968. At the end of 1967, 7,499 Micronesians were members. Good operating results enabled cooperatives to show net savings of \$453,201 and to pay an estimated \$259,363 in patronage refunds.

Chapter 3
INVESTMENTS

The Administering Authority recognizes that outside capital and expertise, particularly for large-scale,

sophisticated enterprises, are needed to carry out economic ventures in the most efficient and profitable manner.

The Director of Economic Development analyzes proposed outside investment, obtains views of concerned persons, and formulates a recommendation for the High Commissioner to license or charter any enterprise involving non-Micronesians.

In reviewing a business venture application, the following criteria, among others, are considered:

- (a) the economic need for the service or activity to be performed
- (b) the promoters' willingness to accept joint Micronesian ownership of the venture
- (c) the degree to which such operation effects a net increase in exports or a net decrease in imports
- (d) the extent of participation by Micronesian citizens at the outset and in the future at the management level and at lower levels, and the provision for Micronesian personnel training
- (e) the lack of capability—financial, technical, managerial—of Micronesians to operate such a business now or within a reasonable future.

Investment which meets the above considerations, resulting in an inflow of capital and needed know-how and increasing the productivity of Micronesian workers, is welcomed and facilitated.

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Investment which meets the above considerations, resulting in an inflow of capital and needed know-how and increasing the productivity of Micronesian workers, is welcomed and facilitated.

Part VI—Economic Advancement

The law prohibits ownership of land by persons who are not citizens of the Territory. The High Commissioner must approve land leases to non-Micronesians. Approval for applications to lease land for commercial purposes is considered formally after the applicant has received formal approval from the High Commissioner for his business venture, including all associated relevant activities. Such approval or permission is manifested by license or Territorial corporate charter.

Micronesians are limited in the skills necessary for their ready participation in economic development opportunities at present. Shortages exist in managerial, professional, and middle level skills, such as building and service trades. The demands of expanding activities will increase the shortages. Therefore, when circumstances require and when the economic venture is desirable, the Territorial Government will allow entrepreneurs to import skills to meet schedule and vocational requirements. The intent of the Government is to ensure that Territory citizens are involved to the maximum extent feasible in the job structure of the proposed economic activity. It is also the Government's intent that, when alien labor is imported, maximum effort be made to train Micronesians to replace them as soon as practicable.

The largest investments in the Territory are by Mobil Oil Micronesia, Inc., and Air Micronesia. Other large investors are Micronesian Line, Van Camp Sea Food Company, Micronesian Development Corporation, and Micronesian Hotel Corporation.

Fiscal Year 1968

Mobil Oil Micronesia, Inc. operates a petroleum supply, storage, and distribution system throughout the Territory. District managers are Micronesians.

Micronesian involvement in the ownership and operation of Air Micronesia is an important feature of this new service. The airline is owned 31% by Continental Airlines, 20% by Aloha Airline of Hawaii; and 49% by the United Micronesia Development Association, most of whose stock is owned by Micronesians.

Micronesian Line, a locally chartered firm, operates the Territory's three major logistic vessels and the M/V *Majuro*. Both government and private vessels serve islands from each district center.

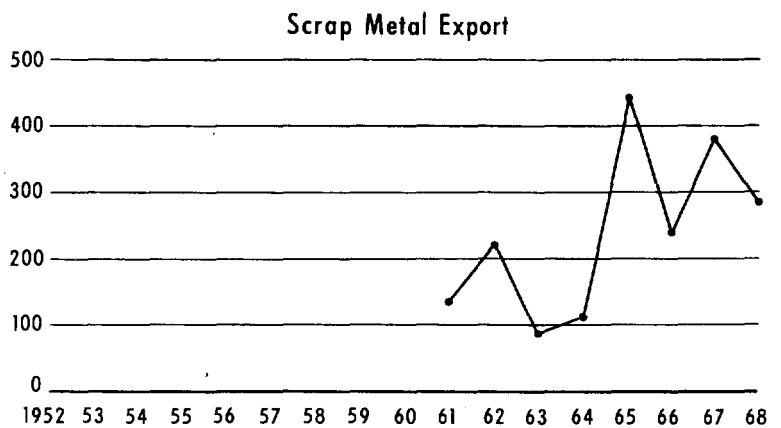
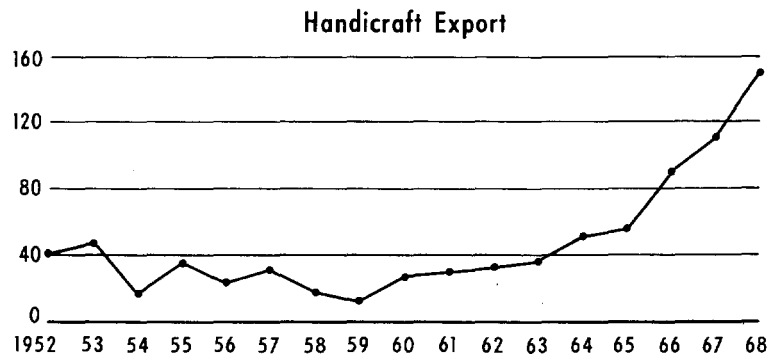
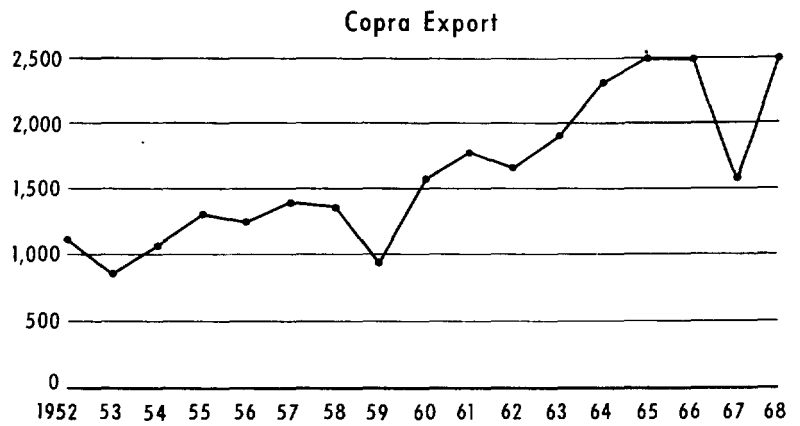
The Van Camp Sea Food Corporation operates a live-bait tuna fishery and on-shore freezing, cold-storage, and auxiliary facilities to support this industry.

The Micronesian Hotel Corporation has leased a portion of beach area in Saipan, Mariana Islands District, for a luxury hotel, the Royal Taga. The lease agreement is for 20 years and may be extended.

The Micronesian Development Company, Inc. is developing a modern livestock industry on the island of Tinian, Mariana Islands District.

Other non-Micronesian investments include insurance companies, a charter boat enterprise, banks, a bottling company, and small service industries.

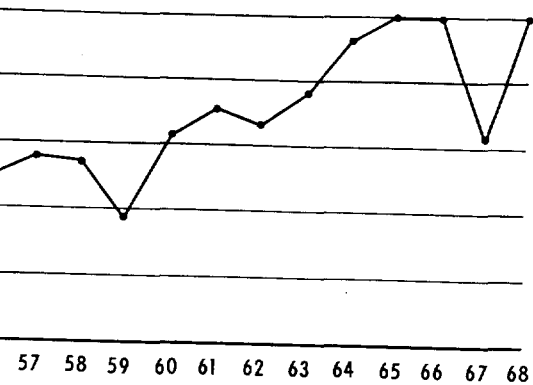
TABLE 1. MAJOR EXPORTS (COPRA, SCRAP METAL, HANDICRAFT)
 DURING THE PERIOD 1952-1968
 (In Thousands of Dollars)



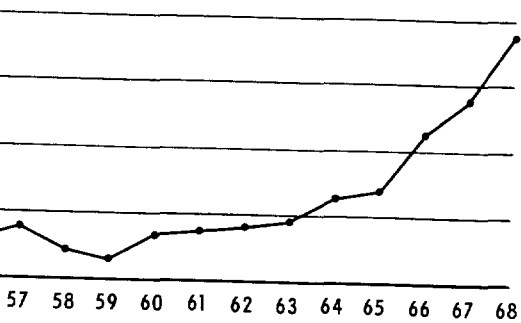
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**EXPORTS (COPRA, SCRAP METAL, HANDICRAFT)
DURING THE PERIOD 1952-1968**
(In Thousands of Dollars)

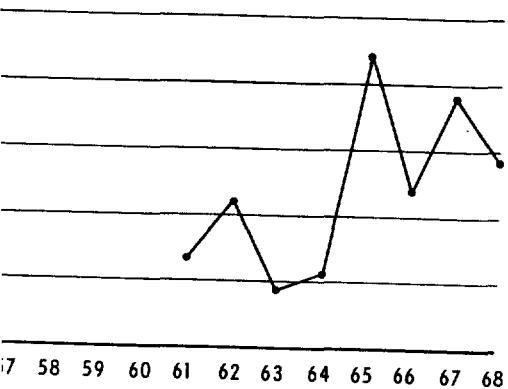
Copra Export



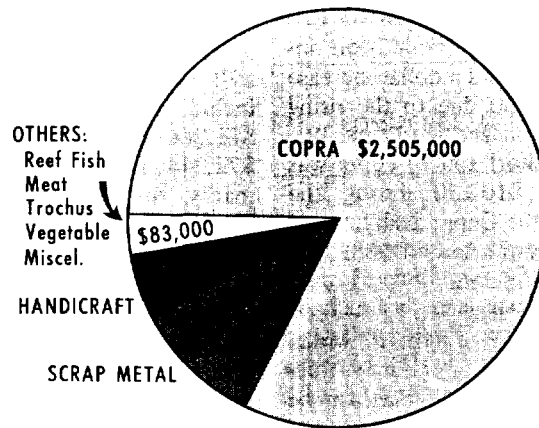
Handicraft Export



Scrap Metal Export



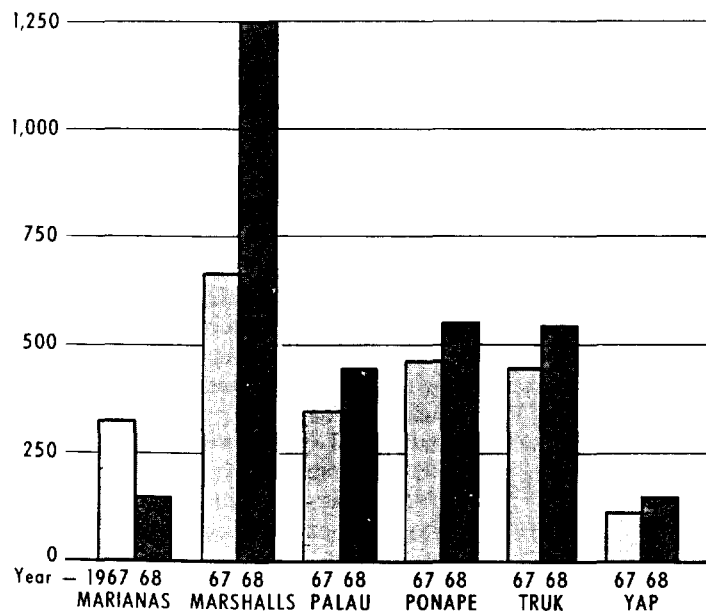
**TABLE 2. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALL T.T. EXPORTS
Fiscal Year, 1968**



TOTAL EXPORTS \$3,025,000

RELATIVE CHANGE IN VALUE OF EXPORTS BETWEEN 1967, 1968

(In Thousands of Dollars)



1968. 1000000

Fund which stabilizes copra prices to producers, thus alleviating the uncertainty and insecurity of world market fluctuations.

Copra remains the Territory's largest export item with 12,880 short tons valued at \$2,504,740 exported this year. This represents a 442-ton increase from 1967 and a dollar increase of about \$820,000 due to the rising price of copra on the world market. The price per short ton of copra was maintained at \$102.50 during the year, enabling the Copra Stabilization Fund to rise from a low of \$383,000 to its present \$508,566.

Regardless of the extent to which the world price of copra may fluctuate, copra is and, as far as can be determined, will continue to be a major source of income to a large portion of Trust Territory citizens for some time to come. In line with this reasoning, a program to upgrade the copra production base through coconut grove rehabilitation continues in an effort to safeguard this very important source of income and subsistence to out-island inhabitants.

Among other items of export, scrap metal valued at \$288,465 was exported in 1968, a decrease of \$93,083 from last year. The Mariana Islands District, the largest exporter of scrap metal last year, decreased from \$232,573 in 1967 to \$35,000 in 1968. This is mainly due to the diminishing supply of scrap metal around Saipan and partially to the effects of Typhoon Jean which halted export for the last quarter. Saipan's decrease was largely made up by Palau, which increased its export of scrap metal by \$161,804 to \$241,960 in 1968.

Export of handicraft increased from \$104,836 in 1967 to \$148,800

in 1968. The handicraft industry continues to expand as demand for Micronesian crafts products grows. Increasing numbers of tourists to Micronesia insure that the demand for handicrafts will remain high for some time. The greatest problem is meeting that demand.

Total revenue from fish export, including commercial export, was \$21,266 in 1968, a decrease of \$72,244 from 1967. This was primarily due to a large decrease in Palau's exports, from \$84,000 in 1967 to \$18,125 in 1968. This may have been caused by the creation by Selmur Product of temporary, high paying jobs for making of a movie. An increase in local sales and poor weather conditions may have contributed as well.

Vegetable export has been significant only in the Mariana Islands District. During 1968, vegetable export totaled \$15,161, a decrease of \$10,526 from 1967. The typhoon which hit Rota in November 1967, Saipan, Tinian and Rota in April 1968 significantly hampered agricultural production. Also, local sales of available vegetables have increased due to the larger number of visitors to the Marianas, particularly Saipan.

Export of meat increased from \$9,482 in 1967 to \$18,615 in 1968 due mainly to sales to Guam by the Micronesian Development Company's new livestock industry on Tinian. The increase was trochus export which, after a low of \$4,375 in 1967, increased to \$15,303 in 1968. Trochus, a major export until replaced it in the button industry several years ago, has been finding some new popularity on the jewelry market.

TOP SECRET

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replaced it in the button industry
several years ago, has been finding
some new popularity on the jewelry
market.

Since 1962 imports have been
increasing at a steady rate, mostly
because of accelerated programs utiliz-
ing local construction companies and
providing more opportunities for
employment. The large increase in
revenue from copra export was pri-
marily responsible for an over-all
increase of about 30% in exports—
from \$2,321,671 in 1967 to
\$3,025,571 in 1968.

Private Corporations

The principal private commercial
organizations in the Territory are
listed in Appendix VII.

The only commercial organizations
in the Territory which have a monopo-
listic position in regard to a resource
are the Copra Stabilization Board and
Mobil Oil Micronesia.

**Protection and Conservation
of Resources**

The following safeguards protect
Territory citizens from outside ex-
ploitation:

(a) The High Commissioner per-
mits outside participation in the
development of resources subject to
controls necessary to protect Micro-
nesian interests.

(b) Only Territory citizens may
hold title to land.

The Administering Authority en-
courages maximum possible owner-
ship and participation by indigenous
inhabitants in economic development
of the Territory.

Education and training for conser-
vation of natural resources is a con-
tinuing function of the Administering
Authority carried out mainly through

its agricultural extension service. Legis-
lative provisions for the conservation
of natural resources have been dis-
cussed above.

Chapter 2
COMMERCE AND TRADE

The present pattern of merchan-
dising (including food stores, general
merchandise, bars and restaurants) in
each Trust Territory district is char-
acterized by one to three relatively
large enterprises operating as "General
Import - Wholesaler - Retailer"
(IWR) and a host of small enterprises,
in effect economic satellites of the
IWR's. Many of the small, often tiny,
retailers operate on a shoe string,
buying in broken lots of perhaps two
or three items at a time from the large
IWR. Hence the latter in their forward
planning, in their importing of mer-
chandise, in maintaining adequate
inventories, do so not only for them-
selves, but for a large number of
smaller establishments.

No methods of price control exist
in the Territory except in the case of
copra, nor of allocating supplies of
foodstuffs, piece goods and other
essential commodities.

The Territorial Government levies
export and import taxes.

There is a 10% copra and trochus
shell export tax as well as the follow-
ing taxes on the export of scrap metal:
Non-ferrous, 25% ad valorem; ferrous,
5% ad valorem; lead and covered cable,
10% ad valorem.

Import Taxes

Import taxes are levied on all the following products imported into the Territory for resale:

- (1) Cigarettes—7¢ every 20 cigarettes.
- (2) Tobacco, other than cigarettes—50% ad valorem.
- (3) Perfumery, cosmetics and toiletries, including cologne and other toilet waters, articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, and all preparations used as applications to the hair or skin, lipsticks, pomades, powders and other toilet preparations not having medicinal properties—25% ad valorem.
- (4) Soft drinks and non-alcoholic beverages—2¢ each 12 fluid ounces or fractional part thereof.
- (5) Beer and malt beverages—3¢ per can or bottle of 12 fluid ounces or fractional part thereof.
- (6) Distilled alcoholic beverages—\$6.00 per wine gallon.
- (7) Wine—\$1.50 per wine gallon.
- (8) Foodstuffs for human consumption—1% ad valorem.
- (9) All other imported products, except those specified above and gasoline and diesel fuel—3% ad valorem.

An excise tax is levied on the use, distribution, or sale within the Territory of all gasoline and diesel fuel at the rate of 5¢ per gallon so used, distributed or sold.

Land Tenure

Customary land tenure and utilization practices differ greatly throughout the Territory, not only from district to district, but even in some instances among island groups within a district. These traditional practices have undergone considerable modification as a result of the influence of the various administrations. Nevertheless, the *Economic Development for Micronesia*, completed by R. Nathan Associates, Inc., in December 1966, makes a keen observation: "Still, today, the many traditional tenure arrangements which continue to persist often create obstacles to agricultural development. The system of undefined ownership by extended families and clans, with use rights, discourages investment in land improvement. Land reform is the ultimate solution, but the careful planning and equitable implementation of a well-conceived land reform will take much expert effort and many years to achieve."

The Administration, aware of the complexity of traditional land tenure systems, is making conscious effort to urge the people to seek solutions within the established judicial process and the administrative framework. Government policy is to encourage, where possible, ways and means to promote understanding of the need for a single consistent system of land holdings in the Territory.

Since publication of a handbook on customary land tenure patterns

LAND AND AGRICULTURE

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Since publication of a handbook on customary land tenure patterns and

and law studies in 1958, no subsequent study of land tenure systems has been made, due to limited budget provisions in the Division of Land Management. Until customary laws of the Territory are codified, the present handbook, along with supplementary studies and court opinions and decisions, must serve as a basic guide for the Administration in resolving land problems. Many variations in customs and practices make codification a monumental task.

Existing land ownership and land distribution are summarized in appendix VIII.

In ancient Palau, land was divided into public domain (*chutem bwai*) and clan lands (*chutem kebliil*). The uninhabitable interior of Babelthup was public domain, as were the rock islands, mangrove swamps, seas and reefs of Koror, Peleliu, Angaur and the various traditional villages of Babelthup. In most cases the village council, the *klobak*, controlled the public domain but in some areas the district council or a group of villages within a district collectively controlled the public domain. Clan lands comprised most of the private lands of original Palau. These included lands having utility value—home sites, taro paddies, woodlots and palm forests—land, except in the case of the taro swamps, were assigned to male lineage heads who in turn assigned parcels to male lineage members. Taro paddies were assigned to female lineage heads who assigned paddy land to its member women and women married into the lineage.

In Yap, the traditional unit of land and has been for centuries the *tabinaw*, or estate, which consists of all land belonging to a single extended household and which may include one

or more house platforms, taro pits, tracts of sea inside the reef, stone fish weirs, coconut palms, yam gardens, grassy uplands, and timber lots.

In precontact time the Mariana Islands were divided into districts, each ruled by a local chief who nominally controlled the lands within it. The rights to areas within the district were assigned to kinship groups. The land tenure system began to break down when the Spanish administration gave Chamorro families rights to certain lands on the islands. In the latter part of the 1800's, when the Chamorros resettled in Saipan, individual ownership was established and each family cultivated its own fields. Present-day land tenure patterns among the Mariana Islands resemble the western system more than do the patterns in any other district of the Trust Territory. The sale of land is an accepted practice.

In the Truk District, especially on the atolls, land is more precious than anywhere else in the Territory due to the high population density. Land is identified with food. For example, a Trukese will say, "That is my food," when pointing to his parcel of land. The land may be owned individually or by lineage groups. Major types of land recognized by the local inhabitants are dry land, fresh water swamp, and the shallow area covered by sea water. Improvements or planting of tree crops, such as breadfruit trees, in any of these areas may be owned separately from the land itself. The size of individual pieces of property may be quite small, seldom more than a few acres, although a person usually has some, but not necessarily sole, interest in a half dozen or more plots.

In precontact time all the land area of the Ponape Islands belonged to the

Nanmwarki (king) of each municipality. The common people used the land to grow food only with the consent of the Nanmwarki and his nobles. The "first fruits" of the season always went to the Nanmwarki. To some extent this is still the practice, even though in 1912 the German government gave the common people actual deed-holding title to land they had been working. Today, individual ownership of land predominates on Ponape Island and to a certain extent on Kusaie. In practice, however, some elements of family enterprise directed toward subsistence of all concerned are retained. The Ponapeans live on scattered farmsteads rather than in villages as do other inhabitants of the Trust Territory. On these farmsteads such crops as yams, taro, breadfruit, coconut and bananas are grown for subsistence or sale in local markets.

Land is of paramount importance to the Marshallese people; their agricultural economy is based on copra production, and much of their food comes directly from their land. The system provides for all members of the Marshallese society, each of whom obtains land rights at birth. The Marshallese generally exhibit an attitude of security, undoubtedly due in large part to their land tenure system involving three levels of society—the commoners, the headmen, and the nobility. Despite three foreign powers having administered their islands, they still retain possession of most of their land and show every inclination to continue to do so in the future. In general, land is not for sale in the Marshalls.

Quality of Soil

The lush vegetation on the islands is deceiving as an indication of the fertility of the soil. The high rainfall leaches

the soil, making it deficient in all the basic nutrients—nitrogen, phosphates, potassium, and the minor elements. The soil usually is made up of decomposed volcanic or coral rocks and small quantities of humus. On the steeper slopes of the high islands the soil layer has often been removed through erosion; the valleys and alluvial plain toward the coast contain soil of moderate fertility. Most volcanic islands have swamp areas where taro is grown as a staple food. Some of the alluvial plains and gentle slopes near the coast now are being used for crop production—coconut palms, breadfruit, bananas, cacao, yams, dry land taro, sweet potatoes, and vegetables. Mangrove forests on the tidal flats and rain forests in the interior provide timber for building homes and other structures. The surfaces of coral atolls and single coral islands which build up on submerged mountain peaks are normally only a few feet above sea level. The soils are quite porous, consisting of sand, shells, and coral fragments with very little organic matter. They are well suited to the growth of the coconut palm, but are not conducive to ordinary forms of cultivated agriculture. Many coral islands and atolls have manmade taro pits of varying sizes where grass, leaves, and debris have been placed to produce organic matter for taro cultivation. The balance of the atoll land is generally used to produce coconut palms, breadfruit, pandanus, arrowroot, cucurbits and bananas.

In some districts extensive land not yet under cultivation or development but suitable for crops or livestock production exists. The exact acreage is unknown.

Acquisition and Transfer of Title

Public Law No. 2-1, enacted in 1966, provides for establishment of

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Part VI—Economic Advancement

land commissions and the determination and registration of title to land. Before land commissions were established, persons were encouraged to have land transfer documents and other evidence of ownership or title recorded with their respective district clerks of courts. At present, territorial legislation to control the transfer of land among Micronesians is lacking.

For many years, the policy of the Administering Authority, as specified in Section 900 of the Territory Code, has been that only Micronesian citizens may hold fee title to land in the Territory. The Nathan Report's recommendation to consider the possibility of non-Micronesians' holding title to land was not accepted by the Administration. The alternative for non-Micronesian investors is to acquire long-term leasehold. Acquisition by non-Micronesians of interest in land, other than fee title, is controlled by administrative regulations. These regulations require the approval of the High Commissioner for any transfer of an interest in land, public or private, to a non-Micronesian. Some 7,534 acres of public land are under long-term lease to non-Micronesian businesses. Nearly all—7,500 acres—of that public land is in Tinian, Mariana Islands District, and is leased to an American entrepreneur, a long-time resident of Guam, for a livestock industry.

Chapter 20 of the Trust Territory Code prescribes the procedure to be followed by the Government in exercising its right of eminent domain. A land policy recently released by the Administration established procedures for allocating public land or acquiring private land for capital improvement programs by the Government. Its basic policy considerations stipulate that, whenever possible, capital improve-

Fiscal Year 1968

ment projects should be situated on public land. If no such land is available or suitable for the contemplated construction project, however, appropriate interests in private land may be acquired by the Government, but only if in the public interest and necessity. It further provides that an interest in private land may be acquired by negotiation or by exercise of the power of eminent domain. Use of eminent domain, however, is restricted to those few situations where land cannot be acquired by negotiation and the land is absolutely required for public use.

Settlement of Land Claims

A war claims review team which conducted a fact-finding tour of the Territory in the fall of 1966 collected some 1,067 post-secure war claims amounting to \$16,081,813.51 against the United States and the Trust Territory Government. Close to one-third of that amount pertains to claims for use and occupancy, and damage to real property. These post-secure war claims are now being processed by the Attorney General's staff, which has one man assigned full-time to collect evidence on the validity of the claims. Several district land management offices are providing staff assistance to the Attorney General in processing these claims. It will take several years, however, before they are settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

During the review year, no major land claims have been settled. Some pending land claims are expected to be settled before the end of fiscal year 1969.

Homestead Program

A February 1965 administrative directive stated that new proposals for homesteading areas must be

accompanied by an economic development plan fully justifying the homestead area and discussing other potential economic developments to be undertaken by the prospective homesteaders. Since that time, the High Commissioner has not declared any new areas for homesteading.

The Nathan Report has pointed up the validity of the administrative directive by analytic comments which state that the Government's homesteading program serves "to compound the difficulties and to destroy the possibility of using the land resources for the best interests of the people. The . . . homesteading program does not encourage either the wise use of land or investment in land improvement." The recommendation of the report is to suspend issuance of all homestead permits (village and agriculture) except those which are part of a governmental master plan or an approved agriculture or village community development program. Master planning of the Territory is in its final stages and the Administration is seriously considering implementation of the Nathan Report's recommendation.

Population Pressures

Except for a few outer islands in the Truk and Marshall Islands Districts where overpopulation is serious, population pressure in general is not a problem. A number of the larger islands have considerable areas of public domain and resettlement on such land is feasible for future population expansion.

The Territory at one time supported a much larger population than its present 94,469 inhabitants. Even taking into account possible exaggeration in early figures, present popula-

tion figures have not yet reached level of pre-European times. Perhaps the most dramatic example of population decline can be found in Yap where the present population of 6,870 is only a fraction of the estimated pre-European population. Similar examples can be given for Ponape, estimated at one time to have had 35,000, almost double its present population, and for the Mariana Islands and Palau. Ponape, on Babelthuap Island, Palau, and in Yap, scores of deserted village sites can be seen.

Erosion

Erosion is an ever-present problem in the high islands where heavy rainfall prevails. Lumbering operations and intensified agricultural methods of past administrations stripped certain areas of protective forest cover. "Slash and burn" agricultural techniques used on hillsides by indigenous inhabitants plus accidental fires during dry periods also have aggravated erosion conditions.

On the coral atolls coconut palms and other flora tend to protect the soil from erosion. Severe damage occasionally occurs as in the disastrous typhoon of 1958 which denuded parts of Jaluit Atoll, Marshall Islands District, of top soil and drastically changed the configuration of certain islands in this atoll.

Soil fertility is sufficient for subsistence farming that is practiced. Where intensified cropping is introduced, however, soil amendments may be provided to sustain continuous productive yields.

Plant and Animal Pests and Diseases

Under the Director of Agriculture the staff entomologist and the staff

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Plant and Animal Pests and Diseases

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Part VI—Economic Advancement

plant pathologist supervise the quarantine program and insect pest and plant disease control programs of the Territory.

During the year, a complete revision of the Trust Territory plant and animal quarantine regulations was accomplished to keep them current with program and territorial development.

Plant quarantine regulations to control accidental introduction or spread of plant insect pests and diseases are in effect. All districts have several agricultural quarantine inspectors who conduct inspections of incoming planes and surface vessels.

During the past 4 years, 26 quarantine inspectors from the Territory have attended East-West Center-sponsored, 3-month training courses in plant quarantine procedures and techniques. The aim of these courses is to train inspectors to properly carry out their duties in controlling immigrant pests which endanger the agricultural economy.

Plant diseases have caused serious problems in the Territory. A disease broke out on cacao trees at Ponape and Truk in 1962. It was later identified as a fungus (*Phytophthora palmivora*) and was arrested by completely cutting out and burning seriously infected trees. A continuing preventive program is required to hold the disease in check.

The staff plant pathologist, aided by consultants from the Universities of Hawaii and California, South Pacific Commission, and Food and Agriculture Organization, is continuing to investigate a serious breadfruit disease, originally reported from Pingelap Atoll in Ponape District. Since that time

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similar breadfruit disease reports have come from Jaluit Atoll, Kili Island, Ebon Atoll, and Namorik Atoll in the Marshalls; Ponape District islands; Mortlock Islands in Truk; Yap Islands; Guam and Saipan. The disease is a "die back" type with uppermost branches being affected first, quickly resulting in complete death of the tree.

The coconut rhinoceros beetle remains the most serious agricultural pest threatening the Territory's economy, although it has been confined to the Palau District. Controls by sanitation and biological means have been in use for several years and have reduced the beetle population in Palau; nevertheless, the coconut palms there still suffer considerable damage. Typhoons in Palau during recent years have increased this pest's breeding grounds—debris and fallen coconut palms. The Territory participates in the South Pacific Commission Rhinoceros Beetle Control Project.

The melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*) has been a serious insect pest of the Marianas. From 1964 to 1967, a fruit fly eradication program was in effect in Saipan, Tinian, Agrihan and Rota, using the sterile-fly technique and the male annihilation method. Complete eradication of this fruit fly was completed in 1967.

The African snail continues to be a major pest in Ponape, Truk, Palau, and the Marianas, inhibiting commercial and subsistence vegetable crop production and resulting in low economic returns and a decline in farmer initiative.

Agricultural Products

Except in the Mariana Islands District, the principal commercial agricultural product of the Territory is

copra. It is hoped cacao may become another cash crop in Ponape and Truk Districts with a possible minimum production of 75 tons of cacao beans for export by 1970. Black pepper is being established at Ponape on a small commercial scale where individual farmers are planting 1/6 acre pepper gardens under the direction and guidance of extension agents. A pilot project on rice production for local consumption is underway at Ponape with 50 acres planted so far. A total of 50,000 pounds of polished rice was produced this year.

Taro, arrowroot, yam, sweet potato, cassava, breadfruit, pandanus, banana, citrus and a number of other introduced crops, used mainly for local subsistence, are the remaining principal crops.

The agricultural potential and cultural preference of each island place different emphasis on the various crops. For example, in Palau District, cassava has taken the place of breadfruit. In Truk District, breadfruit and giant swamp and dry land taro varieties are the most important food crops.

On Ponape Island, yam culture is highly developed, having a social prestige role as well as serving subsistence purposes. Large yams, sometimes weighing several hundred pounds and many years old, play a dominant role in the ceremonial life of the Ponapeans.

Traditional cultural practices are still followed for most subsistence crops. Coconuts, breadfruit, pandanus, bananas and other trees are planted with very little cultivation. Taro is cultivated in pits where the soil has been improved by the use of fallen leaves, cut grasses, and compost. Dry

land row crop agriculture is practiced to some extent in Palau and the Marianas. In the other districts very little ground cultivation is done except in Ponape, where holes are specially prepared for planting yams and vines are carefully trained up live trellises or arbors.

Although agricultural efficiency is very low compared to that of highly developed areas, it compares favorably with similar developing countries. The introduction of cacao to high islands for intercropping with coconuts, bananas, and breadfruit will increase by 50% the income per acre of land. New hybrid cacao types have been introduced to Ponape and Truk and so far show outstanding yields and performance. The highest yielding trees and those most resistant to disease will be selected and the seed distributed to indigenous farmers for planting. The overall cacao program is based on assisting local farmers by promoting cacao production rather than on promotion of large Government or privately owned demonstration farms.

In order to build Micronesia's reputation of producing high quality and premium-priced cacao, central fermentaries and processing plants have been established in areas of concentrated cacao production. Each central fermentary has one or more mechanical rotary cacao driers. Ponape has two rotary driers installed; Truk one.

The coconut, the most important economic crop in the Territory, is the highest priority for development. A Territory-wide, long-range coconut replanting program is in its eighth year of operation. The program has been augmented by the assistance of Peace Corps Volunteers who have been

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assigned to the various atolls. During the year about 1,000 acres of groves were thinned and bushed and upwards of 40,000 coconut seedlings planted. The program's main elements are the same for all districts. Before any coconut replanting work is started in any island or municipality, the district agriculturist or his agent conducts an agricultural survey to determine the condition of the coconut groves. Then a planting priority schedule is established for each district based on agricultural surveys. Selected seednuts from the local area are supplied, though in some cases seednuts are imported from other districts. The long-range coconut planting program is aimed at thinning and bushing, replacing senile and debilitated palms, and planting new areas. Available indigenous labor and desire, trained agricultural personnel, and material incentives serve to motivate such a program.

The Agricultural Division is urging improvement of transportation and copra storage by demonstrating better types of small boats and better warehousing design for use in outlying areas.

One Micronesian completed work toward a master's degree in general agriculture and two received their B.S. degrees in agriculture. Three other Micronesians are studying for degrees in agricultural subjects at universities in the Philippines and United States.

Agricultural Experimentation

In 1964, the Agriculture Division began a black pepper project in Ponape to establish 400 pepper gardens of 100 vines each by 1970. This goal will be achieved before the end of fiscal year 1969. Each pepper gardener receives an interest-free loan

of \$200 to use for purchase of fern posts for plant supports and fertilizer. He will begin paying back his loan after his pepper garden comes into production. Each year the Government retains a portion of his crop until the entire loan is liquidated. Local farmers on Ponape have established 350 (100-vine) pepper gardens. About 5,000 pounds of black and white pepper have been processed from the Ponape demonstrational planting and private farms.

The rice project at Ponape continues. Twenty-five acres of new paddy land are under cultivation making a total of 50 acres. A rice technician from the Philippines continues as project supervisor. Six groups of Ponapeans are clearing land and building paddy fields for growing rice in four municipalities. Two Ponapeans who were sent to Taiwan for a 6-month on-the-job training program in rice culture last year are providing additional technical and extension coverage to the farmers.

Improvement of existing subsistence crops is being achieved through selection and propagation of higher yielding, disease-resistant varieties, and by demonstration and training in better cultivation and fertilization practice. American and Micronesian extension workers handle the extension service program of the Agriculture Division.

Food Supply

Some areas of the Territory do not have a well-balanced food supply, but rarely do serious shortages of food occur except when major disasters, such as typhoons, strike. The Administration and local governments send relief supplies after a disaster until sufficient food is available from local

sources. U.S. Department of Agriculture commodities such as rice, flour, dry milk, lard, peanut butter, and canned meat have been distributed for typhoon relief. Agriculture extension agents with new planting materials and tools are assigned to damaged areas to help the people replant food crops.

Water Resources

With an annual average rainfall of over 100 inches a year, sufficient ground water for crop production exists in most areas. A lack of supplemental water supplies for irrigation limits commercial vegetable production in the Mariana Islands during the dry season. Certain atolls in the Northern Marshalls have insufficient water to sustain life throughout the year. Lengthy droughts have a retarding effect on crop production because supplemental water supplies are not available.

Throughout the Territory, catchments and cisterns to hold water for livestock are lacking. Piped water is generally not available in the scattered farms of Saipan, Rota, and Tinian where water must be hauled to livestock herds during the dry season.

Very seldom is additional water needed for crop growing in districts other than the Marianas, except in nurseries to start young plants for later transplanting to the field. Lack of an adequate irrigation system in the Ponape District will inhibit expansion of rice production on a commercial scale.

Chapter 4

LIVESTOCK

In 1964 a nonindigenous firm, the Micronesian Development Company,

was given a lease to develop 7,500 acres of land on Tinian, Mariana Islands District, for livestock. To date 250 acres have been planted in mixed feed, corn, soybeans, and sorghum. With additional introduction from the United States, local purchases, and normal herd production, the Micronesian Development Company's herd has increased from 700 head in 196 to about 1800 head this year.

The principal livestock in the Territory are swine and poultry. In addition, cattle, goats, and carabao are found on the high islands. Chickens are in greatest number and are left to roam and breed at will, although a few poultry farmers at district centers house their chickens and purchase high quality egg-laying birds from the Agriculture Division. Swine husbandry practiced in the Territory by either tethering, housing in small enclosures, or allowing free range around the farmstead. Breeding is done indiscriminately, using any boar available. Each district center has foundation breed stock of at least one breed of poultry, a utility type, and two breeds of swine, either Duroc, Yorkshire, Hampshire, or Berkshire. From the foundation stock, indigenous inhabitants can buy high quality breeders to upgrade local strains of swine and poultry. About 10,000 straight chicks and 170 young piglets were distributed from the Agriculture Division this year to Micronesians.

Cattle, the third most important type of livestock, are concentrated mostly in the Marianas District with 5,471 head out of a Territory total of 5,945. The carabao is important as a draft animal in Palau and Ponape.

The quantity and quality of livestock has been and is a problem

Part VI—Economic Advances

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average rainfall of 100 inches per year, sufficient for crop production. A lack of supplies for irrigation and vegetable production on the high islands during the rainy season in the atolls in the Territory have a serious effect on crop production. Water supplies

in the Territory, catchment areas, and piped water for household use are scattered throughout the Territory, and Tinian and Saipan are hauled to live-dry season.

Additional water is being developed in districts on Saipan, except in the field. Lack of an irrigation system in the Territory has inhibited expansion of a commercial

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throughout the Territory, but the situation has improved through introduction of high quality breeding stock. Day-old chicks are continually being brought in to replenish the foundation breeding flocks of each district agriculture station. During the past year, 1,650 high quality New Hampshire and White Leghorn chicks were distributed.

The Government cattle herd at Saipan numbers 100 head. During the year, 25 bulls and heifers were sold to cattle ranchers. The Marianas District is the central breeding station for poultry, swine, and cattle. The high quality progeny are distributed to district agriculture stations and in turn their offspring are distributed to indigenous farmers needing replacement livestock. Animal husbandry practical training will be promoted in the Marianas District at Saipan.

The efficiency of the livestock industry as practiced by the local inhabitants is comparable to other developing areas of the world. Close attention to proper feeding, watering, and care of livestock is the exception rather than the rule. One major drawback in the development of a poultry industry has been the unreliable source of feed supplies. Establishment of a commercial feed purchasing agency at Saipan and Guam where feeds can be ordered has improved this situation.

Improvement of pastures in the Marianas District has been a major objective. Due to a limited amount of suitable heavy equipment, however, pasture improvement has not progressed as rapidly as had been contemplated.

All district agriculture stations have materials on hand to control common livestock pests and diseases. Periodic

spraying programs are in effect for all government demonstrational livestock and technical assistance to indigenous livestockmen is provided on request.

Chapter 5
FISHERIES

The goal of the Marine Resources Development Program is to conserve, develop, and use the Territory's greatest natural resource—the ocean and its products—for the nutritional and economic enrichment of the Micronesians. To develop this resource, the Administration is engaged in six major program efforts: conservation, inshore fisheries development, offshore fisheries development, boatbuilding, research, and training.

Conservation

The objectives of the conservation program are to protect and encourage maximum proper use of the marine resources of the islands. A Palauan and a Trukese, who trained at the East-West Center in Hawaii, direct the conservation program in their districts. Another conservation officer attended the 2-month Fisheries Training Center course in Palau in 1968. A newly recruited fourth conservation officer rounds out the force.

These men are assisted by a Peace Corps Volunteer who specializes in developing educational programs to teach the people the need for and value of well-designed conservation programs. Local constabulary offices in each district assist with enforcement work. Local radio stations and schools cooperate in educational activities.

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Inshore Fisheries Development

The inshore fisheries development program strives to promote and encourage full development and use of marine resources for the people of the Territory, including marine recreational resources, sport fishing, skin diving, shelling, and commercial fishing, including trochus shell, pearl culture, and trepang.

With the help of Peace Corps Volunteers, the Marine Resources Development Program has opened offices in Truk, Ponape, and Yap. In Truk, a Fisheries Volunteer assists the Pis Fisheries Cooperative with its operational and construction programs. Another Fisheries Volunteer is trying to develop the fisheries of the outer islands with special attention to re-establishing the formerly lucrative trepang (sea cucumber) fisheries of Truk. Another Fisheries Volunteer is helping to train the crew and engineer of the Government tuna boat in the proper operation and maintenance of shipboard equipment. Other Fisheries Volunteers, under the direction of the Marine Resources program, work in various ways to develop the inshore marine resources of districts to which they are assigned.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the South Pacific Commission (SPC) sponsored a fisheries training course in Palau in June 1968. The FAO staff member who directed the course was assisted by the SPC Fisheries Officer and the Fisheries Management Biologist of the Trust Territory. Two experienced fishery experts from Hawaii and the Cook Islands instructed the 21 trainees from New Guinea, Guam, and the Trust Territory.

The SPC also scheduled a top meeting of fisheries experts in K. but it was canceled at the last minute when transportation difficulties arose. Because a number of experts already in Koror or Guam, a Territory Marine Resources Conference was called instead to discuss development of marine resource programs.

Offshore Fisheries Development

The goals of the offshore fisheries development program are to prevent commercial exploitation of skipjack tuna stocks by Micronesian fishermen to develop freezing, canning, and processing operations as well as building and repair facilities at suitable locations throughout the Territory and to promote an increase in fishing for marlin, large tuna and other game species.

The major marine industry in Trust Territory is the skipjack fishery in the Palau District which annually lands about 4,000 tons of fish, valued at about \$420,000, from a fleet manned largely by Okinawan fishermen.

To prepare Micronesians for an ever-increasing role in this fishery, the Administration sponsors an advanced fisheries training program in Hawaii where Micronesian fishermen work on skipjack boats operating off the coast of Hawaii.

Because live bait is essential for skipjack fishing, the program attempts to explore the availability of live bait in the Territory. During the recent period, the Government tuna boat was used to conduct a survey in an attempt to determine the availability and abundance of the local bait species. The survey produced inconclusive results.

Part VI—Economic Advan.

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but the Administration plans to send a smaller vessel to Truk soon to conduct a long-range, follow-up investigation.

Site surveys for a commercial fisheries plant on Dublon, Truk District, were also conducted during the year. A Honolulu firm, specializing in development of natural water resources, assisted with a thorough study of the water resources of Dublon. Construction estimates were prepared to help determine the most practical of the three sites selected and surveyed.

Boatbuilding

The boatbuilding program seeks to provide the necessary technical supervision and assistance to develop the boatbuilding and drydocking industry, and to meet the major construction and maintenance requirements for wooden, molded-glass, steel, and ferrocement boats operated by the commercial fishing industry, the Administration, and other commercial enterprises.

Boatbuilding and drydocking activities continue at the Palau Shipyard. All operations remain under the supervision of the Trust Territory boatbuilding specialist who instructs workers in modern boatbuilding and repair techniques. More than 70 boats, ranging in size from 8 to 45 feet, were built during the year for use throughout the Trust Territory and Guam in fishing, hauling copra, carrying freight and passengers, and serving as supply, support, and recreational vessels. About 23 workers were employed at the shipyard and sales totaled \$137,181.

The working area at the shipyard exceeds 10,000 square feet. A double-decked warehouse, a large loft, concrete work dock with heavy duty

crane, one construction and repair ways, one repair ways, and one small boat ramp are in use. A small machine shop added during the year is being enlarged as demand warrants. All commercial fishing vessels and most Government and private boats in the Palau area are maintained at the yard.

New construction continues at a rapid pace. The shipyard is now formulating plans to begin building ferrocement boats, barges, and pontoons for bridges and floats. In addition, plans to start construction of molded-glass hulls for vessels in the 14 to 25 foot range are being studied.

Inquiries and orders for boats ranging up to 45 feet have come from as far away as Hawaii, Samoa, and Tahiti. Efforts are being made to determine the feasibility of developing these markets and whether suitable shipping arrangements can be made.

Biological and Oceanographic Research

The goal of the marine research program is to establish in Palau District a marine biological research laboratory which will increase knowledge of phenomena related to inshore and offshore waters of the Territory. The laboratory will provide access to this rich biotic province at a particularly favorable place, will include research and housing facilities for visiting scientists, and will undertake long-range applied and basic research projects to obtain the scientific information required to foster development and conservation of the Territory's marine resources. A number of universities and agencies have indicated a desire to conduct marine research programs in Palau if laboratory facilities can be provided.

Chapter 6

FORESTS

The Forestry-Conservation Office of the Agriculture Division formulates policies and plans for forestry and conservation service, including water, soil, and range conservation, and develops parks and wildlife reserves. The office provides technical leadership and guidance to district officials on forestry and conservation matters, develops professional standards for forestry-conservation personnel, and coordinates the functions of these personnel throughout the Territory. The Forestry-Conservation Officer has drawn up a set of principles and guidelines to govern operations of his office.

The forestry-conservation program is directed toward management of the "wildlands" of the Territory. It includes forestry in its usual sense as well as management of the recreation and scenic resources of "wildland" areas. Scarce and non-renewable resources will be managed with objectives of protection and preservation. Renewable natural resources will be managed with objectives of multiple use and sustained yield.

Seven species of forest trees have been planted in the demonstration forest plantation at Airai on Babelthuap Island, Palau District. Plans are underway to establish the Airai Watershed and Natural Habitat to preserve existing vegetation in its natural state and to provide the greatest amount of water retention and catchment for the Koror domestic water system.

Organization of the Nekken Forestry Station on Babelthuap has been

completed. Nursery techniques are being worked out for promising local timber species as well as for exotics already in Palau. Present emphasis is on techniques and species for reforestation and reforestation of the deteriorated grassland/savannas. Some promising local species are *Caiaphyllum* (two local varieties), *Campyloperma vrevipetiolata*, *Gmel. palauensis*, *Horsfieldia umaklaal*, and *Intsia bijuga*. Some exotics with locally available seed source are *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Eucalyptus deglupta*, and *Swietenia macrophylla*.

The knowledge gained at Nekken will be extended to municipal homesteaders, and private landowners by using the present Nekken staff as a nucleus for a forest extension program. Three Micronesians are attending Bulolo Forestry Training Center New Guinea on a 3-year diploma training program.

In past years, a limited amount of lumbering has been carried out in areas within easy reach of water transportation. The most easily accessible trees are harvested first and lumbering in an area ceases when the limit of accessibility is reached. The German and Japanese administrations did so on Ponape Island, and the Japanese carried out small-scale lumbering operations in Palau. Local inhabitants have relied for centuries on local lumber to provide building materials for houses, canoes, and boats.

Chapter 7

MINERAL RESOURCES

Although Territory mineral resources are limited, the high islands

Part VI—Economic Advancement

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Chapter 7
MINERAL RESOURCES

Although Territory mineral resources are limited, the high islands

Part VI—Economic Advancement

Considerable pre-World War II information on mineral resources in the Territory is available in the Japanese language, mostly in official records and scientific and geological publications. Among the limited post-war literature, the main reference publication has been a "Report on Mineral Resources of Micronesia" (William D. Mark, U.S. Commercial Company Economic Survey, Honolulu, October 1946). In addition, the U.S. Geological Survey carried out major geological surveys and water resources surveys of a specific nature on Saipan, Tinian, and Pagan in the Marianas; Palau, Yap, and Truk in the Carolines; and the Northern Marshalls.

A recent reference publication on minerals is "Preliminary Study Paper Concerning the Mineral Resources of the Trust Territory" (Ivan Bloch, Economic Development Team, Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., March 1966).

Fiscal Year 1968

Chapter 8
INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing in the Territory consists primarily of cottage-type activities in the subsistence sector. The few activities directed toward production for the market economy are characterized by inadequate capitalization, poor management, and an untrained labor force.

Boatbuilding is a widespread economic activity but except for the Palau Shipyard, discussed in Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 5, it is unorganized and carried on by individual craftsmen working in their own homes.

Some small-scale handicraft production exists. In general, handicraft products are readily salable, but production at reasonable prices needs to be stimulated. Marketing outlets are established on Guam; Kwajalein, Marshall Islands; Koror, Palau; and Saipan, Mariana Islands.

At present most small industries fall in the service classification. These businesses, which may be family-owned and operated, include auto repair shops, barber shops, a charcoal manufacturer, electricians, gas stations, a goldsmith, movie theaters, photographers, poultry and egg farms, refrigeration repair shops, restaurants, saw mills, stevedoring companies, and taxi and bus companies.

As previously mentioned, capital for economic development is available from outside sources and through Government loan funds.

Provisions governing licensing of businesses are found in the Trust

Territory Code. Under section 1100(a), the district administrator grants business permits to citizens of the Territory, except where the district administrator determines the public interest would be jeopardized.

Under section 1100(b) the High Commissioner is given authority to license, upon such reasonable conditions as he may prescribe, noncitizens to engage in economic activity within the Territory provided such activity would not restrict opportunities for economic advancement of Territory citizens.

Citizens and noncitizens desiring to incorporate in the Territory must comply with section 1118 of the Code which enumerates the bare minimum of information which the articles of incorporation must contain. Upon approval of the articles of incorporation and bylaws, the High Commissioner, pursuant to section 1116, may issue a charter.

All power facilities are provided by the Territory Government.

Chapter 9

TRANSPORTATION AND
COMMUNICATIONS

Transportation and Communications are vital elements in the Administering Authority's program for improving the welfare of Micronesians and for developing a viable economy in the Territory.

Maritime Transportation

As a vital support service, transportation plays a key role in accomplishing the Administration's goals for

the Trust Territory. Modernization and expansion of the transportation system, particularly in the maritime area, must go hand-in-hand with capital improvement and other developmental programs. Past efforts to improve maritime transportation have not been particularly impressive, but steps are being taken to improve service and acquire new vessels.

The Territorial Government owns three major logistic vessels which have been operated since 1965 on contract by the United Tanker Corporation of New York. This corporation has a charter from the Government establishing a local corporation, Micronesian Line, which operates these vessels: the M/V *Palau Islander*, M/V *Gunner's Knot* and M/V *Pacific Islander*. Micronesian Line, during the year under review, purchased a fourth vessel, the M/V *Majuro*, which began service in December 1967.

Twenty-three Micronesians are serving in a licensed officer capacity aboard the four vessels. Of the four Micronesians who completed training at the Philippine Maritime Academy during the year, three are assigned to the logistic vessels and one to terminal operations in Ponape. One other Micronesian continues training at the Academy.

In March 1968, the Administration began negotiations with several shipping lines for a new, 10-year contract for operation of the Trust Territory's logistic shipping. At year's end, several bidders were competing for the maritime contract; improved shipping service for the Territory, including direct service from the United States will result.

Local Micronesian companies operate the fleet of Government-owned

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Part VI—Economic Advancement

field trip vessels which travel from district centers to out-islands and which are excluded from the above contract. Because of limited revenue from operation of the vessels, the Government subsidizes portions of operating costs to meet service requirements in all areas. The 100-foot, steel-constructed, diesel-powered cargo and passenger vessels—the M/V *Truk Islander* and the M/V *Yap Islander*—provide field trip service in Truk and Yap Districts. They are operated by the Truk Transportation Company and the Yap Shipping Cooperative Association respectively. In Ponape, the 134-foot M/V *Kaselehliia* is operated by the Ponape Federation of Cooperative Associations. The 176-foot M/V *Ran Annim* is operated in the Marianas by the Saipan Shipping Company. In the Marshall Islands District, service is provided by the 157-foot M/V *Militobi*, operated by the Kwajalein Islands Trading Company. Additional service in the Marshalls is provided by the M/V *Ralik-Ratak*, owned and operated by the Marshall Islands Import Export Company. During the year, the 65-foot Government-owned M/V *Feioch* was transferred from Truk to the Marianas where it will provide shuttle service between Saipan, Tinian, and Rota.

To upgrade the Territory's logistic transportation, the Administration has begun to place in service additional administrative vessels to meet educational, medical, and community services requirements throughout the Territory. Previously such services have had to be combined with regular field trip service. By separating them, the field trip vessels will be able to confine their operations to meeting the direct logistic needs of the people. The first administrative vessel, the 178-foot, all-steel M/V *James M. Cook*, was obtained by the Govern-

ment and began service in April 1968. Negotiations are underway for acquisition of two additional vessels for administrative use.

Local Micronesian companies on a private enterprise basis handle stevedore, terminal, and shipping agency functions at district ports.

Published Port Regulations provide uniform rules consistent with commercial port regulations throughout the world on the regulation and operation of ports in the Trust Territory. Micronesians have been selected to serve as port managers at each district port.

Air Transportation

Air transportation has improved considerably since May 1968, when Air Micronesia took over air service in the Trust Territory. Air Micronesia is a corporation formed by Continental Airlines, Aloha Airlines and the United Micronesia Development Association.

Jet travel among the Marianas, Truk, the Marshalls, and Guam and to Honolulu in the east and Okinawa in the west has been inaugurated with Air Micronesia's Boeing 727. Air Micronesia also operates a DC-6AB between Guam, Saipan, Rota, Yap, and Palau and the two Government-owned SA-16 Grumman amphibious aircraft between Truk and Ponape. Jet service will be extended to Ponape when the airfield under construction is completed in 1969, and to Yap and Palau when airfield improvement is completed in Palau.

Air service now consists of: Daily jet and/or DC-6AB flights from Saipan to Guam, with stops in Rota twice a week; twice a week from Guam to Yap and Palau; twice a week to Truk and

the Marshalls, of which one flight continues to Honolulu; once a week from Saipan to Okinawa; and three flights a week between Truk and Ponape. Service will be increased as traffic patterns require.

Air Micronesia is conducting a broad program of training for eventual placement of Micronesian employees in all phases of its operations.

Another aspect of Air Micronesia's service in the Territory is tourism. The airline plans to build a hotel in each district and to contribute to tourist development through advertising and promotion.

A commercial air taxi passenger and cargo-carrying charter aircraft company operates on a non-scheduled basis between Guam and Saipan and between Guam and Yap, Ulithi, Palau, and Truk.

The government, in coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration, is continuing a program to improve landing fields and ground services as well as navigational aids and communications facilities in each district.

Land Transportation

Private bus companies operate Truk, the Marshalls, Palau, Ponape and the Marianas. The Saipan Bus Company, the largest of these companies, operates a fleet of six modern diesel-powered buses providing scheduled service to all points on the island and has a contract with the Government to provide a subsidy for student transportation.

Individual participation in current economic growth is seen in the increased number of vehicles in the Territory. A breakdown of the number of vehicles in the Territory, by type, for fiscal years 1965 through 1968 is shown below.

During the year, three Micronesians on Government scholarships completed a 3-month course in automotive repair at the East-West Center in Hawaii. The number of persons studying automotive repair and related fields will be increased in 1969. Micronesian personnel also take part in on-the-job training programs. This year six young men studied new vehicle assembly in the central repair section of Public Works and students too

Type of vehicle	Number ¹			
	1965	1966	1967	1968
Truck	105	94	130	18
Pickup	312	368	553	77
Sedan	553	742	832	1,38
Jeep	530	507	472	62
Other (includes motor bikes and scooters)	859	886	906	96
Total	2,359	2,597	2,893	3,92

¹ Includes Government-owned vehicles

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1965	Number ¹			1968
	1966	1967	1968	
105	94	130	182	
312	368	553	772	
553	742	832	1,384	
530	507	472	623	
859	886	906	967	
2,359	2,597	2,893	3,928	

ed vehicles

Part VI—Economic Advancement

part in similar programs sponsored in some districts by the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity agencies.

Roads

Roads in the Territory range from concrete and macadam in good condition to dirt roads which are little more than footpaths. Road maintenance is difficult, especially on the high islands where heavy rainfall washes out roadbeds, and limited budgets have made difficult more than token upkeep on roads outside district centers. Limited budgets have also kept road construction at a minimum, even though the Administration considers roads important links to the outlying villages in the islands where road networks are possible.

A designated road system exists throughout the Territory. The construction and maintenance of primary roads are the basic responsibility of the Territory Government through the District Administration. District governments are responsible for roads designated as secondary, and municipal governments for local roads not designated as either primary or secondary.

Communications

Major communications stations in each district center form a closely integrated network, communicating with each other and with outside points through common radiotelegraph and radiotelephone networks. Twenty-four hour communications are maintained between Headquarters and district centers through a central receiving and transmitting station in Saipan.

Rapid expansion of activities in the Territory has overtaxed the major communications system. The Federal

Aviation Administration is now providing engineering assistance in a major revampment of the Territory's system. The new system, to be completed by 1970, will provide high speed multi-channel radioteletype circuits and multi-channel radiotelephone service from Headquarters to outside points and from all districts to Headquarters, as well as a commercial radiotelephone circuit through a Saipan interconnect to RCA Guam and worldwide points. Radioteletype now is available only between Truk and Saipan, the Marshalls and Saipan, and Saipan and Guam; manual Morse code is used to communicate with the other districts. Commercial radiotelephone service is available only between Saipan and Guam.

Direct radiotelephone service is available between Headquarters, the Liaison Office in Guam, all district centers, aircraft and ocean vessels. The Liaison Office in Guam also has direct radiotelephone service to district centers.

Each district station has facilities to communicate with aircraft, shipping, outer islands and point-to-point. All maintain a 24-hour guard on a number of frequencies including international distress frequencies. Radio beacons are a part of each station and furnish navigational assistance to ships and aircraft. VHF transmitter/receiver units provide interference-free transmissions with landing and departing aircraft in all districts.

Two-way, single-sideband, 100-watt radio stations are now on 68 outer islands throughout the Territory. All major populated islands have now been supplied with two-way radio communications. About 75 short-range "citizen band" stations are also in operation. These provide intra-atoll

and island-to-island communications for small population centers.

Radiotelephone, radiotelegraph, and radioteletype transmissions are provided for U.S. Weather Bureau administrative and weather observation traffic on a contractual basis.

The Trust Territory provides technical guidance and assistance to all non-government radio communications and particularly encourages communications on private ships. A total of 28 private ships are radio-equipped. The number of private point-to-point radio communications has also increased considerably. Two missionary groups have established their own networks which not only provide communications between missions in district centers, but also with mission stations in remote areas. Two transportation companies have established base stations for communications with their vessels. The Territory has 47 private land stations in operation.

The emergency coordination center in Saipan operates around the clock collecting weather forecasts, storm and typhoon warnings, and seismic tidal wave warnings which are routed on an emergency basis to all districts, radio-equipped out-islands, and to ships and aircraft in the area. This center has direct radio communications with the agencies issuing the warnings. In turn, radio stations at district centers broadcast the information on scheduled and/or emergency broadcasts.

Chapter 10

PUBLIC WORKS

During fiscal year 1968, the Public Works Department was reorganized so

that, under an overall Director Public Works, the department now has three divisions: Construction, Engineering and Design, and Operations and Maintenance.

The director coordinates activities of the three divisions, provides administrative guidance and supervision, establishes policy, and outlines goals relating to all public works activities.

Construction Division

This division provides for implementation and execution of approved Trust Territory capital improvement program.

The Chief of Construction prepares invitations for bids, recommends award of contract to the low qualified bidder, reviews and analyzes construction work, and provides for inspection of work performed by contract. He provides supervision of special construction projects within the district. He conducts final inspections of work performed by contract and approves payments to contractors.

Construction projects completed or underway during the period include:

- Micronesian Teacher Education Center—Ponape;
- High school renovation—Kusaie;
- Elementary schools—Kusaie and Ponape;
- High schools—Kusaie and Ponape;
- A-frame housing—Ebeye;
- Mental health wards—Majuro, Truk, Palau;
- Elementary schools—Ebeye;
- High school dormitories—Truk;
- High school kitchen renovation (completed)—Truk;
- Staff housing, wood—Saipan;
- Harbor (typhoon damage)—Rota;

Part VI—Economic Advancement

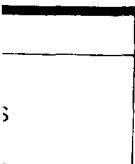
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- Staff housing, wood—Saipan;
- Harbor (typhoon damage)—Rota;

Part VI—Economic Advancement

culvert (completed)—Yap;
high school (completed)—Yap Outer Islands;

Elementary schools (contracts signed)—Ponape, Yap (Ulithi), Truk;

Courthouse and isolation ward—Ponape;

Strip (contract signed)—Ponape;

Two staff houses—Koror;

Roadways, housing, schools (typhoon damage)—Koror;

Emergency shelter housing (500 units) Saipan;

Airport repair work (completed)—Koror, Yap, Truk, Rota, Majuro;

\$37,000 in new construction equipment all districts;

Crusher operations—Koror and Truk.

Design and Engineering Division

This division provides for planning and technical design of buildings and facilities authorized for the Territory's capital improvement program.

The Chief of Design coordinates the selection of sites, conducts engineering surveys, prepares preliminary and final architectural and engineering designs, prepares specifications and estimates and provides for such service by contract.

Architect and engineer contract design plans completed or underway during fiscal year 1968 include:

- In Jose elementary school—Saipan;
- In Antonio elementary school—Saipan;
- Building renovation for Resources and Development Office—Saipan;
- Typhoon Jean shelters (500)—Saipan;
- Koror Occupational Center—shop buildings, dormitories; Administration Building rehabilitation—Koror;
- Marianas high school, first increment Saipan;

Fiscal Year 1968

Mental health buildings—Truk, Palau, Majuro;

Interim schools—Truk, Ponape, Yap.

Trust Territory staff design underway and to be completed during calendar year 1968 includes:

- Hospital—Rota;
- Municipal building—Rota;
- Administration building—Rota;
- Hospital—Kusaie;
- Library prefab buildings—Kusaie, Koror, Rota;
- Courthouse—Truk;
- Duplex row houses—Marshall Islands.

Operations and Maintenance Division

The function of this division is to provide technical advice and assistance to the various districts on matters relating to operations and maintenance of Government-owned plant, public utilities, and related public works facilities. This assistance is provided by technicians operating in the following subdivisions: electrical, water and sewage, buildings and grounds, and roads and equipment.

The division's activities are carried out by developing standards and procedures for operations and maintenance which are coordinated with the district administration and district public works personnel under whom actual maintenance and operations are performed.

During the reporting period, procedures were set whereby specific maintenance programs will be developed in the districts to upgrade and improve existing buildings, equipment, and utilities.

Through use of equipment and personnel the division's activity has provided support in the districts to all

capital improvement projects, whether performed by force account or by contract.

Some projects in which the division actively participated during the year are: improvements to airfields for jet

operation in all districts, relocation of 2-700 KW generators from Koror to Saipan to alleviate power shortage, assistance in typhoon rebuilding of Palau, Rota, Tinian, and Saipan, surfacing the road from Tomil to Coast Guard Loran Station.



Small family-operated copra drying sheds like this contribute to the \$2 million worth of copra exported annually by far the largest exchange earner

Magnificent scenery as in this view of the Mariana Islands District, indicates why the Territory's future as a tourist center is so



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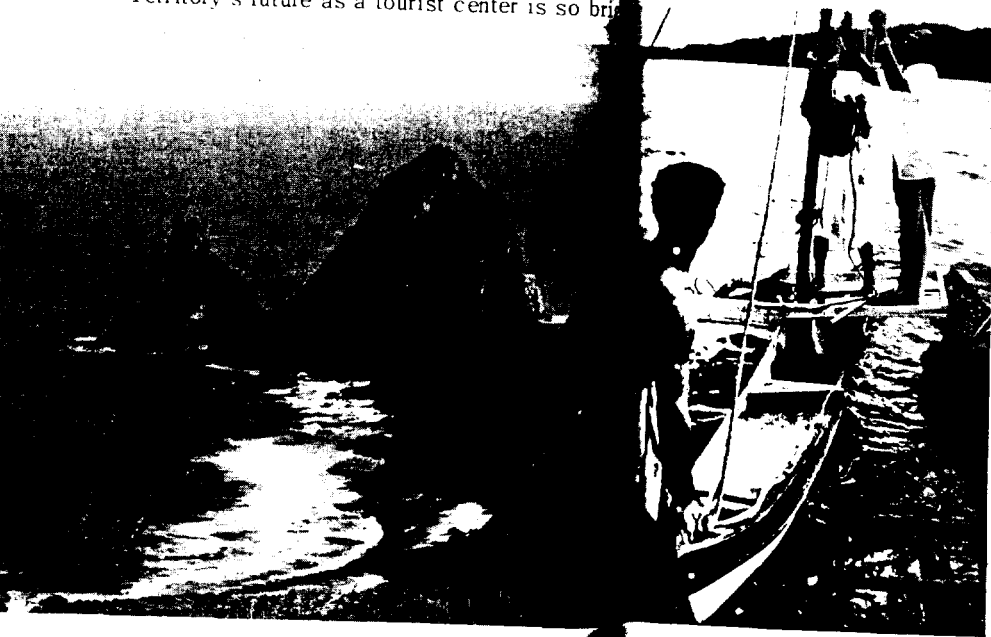


Small family-operated
copra drying such as
this contributes to the
\$2 million worth of
copra exported annually
by far the largest
exchange earner.



Territory's economic structure is
based mainly on subsistence farming
and fishing. Products such as
bananas are plentiful, but they are con-
sumed and are not exchange earners.
Children obviously participate in these
efforts, nevertheless elementary
school attendance is quite good.

Magnificent scenery as in this view of Pagan,
Mariana Islands District, indicates why the
Territory's future as a tourist center is so bright.



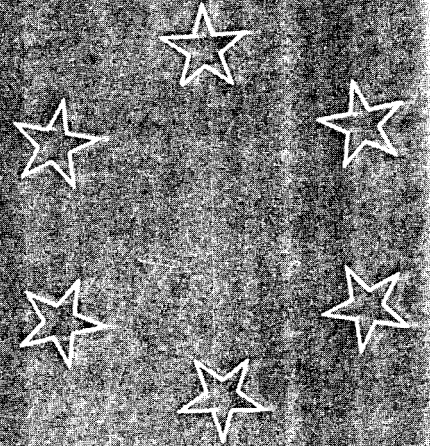
The ocean poses both problems in trans-
portation and opportunity in the resources
it contains. The outrigger canoe still
plays a vital role in both. The Palau ship-
yard, however, continues to expand, and
its modern facilities will play a key role
in Administration efforts to exploit the
Territory's marine resources.



Part VI—Economic Advancement

PART VII

**SOCIAL
ADVANCEMENT**



SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Government of the Trust Territory promotes social advancement of the Territory through programs of general education, by raising the level of public health, and by improving the standard of living. It encourages Micronesians to voluntarily integrate into their own culture useful features of other civilizations to enable them to lead more meaningful and rewarding lives in today's changing world.

Chapter 1

GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Social and cultural diversity exists among the districts, but increased contact and education have brought about adoption of new cultural forms and have created a more common pattern of social organization throughout the Territory.

The basic units of social organization in the Carolines and the Marshalls are a number of lineages tracing descent matrilineally. In the Central Carolines, in Truk, the senior male of that lineage which first settled on a particular island possesses considerable status, and chiefs still enjoy traditional prestige and authority. The Polynesian Islands of Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro, support a similar level of social organization based on patrilineal descent.

On Ponape Island, in the Eastern Carolines, a complex social system of titles exists with most male adults holding titles in either of the two lines of nobility or in the line of commoners. The island itself is divided into five districts, formerly independent areas, each having two lines of chiefs headed by *Nanmwarki* and *Naniken*, respectively. The titles bestowed by these chiefs advance a man in social prestige. This status system is still a potent force in local social life.

The traditional social organization of Kusaie, Ponape District, has been modified due to the influence of missionary teaching over the last hundred years.

A rather complex class system still exists in the Marshall Islands. At the lower levels are the headmen, *alap*, of the families of commoner status, directing their affairs and speaking for them in larger councils. At the higher levels are the chiefs, *iroij*, of the families of "royal" status, of whom the highest are paramount chiefs. Between these royal and commoner leaders are chiefs and families of varying degrees of status. The importance of this social stratification is evident in the Marshall Islands Congress charter which permits the *Iroij laplap* to sit by hereditary right.

In Palau, in the Western Carolines, hamlets were traditionally ruled by a

council of 10 titled male chiefs and a parallel "advisory" staff of 10 females, each representing one of the ranking clans of the community. In addition to these two councils, both men and women were, and continue to be, grouped in numerous societies for social and economic purposes. Palauan hamlets were loosely linked into village clusters, constituting the municipalities of today. These village clusters in turn were linked in alliance to make up two great semistates, north and south, each headed by a high chief. Due to rapid change in this traditional system, however, it has been possible for today's younger, educated men to assume positions of prestige in the community.

Social stratification reached a peak in Yap where nine social classes were recognized, with the three lowest classes as well as the Trukese-speaking outer islanders relegated to a subordinate status. A milder form of this class stratification is still important on Yap today. In early times, Yap dominated an economic-religious empire which allegedly reached as far as Kusaie in the Eastern Carolines. Today, remnants of control are found in the Ulithi-Woleai areas, where a landlord-tenant relationship exists through affiliations with villages and families in Yap, primarily in Gagil Municipality. Large fleets of canoes customarily made annual trips to Yap for food and building materials which were urgently needed in the low islands. In turn, the low islands would provide manpower for major construction projects as well as luxury items or gifts, such as the products of their looms. This exchange of gifts is still practiced.

In the Marianas, Western family structure has been adopted; the traditional social class structure of nobles and commoners of Chamorro society

is completely gone. Within the Saipa area, however, are central Carolinian communities which became established during the first half of the 19th century and still retain a more typically Micronesian matrilineal social organization.

Most of the inhabitants of the Territory today are Christians, with the Catholic and Protestant faiths about equally represented. The independent Marshallese Protestant Church, a Congregational sub-sect, over 100 years old. Catholicism, introduced into the Marianas before 1600 and transmitted to other districts the late 19th and early 20th century is represented by the Capuchin or in the Guam diocese, which includes all islands of the Marianas; elsewhere Catholic missionary activity is conducted by the Society of Jesus. Everywhere religious faith is strong. Aboriginal superstitions and taboos are found among many islanders, however, and in several areas, traditional medicine is still known, used, and valued.

Social Organizations

Traditional "social clubs" for men are important in the Western and Central Carolines to this day. (Non-governmental social organizations are rare, except for the village clubs of Palau which still play an important role in the social life of the community for the middle-aged and older groups.

The Japanese administration encouraged formation of age-grade organizations, particularly for men, as a means of modernization. Some of these organizations, in modified form, exist today in Yap and Palau.

male chiefs and a staff of 10 females, one of the ranking nobility. In addition to these, both men and women continue to be organized into various societies for ceremonial purposes. Palauans are closely linked into the Territory today. These village communities are linked in alliance with the semistates, north of the Territory, headed by a high chief. A change in this situation, however, it has occurred today's younger generation, in some positions of nobility.

Palauans reached a peak in the social classes were the three lowest in the Trukese-speaking group. This is a subordinate form of this class important on Yap and Palau. Yap dominated the empire which was as far as Kusaie in the Territory. Today, remnants are found in the Territory where a landlord-tenant system exists through the nobles and families in the Territory. Nobles customarily provide food and shelter for nobles. In turn, the nobles provide manpower for projects as well as other services, such as the exchange of goods.

Western family structure of nobles and the amorro society

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Social Organizations

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The Japanese administration encouraged formation of age-graded organizations, particularly for men, as a means of modernization. Some of these organizations, in modified form, exist today in Yap and Palau and are

concerned mainly with athletics, the performance of community labor and, in some minor instances, with affairs of local government. Graduates of secondary and higher schools have organized for social and discussion groups in all districts. With the encouragement of American residents, Boy Scout troops have been organized in the Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Truk, and Ponape districts.

Youth organizations have been popular in Micronesia since Japanese days, both as a vehicle for community labor service and as a focus for wholesome recreational activity. "Youth Corps" labor battalions to provide young men with needed work experience and a sense of civic responsibility have been initiated in Palau, Ponape, and the Marshall Islands districts. Most successful of these was a special 12-month program for unemployed young males on Ebeye. The participants received a dollar daily stipend and performed needed community work. Elsewhere these programs floundered due to insufficient local financial support. All districts this past year have participated enthusiastically in the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO)-funded, Trust Territory Government-sponsored Neighborhood Youth Corps program, described in Part VII, Chapter 6. The Marianas District has achieved notable success in organizing and financing youth clubs in each of its village communities, though to date program emphasis has been exclusively recreational.

In the area of organized recreation, one of the outstanding events of the reporting period was the Micronesian Olympics Conference, held in Saipan in June 1968. With Peace Corps financial assistance, representatives

from all six districts assembled to discuss ways and means to organize an "Olympics," tentatively planned for Saipan in 1969. Also noteworthy was the formation of the Marshall Islands Recreation and Amateur Athletic Association. The association of diverse sports groups into a unified group will no doubt contribute to increased sports activities in that district. Under the stimulus and guidance of Peace Corps Volunteers assigned to sports and recreation, similar associations or federations are planned for other districts in the Territory.

Trained recreation leaders, especially among Micronesians, are scarce in the Territory. To help alleviate this situation, discussions have begun with officials at the East-West Center in Hawaii aimed at creating a special course of study there for indigenous sports and recreation leaders.

The American expatriate population continues actively to support the many sporting and recreation events in the Territory. Recreation leaders from the large American community of Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands have been especially generous in contributing athletic equipment and supplies to the Marshall Islands District where sports activities are centered in Majuro. With the support of the Mariana Islands District Community Action Agency, Western-style day camping was introduced for children of Saipan in the summer of 1968. A 2-week session in late June to train the staff of 25 Micronesian high school students was to be followed by 8 weeks of camping for 7 to 13-year old children. The camp featured the Territory's first American Red Cross swim instruction program as well as other traditional camp activities.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND
FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Trust Territory inhabitants are guaranteed basic human rights and fundamental freedoms as set forth in the Trust Territory code. These are:

- Freedom of religion, speech, press, right of assembly and petition
- No slavery or involuntary servitude
- Protection against unreasonable search and seizure
- No deprivation of life, liberty or property without due process of law
- No *ex post facto* law
- Excessive bail, excessive fines, cruel and unusual punishments prohibited
- No discrimination on account of race, sex, language or religion
- Freedom of migration and movement within the Territory
- The maintenance of free elementary education
- No imprisonment for failure to discharge contractual obligations
- Writ of *habeus corpus*
- No quartering of soldiers in private houses
- Trade and property rights protected
- Due recognition of local customs.

The right of petition is used freely. Inhabitants have petitioned the United Nations as well as the Administering Authority. In the past, petitions to the Administration have usually concerned special considerations for individuals or groups. Petitions have been presented to the various U.N. Visiting Missions in both verbal and written form. These have involved such questions as visitor's permits, land claims and utilization, war damage claims against the Japanese Government, readmission to the Territory of former

Japanese residents, opening Territory ports to foreign commercial vessels, need for improved transportation services for specific areas, for examination of health conditions in the Territory, and various other subjects. Several citizens of the Territory have presented petitions to a person before the Trusteeship Commission.

Freedom of Information

Press and Periodicals. The Bill of Rights guarantees freedom of the press and inhabitants are free to subscribe to any publication. Newspapers, magazines, and other general periodicals are mainly from the United States, including Hawaii and Guam, and are circulated through the Territory. Koror, the former Japanese capital of the area, part of the population 35 years of age is literate in Japanese. Japanese-language newspapers and magazines are popular. Some of the more highly educated Micronesians subscribe to technical and professional publications from Europe and the United States.

With varying degrees of assistance and participation by Peace Corps media volunteers, all districts have local newsheets, often with verbatim translations. The Marshalls and Northern Districts continue to publish independent newsheets—the *Marshall Islands Journal* and the *Soerabaja Times*, respectively. In Palau and Yap with financial aid from local Community Action Agencies and assistance from Peace Corps volunteers, semi-independent newsheets, the *Didil A Cha Mogethin*, are published weekly. The latter is an offset newspaper, and carries photographic coverage of important local events. Until 1968 the Marianas District Administration published the *Marianas*.

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RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

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Bulletin. The departure of Peace Corps media volunteers, who put it together, and lack of district administration staff caused discontinuation of this publication. In Truk, a Peace Corps volunteer couple have devoted their energies to publication of the local newsheet, the *Met Poraus*, which has contributed to greater public awareness of both local and world events.

The Headquarters Public Information Office in Saipan continues to publish the High Commissioner's house organ, HIGHLIGHTS, which also carries Territorial and world news.

The *Micronesian Reporter* is the official magazine of the Trust Territory Government published by the Public Information Office. Recently it became a quarterly magazine, featuring more thorough and comprehensive articles. With the assistance of two Peace Corps volunteers—one a trained journalist, the other a qualified graphic artist who direct most of their effort to upgrading the magazine, the *Micronesian Reporter* has improved considerably in content and appearance. Its contents are devoted exclusively to the Trust Territory and other related topics.

As the year under review ended, the Administration was recruiting a qualified Public Information Officer to develop a more comprehensive program of public information for internal as well as external consumption. The Headquarters Public Information Office continues to distribute press releases, feature stories, and photographs and other information materials to the press, radio, and television as well as to various government agencies, business organizations, and other interested persons.

To provide thorough coverage of the activities and proceedings of the

Fourth Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia, the Micronesian News Service was established in June. It is headed by an experienced journalist, who is assisted by three Peace Corps media volunteers and six Micronesian trainees. Although funded by the Department of Public Affairs, the Micronesian News Service is a semi-independent news bureau and as such will be permitted to establish its own editorial policies within the limits of responsible journalism.

Radio. The number of radio receivers in Micronesia continues to grow and increasing numbers of Trust Territory citizens are furthering their education by this means. This is an education, not of specifics, necessarily, but in the sense of a growing awareness of the world that surrounds them.

All six radio stations in the Trust Territory have expanded broadcast hours to 18 per day and have increased news gathering and reporting services at the local level. Establishment of the Micronesian News Service will provide each station with access to Territory-wide news; world news happenings have been brought into sharper focus through liberal use of such programs as "Scope," "This Week at the United Nations," National Aeronautics and Space Administration programs, Voice of America and Armed Forces news programs, as well as features recorded at and distributed by the Broadcast Center at Headquarters. The latter have pointed up Administration policies and programs and have enlightened listeners on legislation that affects them. Programs on political information and agricultural education have also been carried.

The spiritual needs of the six districts are served with radio programs,

some locally produced, of each religious denomination.

Five of the six stations, Saipan excluded, carry programs that provide instruction in the English language. Each station broadcasts local and district news in English and the vernacular of the area. All local and public service announcements are likewise broadcast in two languages or more, depending on population needs. In Ponape, news is given in four languages.

Freedom of the press is jealously guarded in all locally produced programs. Because this broadcast policy is strictly adhered to, Trust Territory radio has many eager listeners.

The six stations of the Territory are staffed entirely with Micronesians, including managerial positions. Micronesian newsmen, announcers, and translators make up the balance of the 41 full-time employees in the radio network. These employees have been trained in the East-West Center in Hawaii, Voice of America in Washington, D.C., and on the job, supervised by competent American personnel.

During the year, a Radio Managers Conference, held in Saipan, provided discussions on programming, production, news, political broadcasts, personnel, and other subjects pertinent to radio station management.

The nerve center and funnel for information to the stations is Broadcast Center at Headquarters. Machines duplicate programs for each station, and their technical and specialized problems are handled by the Center staff.

Motion Pictures. One or more motion picture theaters showing three

or more films a week operate in each district as private Micronesian enterprises. The Department of Education, Community Development and Administration components, as well as mission organizations, arrange special showings of films at various times.

Dissemination of U.N. Information. As in past years, the Administration continues to make widespread dissemination of information on the United Nations and its activities.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been translated into the nine major vernaculars of the Territory, and it has been distributed to public school libraries, community libraries, district legislatures and municipal councils, and other community groups such as women's organizations. An English version of the Declaration also has been distributed.

Among other U.N. informational materials distributed are: Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; The United Nations World Organization for Peace and Progress; The United Nations Declaration on Human Rights; Article on UN Trusteeship Council; United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination; United Nations Work for Dependent Peoples; Apartheid in South Africa; the United Nations and Decolonization.

Limited copies of the 1967 United Nations Visiting Mission Report, Official Records of the 34th Session of the United Nations Trusteeship Council and the Report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands were received. About 300 copies of these documents were duplicated and distributed to Trust Territory and local officials.

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Materials on the United Nations are distributed to schools, libraries, district legislatures, and municipal bodies. They are posted on municipality office bulletin boards and school bulletin boards. They are also distributed in major local stores. Posters, pamphlets, papers, and publications of the United Nations are prominently displayed in schools, local district and municipal bodies. Various U.N. programs are broadcast over radio stations.

In addition, U.N. films are shown in the districts at various times under the auspices of the Department of Education.

October 24, the anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, continues to be celebrated as a major holiday in the Territory.

Indigenous Religious Practices

Christianity has supplanted earlier indigenous religious beliefs. Superstition, however, is still prevalent and a devout Christian may still cling firmly to beliefs in ghosts and evil spirits.

Missionary Activities

Both Protestant and Catholic missions operate in the Territory. In the Marshall Islands, one of the mission societies was established 105 years ago. Elsewhere, missionary activity may go back as far as early Spanish exploration days.

The United Church Board for World Ministries and the Society of Jesus represent the predominant Protestant and Catholic mission groups; the Liebenzell Mission, Seventh Day Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, and Assembly of God are also active. The Bishop of the Catholic Vicariate of the Marshall and Caroline

Islands maintains headquarters at Truk. The Catholic missions of the Mariana Islands are within the Diocese of Agana, Guam. Headquarters of the United Church Board are on Ponape Island.

Much mission work centers on education, as discussed in detail in Part VIII.

New missionary organizations desiring to become established in the Territory must have the necessary means of support and accommodation and must meet other requirements as well.

Adoption

According to the Trust Territory Code, any suitable person may adopt a minor child by court decree if the court is satisfied that the child's best interests will be served by such adoption. The court requires consent of the natural parents, as well as the child's consent if the child is more than 12 years of age. The courts also recognize and will confirm the validity of adoptions effected in accordance with local customs if legal opinion is sought. Adoption is common throughout the Territory, usually being in accordance with local customs rather than under provisions of the Code. Legally, the adopted child and parents also have all the rights and duties of the natural child and parents, including rights of inheritance when there is no recognized custom as to inheritance rights of adopted children.

Immigration

Sections 667 to 671 of the Trust Territory Code set forth requirements for immigration. Persons who are neither legal residents nor citizens of the Territory must obtain specific

authorization of the High Commissioner to enter the Territory.

Visitor permits are issued for a specified period of time in accordance with regulations laid down by the High Commissioner and may be revoked at his discretion.

Rules and regulations concerning immigration apply equally to nationals of all countries including the United States.

An immigration administrator, appointed by the High Commissioner, is vested with administrative authority for all laws and regulations pertaining to nationality, immigration, and emigration as delegated by the High Commissioner. The Attorney General is responsible for legal problems related to immigration.

<i>Chapter 3</i>
STATUS OF WOMEN

Women in the Territory are equal in law with men. Women have equal access to courts and equal rights to own property, control earnings, act as guardians, and engage in business. Spouses are not responsible for each other's debts, either in civil law or local custom. Women have equal rights with men to hold public office and to vote.

Polygamy is prohibited by law. Arranged marriages previously were common, but today young people generally choose their own marriage partners.

Traditional patterns in some areas may still relegate women to a sub-

ordinate social position, but the no implication of degradation in traditional pattern of behavior. much of this traditional pattern involves division of labor between sexes. The matrilineal pattern of descent found in most of the Territory has made the traditional position of women strong in local societies.

Traditionally in Micronesia, certainships were reserved to men, but in many areas women, as heads of lines, exert considerable influence. Women have been elected or appointed to the governing bodies of each of the Territory's six Community Agencies.

The Administration offers to both sexes the same opportunities and facilities for education, special training, and guidance, and the same right to employment. Women are employed in nursing, education, communication, meteorology, secretarial work, and administration. One licensed Micronesian woman medical practitioner is currently taking graduate medical training abroad. In all, women constitute 24% of Micronesia's gainfully employed labor force between ages 15 and 64.

More than 60 organized women's groups operate throughout the Territory. Among the five in Truk District is a professional women's club, the Trukese-American Women's Association, composed of Micronesian and American business and professional women, of whom some are administration employees and others are engaged in commercial activities. Truk has women's cooperatives: Dublon and Fefan.

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lines, exert considerable influence. The
chiefs of Lamotrek, Ifaluk, and
Wottagai in the Yap outer islands are
women. Two young women are
members of the Truk District Legisla-
ture and one of the Palau Legislature.
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in commercial activities. Truk has two
women's cooperatives: Dublon and
Fefan.

Forty-six women's groups are active
throughout the Marshall Islands Dis-
trict. District-wide handicraft pro-
duction, organized through the
women's clubs, brought a return of
over \$25,000 in sales during the year.

Ponape District has one of the
best organized professional women's
groups in the Territory. The Ponape
Women's Association was founded in
1955 to promote adult education
among women. Ponapean women
handicraft producers are organized
into the Ponape Handicraft Coop-
erative Association.

In Palau, women's associations
function in the traditional manner,
with societies of old women, middle-
aged women, and young women.
These societies carry on various activi-
ties and assist in community projects.
Recently, women's groups were instru-
mental in designing, and receiving a
grant-in-aid for creation of, a day-care
center in Koror.

A distinctly new development was
the founding, several years ago, of a
young business and professional
women's club—the Yap Women's
Association which operates a very
successful commercial laundromat.
Other village associations of Yapese
women have organized cooperative
stores and other activities to improve
their families' economic lot.

A trend toward broader interests
and greater participation of Micro-
nesian women in cultural and coop-
erative activities is found in all dis-
tricts. Women's organizations are
helping to raise standards of living,
arousing interest in adult education,
and playing an ever-increasing and
important role in providing
community leadership. The Admin-
istration strongly supports this

participation of women in community
and public activities.

The Headquarters Community
Development Division promotes
women's interest programs and acts as
coordinator for information on Terri-
torial programs relating to women's
interests, such as women's club activi-
ties, Girl Scout programs, and training
courses. All districts of the Territory
now have an active women's interest
program, headed by a Micronesian
women's interest officer on the
Community Development staff. It has
not been possible this past year to fill
the women's interest adviser position
at Headquarters.

A consultant, assigned to the Terri-
tory by the Girl Scouts of the United
States of America for 2 years, com-
pleted her contract at the end of the
reporting period. During her tenure
she succeeded not only in increasing
the number of girls participating in
scouting, but aroused renewed interest
among community leaders for the
scouting movement.

During the year, a significant event
in the Girl Scout program was the
series of leadership seminars and work-
shops conducted in each of the district
centers and also on Ebeye. Two pro-
fessional trainers from the Philippines
aided the staff scout consultant in
conducting these programs. At the end
of the reporting period, the Territory
had 30 Girl Scout troops with a total
membership of 662 girls. Preliminary
inquiries were exchanged with Head-
quarters, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. and
East-West Center regarding a possible
Girl Scout leadership training course
to be conducted in Honolulu under
joint sponsorship.

Micronesian women participated in
the women's development program of

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the Institute for Technical Interchange, East-West Center, University of Hawaii. Training was received in business methods, teaching, nursing, advanced commercial sewing, hotel management, and music leadership.

Out of 351 Micronesian students now attending colleges or other institutions of higher learning, 77—or 21%—are women.

The South Pacific Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organization have sponsored jointly the fourth Women's Home Economic Training Course in Fiji. Three women trainees, two from Palau and one from Truk, completed training at this center during the year. Three Micronesian graduates also took part in a 3-week home economics refresher seminar, sponsored jointly in Honolulu by the East-West Center and the SPC.

Chapter 4
LABOR

The 1967 Territory Health Census revealed 41,000 persons in the Territory's labor force—that is, all persons, except students and housewives, between ages 15 and 65. Only about 16,600 were reported to be remuneratively employed and about half of these were listed as subsistence-copra farmers, fishermen, handicraft producers or boatbuilders, who receive a small cash income. For example, the estimated annual income per copra producer is about \$285. Thus some 8,000—or about 20% of the total employable population—received wages on either a regular or part-time basis. This percentage of actual wage earners among total potential work

force varies among districts, ran from a high of 38% in the Ma Islands to a scant 13% in Truk. Other percentages are: Palau, Marshall Islands, 19; Yap, 18; Ponape, 17.

At the end of fiscal year 1968, 5,373—more than half the record 8,450 Micronesian wage earners—employed by the Trust Territory Government, other agencies of U.S. Government, such as the Weather Bureau, Coast Guard and Post Office, district and municipal government and the Congress of Micronesia.

Most private wage employment in the Territory is with Micronesia Micronesian-American owned businesses—principally stores, religious organizations, and in domestic service. Some Micronesians also work intermittently as stevedores, cargo handlers, casual laborers. In the past year, 150 programs operated by the local Community Action Agencies, described below, provided full employment for about 75 Trust Territory citizens and part-time employment, or training stipends for periods of three to six months for about 500 persons.

With some \$20,000,000 in Government capital construction scheduled for fiscal year 1969, together with planned construction of two tourist hotels in Palau and Truk during the same period, a sizable increase in Micronesian employment is anticipated.

The degree of this increase will be contingent on the Territory's ability to provide skilled Micronesian labor. Some private building contractors now operating in the area. This, in turn, will depend on the Administration's capacity to develop a skilled labor force in construction and other service industries.

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Micronesians also work intermitten
as stevedores, cargo handlers, a
casual laborers. In the past year, p
grams operated by the local Comm
nity Action Agencies, described below
provided full employment for abo
75 Trust Territory citizens and part
time employment, or training stipen
for periods of three to six months, f
about 500 persons.

With some \$20,000,000 in Govern
ment capital construction schedule
for fiscal year 1969, together with
planned construction of two ne
tourist hotels in Palau and Truk durin
the same period, a sizable increase
Micronesian employment is antic
pated.

The degree of this increase will
contingent on the Territory's ability
provide skilled Micronesian labor
private building contractors now ente
ing the area. This, in turn, will depen
on the Administration's capacity t
develop a skilled labor force in co
struction and other service industr

ough well-planned vocational
education. The Administration,
ough the joint efforts of the Educa-
Department and Community De-
velopment Division, is approaching
task through its scholarship, voca-
tional and adult education programs.
grams instituted by the Commu-
nity Action Agencies also have aided
augmented the Administration's
orts toward the development of a
led labor force.

Total Micronesian wage income for
1968 was \$11,924,101. This was
\$2,875,659 more than was earned in
1967.

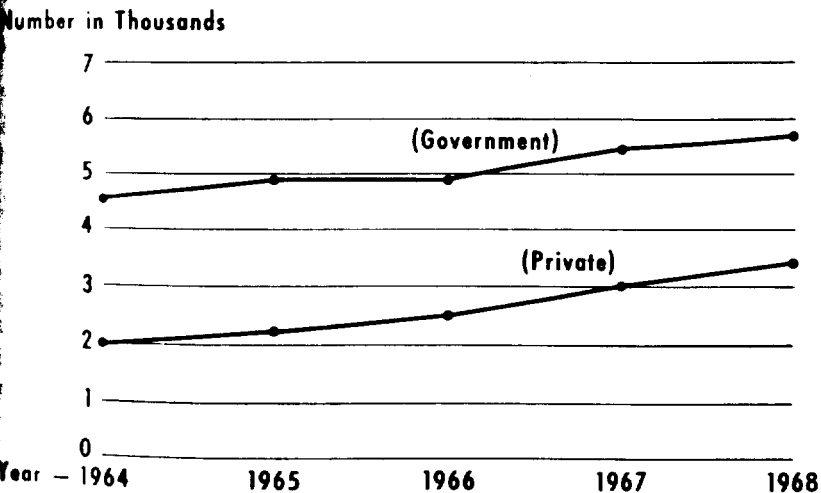
Micronesian wages and employment
have been rising steadily for the past 5
years as shown in Tables 3 and 4.

The Micronesian Title and Pay Plan
establishes standards of employment

Table 3. Number of Micronesians in private and government employment and wages for the 5-year period 1964-1968.

Year	Employment			Wages		
	Private	Government	Total	Private	Government	Total
1964	2,183	4,437	6,620	\$1,140,009	\$4,443,854	\$ 5,583,863
1965	2,419	5,083	7,502	1,369,641	5,735,100	7,104,741
1966	2,571	5,078	7,649	1,855,169	5,882,406	7,737,575
1967	2,987	5,235	8,222	2,212,409	6,836,033	9,048,442
1968	3,077	5,373	8,450	2,358,351	9,565,750	11,924,101

Table 4. Number of Micronesians employed for wages during the 5-year period 1964-1968.



conditions and wages, and other employers in the Territory frequently use it as a model. No attempt, however, is made to prevent contractors or other local employers from paying more than the minimum wage set by this Pay Plan. Wages and working conditions of Government employment are examined periodically to assure that such employment does not hinder free competition in the local labor market.

Interdistrict travel for purposes of employment is not common since most employment for inhabitants of the Territory is available at their respective district centers. The largest movement of this nature has been from Palau to Saipan and Guam but it has caused no serious problems.

Working Conditions

All labor is voluntary except for penal labor, which is used for municipal and district projects to benefit local communities.

Many of the conventions and recommendations of the International Labor Organization have been incorporated into the employment policies and practices of the Trust Territory Government.

No employment conditions in the Territory involve underground work. Nightwork occasionally is necessary to load and unload cargo ships. Other nightwork involves radio operators, constabulary employees, power plant watchstanders and hospital personnel; 10% additional compensation is paid for regularly scheduled nightwork. Nightwork is not performed in any other type of employment except during emergencies. The minimum requirement of professional capacity

for masters and officers of merchant ships is observed.

Applicants for Government employment receive a medical examination prior to employment and on completion of employment they are provided medical examinations and are given free treatment for any diseases or injuries sustained to their employment by the Trust Territory Government.

The Administration provides men's compensation, death and group life insurance policies for employees. Private companies having contracts with the Trust Territory Government provide access to the workmen's compensation program. For details, see Chapter 5.

The Trust Territory Government does not hire persons under 18 years of age. Government employment is open to both sexes on an equal basis.

Industrial safety is stressed in all districts and films on a variety of activities are shown in all districts and safety posters are displayed in each district. Safety supervisors are appointed in various fields of activity and are responsible for training employees in safety measures and maintaining safe working conditions. The industrial safety program varies in effectiveness from district to district.

Labor Laws

The district administrative officers are responsible for administering and enforcing labor policies and regulations. Responsibility for overall direction and supervision is vested in members of the

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Labor Laws

The district administrator and administrative officer are responsible for administering and enforcing labor policies and regulations. Responsibility for overall direction and supervision is vested in members of the legal

ary for the survival of a Govern- ment employee who dies after con- stitute at least 5 years Govern- ment service

The function of the Personnel Board, set up by the Merit System law, is to supervise and evaluate the operation of the Merit System. During its first session in April 1968, the four-member Board evaluated the Trust Territory personnel program and recommended improvement in many areas.

The Trust Territory Personnel Officer is in charge of the administration of the comprehensive personnel program involving labor, wages, employment policy, training, and employee services.

Recruitment and Training

Micronesians who can qualify are offered first opportunity for Government positions. When qualified Micronesian personnel are not available, selections are made through the U.S. Federal Civil Service Registers in order of preference, respectively, at Guam, Honolulu, and San Francisco; or contract hires are recruited, mainly as teachers, and public health and construction personnel.

Competitive examinations for Micronesian applicants have been introduced for most professional, administrative and clerical positions. New employees must now meet a required minimum score on a written examination. To supplement, and in certain cases replace, the written tests, the Personnel Department is now developing qualification standards for rating individual's experience and training in various occupations.

In 1966, a Management Intern Program was initiated to select and

systematically train young Micronesians who have high potential for administrative posts. By the end of fiscal year 1968, six Micronesians had successfully completed the program and were assigned to management positions in Resources and Development, Budget and Finance, and Personnel Administration at Headquarters and in the district centers. Seventeen interns are expected to complete training during fiscal 1969.

Efforts to improve the quality and scope of on-the-job training continue, with special emphasis on personnel policies, industrial safety, heavy equipment maintenance and usage, and other skilled and semi-skilled areas.

The Administration also gives employees the opportunity to train in their specialized fields at the East-West Center in Hawaii, through South Pacific Commission courses, and elsewhere. During FY 1968, nearly 150 employees attended refresher courses or specialized training courses in medical and para-medical fields, clerical skills, education, agriculture, administration, accounting, radio broadcasting, health, sanitation, land management, home economics, criminology, and in skilled trades such as automobile mechanics.

The Summer Student Employment Program for about 50 high school juniors and seniors began at Headquarters and in the districts in June 1968. Students were productive employees in office clerical, public works and supply areas. A 40-hour general orientation was followed by on-the-job instruction by the supervisors.

In all districts, Micronesians are in administrative and professional jobs and are increasing their knowledge and

experience in their fields. Micronesians who assume high-level administrative and professional duties are covered under the higher salary schedule established for professional and managerial employees. High-level appointments of Micronesians have included a District Administrator, a Special Assistant to the High Commissioner, a Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Resources and Development, and seven assistant district administrators.

<i>Chapter 6</i>
SUFFRAGE

A Territory-wide suffrage act for all levels of government has yet to be enacted. Voting qualifications are prescribed separately by municipal charters, district legislature charters, and Secretarial Order No. 2882, as amended. In general, electors must be Trust Territory citizens, 18 or older, and residents for specified lengths of time of the municipality or other election district where they vote. Discrimination in voting based on race, sex, language, or religion does not exist.

Both men and women are eligible to be chosen for elective office in the Trust Territory.

About 44,000 persons were eligible to vote in the 1966 Congress of Micronesia elections if they registered and met other requirements prescribed by law. Participation in that election varied widely among districts. For example, the percentage of eligible electors voting ranged from a reported high of 98% in the Mariana Islands District to a low of 42% in Truk. To make the people aware of their right

to vote, the Government has disseminated information on registration, voting procedures, dates of elections, etc., through radio broadcasts and meetings with local officials. Political parties in the districts, as well as some candidates, have also expended considerable effort in encouraging their supporters to register and vote.

The High Commissioner issues orders to outline the conduct of the first elections to the Congress of Micronesia in 1965. The Congress passed an act in 1966 providing for election of its members, which was signed as Public Law No. 2-16 and later incorporated into the Code of the Trust Territory as Chapter 3A. Under this law all eligible persons desiring to vote must first register. A person may register by executing an affidavit in which he identifies his voting residence and swears that he meets the qualifications prescribed by law. Candidates for the House of Representatives and the Senate may be nominated either by petition or political party. At elections of members of Congress and by secret ballot, and Public Law No. 2-16 provides for supervision of polling places, complaints of irregularities, appeals from decisions of election officials, recounts of ballots, and absentee voting. Responsibility for conducting the Congress elections is vested in the district administrators who are designated election commissioners for their districts, and in boards of election of the 21 election districts.

<i>Chapter 7</i>
POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Traditional cultural patterns in most areas of the Territory placed

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Chapter 7	Chapter 8
POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS	THE JUDICIARY

Traditional cultural patterns in most areas of the Territory placed

premium on modesty and, until fairly recently, to actively campaign for public office would have been a violation of such patterns. A candidate's reputation, position in the community, and traditional ties continue to be important in obtaining public support. Political campaigning in the commonly understood sense began about 8 years ago and has varied from extremely lively campaigns in the Mariana Islands and Palau to more moderate campaigns in other districts. Candidates are given radio broadcast time to describe their programs. Public meetings are held and, in some areas, candidates are also beginning to visit constituents in their homes.

To date organized, registered political parties are found only in the Mariana Islands and Palau Districts. The Mariana Islands District has two parties: the Popular Party and the Territorial Party. An indication of their strength is that in recent years no candidate for public office has run independently of the parties. In Palau, two parties, Liberal and Progressive, have been active since 1963.

In the 1966 elections to the Congress of Micronesia, the parties of both districts adopted platforms, nominated candidates, and conducted vigorous pre-election campaigns.

In other districts, young men's and women's groups and other groups encourage the nomination of and solicit support for the candidates of their choice.

During the year the Judiciary achieved a long-standing goal with the

appointment of a second Associate Justice—the former Deputy Attorney General of the Territory. Stationed in Koror, Palau District, his primary judicial responsibility is for the Palau and Yap Districts. The transfer of an Associate Justice to American Samoa left a vacancy which has been filled by the former Attorney General of Guam. The latter Associate Justice is stationed in Ponape with primary judicial responsibility for the Ponape and Truk Districts. In January 1968, the Chief Justice retired after 22 years service to the Trust Territory Judiciary. The Attorney General of the Trust Territory was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior as the new Chief Justice and assumed duties on February 1, 1968. The retiring and the transferring judges continued as Temporary Judges beyond the end of the fiscal year to complete work previously begun. A Peace Corps Volunteer who is a retired Judge of the Superior Court for Los Angeles was appointed as a Temporary Judge for 2 years. He is stationed in Saipan but, as with all justices, his service entails regular travel to all district centers and a number of the sub-district centers.

Types of Courts

The Territory has three types of courts: the High Court, district courts, and community courts.

High Court. The High Court consists of the Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and a Temporary Justice, and a panel of three temporary judges. At present they are all U.S. lawyers appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and employed under U.S. Civil Service laws for full-time judicial work. Currently the members of the panel of temporary judges are the Presiding Judge of the District Court of Guam and two of the senior judges of the Island Court of Guam.

The High Court is the highest judicial authority in the Territory. It has Appellate and Trial Divisions. The Appellate Division, for a particular case, regularly consists of three (although two form a quorum) of the High Court judges assigned by the Chief Justice. The concurrence of two judges is necessary to decide any appeal. A judge who hears a case in the Trial Division is disqualified to sit on that case in the Appellate Division. The Trial Division sits regularly, presided over by a single judge on a circuit-riding basis in the different districts. In murder cases, however, he must be assisted by two of the special judges for the district where the trial is to be held. These special judges are appointed by the High Commissioner and at present are all also district court judges. In hearing a murder case at a non-jury trial, the special judges cast equal votes with the presiding judge in deciding, by majority vote, questions of fact and sentence. In a jury trial, however, the special judges vote only on the question of sentence, with the presiding judge deciding all questions of law involved in the trial and the outcome of the case.

The Appellate Division of the High Court has jurisdiction to review, on appeal, the decisions of the Trial Division of the High Court in the following instances:

- (1) All cases tried originally in the High Court.
- (2) All cases decided by the High Court on appeal from a district court,

involving construction or valid any law of the United States, or law or regulation of the Territory any written enactment intended to have the force of law of any board, or body in the Territory.

- (3) All cases decided by the Court on review of the record in a district or community court in which the High Court has reviewed or modified the decision so as to affect the substantial rights of the appellant.

The Appellate Division of the High Court may also, in its discretion, review certain cases, review on appeal decisions directly from a district or community court.

The Trial Division has jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, including probate, and maritime matters and the determination of title to land or any other interest therein. It also has jurisdiction to review on appeal decisions of district courts and to review on appeal final decisions of the district courts and community courts in which no appeal is made.

Three sittings of the Trial Division were held during the year one each on Koror, Maju and Guam. As far as practicable, arguments, if not waived, are heard in the district from which the case came.

Sittings of the Trial Division were held as follows:

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Sittings</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Justice</i>
Marianas	4	Saipan	Chief Justice Temporary Judge Associate Justice,

Part V—Political Advancement

... is the highest in the Territory. It consists of three (a quorum) of the judges assigned by the concurrence of two judges to decide any case in the Appellate Division. The court sits regularly, a single judge on a day in the different districts, however, he presides over two of the special judges where the trial is. Special judges are appointed by the High Commissioner to sit in district courts. A murder case at a special judge cast a majority vote, questions of law. In a jury trial, the judges vote only on the sentence, with the judge deciding all questions of law at the trial and the

... Division of the High Court on to review, on appeal, the Trial Division in the following

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... decided by the High Court in a district court,

... of Sittings

4

Location

Saipan

Justice

Chief Justice
Temporary Judge
Associate Justice, Koror

Part V—Political Advancement

involving construction or validity of any law of the United States, or of any law or regulation of the Territory, or any written enactment intended to have the force of law of any office, board, or body in the Territory.

(3) All cases decided by the High Court on review of the record of a district or community court decision in which the High Court has reversed or modified the decision so as to affect the substantial rights of the appellant.

The Appellate Division of the High Court may also, in its discretion and in certain cases, review on appeal decisions directly from a district or community court.

The Trial Division has original jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, including probate, admiralty and maritime matters and the adjudication of title to land or any interest therein. It also has jurisdiction to review on appeal decisions of the district courts and to review on the record final decisions of the district courts and community courts in which no appeal is made.

Three sittings of the Appellate Division were held during the year, one each on Koror, Majuro, and Guam. As far as practicable, oral arguments, if not waived, are heard in the district from which the appeal came.

Sittings of the Trial Division were held as follows:

District

Number of Sittings

Location

Justice

Marshall Islands

3

Majuro

Chief Justice
Associate Justice, Majuro
Temporary Judge

Ebeye

Chief Justice
Associate Justice, Majuro

Koror

3

Koror

Chief Justice
Associate Justice, Koror

Ponape

3

Kolonia

Chief Justice
Associate Justice, Koror
Associate Justice, Majuro
Temporary Judge

Truk

5

Moen

Chief Justice
Associate Justice, Koror
Temporary Judge

Yap

2

Colonia

Chief Justice
Associate Justice, Koror

District Courts. Each district court consists of a Presiding Judge and two or more Associate Judges appointed by the High Commissioner for specified terms. The High Commissioner fixes the salary of the Presiding Judge and it may not be diminished during his term of office.

Each district court has original jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount or value of the property involved does not exceed \$1,000, except admiralty and maritime matters and the adjudication of title to land or any interest therein (other than the right to immediate possession), and in all criminal cases where the maximum punishment which may be imposed does not exceed a \$2,000 fine or imprisonment for 5 years, or both. Each district court also has jurisdiction

to review on appeal decisions of community courts in its district.

District courts are regularly available for sittings as needed at each district center and at the following sub-centers where an Associate District Court Judge or Judges and an assistant clerk of courts are stationed: Rota, Mariana Islands; Lukunor, Mortlock Islands, Truk; Kusaie, Ponape; and Ebeye, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands. These courts also sit at other points in their respective districts when special need arises.

Community Courts. Each community court consists of a Presiding Judge and may include one or more Associate Judges, all appointed for specified terms by the district administrator of the district where the court is located.

Fiscal Year 1968

Each community court has original jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount claimed or value of the property involved does not exceed \$100, except admiralty and maritime matters and the adjudication of title to land or any interest therein (other than the right to immediate possession), and in all criminal cases where the maximum punishment which may be imposed does not exceed a \$100 fine or imprisonment for 6 months, or both.

Tenure of Office

Only the Secretary of the Interior may remove the Chief Justice, the Associate Justices, and the panel of temporary judges qualified to sit in the Appellate Division of the High Court. Thus jurisdiction over these judges is removed from the legislative and executive branches of the Government to assure maximum independence of judicial authority. Only the Trial Division of the High Court can remove district and community court judges from office during their terms for cause after a hearing. Assessors are appointed and changed, if necessary, by the judge or judges holding a particular session. Appointment and removal of judicial officers other than judges and assessors is by the Chief Justice or at his direction. Their rate of compensation is fixed by the Chief Justice with the approval of the High Commissioner, as is that of assessors and all the lower court judges other than Presiding Judges of district courts.

Participation in Courts

Micronesians are employed as judges, officers, and employees of the courts to the maximum extent consistent with proper administration, as specified in Section 183 of the Trust Territory Code. At present, the judges

of all courts, except the High Court and the community court for Kwajalein Test Site, are Micronesians as are all clerks of courts, assessors and other employees of the courts except for the administrative officials, three court reporters, and a secretary to the Chief Justice. Of the Micronesian judges, 23 are district court judges, who also serve as special judges of the High Court, and 106 community court judges. Micronesians also serve as the six district clerk courts, 12 assistant clerks of courts, and two probation officers.

Official Languages

Ordinarily, proceedings and records in cases in the High Court are in English, but pleadings in indigenous languages are frequently accepted. Proceedings in the Trial Division are normally translated orally in court into the principal indigenous language of the area where the proceedings are being held. Further translation is also provided for any case who understands neither English nor such principal indigenous language.

In the district and community courts, proceedings are ordinarily in the principal indigenous language; records are kept either in that language or in English.

Procedure

The procedure followed in the Territory courts in both civil and criminal cases is, in general, a modification of that used in the U.S. district courts sitting without jury.

The Congress of Micronesians, Public Law No. 1-7, effective August 23, 1965, authorized the district court to adopt the procedure of any district court in the U.S. system of trial by a jury of six persons.

court has original jurisdiction in all cases where the value of the property involved does not exceed \$100, except in maritime matters and in cases involving title to land or other than the possession), and in cases where the maximum fine or imprisonment may be imposed is \$100 or less, or both.

of the Interior and the panel of judges appointed to sit in the High Court. These judges are appointed by the legislative and executive branches of the Government independently. Only the Trial Division of the High Court can remove any court judge on his own terms for cause. Assessors are appointed, if necessary, by the judges holding a position of appointment and are appointed by the Chief Justice. Their rate of pay is determined by the Chief Justice. The High Court consists of assessors and court judges other than those of district

employed as employees of the Government in an extent commensurate with the administration, as provided in Section 3 of the Trust Territory Code, the judges

of all courts, except the High Court and the community court for the Kwajalein Test Site, are Micronesians. They are all clerks of courts, assessors, and other employees of the court system except for the administrative office. There are three court reporters, and a secretary to the Chief Justice. Of the 23 Micronesian judges, 23 are district court judges, who also serve as special judges of the High Court, and 106 are community court judges. Micronesians also serve as the six district clerks of courts, 12 assistant clerks of courts, and two probation officers.

Official Languages

Ordinarily, proceedings and records in cases in the High Court are in English, but pleadings in indigenous languages are frequently accepted. Proceedings in the Trial Division are normally translated orally in the language of the area where the proceedings are being held. Further translation is also provided for any accused who understands neither English nor such principal indigenous language.

In the district and community courts, proceedings are ordinarily in the principal indigenous language, and records are kept either in that language or in English.

Procedure

The procedure followed in the Trust Territory courts in both civil and criminal cases is, in general, a simplification of that used in the U.S. district courts sitting without jury.

The Congress of Micronesia, by Public Law No. 1-7, effective August 23, 1965, authorized the district legislature of any district to adopt the system of trial by a jury of six persons

in certain criminal and civil cases in its district. In 1966 the Mariana Islands District Legislature adopted this limitation on the system of trial by jury. No other district legislature has enacted laws to limit the provisions of Public Law No. 1-7, and no trial by jury has been held in the Mariana Islands District.

A simplified small claims procedure is in operation for handling claims for \$100 or less in district and community courts. Community courts are allowed such latitude and only are required to comply with the more essential parts of the rules of procedure applicable to other courts.

Rights of the accused, appeals, reviews, powers on appeal or review, and stays of execution, are defined in Chapter 4 of the Trust Territory Code. The Government has the right of appeal in criminal cases only when a written enactment intended to have the force and effect of law has been found invalid. In such a case the action which may be taken on appeal is limited to a reversal of any determination of invalidity of the enactment involved and does not affect any finding of not guilty.

In line with U.S. Supreme Court decisions pertaining to the rights of an accused, the High Court issued an opinion directing that similar safeguards be made available to persons under investigation for commission of crimes. These include:

- Prior to any questioning, the person must be warned that he has a right to remain silent, that any statement he makes may be used as evidence against him, and that he has a right to the presence of counsel, either retained or appointed, during interrogation.

- That the services of the Public Defender, when in the vicinity, and of his local representative are available to represent a person under investigation and that such services are provided without cost to the person.
- That the police are required to obtain counsel for a person, when he so requests, and they may not interrogate until counsel is present.

After a criminal charge has been brought, the defendant is entitled to:

- Have, in advance of trial, a copy of the charge upon which he is to be tried
- Consult counsel before trial and have an attorney-at-law or other representative of his own choosing defend him at trial
- Apply to the court for further time to prepare his defense, which the court shall grant if satisfied that the defendant will otherwise be substantially prejudiced in his defense
- Bring with him to trial such material witnesses as he may desire or have them summoned by the court at his request
- Give evidence on his own behalf at his own request at trial, although he may not be compelled to do so
- Have proceedings interpreted for his benefit when he is unable to understand them otherwise, and
- Request appointment of an assessor in trials before the Trial Division of the High Court if one has not been appointed by the Trial Judge under provisions of Section 126 of the Code.

Legislation prescribing the rights of the accused has been drafted for consideration by the Congress of Micronesia during its Fourth Regular Session.

There is an absolute right of appeal to the Trial Division of the High Court from decisions of any district court on questions of fact and of law. On questions of law, decisions of the Trial Division of the High Court may be appealed to the Appellate Division in cases falling within the jurisdiction of the Appellate Division as enumerated above. The Appellate Division may also, in its discretion, review on appeal directly from district or community court decisions involving the construction or validity of any law of the United States or of any written enactment of any official, board, or body in the Territory intended to have the force of law. Written notice of appeal must be filed within 30 days after announcement of the decision or within such longer time, not exceeding 120 days, as may be specified by the court in case of decisions of the Trial Division of the High Court which are made when a party is neither present nor represented.

The Trial Division of the High Court reviews on the record all final decisions of district courts and community courts in annulment, divorce, and adoption cases in which no appeal has been made, and it may, in its discretion, review on the record any other final decision of a district or community court in which no appeal has been taken. The court acting on an appeal or review has the power to affirm, modify, set aside, or reverse the judgment or order appealed from or reviewed and to remand the case with such directions for a new trial or entry of judgment as may be just. However, if the Government has

appealed in a criminal case, the court may not reverse any finding of guilty and its powers are limited to reversal of any determination of invalidity of the enactment involved.

Disputed facts are ascertained primarily from oral testimony of witnesses and from exhibits. When deemed helpful to the conduct of the case, the court may also go to the scene of an incident having a bearing on the case, giving both sides the opportunity to reconstruct and draw attention to evidence. With the permission of the court written depositions may be used by the accused in criminal cases or by either side in civil cases. As a rule, pretrial conferences are held in civil cases by other district courts and the Trial Division of the High Court to determine the issues and reach agreement on as many facts as possible.

Fees

Clerks of courts charge and collect fees for filing in civil actions, copies of certified true records, transcripts of evidence and notes of hearing, and for recording land transfers. Filing fees in civil actions range from 25¢ for filing of complaint under the small claims procedure, \$5 for filing of notice of appeal to the Appellate Division of the High Court. The fee for a copy of a record certified to be a true copy is 25¢ plus 10¢ for each 100 words of the first 100. The fee for transcripts of evidence or notes of hearing is 25¢ per 100 words for three copies. The fee for the recording of land transfers is 50¢, except when the Trust Territory is the grantor, in which case there is no charge.

Sheriffs are entitled to collect fees for the serving of process (\$1 plus

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appealed in a criminal case, the court may not reverse any finding of guilty and its powers are limited to reversal of any determination of invalidity of the enactment involved.

Disputed facts are ascertained primarily from oral testimony of witnesses and from exhibits. When deemed helpful to the conduct of a case, the court may also go to the scene of an incident having a bearing on the case, giving both sides an opportunity to reconstruct and attend to evidence. With the permission of the court written deposition may be used by the accused in criminal cases or by either side in civil cases. As a rule, pretrial conferences are held in civil cases by other districts and the Trial Division of the High Court to determine the issues to reach agreement on as many facts as possible.

Fees

Clerks of courts charge and collect fees for filing in civil actions, copies of certified true records, transcripts of evidence and notes of hearing, and for recording land transfers. Filing fees in civil actions range from 25¢ for filing of complaint under the small claims procedure, \$5 for filing of notice of appeal to the Appellate Division of the High Court. The fee for a copy of a record certified to be a true copy is 25¢ plus 10¢ for each 100 words after the first 100. The fee for transcripts of evidence or notes of hearing is 25¢ per 100 words for three copies. The fee for the recording of land transfers is 50¢, except when the Trust Territory is the grantor, in which case there is no charge.

Sheriffs are entitled to collect fees for the serving of process (\$1 plus 3¢

Part V—Political Advancement

for necessary travel), for a writ of execution and the subsequent sale (the fee for serving the process plus \$5 or more for amounts above \$50 collected for the sale), and for caring for seized property (actual, reasonable, and necessary expenses).

Witnesses are entitled to receive, unless transportation is provided at no cost to the witness, certain travel expenses at the rate of 3¢ a mile, or more if prevailing transportation costs are higher. If a witness is required to stay away from his place of work or residence for more than one day, the court may determine the amount reasonable to cover his subsistence needs. Except as specified in Section 262 or when suitable subsistence is provided without expense to the witness, fees are to be paid in advance.

Section 262 of the Code provides that any court may authorize commencement of proceedings of civil and criminal cases and appeals without prepayment of fees if the person is a permanent resident of the Trust Territory and swears under oath that he cannot pay the fees or give security for them. It also provides that in a criminal case the court may have a witness summoned without prepayment of fees if the accused so requests, and that the court may order that the fees be paid in the same manner as those of a witness summoned on behalf of the Government.

Legal Aid

A Public Defender and Counselor, with headquarters in the Mariana Islands District, is on the staff of the Trust Territory Government to serve as counsel for accused persons who desire his assistance. Primary responsibilities of representation are for those charged with crimes involving a

Fiscal Year 1968

possible sentence of imprisonment for more than 5 years. The Public Defender and Counselor has a local representative in each district who acts as counsel for the accused who desire assistance in cases less serious than those aided by the Public Defender himself. In four districts this local representative also has an assistant. The Public Defender and his district representative are available, so far as their primary duties will permit, to provide legal aid and assistance to all persons unable to secure adequate counsel without undue hardship.

Penalties

Penalties for principal crimes remain the same as set forth in Chapter 6 of the Trust Territory Code. These are based primarily on American precedents. Under Section 7 of the Code, all sections of the population are assured equal protection of the law. Only maximum penalties are prescribed by the Code, except for murder; district laws and municipal ordinances which authorize criminal penalties for their violation generally provide maximum penalties. Thus, the courts are permitted wide discretion in fitting the punishment to the circumstances of the particular case.

The Territory's Bill of Rights provides that no crime shall be punished by death, no excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted. Punishments most often prescribed are imprisonment for a stated time (all or part of which may be suspended on such conditions as the court deems proper), fines, or unpaid labor on public projects. Corporal punishment is not permitted.

The High Court may, in lieu of or in addition to other lawful punishment, direct that a person found guilty

of a criminal offense establish his place of residence within a specified area and maintain it there for a period not exceeding the maximum period of imprisonment which may be imposed for the offense. None of the other courts may do this nor may any court impose deportation as a penalty for a crime. However, when any part of a sentence of imprisonment is suspended, the court granting the suspension may, and regularly does, impose conditions of suspension. These may include a residence requirement or departing from and remaining thereafter outside the Trust Territory during the suspension period. Deportation of non-citizens of the Territory rests in the discretion of the High Commissioner, and the committing of serious or repeated crime is naturally to be considered by him in the exercise of that discretion.

Chapter 9
LEGAL SYSTEM

The basic body of laws applicable and having force and effect in the Trust Territory is found in Section 20 of the Trust Territory Code, as amended by Public Law No. 2-15 of 1966. These laws are: (a) the Trusteeship Agreement, (b) such laws of the United States as are by their own terms applicable to the Territory, including Executive Orders of the United States President and Orders of the Secretary of the Interior, (c) laws of the Trust Territory, (d) past District Orders promulgated by district administrators, and Emergency District Orders promulgated by district administrators, (e) acts of legislative bodies convened under charter granted by the Territorial Government when these

acts are approved by the administrators or otherwise conform as law as may be provided by or the laws and regulations of Trust Territory, (f) duly enacted Municipal Ordinances, (g) local customs when not in conflict with applicable statutes, and (h) common law.

Section 436 of the Trust Territory Code further requires that, in imposing sentences under Chapter 6 of the Code concerning crimes and criminal procedures, due recognition shall be given to the customs of inhabitants in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement. The penalty for an offense which is made a crime solely by a generally respected native custom shall not exceed a fine of \$100, or 6 months imprisonment, or both (Section 434, Trust Territory Code).

The recognized customary law of the various island groups, atolls, and districts of the Territory in matters where applicable as determined by courts, has the full force and effect of law, provided such customary law is not in conflict with the written laws of laws enumerated under Section 22 of the Trust Territory Code. Section 22 of the Code provides that common law, as expressed in the Restatements of the Law approved by the American Law Institute, and to the extent not so expressed, as generally understood and applied in the United States, shall be the rules of decision in the courts of the Territory in the absence of applicable statute. One important limitation to the application of common law appears in Section 24 which provides that the laws concerning ownership, use, inheritance, and transfer of land in effect in any part of the Territory on December 1, 1941, shall remain in full force and effect except insofar as it has been,

... establish his place within a specified area here for a period not exceeding a maximum period of six months which may be imposed. None of the other provisions nor may any court impose as a penalty for a crime when any part of a sentence of imprisonment is suspended by the court granting the sentence and regularly does, or the suspension of suspension. A residence requirement from and remaining in the Trust Territory for a specified period. Deportation of the Territory by the High Commission and the committing of a crime is naturally by him in the execution.

Chapter 9
SYSTEM

of laws applicable and effect in the Trust Territory Code, as provided in Section 20 of the Trust Territory Code, as amended by Law No. 2-15 of 1961: (a) the Trustee may enact such laws of the Territory by their own authority; (b) the Trustee may, by the Orders of the Trust Territory and Orders of the Interior, (c) laws enacted by the Trust Territory, (d) past District laws enacted by district administrators, emergency District laws enacted by district administrators, legislative bodies created by the Trust Territory, and laws enacted by the Trust Territory when these

acts are approved by the district administrators or otherwise confirmed as law as may be provided by the Trust Territory, (f) duly enacted Municipal Ordinances, (g) local customs when not in conflict with applicable statutes, and (h) common law.

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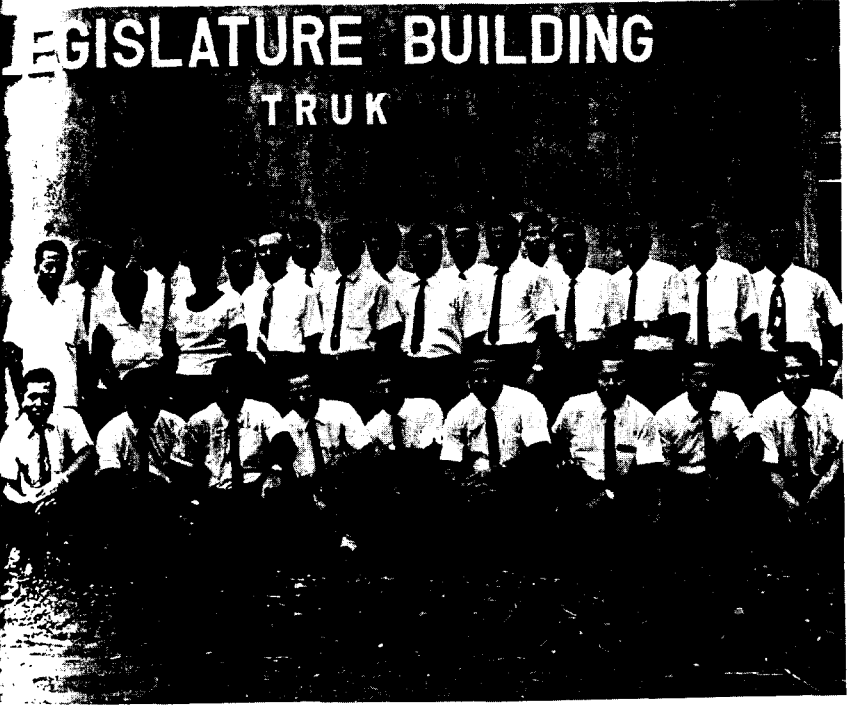
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hereafter be, changed by the express written enactment made under the authority of the Trust Territory.

The traditional customary patterns, native law and customs of the various districts and islands in the Territory have been subjected to study and investigation. Background papers on such subjects as the land tenure patterns of the various districts, marriage

customs, political power structure, and political factionalism have been prepared at different times by various researchers. All these reports, manuscripts, booklets, and handbooks have provided reference material for use by Land Management personnel, by district administrators, by personnel of the Legal Department, and by members of the court system and the Congress.

Members and staff of the Truk District Legislature pose in front of their new legislative building.



PART VI

**ECONOMIC
ADVANCEMENT**



GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1: FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

Chapter 1

PUBLIC FINANCE

The costs of Trust Territory operations are met by funds granted by the Congress of the United States and from local reimbursable revenue collections.

Trust Territory appropriation requests are subject to appropriation ceiling legislation the U.S. Congress has enacted.

In 1962, a major shift in the direction and scope of the Administering Authority's commitment in Micronesia led to increased appropriations from the U.S. Congress to facilitate a more rapid pace of development. Accordingly, the previous ceiling of \$7.5 million was raised to \$17.5 million. An accelerated program for emergency construction and staffing of school facilities was set in motion along with efforts to improve health standards and provide a general upgrading and integrated development of essential public services embracing transporta-

tion, communications, water and power resources.

Despite the impetus this program has created during the past 6 years, effective and realistic development required further increases in the ceiling to meet the needs of the people of Micronesia. In 1967, new ceiling legislation authorizing \$25 million for 1967, and \$35 million for 1968 and 1969, was signed into law.

Preparation of the annual Trust Territory Government budget begins well over a year in advance when district administrators and various department heads submit estimates to the Director of Budget and Finance. After screening and necessary modification, including review by the appropriate Commissioners, these estimates are presented to the High Commissioner. The Budget Officer and his staff, using the final recommendations approved by the High Commissioner, then draw up a preliminary budget plan for the coming fiscal year. In July this preliminary budget plan is presented to the Congress of Micronesia for its review and recommendations with respect to such portions as relate to funds to be appropriated by

the Congress of the United States. The High Commissioner adopts such recommendations of the Congress as he may deem appropriate, but he also must transmit to the Secretary of the Interior all recommendations he does not adopt.

The Administering Authority controls and administers financial operations and construction as funded by the U.S. Congress. The Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Committee exercises review of Trust Territory proposed programs. Bureau of the Budget hearings are held and the budget for Trust Territory operations and capital improvement projects is included in the President's Budget submitted to the U.S. Congress each year.

Budgeting, funding, and expenditure take place at all three levels of government—territorial, district, and municipal. The legal authorization for local government financial operations is contained in the Trust Territory Code, Sections 46 to 48 and Chapter 18, Finance; Taxation.

District governments control and administer financial operations at the district level, with types of income and responsibility for operations defined separately from Trust Territory Government and municipal level income and responsibilities. Each district administrator is required by law to present annually to the district legislature a proposed budget based on revenues anticipated as a result of district and territorial tax laws. After considering the district administrator's proposals as well as proposals of individual members, the district legislature enacts a budget for the district in the form of one or more appropriations bills. Appropriations acts are submitted to the district administrator for

action. Upon approval, the appropriations acts become law, and expenditures are made in accordance with their provisions.

The district treasurer is responsible for receiving, maintaining, and disbursing district government funds distinguished from Trust Territory Government funds. He is appointed by the district legislature and serves under the direction and supervision of the district administrator. The district treasurer is required by law to submit an annual report of all funds received and disbursed during each fiscal year.

Control of fiscal operations at the municipal level rests with the municipal administration, the district administrator having certain powers of supervision and approval. Local officials prepare the annual municipal budget and refer it to the municipal council for approval before it is transmitted to the district administrator for ratification. Officials of the district administration assist and advise in the original preparation of the budget where such assistance is requested. The approved budget determines the extent of expenditures which may be made locally during the fiscal year from municipal revenues. Tax and license fee schedules which provide tax income for the municipality are similarly prepared and approved. The treasurer, or in some instances the magistrate, is authorized to collect taxes and license fees and expend them according to approved schedules and budgets.

Revenues and expenditures of municipalities and district governments which prepared budgets for the fiscal year 1967 appear in tables in Appendix IV. A comparative statement of revenues and expenditures also is given in Appendix IV.

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also is given in Appendix IV.

Part VI—Economic Advancement

During the year under review the
Territory did not enter into any
administrative fiscal or customs
agreements.

Chapter 2
TAXATION

Taxation authority vested in the
territorial, district, and local govern-
ments is delineated in Chapter 3,
Sections 46 to 48 of the Trust Terri-
tory Code. Chapter 18 of the Code
deals with taxation laws. The taxing
authority is vested in and may be
exercised by the three levels of govern-
ment as follows:

Territorial. Exclusive control of
import, export, and income taxes
including any so-called excise taxes
which are actually collected on the
basis of imports. Present taxes are (a)
an excise tax on the use, distribution,
or sale of motor vehicle fuel, (b) an
export tax on copra, trochus shell, and
scrap metal, and (c) general import
taxes. For rates of these taxes, see Part
VI, Section 4, Chapter 2.

District. Liquor control, including
the right to collect wholesale liquor
license fees and to impose taxes on
alcoholic beverages, provided that
neither of these shall be based on
imports or volume or value of imports.

Exclusive issuance of licenses for
wholesale businesses other than banks,
credit union and cooperatives, insur-
ance, sale of securities and public
utilities, including the exclusive right
to collect fees for such licenses, pro-
vided these are not based on imports
or the volume or value of imports.

The imposition and collection of
sales taxes, and the authorizing of
municipalities to impose and collect
excise taxes on any item other than
foodstuffs.

Municipal and Local. Licensing and
collecting license fees of retail busi-
nesses within the municipality,
subject, however, to all applicable
territorial or district laws.

The imposition and collection of
head taxes, property taxes on any
items other than foodstuffs, and such
excise taxes as the district legislature
may authorize; provided, however,
that none of these shall be based on
imports, or the value or volume of
imports.

For purposes of taxation, no dis-
tinction is made between domestic
companies and foreign companies or
organizations doing business in the
Territory; all are equally subject to
applicable taxing statutes and ordi-
nances imposed by and in effect
within each level of government. The
Territory does not now have income
taxes, dividend taxes, corporation
profit taxes, or hut taxes, nor is there
any Territory-wide capitation or poll
tax. The head tax is the most nearly
universal tax in Micronesia varying in
amount from \$1 to \$10, averaging \$2
to \$3, and generally levied on males 18
years of age or older. In two districts,
some municipal governments levy real
property taxes. One other district
levies cattle taxes.

Except for taxes the Territorial
Government imposes, district and
municipal taxes are imposed by dis-
trict laws and municipal ordinances
passed by the respective legislative
bodies.

Fiscal Year 1968

Penalties for failure to furnish records or information to any of the taxing units of government for the purpose of computation, assessment, or collection of any tax or license fee are specified in Chapter 18 of the Trust Territory Code. A failure to pay taxes subjects the taxpayer to a civil suit brought by the taxing unit concerned pursuant to Section 1147(c) of the Trust Territory Code. While the Trust Territory Code does not specifically contain provisions concerning foreclosures of land to enforce or collect taxes, the taxing unit may avail itself of land foreclosure in an execution on a judgment. In cases of non-payment of property tax under Section 1147(a) of the Trust Territory Code, the following provision also applies:

"Any taxes imposed or authorized . . . upon property shall be a lien upon the property, and may be collected by levy upon it in the same manner as the levy of an execution."

Pursuant to the above section, land or interest therein may be foreclosed provided the land involved or interest therein is "owned solely by the judgment debtor, in his own right."

The court, however, must first mine for itself before ordering t or transfer of such land that (a) so requires it, and (b) the juc debtor will have "sufficient remaining to support himsel those persons directly depende him according to recognized custom and the law of the Territory." (Section 288(c). Section 287 T.T. Code.)

Since the Territory does not an income tax, arrangements or concerning international double tion have not been necessary.

Under Sections 1116 to 111 the Trust Territory Code, any gro association of persons may fo corporation by submitting the posed articles of incorporation to High Commissioner, and if proposed articles meet the req ments specified under these (sections, the High Commissioner grant a charter. Corporations companies which have been in porated in the Territory under tinent sections of the Code are li in Appendix VII.

Credit unions incorporated in Territory are listed in Appendix X

SECTION 2: MONEY AND BANKING

Since U.S. currency serves as legal tender, no laws or regulations governing currency and exchange have been needed other than U.S. laws governing banking. Residents have access to banking institutions in Guam, Hawaii, and the U.S. mainland as well as to branch banks within the Territory. Kwajalein in the Marshalls, Koror in Palau, and Kolonia in Ponape have

Bank of Hawaii branches. Tr District and Saipan in the Maria Islands District are served by Bank America branch banks. The bran banks make some loans to individu and private business firms.

In 1956, a revolving fund wa established from funds made availab by the U.S. Congress for loans t

failure to furnish information to any of the government for the valuation, assessment, any tax or license fee Chapter 18 of the Code. A failure to pay taxpayer to a civil the taxing unit covered by Section 1147(c) of the Code. While the Code does not specify provisions concerning and to enforce or taxing unit may avail closure in an execution. In cases of non-property tax under the Trust Territory Code provision also

used or authorized shall be a lien property, and may be upon it in the the levy of an

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SECTION 2: MONEY AND BANKING

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Since the Territory does not have an income tax, arrangements or law concerning international double taxation have not been necessary.

Under Sections 1116 to 1118 of the Trust Territory Code, any group or association of persons may form a corporation by submitting the proposed articles of incorporation to the High Commissioner, and if the proposed articles meet the requirements specified under these Code sections, the High Commissioner may grant a charter. Corporations of companies which have been incorporated in the Territory under provisions of the Code are listed in Appendix VII.

Credit unions incorporated in the Territory are listed in Appendix XVI.

Part VI—Economic Advancement

ally owned trading companies for expansion and other development purposes. This revolving fund was continued until August 1964 when U.S. Public Law 487 transferred \$368,000 from the revolving fund to the Trust Territory Economic Development Loan Fund, bringing the balance of the Loan Fund, established in 1963, to \$668,000. Total capitalization of the Loan Fund as of June 30,

1968 was \$669,000, and this level is to be raised to \$1,000,000.

The Economic Development Loan Fund provides direct loans and guarantees commercial bank loans to business organizations and individuals for development purposes. Details of Economic Development Loan Fund activities during the reporting period are given in Part VI, Section 3, Chapter 2.

SECTION 3: ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

Chapter 1
GENERAL

The economic structure of the Territory is based mainly on subsistence farming and fishing. The economic development of the inhabitants varies, however, from the semi-urbanized residents of the district centers, participating in a money economy, to the dwellers of the outer islands who may receive only a small amount of cash from the sale of copra to augment their subsistence resources. The Administration is promoting development of the economy of Micronesia so that it will become geared to a world money economy and, thus, its subsistence aspects will become supplemental.

Nonindigenous Investment

Twenty-one firms in the Territory are financed mainly by nonindigenous capital. Some are chartered under Territory laws. The largest firms include the Bottling Company of Micronesia, Van Camp Sea Food

Company, Micronesia Line, Micronesia Development Company, Inc., Micronesia Hotel Corporation, Mobil Oil Micronesia, and Air Micronesia. Bank of America and Bank of Hawaii operate branches in the Territory. Van Camp Sea Food Company employs 145 nonindigenous fishermen, who train Micronesians in live-bait tuna fishing. Two long-time Belgian businessmen reside in Ponape District.

Major Economic Developments

Development of natural resources for the economic and social betterment of the Micronesia citizenry is receiving increasing emphasis. Findings and recommendations of such source material as the Robert R. Nathan Associates' *Economic Development Plan for Micronesia*, completed in December 1966, are being used to devise new, practical plans for orderly, balanced economic and social development.

Under a 5-year contract, commercial jet service was inaugurated in Micronesia on May 16, 1968, by Air Micronesia, a corporation formed by Continental Airlines; United Micronesia Development Association, a

Fiscal Year 1968

Trust Territory corporation; and Aloha Airlines, an inter-island air carrier in Hawaii. Air Micronesia provides jet service from the Trust Territory to Honolulu, Guam, and Okinawa. The airline replaces the previous service under which Pan American operated the Trust Territory fleet of two DC-4 aircraft and two SA-16 amphibious planes. A Boeing 727 jet and/or a DC-6B now fly to all districts except Ponape, where the SA-16 aircraft must be used until a new landing strip is completed. Continental Airlines has committed itself to a broad training program, leading to maximum employment of Micronesians in all phases of its operations.

With increasing movement of people and cargo to and through Micronesia, Continental has contracted to contribute substantially to development of tourism through sizable investment in tourist hotels, advertising, and promotion. Its contract stipulates an approximate expenditure of 6% of passenger revenues during the term of its contract for promotional activities, including an information campaign for the travel trade, media advertising, development of package tours, and colorful and interesting literature.

Increased numbers of travelers are conducive to hotel development. In December 1967 the Royal Taga, the first first-class hotel in the Territory, opened in Saipan. The three-story, \$800,000 structure will be expanded from 54 to 100 rooms. Within the next 3 years, Continental also plans to build an attractive and interesting Pacific-style hotel in each district. Construction probably will begin in Truk and Palau Districts during calendar year 1969.

Including the Royal Taga, about 189 rooms are available to travelers in

the 15 hotels throughout the Territory.

Gross Territorial Product

The estimated (imprecise) total dollar value of all goods and services available for consumption and investment in the Territory plus net additions to capital facilities for the year 1965-1967 amounts to about \$38,300,000 a year or about \$430 per capita. About 47% of this total product, or real income, consists of government-provided goods and services, about 35% results from local production of both subsistence and locally marketed products; the remaining 18% comes from goods imported into the private markets of the economy. These estimates indicate the source of the total economic product available to be distributed among the people of Micronesia to support the people of Micronesia.

Wage and Export Income

The following is an estimate of income from wages and exports available to Trust Territory citizens for the past 5 fiscal years:

Year	National Income
1964	\$ 7,589,000
1965	10,257,000
1966	10,746,000
1967	11,370,000
1968	14,904,672

¹ Does not include U.S. employment salaries.

Nongovernmental Organizations

The Marshall Islands and Micronesia Districts are the only districts with Chamber of Commerce organizations. The Saipan Chamber of Commerce, founded in 1960,

corporation; and inter-island air car-Micronesia provides Trust Territory to and Okinawa. The previous service American operated fleet of two DC-4 SA-16 amphibious 727 jet and/or a all districts except SA-16 aircraft must w landing strip is ental Airlines has a broad training maximum employ-ns in all phases of

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community organization of Saipanese businessmen and civic leaders working to promote industry and the civic and social welfare of the people of Saipan. The Saipan Chamber of Commerce also has nonindigenous members. A Rotary Club, organized on Saipan in 1967, has Micronesian and nonindigenous members.

Chapter 2
POLICY AND PLANNING

Administrative Organization

The Resources and Development Department of the High Commissioner's staff consists of several specialists and technical advisers who coordinate programs in economic development; administer copra purchasing agreements and development loan funds; direct the marine resources development program; develop, implement, and administer the entire land management program; assist in the development of local cooperatives, credit unions, trading companies, small business and other commercial activities, administer the agriculture and forestry development program; and advise on transportation matters. Other members of the High Commissioner's staff, such as the Attorney General, give advice and assistance where necessary. Technical assistance also is obtained from universities, Government agencies, the South Pacific Commission, and the United Nations.

During the year, an Economic Development Division was established within the Resources and Development Department and an experienced

economic development specialist was added to the staff.

In the districts, the Resources and Development program is carried out under the general supervision of the district administrator with technical direction by agriculturists and land management and economic advisers.

Policy

The Administering Authority of the Territory bases its economic development program on:

- Increasing food production through improvement of crop farming and encouraging use of local materials for house construction, furniture, and handicraft.
- Developing transportation and communications systems to overcome community isolation, increase educational opportunity, promote higher standards of family and community life and provide an adequate and uninterrupted air-and-sea logistic support of the island communities.
- Encouraging development of tourism and the personnel and facilities needed for tourism.
- Maintaining a wage structure and conditions of employment consonant with the advancing social and economic conditions of the Trust Territory; this structure to be based on periodic economic surveys and cost-of-living studies.
- Reserving to the inhabitants their land and resources by applying appropriate controls and constraints so that land use plans and patterns are designed to achieve optimum use of land resources.

- Providing the basic physical and resource developments necessary for economic growth by expanding a Trust Territory-wide construction program which includes rehabilitating and building roads, airports, and harbor facilities; and improving and expanding water, electrical, sanitary, and other basic utilities.
- Encouraging Micronesians to establish their own business enterprises by providing them with necessary technical assistance and long-term loans. These enterprises include establishment of cooperatives, small home industries, expanded production of handicraft, search for markets, and instruction in modern methods of production.
- Providing for capital participation in economic enterprises which are otherwise beyond the financial capacity of local investors, by providing an economic climate which will allow business, commerce and industry a profit while providing productive employment opportunities for Micronesia's growing population. Enterprises which may require such participation include commercial transportation and travel facilities, fisheries, large-scale tropical agricultural production, food processing, and other fabricating and manufacturing industries.

Credit Facilities

The Economic Development Loan Fund is one important device for stimulating the local economy. The Loan Fund is administered by a seven-member Board of Directors, chaired by the Director of Economic Development.

A general rule established by the Board of Directors requires that loan

applicants attempt to secure credit directly from commercial banks in the area, and that only when such assistance is not available may they submit applications to the Board for its consideration. Loans are made directly, in the form of a loan guarantee to commercial bank by the Territorial Government, with the Board setting aside cash in reserve equivalent to 25% of the total loan guaranteed.

Loans may be made or guaranteed to:

(a) A citizen or resident of the Trust Territory, or a group or association of Trust Territory citizens or residents, whom the Board of Directors regards as a suitable borrower.

(b) Corporations and cooperative societies authorized to conduct business in the Territory; citizens or residents of the Territory engaged in agriculture, manufacturing, or commercial fishing; improvement of tourism; and improvement of real property for industrial purposes which the Board specifically determines to be beneficial, desirable and necessary to the economic development of the Trust Territory and which meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Creates new employment;
- Replaces imports, increases exports;
- Reduces consumer prices;
- Provides vitally needed facilities or services.

During the year under review, direct loans totaling \$115,300 were made and \$164,200 worth of additional loans were guaranteed by commercial banks. At year's end, \$23,000 in loans were pending and

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Part VI—Economic Advancement

additional aggregate of \$225,000 was
 known to be in process in the districts.

Of the 50 direct loans outstanding,
 totaling \$531,963, twenty-eight were
 delinquent. 17 in the Mariana Islands
 District which was devastated by
 typhoon Jean in April. After the
 typhoon a survey was made of esti-
 mated financing needs of the Marianas
 business community. Loan applica-
 tions totaling about \$500,000 were
 considered likely for restoring and
 upgrading establishments. These would
 be in addition to loans known to be in
 process in other districts.

The following figures reflect the
 activity of the Economic Development
 Loan Fund since 1964:

Fiscal Year	Direct Loans	Guaranteed Loans
1964	\$200,000	\$104,000
1965	68,600	39,625
1966	203,398	236,000
1967	193,700	285,700
1968	115,300	164,200

These loans were granted for a variety
 of purposes:

- To stimulate agricultural production (for example, to establish poultry farms, piggeries, vegetable farms, cattle ranches)
- To establish new enterprises (such as laundromat, boat yard, bakeries, fishing operations)
- To provide additional capital for expanding private businesses and cooperatives
- To finance new construction (commercial buildings, motels, hotels, and rental property)

Fiscal Year 1968

- To engage in transportation services (e.g., local transportation, warehouses, sea transportation, stevedoring).

Credit Unions and Cooperatives.
 Trust Territory credit unions and
 cooperatives continue to make notable
 progress. By the end of fiscal year
 1968, 48 credit unions were operating
 in the Territory, an increase of seven
 over the previous period. Total assets
 of these self-help thrift and lending
 institutions aggregated \$879,778, an
 increase of 62% during calendar year
 1967. By the end of the reporting
 period, total assets were estimated to
 be above \$1,000,000. At the end of
 calendar year 1967, 7,295 Micro-
 nesians were participating in credit
 unions and had saved \$764,485 for an
 average of \$105 per member. During
 calendar year 1967, credit unions
 made 4,059 loans to members amount-
 ing to \$1,208,846 or an average of
 \$298 per loan. In most cases, the
 credit union is the only source for
 such loans. Loans were made for such
 beneficial purposes as home building
 and improvement, buying furniture
 and household appliances, sending
 children away to school, and a number
 of other practical purposes.

By the end of fiscal year 1968, 14
 Trust Territory credit unions had
 subscribed for the Loan Protection
 and Life Savings insurance provided by
 CUNA Mutual Insurance Society of
 Madison, Wisconsin. Under the loan
 protection coverage, the insurance
 company will repay the balance of a
 member's credit union loan if he dies
 or becomes totally and permanently
 disabled. Thus, the credit union will
 not lose, nor will it have to call upon
 the family of the deceased member to
 pay the obligation. The insurance
 company does not seek recovery of
 the amount it restitutes to the credit
 union.

Life savings insurance provides similar benefits with respect to a member's savings. When a member dies, the insurance company will match the amount of his savings at the time of death. This is considered an incentive for members to save and to refrain from withdrawing their savings except for urgent needs.

Seventeen credit unions have subscribed to surety bond coverage, which protects them from embezzlement. Coverage is limited to \$1,000,000.

Cooperatives in the Territory also have increased their volume of business. By the end of fiscal year 1968, active cooperatives numbered 33, an increase of nine from the previous year. These cooperatives were buying copra and retailing trade goods, often in remote areas where there was no other trading company; catching and marketing fish; producing and marketing handicraft; constructing low-cost homes for members; and building and repairing boats.

Total sales and other revenues of Trust Territory cooperatives will exceed \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1968. At the end of 1967, 7,499 Micronesians were members. Good operating results enabled cooperatives to show net savings of \$453,201 and to pay an estimated \$259,363 in patronage refunds.

Chapter 3
INVESTMENTS

The Administering Authority recognizes that outside capital and expertise, particularly for large-scale,

sophisticated enterprises, are needed to carry out economic ventures in the most efficient and profitable manner.

The Director of Economic Development analyzes proposed outside investment, obtains views of concerned persons, and formulates a recommendation for the High Commission to license or charter any enterprise involving non-Micronesians.

In reviewing a business venture application, the following criteria among others, are considered:

(a) the economic need for service or activity to be performed

(b) the promoters' willingness joint Micronesian ownership of venture

(c) the degree to which such operation effects a net increase exports or a net decrease in imports

(d) the extent of participation Micronesian citizens at the outset in the future at the management and at lower levels, and the provision for Micronesian personnel training

(e) the lack of capabilities financial, technical, managerial otherwise—of Micronesians to operate such a business now or within a reasonable future.

Investment which meets the considerations, resulting in an increase of capital and needed know-how increasing the productivity of Micronesian workers, is welcomed and encouraged.

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(a) the economic need for the service or activity to be performed

(b) the promoters' willingness for joint Micronesian ownership of the venture

(c) the degree to which such operation effects a net increase in exports or a net decrease in imports

(d) the extent of participation by Micronesian citizens at the outset and in the future at the management level and at lower levels, and the provisions for Micronesian personnel training

(e) the lack of capability—financial, technical, managerial or otherwise—of Micronesians to operate such a business now or within the reasonable future.

Investment which meets the above considerations, resulting in an inflow of capital and needed know-how and increasing the productivity of Micronesian workers, is welcomed and facilitated.

Part VI—Economic Advancement

The law prohibits ownership of land by persons who are not citizens of the Territory. The High Commissioner must approve land leases to non-Micronesians. Approval for applications to lease land for commercial purposes is considered formally after the applicant has received formal approval from the High Commissioner for his business venture, including all associated relevant activities. Such approval or permission is manifested by license or Territorial corporate charter.

Micronesians are limited in the skills necessary for their ready participation in economic development opportunities at present. Shortages exist in managerial, professional, and middle level skills, such as building and service trades. The demands of expanding activities will increase the shortages. Therefore, when circumstances require and when the economic venture is desirable, the Territorial Government will allow entrepreneurs to import skills to meet schedule and vocational requirements. The intent of the Government is to ensure that Territory citizens are involved to the maximum extent feasible in the job structure of the proposed economic activity. It is also the Government's intent that, when alien labor is imported, maximum effort be made to train Micronesians to replace them as soon as practicable.

The largest investments in the Territory are by Mobil Oil Micronesia, Inc., and Air Micronesia. Other large investors are Micronesian Line, Van Camp Sea Food Company, Micronesian Development Corporation, and Micronesian Hotel Corporation.

Mobil Oil Micronesia, Inc. operates a petroleum supply, storage, and distribution system throughout the Territory. District managers are Micronesians.

Micronesian involvement in the ownership and operation of Air Micronesia is an important feature of this new service. The airline is owned 31% by Continental Airlines, 20% by Aloha Airline of Hawaii, and 49% by the United Micronesia Development Association, most of whose stock is owned by Micronesians.

Micronesian Line, a locally chartered firm, operates the Territory's three major logistic vessels and the M/V *Majuro*. Both government and private vessels serve islands from each district center.

The Van Camp Sea Food Corporation operates a live-bait tuna fishery and on-shore freezing, cold-storage, and auxiliary facilities to support this industry.

The Micronesian Hotel Corporation has leased a portion of beach area in Saipan, Mariana Islands District, for a luxury hotel, the Royal Taga. The lease agreement is for 20 years and may be extended.

The Micronesian Development Company, Inc. is developing a modern livestock industry on the island of Tinian, Mariana Islands District.

Other non-Micronesian investments include insurance companies, a charter boat enterprise, banks, a bottling company, and small service industries.

Fiscal Year 1968

<i>Chapter 4</i>
ECONOMIC EQUALITY

<i>Chapter 5</i>
PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS

Under Article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Administering Authority, subject to requirements of security and obligations to promote the advancement of inhabitants, accords to nationals, companies, and associations of each nation treatment in the Territory no less favorable than that accorded to nationals, companies, and associations of any other national except the Administering Authority.

Usury, as commonly known, is generally a problem. There are instances, however, of interest rates on private loans between individuals as high as 10% a month. Credit unions by making it easy for members to borrow money for useful purposes at a reasonable interest rate, have reduced this problem considerably.

SECTION 4: ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES, AND SERVICES

<i>Chapter 1</i>
GENERAL

The Administration has by law restricted ownership of land to citizens of the Territory. The restriction, however, does not divest or impair the right, title, or interest of noncitizens or their heirs or devisees, in lands in the Territory held by such persons prior to December 8, 1941. Under some circumstances lands may be leased by noncitizens of the Territory for investment purposes if the projected use of the land promises direct economic benefits to the people of the Territory.

Legislative provisions have been made for plant and animal quarantine to prevent import and spread of harmful pests throughout the Territory. Controls on clearing land by burning have been established. Harvesting of trochus may be restricted to a season from May through December, at the discretion of the district administrator. Trochus shell less than three inches in diameter at the base is to be taken. Replanting of trochus beds is authorized. Fishing with dynamite, grenades, or any other form of explosive, except for specific authorized scientific purposes, is prohibited. Restrictions on taking turtles, spotted and black-lip mother-of-pearl oysters, and shell are in effect. These regulations relate to conserving and protecting economic resources of the Territory. Penalties are provided for violation.

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SECTION 4: ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES, AND SERVICES

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Provisions of the Code delineate Government ownership of all marine areas below the ordinary high water mark, with the following exceptions:

- (a) Customary rights are recognized in fish weirs or traps when they do not interfere with established routes of water travel.
- (b) Customary rights are recognized for owners of abutting land to claim ownership of all materials deposited on the shore or beach, except for stranded or wrecked vessels, as well as fishing rights in waters not more than 1 feet deep over reefs.
- (c) The owner of abutting land may fill in, erect, and otherwise control the use of material in areas below the high water mark.

The above exceptions are in force provided they do not conflict with the inherent rights of the Government as the owner of all marine areas below the high water mark.

Export

During the year, the principal commodities marketed by Territory producers were copra, scrap metal, and handicraft.

Copra, marketed by a Trust Territory incorporated company which is 60% owned by Micronesians and under contract to the Copra Stabilization Board, is the only commodity on which buying prices are controlled.

Established in 1952, the Copra Stabilization Board is authorized by the High Commissioner to:

- (a) Buy, collect, market, and export all copra produced or processed within the Territory

Fiscal Year 1968

(b) Fix all prices to be paid to producers or sellers within the Territory

(c) Appoint and employ such agent or agents as may be necessary to perform any and all authorized functions

(d) Collect and receive all monies derived from such copra sales

(e) Administer and invest the funds derived from such copra sales

(f) Disburse monies from these funds as required to stabilize copra prices

(g) Perform all transactions necessary or proper in connection with or incidental to the purchase, marketing, or sale of copra.

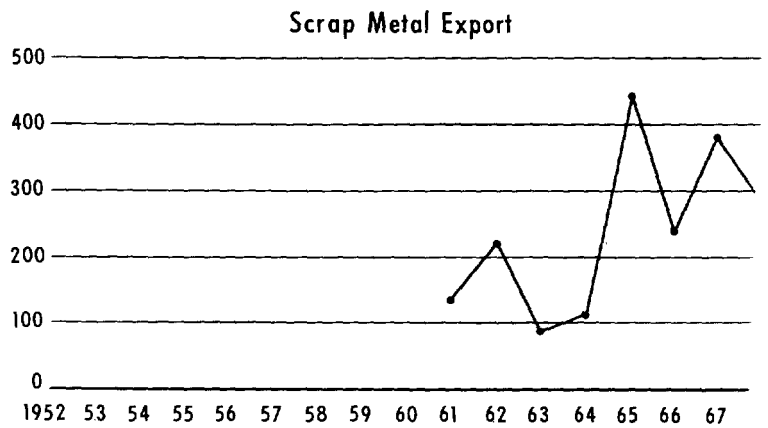
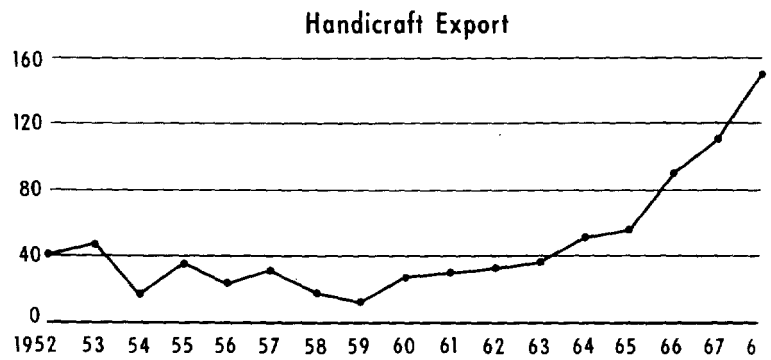
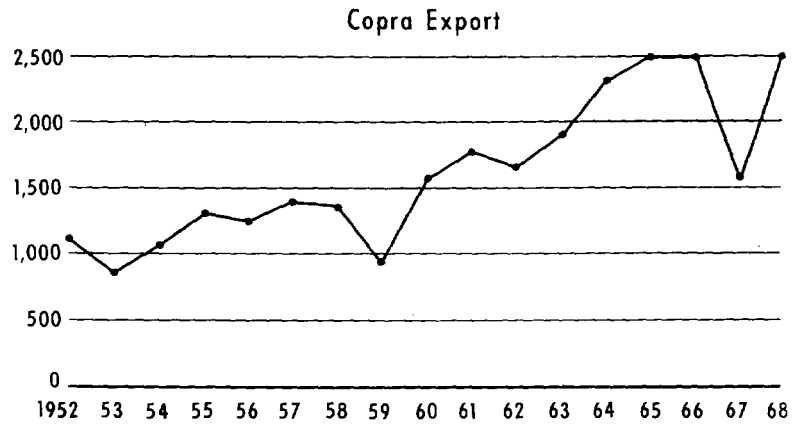
The membership of the Copra Stabilization Board includes one representative from each district.

The United Micronesia Development Association in 1966 received the Territory's contract to collect the copra throughout the Territory, to negotiate export sales, and to ship the copra and collect the proceeds from sales, on a fixed percentage fee plus an overhead charge allowed for every ton of copra sold. The contractor collects the broker's commission of 2% of the gross sales price for each copra shipment made at final point of sale. All other costs to the contractor in carrying out the contract provisions, except for certain listed, reimbursable expenses, are the responsibility of the contractor who is paid \$2.40 per short ton of copra on an out-turn weight basis.

The Copra Stabilization Board administers the Copra Stabilization

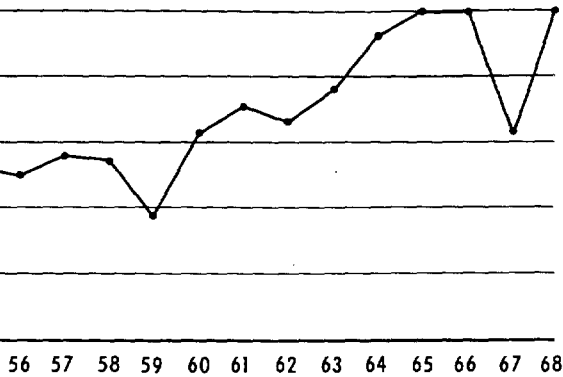
DOE ARCHIVES

TABLE 1. MAJOR EXPORTS (COPRA, SCRAP METAL, HANDICRAFT)
DURING THE PERIOD 1952-1968
(In Thousands of Dollars)

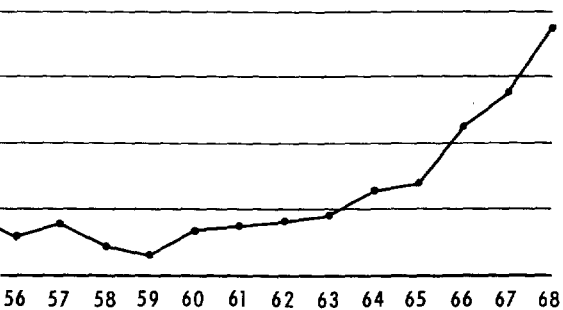


EXPORTS (COPRA, SCRAP METAL, HANDICRAFT)
DURING THE PERIOD 1952-1968
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Copra Export



Handicraft Export



Scrap Metal Export

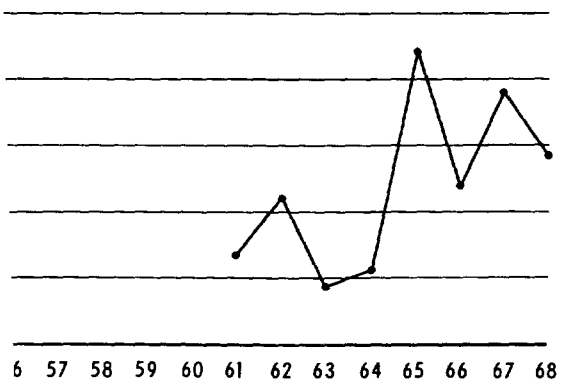
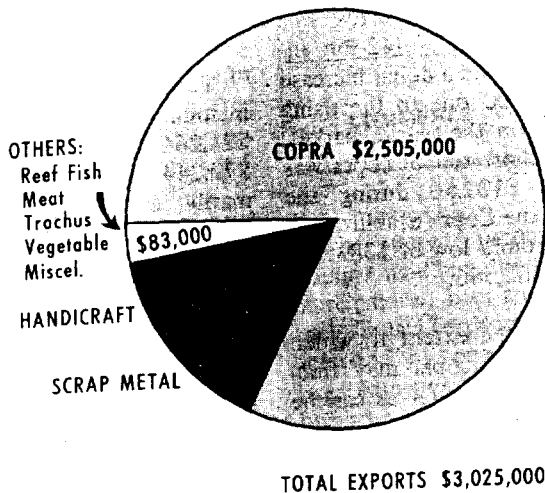
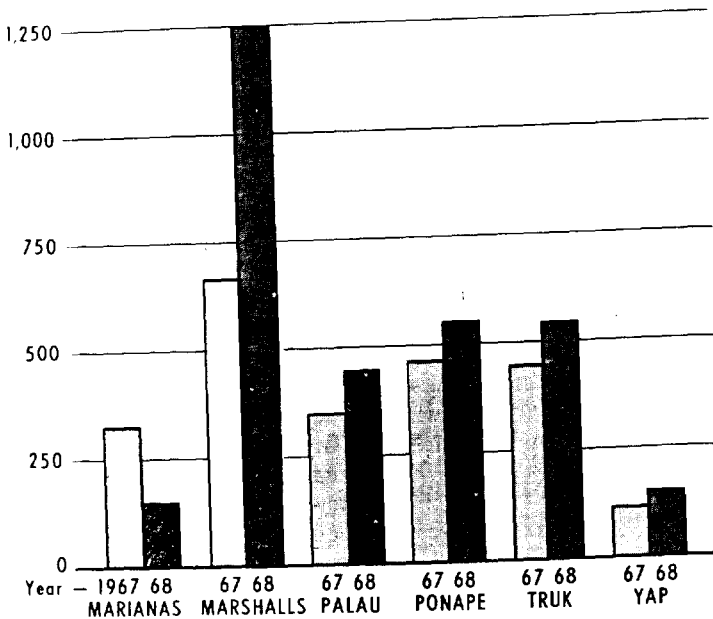


TABLE 2. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALL T.T. EXPORTS
Fiscal Year, 1968



RELATIVE CHANGE IN VALUE OF EXPORTS BETWEEN 1967, 1968

(In Thousands of Dollars)



DOE ARCHIVES

Fund which stabilizes copra prices to producers, thus alleviating the uncertainty and insecurity of world market fluctuations.

Copra remains the Territory's largest export item with 12,880 short tons valued at \$2,504,740 exported this year. This represents a 442-ton increase from 1967 and a dollar increase of about \$820,000 due to the rising price of copra on the world market. The price per short ton of copra was maintained at \$102.50 during the year, enabling the Copra Stabilization Fund to rise from a low of \$383,000 to its present \$508,566.

Regardless of the extent to which the world price of copra may fluctuate, copra is and, as far as can be determined, will continue to be a major source of income to a large portion of Trust Territory citizens for some time to come. In line with this reasoning, a program to upgrade the copra production base through coconut grove rehabilitation continues in an effort to safeguard this very important source of income and subsistence to out-island inhabitants.

Among other items of export, scrap metal valued at \$288,465 was exported in 1968, a decrease of \$93,083 from last year. The Mariana Islands District, the largest exporter of scrap metal last year, decreased from \$232,573 in 1967 to \$35,000 in 1968. This is mainly due to the diminishing supply of scrap metal around Saipan and partially to the effects of Typhoon Jean which halted export for the last quarter. Saipan's decrease was largely made up by Palau, which increased its export of scrap metal by \$161,804 to \$241,960 in 1968.

Export of handicraft increased from \$104,836 in 1967 to \$148,800

in 1968. The handicraft industry continues to expand as demand for Micronesian crafts products. Increasing numbers of tourists to Micronesia insure that the demand for handicrafts will remain high for some time. The greatest problem is meeting that demand.

Total revenue from fish exports including commercial export, was \$21,266 in 1968, a decrease of \$72,244 from 1967. This was primarily due to a large decrease in Palau's exports, from \$84,000 to \$18,125. This may have been caused by the creation by Selmur Productions of temporary, high paying jobs in the making of a movie. An increase in local sales and poor weather conditions may have contributed as well.

Vegetable export has been significant only in the Mariana Islands District. During 1968, vegetable exports totaled \$15,161, a decrease of \$10,526 from 1967. The typhoon which hit Rota in November and Saipan, Tinian and Rota in April significantly hampered agricultural production. Also, local sales of available vegetables have increased due to the larger number of visitors to the Marianas, particularly Saipan.

Export of meat increased from \$9,482 in 1967 to \$18,615 in 1968, due mainly to sales to Guam by the Micronesian Development Company. The new livestock industry on Tinian has caused the increase was trochus which, after a low of \$4,375 in 1967, increased to \$15,303 in 1968. Trochus, a major export until replaced it in the button industry several years ago, has been finding some new popularity on the jewelry market.

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some new popularity on the jewelry
market.

Part VI—Economic Advancement

Since 1962 imports have been
increasing at a steady rate, mostly
because of accelerated programs utiliz-
ing local construction companies and
providing more opportunities for
employment. The large increase in
revenue from copra export was pri-
marily responsible for an over-all
increase of about 30% in exports—
from \$2,321,671 in 1967 to
\$3,025,571 in 1968.

Private Corporations

The principal private commercial
organizations in the Territory are
listed in Appendix VII.

The only commercial organizations
in the Territory which have a monopo-
listic position in regard to a resource
are the Copra Stabilization Board and
Mobil Oil Micronesia.

Protection and Conservation of Resources

The following safeguards protect
Territory citizens from outside ex-
ploitation:

(a) The High Commissioner per-
mits outside participation in the
development of resources subject to
controls necessary to protect Micro-
nesian interests.

(b) Only Territory citizens may
hold title to land.

The Administering Authority en-
courages maximum possible owner-
ship and participation by indigenous
inhabitants in economic development
of the Territory.

Education and training for conser-
vation of natural resources is a con-
tinuing function of the Administering
Authority carried out mainly through

Fiscal Year 1968

its agricultural extension service. Legis-
lative provisions for the conservation
of natural resources have been dis-
cussed above.

Chapter 2

COMMERCE AND TRADE

The present pattern of merchand-
ising (including food stores, general
merchandise, bars and restaurants) in
each Trust Territory district is char-
acterized by one to three relatively
large enterprises operating as "General
Import — Wholesaler — Retailer"
(IWR) and a host of small enterprises,
in effect economic satellites of the
IWR's. Many of the small, often tiny,
retailers operate on a shoe string,
buying in broken lots of perhaps two
or three items at a time from the large
IWR. Hence the latter in their forward
planning, in their importing of mer-
chandise, in maintaining adequate
inventories, do so not only for them-
selves, but for a large number of
smaller establishments.

No methods of price control exist
in the Territory except in the case of
copra, nor of allocating supplies of
foodstuffs, piece goods and other
essential commodities.

The Territorial Government levies
export and import taxes.

There is a 10% copra and trochus
shell export tax as well as the follow-
ing taxes on the export of scrap metal:
Non-ferrous, 25% ad valorem; ferrous,
5% ad valorem; lead and covered cable,
10% ad valorem.

Import Taxes

Import taxes are levied on all the following products imported into the Territory for resale:

- (1) Cigarettes—7¢ every 20 cigarettes.
- (2) Tobacco, other than cigarettes—50% ad valorem.
- (3) Perfumery, cosmetics and toiletries, including cologne and other toilet waters, articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, and all preparations used as applications to the hair or skin, lipsticks, pomades, powders and other toilet preparations not having medicinal properties—25% ad valorem.
- (4) Soft drinks and non-alcoholic beverages—2¢ each 12 fluid ounces or fractional part thereof.
- (5) Beer and malt beverages—3¢ per can or bottle of 12 fluid ounces or fractional part thereof.
- (6) Distilled alcoholic beverages—\$6.00 per wine gallon.
- (7) Wine—\$1.50 per wine gallon.
- (8) Foodstuffs for human consumption—1% ad valorem.
- (9) All other imported products, except those specified above and gasoline and diesel fuel—3% ad valorem.

An excise tax is levied on the use, distribution, or sale within the Territory of all gasoline and diesel fuel at the rate of 5¢ per gallon so used, distributed or sold.

Land Tenure

Customary land tenure and utilization practices differ greatly throughout the Territory, not only from district to district, but even in some instances among island groups within a district. These traditional practices have undergone considerable modification as a result of the influence from the various administrations. Nevertheless, the *Economic Development Plan for Micronesia*, completed by Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., in December 1966, makes a keen observation: "Still, today, the many traditional tenure arrangements which continue to persist often create obstacles to agricultural development. The system of undefined ownership by extended families and clans, with use rights by many, discourages investment in land improvement. Land reform is the only ultimate solution, but the careful planning and equitable implementation of a well-conceived land reform will take much expert effort and many years to achieve."

The Administration, aware of the complexity of traditional land tenure systems, is making conscious efforts to urge the people to seek solutions within the established judicial process and the administrative framework. The policy of the Government is to encourage, where possible, ways and means to promote understanding of the need for a single consistent system of land holdings in the Territory.

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LAND AND AGRICULTURE

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Since publication of a handbook on customary land tenure patterns and

and law studies in 1958, no subsequent study of land tenure systems has been made, due to limited budget provisions in the Division of Land Management. Until customary land laws of the Territory are codified, the present handbook, along with supplementary studies and court opinions and decisions, must serve as a basic guide for the Administration in resolving land problems. Many variations in customs and practices make codification a monumental task.

Existing land ownership and land distribution are summarized in Appendix VIII.

In ancient Palau, land was divided into public domain (*chutem bwai*) and clan lands (*chutem keblil*). The uninhabitable interior of Babelthuap Island was public domain, as were the rock islands, mangrove swamps, seas and reefs of Koror, Peleliu, Angaur and the various traditional villages of Babelthuap. In most cases the village council, the *klobak*, controlled the public domain but in some areas the district council or a group of villages within a district collectively controlled the public domain. Clan lands comprised most of the private lands of aboriginal Palau. These included lands having utility value—home sites, taro paddies, woodlots and palm forests—and, except in the case of the taro swamps, were assigned to male lineage heads who in turn assigned parcels to male lineage members. Taro paddies were assigned to female lineage heads who assigned paddy land to its member women and women married into the lineage.

In Yap, the traditional unit of land is and has been for centuries the *tubinaw*, or estate, which consists of all land belonging to a single extended household and which may include one

or more house platforms, taro pits, tracts of sea inside the reef, stone fish weirs, coconut palms, yam gardens, grassy uplands, and timber lots.

In precontact time the Mariana Islands were divided into districts, each ruled by a local chief who nominally controlled the lands within it. The rights to areas within the district were assigned to kinship groups. The land tenure system began to break down when the Spanish administration gave Chamorro families rights to certain lands on the islands. In the latter part of the 1800's, when the Chamorros resettled in Saipan, individual ownership was established and each family cultivated its own fields. Present-day land tenure patterns among the Mariana Islands resemble the western system more than do the patterns in any other district of the Trust Territory. The sale of land is an accepted practice.

In the Truk District, especially on the atolls, land is more precious than anywhere else in the Territory due to the high population density. Land is identified with food. For example, a Trukese will say, "That is my food," when pointing to his parcel of land. The land may be owned individually or by lineage groups. Major types of land recognized by the local inhabitants are dry land, fresh water swamp, and the shallow area covered by sea water. Improvements or planting of tree crops, such as breadfruit trees, in any of these areas may be owned separately from the land itself. The size of individual pieces of property may be quite small, seldom more than a few acres, although a person usually has some, but not necessarily sole, interest in a half dozen or more plots.

In precontact time all the land area of the Ponape Islands belonged to the

Nanmwarki (king) of each municipality. The common people used the land to grow food only with the consent of the Nanmwarki and his nobles. The "first fruits" of the season always went to the Nanmwarki. To some extent this is still the practice, even though in 1912 the German government gave the common people actual deed-holding title to land they had been working. Today, individual ownership of land predominates on Ponape Island and to a certain extent on Kusaie. In practice, however, some elements of family enterprise directed toward subsistence of all concerned are retained. The Ponapeans live on scattered farmsteads rather than in villages as do other inhabitants of the Trust Territory. On these farmsteads such crops as yams, taro, breadfruit, coconut and bananas are grown for subsistence or sale in local markets.

Land is of paramount importance to the Marshallese people; their agricultural economy is based on copra production, and much of their food comes directly from their land. The system provides for all members of the Marshallese society, each of whom obtains land rights at birth. The Marshallese generally exhibit an attitude of security, undoubtedly due in large part to their land tenure system involving three levels of society—the commoners, the headmen, and the nobility. Despite three foreign powers having administered their islands, they still retain possession of most of their land and show every inclination to continue to do so in the future. In general, land is not for sale in the Marshalls.

Quality of Soil

The lush vegetation on the islands is deceiving as an indication of the fertility of the soil. The high rainfall leaches

the soil, making it deficient in basic nutrients—nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and the minor elements. The soil usually is made up of decomposed volcanic or coral rocks and quantities of humus. On the steep slopes of the high islands the soil has often been removed through erosion; the valleys and alluvial plains toward the coast contain soil of moderate fertility. Most volcanic islands have swamp areas where taro is grown as a staple food. Some of the alluvial plains and gentle slopes toward the coast now are being used for crop production—coconut palms, breadfruit, bananas, cacao, yams, dry taro, sweet potatoes, and vegetables. Mangrove forests on the tidal flats and rain forests in the interior provide timber for building homes and other structures. The surfaces of coral atolls and single coral islands which build up on submerged mountain peaks are normally only a few feet above sea level. The soils are quite porous, consisting of sand, shells, and coral fragments with very little organic matter. They are well suited to the growth of the coconut palm, but are not conducive to ordinary forms of cultivated agriculture. Many coral islands and atolls have manmade terraces of varying sizes where grasses, leaves, and debris have been placed to produce organic matter for taro cultivation. The balance of the atoll land is generally used to produce coconuts, breadfruit, pandanus, arrowroot, cucurbits and bananas.

In some districts extensive land is yet under cultivation or development but suitable for crops or livestock production exists. The exact acreage is unknown.

Acquisition and Transfer of Title

Public Law No. 2-1, enacted in 1966, provides for establishment of

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Part VI—Economic Advancement

members are occupied with seasonal work. Typhoons, intense and prolonged rainfall, and periods of severe drought can also affect attendance.

Chapter 3

HIGH SCHOOLS

Prior to 1962, Pacific Islands Central School was the only public high school in the Territory. With the establishment of public high schools in all districts, elementary school graduates were afforded the opportunity to apply for further schooling in their home districts. Not all elementary school graduates can as yet be accommodated in these local public high schools; 68% were during the period, however, and expansion of the public high schools continues with consequent increased enrollments. Additionally, many graduates of mission elementary schools go on to one of the 11 mission high schools. Still others elect to enter private or public high schools on Guam.

Education Policy

The objectives of the high schools are to:

- Develop further skills in language arts and fundamental mathematics
- Promote better health through education in personal and community hygiene and sanitation
- Impart more knowledge and better understanding of the physical environment through teaching such subjects as geography and science, and of the human environment through teaching about economic and social organization, government and law

- Impart knowledge and understanding of the rest of the world and its people
- Develop an understanding of individual and group duties and of civic responsibilities within the immediate society and to the world at large
- Stimulate self-expression in the arts and crafts, including indigenous forms
- Train in vocational skills such as agriculture, carpentry, mechanics, care of tools, and simple technical and commercial skills necessary for economic progress
- Improve homemaking skills, such as food preparation, nutrition, child care, care of the sick, home improvement, and making of clothes.

In the high schools, student government organizations form an important part of school activities. These organizations are patterned after similar school groups in the United States and provide a means for teaching democratic methods. In most cases these student governments are active in fund-raising, social activities, advising the administration, and participating to some degree in disciplinary action.

Curriculum

Students in all curricula may take some electives beyond the required courses. Electives offered during the past several years have included speech, journalism, music, a foreign language (a third language), industrial arts, and homemaking.

The social studies program of the high school stresses direct reference to local, district, and territorial governments. For class projects, students consider problems faced by local officials and district representatives in the conduct of political affairs. Classes or representatives of classes attend

sessions of the district legislatures. Students participate in speech and essay contests and at least half of the high schools have had interscholastic debates on propositions of current importance to the Trust Territory.

Instruction at the high school level is in English. Classrooms and libraries receive multiple copies of some of the latest literature designed to encourage and improve reading skills.

The Administration recognizes the value of vocational education as an essential part of the education of young people in high school. A vocational school exists in Palau as part of the public high school and in other districts classes are taught in carpentry, boatbuilding, and other skills students will need for living in their own communities. Girls learn food preparation, sewing, weaving, home nursing, infant and child care, and other homemaking courses. Agriculture receives emphasis where suitable land is available.

Chapter 4

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
EDUCATION

Two specialized schools, the Micronesian Teacher Education Center and the School of Nursing, offer programs for post-high school students. The Agricultural Division's Farm Institute in Ponape, which offered practical training in agriculture, was terminated during the year, mainly because of lack of funds to expand and improve the school.

Although the Territory has no college or institution of higher education offering courses for college credit,

extension courses under auspices of the University of Guam were offered during the summer of 1968 in Tinian, Ponape, Palau, Yap, and the Marshall Islands districts and during the school year on Saipan.

A program of higher education provided outside the Territory through the Government's scholarship program and through partial subsidies, including transportation grants, to private scholarship holders or sponsoring students.

During 1968, the amount of money for scholarships continued at the level of over \$500,000 a year. Of the Government scholars studying outside the Territory, 56 were in medical and paramedical fields. In addition to Government scholars, 118 of Micronesian students attended colleges outside the Territory. Of these, 37 were supported by district legislative scholarships, 37 by religious organizations, nine by the East-West Center and 60 by other means or self-initiative.

Funds for 1969 will, at a minimum, sustain and possibly increase the number of students who will begin to continue their education at schools outside the Territory for the 1968-1969 school year. This includes 61 students in medical and paramedical fields.

The number of students enrolled in higher education increased from 292 in 1966, to 292 in 1967, and 351 in 1968. Of these students, 159 were enrolled in the University of Guam in Hawaii, 21 in the Philippines, 118 in mainland United States and foreign areas.

A program continues whereby the Administration grants partial scholarships

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foreign areas.

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Administration grants partial scholar-

Part VIII—Educational Advancement

ships to bona fide Territory students
attending the University of Guam
under private sponsorship. Under this
program, registration costs and tuition
fees for eligible students are paid by
the Government. This year about 64
students took advantage of this aid.

Chapter 5
OTHER SCHOOLS

Nursery and Kindergarten Schools

A nursery/kindergarten project was
started in 1967 for 90 children on
Ebeye, Marshall Islands District, for a
period of 6 months. This project was
made possible through Title I of the
Elementary and Secondary Education
Act.

The Catholic mission on Saipan,
Mariana Islands District, has been
operating a nursery/kindergarten since
1951. During the period of review,
294 children age 3-5 were enrolled.

The availability of U.S. Office of
Economic Opportunity (OEO) funds
resulted in "Operation Head Start"
summer programs for the first time in
1967 in target areas located in Truk,
Ponape, the Mariana Islands, and Yap
districts. In 1968, Family Head Start
programs expanded to include, in addi-
tion to the above sites, the Marshall
Islands and Palau districts.

Family Head Start is a large cooper-
ative endeavor actively involving such
components in the districts as the
OEO Community Action Agencies,
Education, Peace Corps, Public Health,
mission schools, women's clubs,
parents, and community. It is a pro-
gram tailor-made for Micronesia in

Fiscal Year 1968

that it acknowledges the central role
of parents and the familiar community
as the ultimate "teacher" and as the
vehicle whereby any youngster is
propelled forward to the fullest limit
of his mental and physical potential.

Children between 4 and 9 who had
never before entered school attended
classes held in public as well as private
schools and were taught by public and
private school teachers, Peace Corps
Volunteers, and, in some districts, by
recent high school graduates. Teacher
aides were hired, and parents volun-
teered and assisted as possible. About
1,125 children were enrolled in 1967
and 2,562 in 1968.

Prior to the opening of classes,
orientation and training sessions were
conducted; parents and community
helpers assisted in constructing water-
seal latrines, cook-houses, and play-
ground facilities where needed. Classes
for children ran for 6 weeks, from 3 to
4 hours daily. In-service and adult
education classes in sanitation, health,
nutrition, cooking, and education were
held in afternoons for teachers, aides,
and parents. Public Health not only
programmed extensive screening,
physical and dental examinations, but
also follow-up treatments and pre-
ventive and educational classes. In
districts where electricity and genera-
tors were available, effective use was
made of audio-visual media. These
Public Health teams by taking their
services to the many isolated centers,
were able to reach many children and
parents who might otherwise have
been left out.

As the need for planning and train-
ing for future Head Start programs
became evident, a year-round Head
Start Center was established on Truk
as a pilot project in 1967-68 through
grant-in-aid funds from the

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Community Development Division. A Peace Corps Volunteer served as coordinator and head teacher. Members of this community constructed a native-style classroom, a cook-house, and water-seal latrine. Twenty preschoolers attended morning classes lasting 5 hours daily, and an average of 20 to 25 adults attended the afternoon classes in health, sanitation, dental hygiene, nutrition, cooking, sewing, and basic adult education.

Vocational Schools

A new Micronesian Occupational Center in Koror, Palau District, is to open in September 1969. Micronesian tradesmen, now being selected, will be sent to Hawaii for vocational teacher training during the 1968-1969 school year and return as part of the staff when the school opens. Occupational entry-level programs in sheetmetal work, welding, automobile repair, diesel engines, electrical maintenance and repair, air-conditioning and refrigeration, construction carpentry, masonry, small appliance repair, and building maintenance will be offered. Training in food service for cooks, bakers, waitresses, and food service managers is also being established, as are programs in business machines, stenographic work, and advanced bookkeeping. From 250 to 300 students are expected to enroll the first year.

Chapter 6
TEACHERS

One of the most vital responsibilities of the Education Department continues to be the upgrading of the present Micronesian teacher corps.

Besides the large number of scholarships provided to teachers and potential teachers each year, in-service training and workshops conducted by supervisors of teacher education and short-time institutes and workshops conducted by the University of Guam and the East-West Center all play an important role in the teacher training program. The Administration's goal is to provide each teacher with the equivalent of at least 4 years training beyond high school in teaching techniques and in subject matter. The objective is further advanced through summer training sessions normally held yearly in each district, through organized intensive programs of in-service training in the field, through specialized training in the Micronesian Teacher Education Center (MTEC) in Ponape, and through scholarships for advanced study in colleges outside the Territory.

This year MTEC completed its sixth year. This teacher training institute combines high school work with specialized training in teacher education and is especially oriented toward upgrading teachers who have not previously completed high school work. Enrollment is also open, however, to those who have completed high school but lack preparation for teaching. During the past 6 years it has enrolled 45 students a year. In September 1968 enrollment will be increased to 90 students. Employed teachers continue on salary while attending MTEC. Pre-service teachers to be admitted next year will be provided with stipends, board, room, and books, and will pay no fee.

The Administration pays all public school teachers' salaries. Micronesian teachers are certified at several levels depending on training and experience and base salaries range from \$977 to

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Part VII—Educational Advancement

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visory salaries are higher. Both elemen-
tary and high school teachers are
provided annual salary increases for
satisfactory service and/or completion
of additional teacher training.

Chapter 7

ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

More than 560 Micronesian men
and women received formal classroom
instruction during fiscal year 1968
under auspices of the Community
Development Division. This figure
does not include village demonstration
projects in health and domestic sci-
ence, night school courses at the high
schools, or the estimated 25 skills
training courses privately sponsored by
local Community Action Agencies.

Community Development offerings
for out-of-school adults have varied
according to the choice of people in
each district and the availability of
local teachers with special skills. The
program has depended heavily on
volunteer teachers; only 15 of the 27
teachers employed received remunera-
tion.

The number of formal course
subjects was 14 and teaching hours
totaled 1,182. English received the
largest number of teaching hours
(282), followed by typing (164),
bookkeeping (122), industrial shop
(104), and sewing (102). Course offer-
ings of less than 100 hours were
algebra, cooking, oral Japanese, legal
education, mathematics, office prac-
tice, outboard mechanics, sanitation,
and weaving.

Local interest is indicated in enroll-
ment: English (146 enrollees), sewing

Fiscal Year 1968

(116), typing (54), outboard motor
mechanics (48), and bookkeeping
(37). All others had an average attend-
ance of less than 30 students.

Radio broadcasting is used as an
adult and community education
medium. Interview programs, group
discussions, and formal adult literacy
programs are broadcast to an increas-
ing number of listeners. During the
year, some 940 hours of adult educa-
tion programs were developed and
broadcast on local radio stations by
the Community Development Divi-
sion. In addition, 332 educational
films were circulated and seven publi-
cations printed and distributed.

Chapter 8

CULTURE AND RESEARCH

Research

Research in all fields in the Terri-
tory is carried out primarily by special
projects sponsored by outside agencies
and by scientists affiliated with educa-
tional institutions. The Trust Territory
Public Affairs Department or other
department concerned coordinates
visits to the Territory of scientists
desiring to conduct field study for
research projects. The Administration
also cooperates with other govern-
mental and private research organiza-
tions. One example is the continued
research contact with the Pacific
Science Board of the National
Academy of Sciences, National
Research Council. The Administration
also utilizes the South Pacific Com-
mission specialists and technical
advisers working under the Commis-
sion's auspices.

The following subjects of research involved field study during the year by scientists from outside institutions (affiliation of researcher in parentheses):

- Developmental changes and modernization in Truk (University of Washington)
- Persistence and change in medical beliefs and illness behavior in Truk (Stanford University)
- Cultural change in Mokil, Ponape (University of Hawaii)
- Social, political and economic change in Yap since 1947 (State University College at Brockport, New York)
- Folklore in the Marshalls (University of Hawaii)
- Social systems in Nukuoro, Ponape (University of Chicago)
- Patterns of food consumption on Namu, Marshall Islands (University of Hawaii)
- Japanese social science studies in Micronesia during the Japanese mandate period (California State College at Hayward)
- Archaeology study in Palau (California State College at Long Beach)
- Development of legislative process in Micronesia (University of Hawaii)
- Lizards and skins ecology in Palau (Harvard University)
- Marine organisms (sponges) for use in drugs, in Palau (Columbia University)
- Potential commercial value of algae (University of Hawaii)
- Rice production feasibility (Honolulu)
- Crocodiles in Palau (Japan)
- Leprosy, particularly in Ponape District (University of Hawaii)

In the summer of 1967, an interesting experimental field training program was conducted by the University of Hawaii for its graduate students in

anthropology. Four University graduate students and four Marshallese employees of the Trust Territory Government together learned field techniques and community research methods in the Marshalls. The results of the program were the subject of "The Laura Report: A Field Report of Training and Research in Majuro Atoll, Marshall Islands," issued by the University of Hawaii. A similar program was held in Truk in the summer of 1968.

The Stanford Research Institute, working under contract to the Trust Territory Administration, completed an educational research project in the Territory. The final report, *Planning for Education and Manpower in Micronesia*, was published in December 1967.

An agricultural economist from the University of Hawaii conducted an orientation study for possible establishment of a 2-year agriculture field research program in coconut, vegetable crop, and livestock production in the Territory.

Plans are continuing for establishment of a marine biological research laboratory in Palau. For details, see Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 5.

Libraries

School libraries and library service for the public are discussed in Part VIII, Chapter 1.

The library of the Congress of Micronesia and the collections in the offices of the High Commissioner contain important professional and technical works used for reference research on Micronesia. On a lesser scale, the offices of district administrators and departmental libraries in

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Part VIII—Educational Advancement

districts offer professional collections which are available for appropriate use. Beginning on Saipan, these collections are being indexed in a union catalog under a program funded by Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act.

Indigenous Art and Culture

Except in Palau District, no specific organization exists for the purpose of fostering and preserving indigenous art and culture. The Palau Museum Association is actively building a collection of ancient Palauan artifacts. The Palau Congress annually appropriates money to aid development of the museum.

In other districts, Peace Corps Volunteers, youth and women's organizations, and social scientists have contributed in various ways to encouraging preservation of traditional art and handicraft, music, dance, and folklore. Volunteers have been especially active in encouraging production of local handicraft, and, in at least one district, have opened a shop for the sale of traditional handicraft items. Other privately operated shops on Guam, Kwajalein, Palau, and Saipan encourage local craftsmen to copy and improve traditional crafts and designs.

Traditional music in Micronesia has almost disappeared except in Yap and the outer islands of the Carolines, and is limited today almost entirely to chants sung on various occasions. The most common traditional musical instruments are the nose flute and drums; only a few individuals can still play these old musical instruments. Harmonicas, guitars, and Western band instruments are the rule today. Vocal and instrumental music, both religious and secular, are common on most islands and reflect the Spanish, German, Japanese, and American

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cultures with which Micronesians have come in contact.

Traditional dance is encouraged in community programs and elders and older students frequently teach younger people. In a few areas, as in Yap District, dancing persists in its traditional form.

Historic Sites and Relics

In 1965, a two-man team from the U.S. National Park Service visited the Territory to help formulate a territorial parks program. Partly as a result of the team's recommendations, the Third Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia took a major step in this direction by enacting Public Law No. 3-34, which establishes an Historic Sites Commission to advise on matters relating to territorial parks and to the restoration, reconstruction, conservation, preservation, and general administration of historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and properties in the Trust Territory. The Commission, not to exceed 11 members, is to be appointed by the High Commissioner. The Commission's goals are to restore and preserve significant historic sites, buildings, and objects for public use.

Related to this work was the creation, pursuant to House Resolution 34 of the Third Regular Session, of a Special Nan Madol Committee to investigate the legal status of the Territory's best-preserved ancient ruins in Ponape District. The Special Committee will report its findings to the Congress of Micronesia.

Publications and Printing

The Trust Territory Print Shop, formerly designated "Publications Office," was established in March 1966.

DOE ARCHIVES

The printing plant facility includes three small offset duplicators, a letterpress, and one larger (12x18) offset press. The shop also contains a copying machine (Xerox-11x14) leased to the Trust Territory. In addition, the facility contains a platemaker, paper cutter, electric punch and plastic bindery equipment, as well as a collator and jogging equipment, a small folding machine, a process camera, a photo-direct camera processor, and a darkroom. Five electric typewriters are used for type-setting and a strip-printer is used for

headlines. Two line-up tables are available for art and layout work and two light tables for preparing offset negatives for platemaking.

The print shop is equipped to handle about 95% of the Territory's printing requirements. Informational materials on education, agriculture, and other subjects; government forms; and cultural and research papers and booklets are printed. Work is done in English and in the major local languages: Chamorro, Yapese, Palauan, Trukese, Ponapean, Kusaiean and Marshallese.

In addition to academic subjects, high school students listen to talks on government careers and on government organization and functions.



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In addition to academic subjects, high school students listen to talks on government careers and on government organization and functions.



Part VIII—Educational Advancement

PART IX

Copies of laws, amendments, and regulations have been previously furnished.

The following bibliographies have been compiled on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:

Bibliography of Micronesia, compiled by Huzio Ukinomi, translated and revised by O. A. Bushnell, et al. University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Non-Self-Governing Areas, vols. I and II, compiled by Helen F. Conover. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 1947.

A selected bibliography in the *Handbook of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands*, Navy Department, Office of Naval Operations, Washington, D.C., 1948.

Island Bibliographies, by Marie Helene Sachet and F. Raymond Fosberg. National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council Publication 335, Washington, D.C., 1955.

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PUBLICATIONS

Annotated Bibliography of Geologic and Soils Literature of Western North Pacific Islands, prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, 1956.

In addition, following are some of the books by former staff members of the Trust Territory:

Anthropology in Administration, by H.G. Barnett. Row, Peterson and Co., Evanston, Ill., 1956.

The Eastern Carolines, by John L. Fischer, with the assistance of Ann M. Fischer. Pacific Science Board in association with Human Relations Area Files. New Haven, Conn., 1957.

Being a Palauan, by H.G. Barnett. Henry Holt and Co., New York, 1960.

A Caroline Islands Script, by Saul H. Riesenbergs and Shigeru Kaneshiro. Anthropological Papers, No. 60, Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D.C., 1960.

Petrus Mallo, Chief of Moen, by Thomas Gladwin, from *In the Company of Man*, Joseph Casagrande, editor. Harper and Brothers. New York, 1960.

Black Robe and Grass Skirt, by Philip R. and Pauline Toomin. Horizon Press, New York, 1963.
Palauan Society, by H.G. Barnett. University of Oregon, Eugene, 1966.

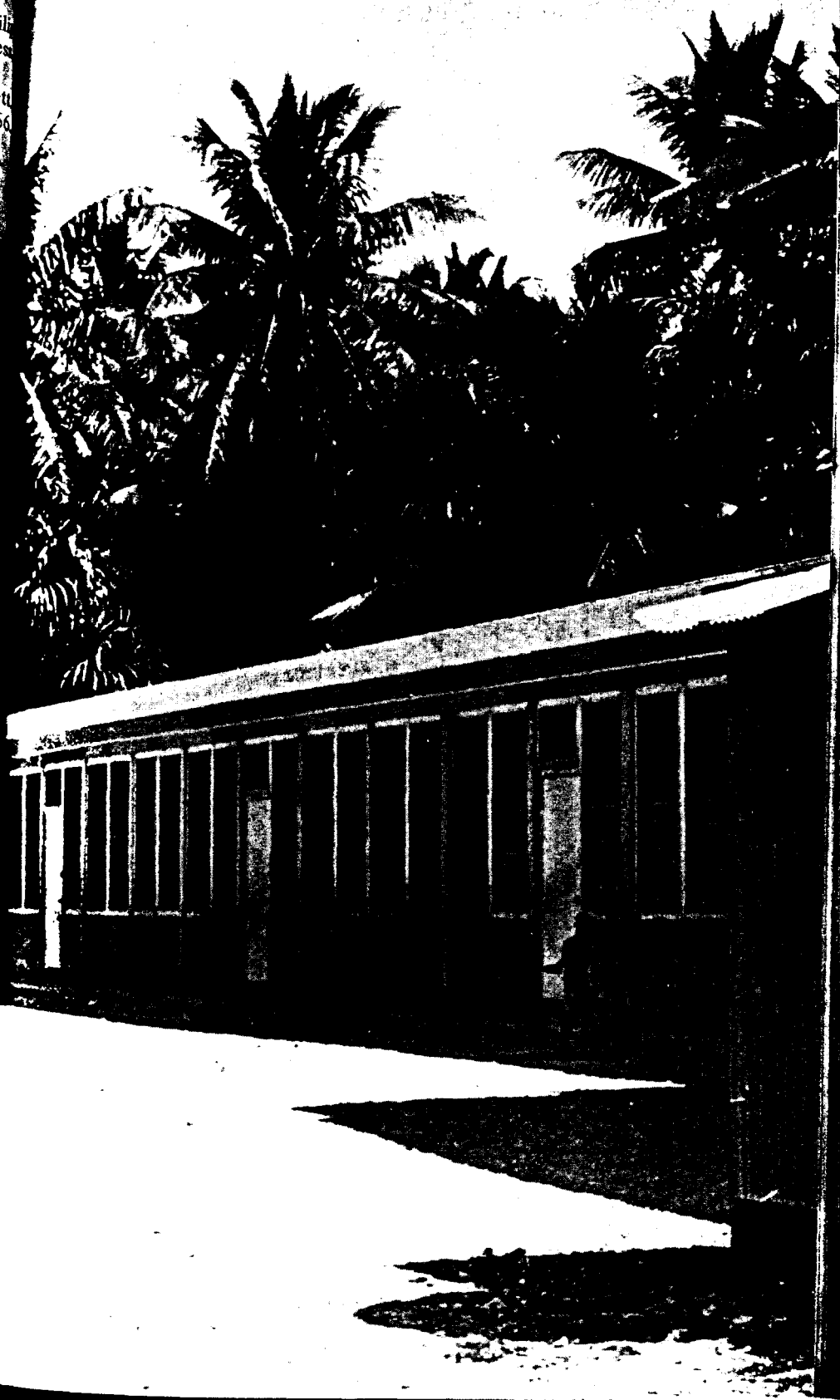
Concrete classrooms have replaced most thatched school buildings in the remote islands. The Mokil Elementary School, Ponape District, is shown here.

FOR ARCH

Moen, by *Black Robe and Grass Skirt*, by Phillip
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Tokil Elementary School, Ponape District, is shown
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Part IX—Publications



independence by more fully associating them in directing their own affairs and by continuing its efforts to increase their understanding of the various possibilities open to them in the process of self-determination.

The Council welcomed the measures taken jointly by the Congress of Micronesia and the Administering Authority toward attainment of these ends, namely, the creation of the Future Political Status Commission of the Congress of Micronesia and, following the petition made last year by the Congress of Micronesia, the initiatives already taken by the President of the United States and the U.S. Congress toward establishment of a U.S. status commission to investigate conditions and factors affecting Micronesia's political future and to recommend a date for a plebiscite.

The Council urged the Administering Authority to pursue vigorously its efforts, in close cooperation with the Congress of Micronesia, to prepare the people of the Territory to exercise their right to determine their own future.

Congress of Micronesia. The Council expressed pleasure that the Congress of Micronesia has maintained its interest in the political progress of the Territory and has continued to play an active role in that field.

The Trusteeship Council was gratified to note the important role being played by the Congress of Micronesia as exemplified by the increased legislative output at its Third Regular Session when, out of 173 bills introduced, 41* were adopted by the

*The figures provided by the High Commissioner were inaccurate. Seven more bills were adopted and signed into law, bringing the totals to 48 and 41 respectively.

Congress, 34* of which were signed into law.

The Council, anxious that the Congress play an increasing role in the Government of the Territory, recalled its previous recommendations concerning the need for longer and/or more frequent sessions of the Congress. Considering that, from the date of the forthcoming elections, senior administrative officers will be required to choose between legislative and administrative careers, the Council recalled its recommendations to provide full-time payment for members of the Congress. The Council noted with satisfaction the statement by the Special Representative that the Administration is actively considering possible solutions to these problems.

The Council reaffirmed its previous conclusions that, as the effective voice and instrument of Micronesian wishes, the Congress must have full and clearly defined legislative powers and the means to exercise these powers. With regard to finance, the Council noted two developments: (a) participation of two representatives selected by the Congress of Micronesia in budget presentations to the United States Congress, and (b) the undertaking by the Administration, in preparation for and anticipation of the Fourth Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia, to have a preliminary budget plan ready for submission on the opening day of the Congress, or possibly at an earlier date, thus enabling the Congress' committees to give the budget thorough consideration.

Nevertheless, the Council continued by noting that over 95% of the Trust Territory's central budget is provided by grants appropriated by the Congress of the United States, over which the Congress of Micronesia has no

The Council expressed the hope that the proposed significant increase in the Economic Development Loan Fund will be realized. It recommended that the Administering Authority continue its efforts to insure the economic viability of the Territory.

Public Finance. The Council noted with satisfaction the continuing increase in the funds being made available by the Administering Authority and expressed the hope that they can be authorized for a period of several years thus permitting maximum flexibility in the economic development plans for the Territory. The Council welcomed the decision to appoint a revenue officer to review the existing system of tax collection and increase its efficiency. The Council reiterated its recommendation that the Congress of Micronesia consider adoption of a suitable system of direct taxation applicable to all residents of the Territory. The Council also recommended that to increase the funds available for appropriation by the Congress of Micronesia, the administrative costs of the Congress be defrayed by funds appropriated by the Congress of the United States.

Agriculture and Livestock. The Trusteeship Council reaffirmed its view that agriculture should be accorded a high priority in the development programs. The Council therefore welcomed efforts of the Administering Authority to diversify agricultural production, with emphasis on products which can be exported. The Council, however, noted the decrease in the export of copra reflected in statistics contained in the Administering Authority's report and urged the Administering Authority to take all possible steps to remedy the situation.

Fisheries. The Trusteeship Council reaffirming its earlier recommenda-

tions concerning the potential importance of the fishing industry in the Territory, was pleased to note the following developments in this field: (a) measures taken by the Administering Authority to expand and improve the fishing industry and to increase Micronesian interest and participation in it, (b) the survey being carried out in Truk as a result of indications of commercial interest in fishing and canning operations there, and (c) introduction of legislation in the U.S. Congress for a lowering of U.S. import tariffs on Micronesian canned fish.

The Trusteeship Council expressed hope that plans for establishment of a marine biological research station in Palau will be implemented.

Industry. The Trusteeship Council welcomed measures taken in cooperation with Air Micronesia to expand the tourist industry in the Territory and in particular the decision to build a chain of hotels and train Micronesian personnel to staff them.

Transport and Communication. The Trusteeship Council welcomed the significant progress achieved in air transportation in the Territory and the important participation of local interests in Air Micronesia. The Council also noted that despite improvements in sea communications, the situation is still difficult in certain areas and, therefore, urged the Administering Authority to take the necessary steps to bring shipping services to a level which will meet the needs of the Territory's growing economy. The Council also urged the Administering Authority to continue efforts to improve the road network in the Territory.

Social Advancement

The Trusteeship Council welcomed the passing of a Social Security Act for

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Social Advancement

The Trusteeship Council welcomed the passing of a Social Security Act for

Micronesians, covering both private and public employees.

The Trusteeship Council commended the progress made in the field of public health. It noted in particular that the Department of Public Health has been reorganized, the Director accorded cabinet status, a hospital administrator appointed, and that plans for a comprehensive long-term health program are being worked out in conjunction with the University of Hawaii. The Council noted, however, the continuing acute shortage of medical personnel in the Territory and urged the Administering Authority to pursue its efforts to eliminate this deficiency.

The Council noted the urgent need for improvements in low-cost housing assistance and expressed hope that measures such as the plan for creation of a low-cost housing loan fund will receive the close attention of the Administering Authority.

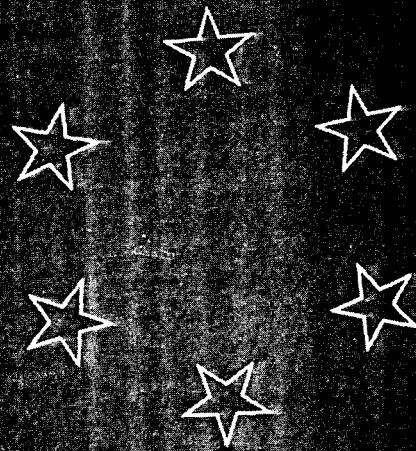
Educational Advancement

The Trusteeship Council, mindful of its previous observations that a great task still faces the Administration in implementing its declared objectives in education, took note of the progress achieved in the past year. In particular, the Council noted with pleasure that its recommendation concerning an increase in vocational training has been borne out by the Stanford Research Institute report and that the Administering Authority is already taking steps to implement this by such measures as creating a new vocational school in Palau.

The Council noted the recommendation of the Stanford Research Institute for creation of a college preparatory school. While the Council welcomed establishment of such a school as a significant contribution to Micronesian higher education, it hoped this would be only a first step toward establishment of a junior college in the Territory, as previously recommended by the Council.

PART 8

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS



ARY AND SIONS

During the year, the Administering Authority, in furthering the basic objectives of the United States Trusteeship Agreement, has made progress in political, economic, and social fields.

Political Advancement

Micronesia's steady development of a capacity for political maturity was reflected by actions of the Third Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia. Out of 173 bills introduced, only 48 survived the legislative scrutiny of the Congress and 41 were signed into law. A Social Security System and improved administration of tax laws were among significant items of legislation.

Amendment No. 3 to Secretarial Order No. 2882 refined the authority and organization of the 3-year-old Congress.

In accordance with a Senate joint resolution, the Congress of Micronesia in October 1967 established a Future Political Status Commission to study the range of alternatives open to Micronesians in choosing their future political status.

A Personnel Board, established by earlier law of the Congress, began functioning, giving Micronesians a greater voice in the Administration's personnel management policy.

Several organizational changes should improve the executive branch. These include reactivation of, and assigning a Micronesian to, the position of Special Assistant to the High Commissioner; dividing the Department of Community Services into separate departments of Public Health and Education; establishing a Planning Programming Budgeting Systems Office for long-range planning, and the addition of a physical planning coordinator.

The judiciary was strengthened by adding a second Associate Justice and appointing a Temporary Justice.

Economic Advancement

To place increasing emphasis on orderly, balanced economic advancement, the Administration added an Economic Development Division to the Department of Resources and Development. Findings and recommendations of such source material as the 1966 Nathan Report are used in devising new means to develop the economy.

The beginning of a tourist industry and improved air transportation have resulted from the inauguration of Air Micronesia's air service in the Territory. Jet service within Micronesia and direct to Okinawa and Honolulu began in May 1968. To accommodate the infant but growing tourist industry,

DOE AREA

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Air Micronesia's agreement calls for building a hotel in each district.

Besides Air Micronesia, new air service from Tokyo to Guam and the opening of a 54-room first-class hotel have already attracted to Saipan increasing numbers of tourists from Japan, Okinawa and Guam.

Maritime transport of cargo has improved somewhat with the addition of a fourth major logistic vessel, the M/V *Majuro*, to the fleet serving the Territory. The newly acquired M/V *James M. Cook* is the first of several administrative vessels planned to handle educational, medical, and community services needs of out-islands and thus to free field trip vessels to serve direct logistic needs of the islands.

Maritime transportation still is not satisfactory, but negotiations with several shipping lines were underway at year's end for a new, 10-year contract for maritime service.

The overtaxed communications system among districts is now undergoing a major overhaul with the assistance of the Federal Aviation Administration.

Credit facilities for Micronesians continue to improve as seven new credit unions opened this year. By year's end, the 48 credit unions, often the only source for certain types of loans, increased their total assets by 62% to \$880,000 from the previous year. Cooperatives also increased in number and volume of business.

The large revenue from copra export was mainly responsible for the overall increase of about 30% in exports; imports also increased by nearly 30%.

The work of Peace Corps Volunteers has contributed to economic development, such as in fisheries and in agriculture, while Volunteers gave added impetus to coconut replanting program.

Experiments in rice and pepper growing in Ponape have progressed smoothly with increased plantings and production. The Administrative agricultural stations have emphasized demonstration farming and production of plant material and breeding stock for distribution to farmers.

Social Advancement

Education continues to improve at the accelerated pace begun in 1966. Enrollment reached new highs again this year in both elementary and high schools. Construction of new schools and classrooms continued. English instruction in the schools has improved and accelerated with implementation of a 5-year, territory-wide program for Teaching English as Second Language (TESL). Peace Corps Volunteers, American contract and Micronesian teachers received intensive training in the TESL program.

A second year of study was added to Micronesian Teacher Education Center and admission standards were raised. Enrollment will be doubled in the fall of 1968.

Vocational education is receiving new emphasis and plans are well underway for a new occupational school in Palau. Vocational education and basic English literacy have been stressed in continuing adult education programs.

The number of Micronesians pursuing higher education abroad continues to increase; this year 351

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were enrolled in schools on the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, and South Pacific areas.

Summer Head Start programs for pre-school children were introduced to all districts by the summer of 1968.

Library books and facilities increased in number and quality through the Territory's participation in two U.S. federal acts and more library personnel received training in Guam and Hawaii.

Micronesian communities are developing self-reliance and gaining needed facilities through the community development program. Grants-in-aid for community projects more than doubled during the year. The inclusion of the Territory in Economic Opportunity Act programs gives communities and individuals a new voice in their own development and provides skills training, remedial education, and work experience for various segments of the population.

Addition of new medical personnel and added emphasis on training Micro-

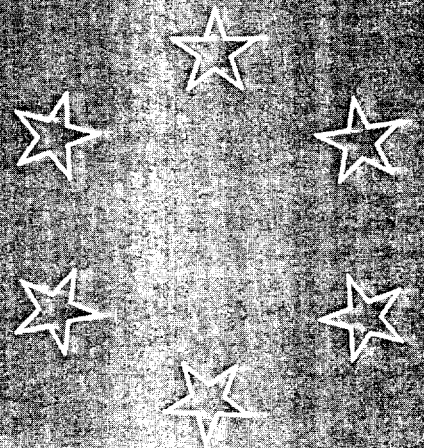
nesian public health personnel have strengthened health services to Micronesians.

Influenza-like diseases continued to be the most prevalent illness reported during the year. Hepatitis outbreaks occurred in five districts; most cases reported were mild although three deaths were attributed to the disease. A Territory-wide survey of leprosy and filariasis has given a better indication of the extent of these diseases, and treatment programs are underway. Early results of a tuberculosis survey indicate a prevalence of tuberculosis slightly higher than the United States. A pilot program emphasizing domiciliary care for tuberculosis patients has been well accepted. Dental surveys of elementary school children were followed in each district by establishment of comprehensive programs for treatment.

A limited family planning program is meeting gradual acceptance.

Approval of the purchase of drugs directly from Veterans Administration depots should result in more supplies for the available money.

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL
AGREEMENTS WHICH HAVE APPLICATION TO
THE TRUST TERRITORY¹

As of June 30, 1968

BILATERAL

Botswana. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington June 6, 1951. Continued in force as between the United States and Botswana by exchange of notes at Gaborones, September 30, 1966.

Burma. Air transport agreement. Signed at Rangoon, September 28, 1949.

China. Mutual defense treaty. Signed at Washington, December 2, 1954.

Costa Rica. Consular convention. Signed at San Jose, January 12, 1948.

Ghana. Consular convention and protocol of signature (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951. Continued in force as between the United States and Ghana by exchange of notes at Accra, September 4 and December 21, 1957.

Indonesia. Air transport agreement. Signed at Djakarta, January 15, 1968.

Ireland. Consular convention. Signed at Dublin, May 1, 1950 and supplementary protocol signed at Dublin, March 3, 1952.

Japan. Civil air transport agreement. Signed at Tokyo, August 11, 1952, as amended December 28, 1965. Agreed Minute to the treaty of mutual cooperation and security. Initialed at Washington, January 19, 1960. Consular convention. Signed at Tokyo, March 22, 1963.

Korea. Mutual defense treaty. Signed at Washington, October 1, 1953. Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, April 24, 1957. Consular convention. Signed at Seoul, January 8, 1963.

Lesotho. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951. Continued in force as between the United States and Lesotho by exchange of notes at Maseru, October 4, 1966, and October 5 and 26, 1967.

New Zealand. Air transport agreement. Signed at Wellington, June 24, 1964.

Philippines. Mutual defense treaty. Signed at Washington, August 30, 1951.

South Africa. Treaty relating to the reciprocal extradition of criminals.

¹There has been no general determination concerning the application to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands of treaties and other agreements concluded prior to U.S. administration of that Territory. Certain of those treaties and other agreements are included in this list because of specific determinations regarding them.

ENDIXES



THE AMERICAN...

Signed at Washington, December 18, 1947.

Sweden. Extradition convention. Signed at Washington, October 24, 1961.

Tanzania. Consular convention and protocol of signature (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951. Continued in force as between the United States and Tanzania by exchange of notes at Dar es Salaam, November 30 and December 6, 1965.

United Kingdom. Consular convention and protocol of signature. Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

MULTILATERAL

Convention relating to the suppression of the abuse of opium and other drugs, as amended by the protocol of December 11, 1946. Signed at The Hague, January 23, 1912.²

Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, as amended by the protocol of December 11, 1946. Concluded at Geneva, July 13, 1931.²

Protocol bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the convention of July 13, 1931, for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, as amended by the protocol signed on December 11, 1946. Done at Paris, November 19, 1948.²

Protocol for limiting and regulating the cultivation of the poppy plant, the

²Replaced by convention of March 30, 1961 as between contracting parties to the later convention.

production of, international and wholesale trade in, and use of opium. Done at New York, June 23, 1953.²

Single convention on narcotic drugs, 1961, with additions to schedules. Done at New York, March 30, 1961.

Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international transportation by air, and additional protocol. Concluded at Warsaw, October 12, 1929.

Convention on international civil aviation. Signed at Chicago, December 7, 1944.

International air services transit agreement. Signed at Chicago, December 7, 1944.

Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission. Signed at Canberra, February 6, 1947, and amended November 7, 1951, April 5, 1954, and October 6, 1964.

General agreement on tariffs and trade, with annexes and schedules, and protocol of provisional application. Concluded at Geneva, October 30, 1947, as modified.

Convention on the international recognition of rights in aircraft. Done at Geneva, June 19, 1948.

Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in armed forces in the field. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

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Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Geneva convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Convention on road traffic, with annexes. Dated at Geneva, September 19, 1949.

International sanitary regulations (World Health Organization Regulations No. 2). Adopted at Geneva, May 25, 1951, and amended May 26, 1955, May 23, 1956, May 19, 1960, May 23, 1963, and May 12, 1965.

Security treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. Signed at San Francisco, September 1, 1951.

Treaty of peace with Japan. Signed at San Francisco, September 8, 1951.

Agreement revising the telecommunications agreement signed at Bermuda, December 4, 1945. Annexed to the Final Act of the United States-Commonwealth telecommunications meeting signed at London, August 12, 1949, and amended October 1, 1952.

Agreement on German external debts. Signed at London February 27, 1953.

Supplementary convention on the abolition of slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery. Done at Geneva, September 7, 1956.

International sugar agreement of 1958, as amended and extended by the protocol done at London, November 14, 1966.

The Antarctic treaty. Signed at Washington, December 1, 1959.

Articles of agreement of the International Development Association. Done at Washington, January 26, 1960.

International Labor Organization Convention (No. 53) concerning minimum requirement of professional capacity for masters and officers on board merchant ships. Adopted by the International Labor Conference, 21st Session, Geneva, October 24, 1936. Declaration of application to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands registered June 7, 1961.

Amended agreement for the establishment of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council. Approved at the 11th Session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, November 23, 1961.

International wheat agreement, 1962, as amended and extended by the protocols opened for signature at Washington, April 4-29, 1966, and May 15-June 1, 1967.

Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. Done at Moscow, August 5, 1963.

Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, with final protocol, general regulations with final protocol, and convention with final protocol and regulations of execution. Done at Vienna, July 10, 1964.

Convention on the settlement of investment disputes between states and nationals of other states. Done at Washington, March 18, 1965.

Convention of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, final protocol and regulations of execution. Done at Mexico, July 16, 1966.

Agreement relative to parcel post, final protocol, and regulations of execution of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Done at Mexico, July 16, 1966.

Agreement relative to money orders and final protocol of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Done at Mexico, July 16, 1966.

Telegraph regulations (Geneva revision, 1958) annexed to the international telecommunication convention (Buenos Aires, 1952), with appendices and final protocol. Signed at Geneva, November 29, 1958.³

Radio regulations, with appendices, annexed to the international telecommunication convention, 1959, and additional protocol. Done at Geneva, December 21, 1959.⁴

Partial revision of the radio regulations (Geneva, 1959), with annexes and additional protocol. Done at Geneva, November 8, 1963.

³The 1958 regulations replace the regulations of August 5, 1949 as between contracting parties. The 1949 regulations remain in force as between contracting parties which have not become parties to the 1958 regulations.

Additional protocol to the partial revision of the radio regulations, 1959, so as to put into effect a revised frequency allotment plan for aeronautical mobile (R) service. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1966.

International telecommunication convention, with annexes. Done at Montreux, November 12, 1965.⁵

Treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies. Opened for signature at Washington, London, and Moscow, January 27, 1967.

⁴The 1959 regulations replace the regulations annexed to the Buenos Aires telecommunication convention of 1952 which, in turn, replaced the regulations annexed to the Atlantic City convention of 1947 as between contracting parties. The earlier regulations remain in force as between contracting parties which have not become parties to the later conventions.

⁵The 1965 telecommunication convention replaces the convention of December 21, 1959 as between contracting parties. The latter convention replaced, in turn, the convention of December 22, 1952, which replaced the convention of 1947, all of which remain in force as between contracting parties which have not become parties to the later conventions.

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Additional protocol to the partial revision of the radio regulations, 1959, so as to put into effect a revised frequency allotment plan for aeronautical mobile (R) service. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1966.

International telecommunication convention, with annexes. Done at Montreux, November 12, 1965.⁵

Treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies. Opened for signature at Washington, London, and Moscow, January 27, 1967.

⁴The 1959 regulations replace the regulations annexed to the Buenos Aires telecommunication convention of 1952 which, in turn, replaced the regulations annexed to the Atlantic City convention of 1947 as between contracting parties. The earlier regulations remain in force as between contracting parties which have not become parties to the later conventions.

⁵The 1965 telecommunication convention replaces the convention of December 21, 1959 as between contracting parties. The latter convention replaced, in turn, the convention of December 22, 1952, which replaced the convention of 1947, all of which remain in force as between contracting parties which have not become parties to the later conventions.

Appendix A

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20240

June 29, 1967

ORDER NO. 2882, Amendment No. 3

Subject: *Legislative authority for the Congress of Micronesia, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.*

WHEREAS, on September 28, 1964, the Secretary of the Interior promulgated Secretarial Order No. 2882 creating the Congress of Micronesia and granting legislative authority thereto; and

WHEREAS, Section 24 of the said Order 2882 provides that the Congress may recommend amendments to the Secretary of the Interior by a two-third majority vote of the membership of each House; and

WHEREAS, the Congress of Micronesia adopted Senate Joint Resolution No. 43 requesting that Order No. 2882 be amended so as to require the passage of bills by the majority votes of all members of each House; and

WHEREAS, provision needs to be made for the conduct of biennial elections in the event a natural disaster or other Act of God should prevent balloting on the appointed day; and

WHEREAS, a further clarification of the appropriation power of the Congress appears to be desirable;

NOW, THEREFORE, Secretarial Order No. 2882 is amended in the following particulars, the amendments to become effective immediately:

1. Section 17(b) of the said Order No. 2882 is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Section 17(b) *Reading of bills – Passages.* A bill in order to become a law shall pass two readings in each House, on separate days, the final passage of which in each House shall be by a majority vote of all the members of each House, which vote shall be entered upon the journal.”

2. Section 9 of said Order No. 2882 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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"Section 9. *General elections.* General elections shall be held biennially in each even-numbered year on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November: *Provided,* That in the event of a natural disaster or other Act of God, the effect of which precludes holding the election on the foregoing date, the High Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may proclaim a later election date in the affected election district or districts. All elections shall be held in accordance with such procedures as this order and the laws of the Trust Territory may prescribe. Legislators shall be chosen by secret ballot of the qualified electors of their respective district."

3. Section 5 of the said Order No. 2882 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 5. *Budget.* Money bills enacted by the Congress of Micronesia shall not provide for the appropriation of funds in excess of such amounts as are available from revenues raised pursuant to the tax laws and other revenue laws of the Trust Territory: *Provided,* That income derived from the provision of air and sea transportation services, reimbursements from public works sales and services; and income from the operation of water, power, sewerage and communications services shall be applied against the costs of providing those services and shall not be considered to be revenues within the meaning of this Order. Prior to his final submission to the Secretary of the Interior of requests for Federal funds necessary for the support of governmental functions in the Trust Territory, the High Commissioner shall prepare a preliminary budget plan. He shall submit such plan to the Congress of Micronesia in joint session for its review and recommendations with respect to such portions as relate to expenditures of funds proposed to be appropriated by the Congress of the United States. With respect to such portions of the preliminary budget plan, the High Commissioner shall adopt such recommendations of the Congress as he may deem appropriate, but he shall transmit to the Secretary of the Interior all recommendations he has not adopted."

(Signed) Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior

November 15, 1967

ORDER NO. 2902

Subject: *Authority Reserved to the Secretary of the Interior or his Delegate—Trust Territory*

WHEREAS, pursuant to Articles 6 and 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement between the United States and the Security Council of the United Nations, the United States is obligated to improve and regulate the means of transportation to, from and within the Trust Territory; and

ral elections shall be held biennially in Tuesday following the first Monday in a natural disaster or other Act of God, the election on the foregoing date, the of the Secretary of the Interior, may elected election district or districts. All such procedures as this order and the e. Legislators shall be chosen by secret pective district."

b. 2882 is hereby amended to read as

enacted by the Congress of Micronesia f funds in excess of such amounts as are o the tax laws and other revenue laws of me derived from the provision of air and nts from public works sales and services; r, power, sewerage and communications of providing those services and shall not meaning of this Order. Prior to his final Interior of requests for Federal funds tal functions in the Trust Territory, the ninary budget plan. He shall submit such in joint session for its review and h portions as relate to expenditures of the Congress of the United States. With ary budget plan, the High Commissioner he Congress as he may deem appropriate, f the Interior all recommendations he has

(Signed) Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior

November 15, 1967

Secretary of the Interior or his Dele-

s 6 and 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement
curity Council of the United Nations, the
and regulate the means of transportation
; and

Appendix B

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States has authorized the expenditures of appropriations available for the administration of the Trust Territory for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operating of aircraft and surface vessels for official and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary of the Interior to be necessary, 43 U.S.C. (1964 Ed.) 1687;

NOW, THEREFORE, effective upon the date of publication of this Order, the following powers and authorities are hereby reserved to the Secretary of the Interior or his delegate and hereafter may only be exercised by the Secretary or his specifically thereunto authorized delegate:

1. The power and authority, on behalf of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, to enter into contracts for the purchase, charter, maintenance, or operation of aircraft and surface vessels and for services associated therewith, and to grant franchises for such operations and services for both official and commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary or his delegate to be useful, beneficial and necessary.

2. The High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is designated as the authorized delegate to exercise the power and authority reserved hereunder.

(Signed) Kenneth Holum
Acting Secretary of the Interior

December 22, 1967

ORDER NO. 2902, Amendment No. 1

Subject: *Authority Reserved to the Secretary of the Interior or his Delegate – Trust Territory*

WHEREAS, by Secretarial Order No. 2902, published November 22, 1967, 32 F.R. 16058, there was reserved to the Secretary of the Interior or his delegate the power and authority, on behalf of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, to enter into contracts for the purchase, charter, maintenance, or operation of aircraft and surface vessels and for services associated therewith, and to grant franchises for such operations and services for both official and commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary or his delegate to be useful, beneficial and necessary; and

WHEREAS, only the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was designated as the authorized delegate to exercise the power and authority reserved therein;

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NOW, THEREFORE, effective upon the signing of this Order, paragraph No. 2 of Secretarial Order No. 2902, is amended by adding a new authorized delegate as follows:

2. The Director, Office of Territories, or the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are designated as the authorized delegates to exercise the power and authority reserved hereunder.

(Signed) Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior

APPENDIX C	CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA MEMBERS, 1968
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SENATE

<i>District</i>	<i>Incumbents</i>	<i>Term of Office</i>
YAP	Francis Nuuan*** Petrus Tun*	1965-1968 1967-1970
TRUK	Andon Amaraich** Tosiwo Nakayama***	1967-1970 1965-1968
PONAPE	Bailey Olter*** Hiroshi Ismael*	1965-1968 1967-1970
PALAU	John O. Ngiraked*** David Ramarui*	1965-1968 1967-1970
MARSHALLS	Amata Kabua** Isaac Lanwi***	1967-1970 1965-1968
MARIANAS	Olympio T. Borja*** Francisco T. Palacios*	1965-1968 1967-1970

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
(Term of Office: 1967-1968)

<i>District</i>	<i>Incumbents</i>	<i>Election District</i>
MARIANAS	Benjamin T. Manglona** Manuel D. Muna** Carlos S. Camacho*	Tinian, Rota, Southern Saipan Central Saipan Northern Saipan & Northern Marianas

pon the signing of this Order, paragraph is amended by adding a new authorized

itories, or the High Commissioner of the re designated as the authorized delegates erved hereunder.

(Signed) Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior

F MICRONESIA MEMBERS, 1968

SENATE

<i>Members</i>	<i>Term of Office</i>
Juan*** n*	1965-1968 1967-1970
Maraich** akayama***	1967-1970 1965-1968
ter*** nael*	1965-1968 1967-1970
Ngiraked*** marui*	1965-1968 1967-1970
abua** wi***	1967-1970 1965-1968
T. Borja*** o T. Palacios*	1965-1968 1967-1970

REPRESENTATIVES
Office: 1967-1968)

<i>Members</i>	<i>Election District</i>
anglona** a**	Tinian, Rota, Southern Saipan Central Saipan
cho*	Northern Saipan & Northern Marianas

Appendix C

MARSHALLS	Namo Hermios** Henry Samuel** Atlan Anien** Ekpap Silk**	Northeast Marshalls Southeast Marshalls Northwest Marshalls Southwest Marshalls
PALAU	Lazarus E. Salii** Polycarp Basilius* Jacob Sawaichi**	Western Babelthuap, Peleliu, Angaur, & Southwest Islands Eastern Babelthuap Koror
PONAPE	Joab Sigrah* Bethwel Henry** Ambilos Ieshi* Daro Weital*	Kusaie, Pingelap Sokehs, Mokil, Ngatik, Nukuoro, Kapingamarangi Uh, Net, Kolonia Metalanim, Kiti
TRUK	Raymond Setik* Petrus Mailo** Soukichi Fritz** Mitaro Danis** Chutomu Nimwes**	Mortlocks Moen Namoneas (Truk Lagoon) Hall Islands, Namonuito, Western Islands Faichuk (Truk Lagoon)
YAP	Luke M. Tman** John N. Rugulimar**	Yap Islands Ulithi, Woleai, and others

*Elected for the first time on November 8, 1966.
**Re-elected in November 1966.
***Senatorial seat up for re-election in November 1968.

NOTE: General elections to the Congress take place biennially on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November of each even numbered year. The terms of office of members of Congress commence on the third day of January following their election.

APPENDIX
D
BILLS ENACTED BY CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA

**BILLS ENACTED BY THE THIRD REGULAR SESSION
OF THE CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA AND ACTION TAKEN
BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
(Action by the High Commissioner shown in parentheses)**

An act to establish a general fund of the Congress of Micronesia and for other purposes. (Approved August 17, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-1)	An act making an appropriation for a drive-on-drive-off type of ferry boat for the channel between Koror and Babelthuap and authorizing the
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expenditure thereof. (Approved September 1, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-2)

An act to provide for registration and control of the sale of certain securities and for other purposes. (Approved September 1, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-3)

An act to amend Subsection (c) of Section 25 of the Code of the Trust Territory increasing the amount recoverable in wrongful death action. (Approved September 1, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-4)

An act to amend Section 138 of the Code of the Trust Territory, as amended, to confirm the jurisdiction of district courts, concurrently with the Trial Division of the High Court, over changes of name. (Approved September 1, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-5)

An act to amend Subsections (a), (b) and (j) of Section 812 of the Code of the Trust Territory regarding licensing of operators. (Approved September 1, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-6)

An act to amend Section 390 of the Code of the Trust Territory pertaining to the crime of arson. (Approved September 1, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-7)

An act amending Section 1039 of the Code of the Trust Territory to provide for further appeal to the Appellate Division of the High Court from decisions of the Trial Division of the High Court. (Approved September 1, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-8)

An act to amend Section 138 (a) of the Code of the Trust Territory to enlarge the jurisdiction of district courts in divorce, support and separate maintenance cases. (Approved Sep-

tember 1, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-9)

An act making an appropriation for the improvement of the road and causeway from Darrit-Uliga-Dalap Municipality to Laura Municipality in Majuro, Marshall Islands District. (Approved September 5, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-10)

An act authorizing the District Administrator of Yap to designate an area of public domain for the construction of sports and recreational field and appropriating money therefor, and for other purposes. (Approved September 5, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-11)

An act to authorize pre-filing of bills and for other purposes. (Approved September 5, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-12)

An act to add Section 28-A to the Code of the Trust Territory, relating to the publication of laws and resolutions enacted or passed by the district legislatures and for other purposes. (Approved September 5, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-13)

An act placing on the local governments the responsibility of licensing and collecting license fees for all service businesses. (Approved September 18, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-14)

An act relating to legislative hearings and procedural authority of the Congress of Micronesia and for other purposes. (Approved September 18, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-15)

An act to appropriate a sum of \$5,000 as matching funds for Federal Grants on interlibrary cooperation and for other purposes. (Approved September 18, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-16)

Appendix D

ember 1, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-9)

An act making an appropriation for the improvement of the road and causeway from Darrit-Uliga-Dalap Municipality to Laura Municipality in Majuro, Marshall Islands District. (Approved September 5, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-10)

An act authorizing the District Administrator of Yap to designate an area of public domain for the construction of sports and recreational field and appropriating money therefor, and for other purposes. (Approved September 5, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-11)

An act to authorize pre-filing of bills and for other purposes. (Approved September 5, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-12)

An act to add Section 28-A to the Code of the Trust Territory, relating to the publication of laws and resolutions enacted or passed by the district legislatures and for other purposes. (Approved September 5, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-13)

An act placing on the local governments the responsibility of licensing and collecting license fees for all service businesses. (Approved September 8, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-14)

An act relating to legislative hearings and procedural authority of the Congress of Micronesia and for other purposes. (Approved September 18, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-15)

An act to appropriate a sum of \$5,000 matching funds for Federal Grants for interlibrary cooperation and for other purposes. (Approved September 19, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-16)

Appendix D

An act to appropriate \$148,000 for the acquisition and purchase of two bulldozers and for the construction of two emergency post-elementary school buildings on Satawan and on Ulul, Truk District. (Approved September 19, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-17)

An act making appropriations out of the revenues raised pursuant to the tax laws and other revenue laws of the Trust Territory for certain specified projects, programs, and services, and for other purposes. (Approved September 19, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-18)

An act making appropriations and authorizing an appropriation to improve and clear two channels between Tafunsak and Utwa Villages and between Tafunsak and Lelu Villages in Kusaie, Ponape District. (Approved September 19, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-19)

An act making an appropriation authorizing supplemental appropriation for the construction of bridges and roads in Ponape District. (Approved September 19, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-20)

An act relating to the adjudication of claims against the Government of the Trust Territory. (Approved September 23, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-21)

An act to designate Congress of Micronesia sessions. (Approved September 23, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-22)

An act making an appropriation for the construction of roads and other municipal projects in the Ponape District. (Approved September 23, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-23)

An act making an appropriation of money for the operation and con-

tingent expenses of the member or members of the Congress of Micronesia and staff to attend any meeting or conference outside the Trust Territory during fiscal year 1969, and for other purposes. (Approved September 23, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-24)

An act appropriating money for the operation and contingent expenses of the Congress of Micronesia, including expenses of committees, and for other purposes. (Approved September 23, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-25)

An act to appropriate money for the operation and contingent expenses of the Congress of Micronesia in the event the High Commissioner calls a special session during fiscal year 1968, and to repeal Public Law No. 2-24 in connection thereof. (Approved September 23, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-26)

An act making an appropriation of money for the operating and contingent expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Congress of Micronesia for the fiscal year 1969 and for other purposes. (Approved September 23, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-27)

An act to appropriate money for the operation and contingent expenses of the Office of Legislative Counsel of the Congress of Micronesia, and to repeal Public Law No. 2-23 in connection thereof and for other purposes. (Approved September 23, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-28)

An act making an appropriation for the rehabilitation, construction and maintenance of bridges and roads in Ponape District. (Approved September 27, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-29)

An act to amend Section 673 of the Trust Territory Code relating to entry

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into the Trust Territory. (Approved September 29, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-30)

An act authorizing the High Commissioner to grant charters to public corporations. (Approved September 29, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-31)

An act to amend Chapter 18 of the Code of the Trust Territory, by replacing present Sections 1144 through 1153 with new Sections 1144 through 1152 of the same Chapter, relating to business license fees, fuel tax, import and export taxes, and for other purposes. (Approved October 3, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-32)

An act to make appropriations for certain projects in the Majuro Atoll, Ebeye Islands, and for the construction of outer island dispensaries in the Marshall Islands District. (Approved October 3, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-33)

An act relating to historical sites, buildings, objects, antiquities and for other purposes. (Approved October 3, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-34)

An act amending Section 612 of the Code of the Trust Territory relating to environmental health and empowering the Director of Public Health to promulgate regulations thereof and for other purposes. (Approved October 4, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-35)

An act making an appropriation of funds in fiscal year 1968 and further authorizing an appropriation of funds in fiscal year 1969 for the purpose of completing the Dalipebinau-Adibue road in Yap District. (Approved October 4, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-36)

An act relating to the establishment of a library of the Congress of Micronesia

and for other purposes. (Approved October 4, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-37)

An act to appropriate money for the operation and contingent expenses of the Congress of Micronesia and to repeal Public Law No. 2-22 in connection thereof and for other purposes. (Approved October 4, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-38)

An act making an appropriation of money for the operation and contingent expenses of the Congress of Micronesia in the event the High Commissioner calls a special session during the 1969 fiscal year. (Approved October 4, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-39)

An act to create a Social Security System for citizens of the Trust Territory providing for old age and survivors retirement insurance and establishing a supplemental retirement system for citizens who are employees of the Trust Territory Government, providing for payment of contributions in support of the system and for other purposes. (Approved October 13, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-40)

An act providing for the registration of land surveyors and for other purposes. (Approved October 13, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-41)

An act authorizing the High Commissioner to allocate special areas of public domain for conservation and other purposes. (Not approved)

An act relating to corporation franchise tax and for other purposes. (Not approved)

An act authorizing the establishment of an orthography committee for each district. (Not approved)

and for other purposes. (Approved October 4, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-37)

An act to appropriate money for the operation and contingent expenses of the Congress of Micronesia and to repeal Public Law No. 2-22 in connection thereof and for other purposes. (Approved October 4, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-38)

An act making an appropriation of money for the operation and contingent expenses of the Congress of Micronesia in the event the High Commissioner calls a special session during the 1969 fiscal year. (Approved October 4, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-39)

An act to create a Social Security System for citizens of the Trust Territory providing for old age and survivors retirement insurance and establishing a supplemental retirement system for citizens who are employees of the Trust Territory Government, providing for payment of contributions in support of the system and for other purposes. (Approved October 13, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-40)

An act providing for the registration of land surveyors and for other purposes. (Approved October 13, 1967, as Public Law No. 3-41)

An act authorizing the High Commissioner to allocate special areas of public domain for conservation and other purposes. (Not approved)

An act relating to corporation franchise tax and for other purposes. (Not approved)

An act authorizing the establishment of an orthography committee for each district. (Not approved)

Appendix D

An act establishing a Trust Territory Board of Public Health, prescribing its powers and duties, creating similar district boards in each of the six administrative districts of the Trust Territory and for other purposes. (Not approved)

An act adding Section 961 to the Code of the Trust Territory to permit an aggrieved party to appeal any decision or action on homesteading to the Trial Division of the High Court and for other purposes. (Not approved)

An act amending Subchapter B and certain sections of Chapter 15, Real Property, of the Code of the Trust Territory. (Not approved)

An act to repeal the provisions of Chapter 20 of the Code of the Trust Territory relating to the acquisition of land for public use; to substitute new provisions thereof, and to amend Section 123 of the Code to provide that the Trial Division of the High Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in proceedings brought under Chapter 20 of the Code. (Not approved)

APPENDIX

E

DISTRICT LEGISLATORS, 1968

MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT LEGISLATURE

Electoral Precincts

Saipan:

Vicente N. Santos (President)
Felipe A. Salas (President
Pro-Tempore)
Ricardo R. Duenas
Felipe Q. Atalig
Francisco M. Sablan
Juan Ch. Reyes
Santiago B. Magofna
Antonio R. Camacho
Leon T. Camacho

Daniel T. Muna
Francisco M. Diaz

Tinian:

Bernard V. Hofschneider

Rota:

Mateo M. Masga
Roman R. Manglona
Isaac M. Calvo

Northern Islands:

Francisco B. Kaipat

MARSHALL ISLANDS CONGRESS, 1968

Electoral Precincts

Aur: Beaja L.

Mejit: Titus Arelon

Maloelap: Illiam, Labi

Likiep: Gremer de Brum, Boas Waje

Utirik: Kuto

Wotje: Isaac Lanwi, Jebba Emos

Arno: Lamle, Inok, Soaje Aisok

Majuro (D-U-D): Amata Kabua,
Henry Samuel, Rewa Samuel

Majuro (LAURA): Zebedy Tarkwon,
Shem Joash

Mili: Chutaru, Atirere

Ebon: Bokmeto, Bwilej

Ailuk: Takju S.

Namorik: Keton Andrew

Jaluit: John Tonmur, Lisos, Morris

Jally

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Alinglapalap: Nathan, Jorneon, Last
Kwajalein: Handel, Tojro, Abija
Namu: Alkinta Kilma, Jota, Rubon
Lib: Atalbot
Wotho: Emijwa
Ujae: Endy

Rongelap: Edmil
Ujelang: Smith Kition
Lae: Pero Langrin
Kili: Juda*

*Deceased May 4, 1968.

IROIJ MEMBERS, MARSHALL ISLANDS CONGRESS

Municipalities

Maloelap and others: Limojwa
Mejit: Lanjo, Joran
Likiep: Melander de Brum, Rudolph
Capelle
Majuro: Aiseia David
Mili: Lanjen, Lerok, Namwilur,
Bartok, Linidrik

Maloelap (Airok): Andrew
Arno: Abijai Joklur
Ebon and others: Neimoro
Ailinglapalap and others: Kabua
Kabua, Lojelan Kabua, Albert
Loeak
Ujelang: Lorenji, Joanes

PALAU LEGISLATURE

Electoral Precincts

At Large: Tarkong Pedro, Haruo
Remeliik, Ronald Sakuma, Baules
Sechelung, Minoru Ueki
Aimeliik: Eriich
Ngaraard: Subris S., Tucheliaur
Ngarchelong: Rechucher, Shiro Bedul
Ngardmau: Rengeuul T.
Airai: Albert
Angaur: Edward S.
Kayangel: Kambalang O.

Koror: Itelbang Luii (Speaker),
Benjamin Oiterong, Jonathan O.
Emul, Shiro Kyota, Santos Olikong
Melekeiok: Wnibald
Ngaramlengui: Lowrence
Ngatpang: Emesiochel
Ngchesar: Saito
Ngiwal: Melaitau
Peleliu: Ngiraked A., Ngirueos R.
Sonsorol: Kingtaro
Tobi: Kiyoshi P.

CHIEF MEMBERS, PALAU LEGISLATURE

Municipalities

Koror and Southern Palau: Ibedul
N. Torwal
Melekeiok and Northern Palau:
Reklai Lomisang
Aimeliik: Rengulbai
Angaur: Ucherbelau
Kayangel: Rdechor
Ngaraard: Mad-ra-Ngebuked
Ngarchelong: Uorchetei

Ngardmau: Beouch Udui
Ngaramlengui: Ngirturong
Ngatpang: Rekemesik
Ngchesar: Ngirakebou
Ngiwal: Uong
Peleliu: Obak Kloulubak
Sonsorol: Tamol
Tobi: Tamol

ongelap: Edmil
Ujelang: Smith Kition
Ujae: Pero Langrin
Ujili: Juda*

Deceased May 4, 1968.

MARSHALL ISLANDS CONGRESS

Maloelap (Airok): Andrew
Arno: Abijai Joklur
Ebon and others: Neimoro
Ailinglapalap and others: Kabua
Kabua, Lojelan Kabua, Albert
Loeak
Ujelang: Lorenji, Joanes

LEGISLATURE

Koror: Itelbang Luii (Speaker),
Benjamin Oiterong, Jonathan O.
Emul, Shiro Kyota, Santos Olikong
Melekeiok: Wnibald
Ngaramlengui: Lowrence
Ngatpang: Emesiochel
Ngchesar: Saito
Ngiwal: Melaitau
Peleliu: Ngiraked A., Ngirueos R.
Sonsorol: Kingtaro
Tobi: Kiyoshi P.

PALAU LEGISLATURE

Ngardmau: Beouch Udui
Ngaramlengui: Ngirturong
Ngatpang: Rekemesik
Ngchesar: Ngirakebou
Ngiwal: Uong
Peleliu: Obak Kloulubak
Sonsorol: Tamol
Tobi: Tamol

Appendix E

APPENDIX

F

MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT

Municipalities
Saipan: Mayor Vicente D. Sablan
Tinian: Mayor Jose R. Cruz
Rota: Mayor Antonio C. Atalig

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT

(M) = Magistrate

Municipalities
Mejit: Raito (M)
Utirik: Kuto (M)
Likiep: Alfred Capelle (M)
Wotje: Tokwa (M)
Maloelap: Uriel Allen (M)
Arno: Kejatrikrik (M)
Majuro: Wilfred Kendall (M)
Darrit Uliga Dalap (Majuro): Charles
Domnick (M)
Arno: Artaji Andrew (M)
Mili: Koma (M)
Jaluit: Wilmer Latak (M)
Kili: Lory (M)
Namorik: Ajlok (M)
Ailuk: Makto Izawa (M)
Ebon: Bwilej (M)
Ailinglapalap: Lojelan Kabua (M)
Namu: Lojelan Kabua (M)
Jabat: Lotan A. Jack (M)
Lib: Ezra Jerwan (M)
Kwajalein: Jalle Bolkeim (M)
Wotho: Lato (M)
Rongelap: Tarkijet Anjain (M)
Lae: Pero Langrin (M)
Ujae: Hensen Balos (M)
Ujelang: John Abream (M)

PALAU DISTRICT

(M) = Magistrate

Municipalities
Aimeliik: Yosko Ngiratumerang (M)
Airai: Edeluchel (M)
Angaur: Edward Salii (M)
Kayangel: Rdechor (M)
Koror: Mayor Ibedul N. Torwal
Melekeiok: Lomisang (M)
Ngarard: Blaluk (M)
Ngarchelong: Maldangesang (M)
Ngardmau: Ngirchokebai (M)
Ngaramlengui: Duidiu (M)
Ngatpang: Ngitong (M)
Ngchesar: Omelau (M)
Ngiwal: Ignacio (M)
Peleliu: Saburo (M)
Sonsorol: Mario Pedro (M)
Tobi: Marcello (M)

PONAPE DISTRICT

Municipalities
Kolonias Town: Wellery Higgins
Sokehs: Aliksohs Alik
Kiti: Kasiano Santos
Metalanim: Petrus Silbanuz
Uh: Andreas William
Net: Max Iriarte
Mokil: Erniss Lepehn
Pingelap: Dens Salomon
Kusaie: Tosie Palikun
Nukuoro: Daniele Maohla
Kapingamarangi: Apiner Mateak
Ngatik: Are Panuel

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PONAPE DISTRICT LEGISLATURE

Electoral Precincts

Kapingamarangi: Samuel Charley
Kiti: Kasiano D. Joseph (Speaker),
Edwel Santos (Floor Leader),
Lutik Santos
Kolonia: Augustin Harris (Vice
Speaker), Tatasy Yamaguchi
Kusaie: Alex Palsis, Kun N. Sigrah,
Gaius Nedlic, Donald Jonah

Metalanim: Samson Alpet, Sungiwo
Hadley, Atiner Tihpen
Mokil: Sahn Johnson
Net: Henrich Iriarte, Joanes Edmund
Ngatik: Gaius Edwin
Nukuoro: Daniel Johnny
Pingelap: Elias Robert
Sokehs: Antonio Materne, Judah
Johnny, Walter Simiram
Uh: Damian Primo, Santiago Joap

TRUK DISTRICT LEGISLATURE

Electoral Precincts

Namouito: Masauo Nakayama
Ta and Satawan: Valentino Harper
Tol and Fanapanges: Tomokichy Aisek,
Tomuo John, Elemente Toribio
Lukunor and Oneop: Florian Sedy
Namoluk: Misael Setele
Udot, Eot, and Romalum: Erhart
Aten, Hermes Katsura (Speaker)
Kuttu, Ettal, and Moch: Ermes Siales
Namwun Pafong (Ruo, Murilo, Fananu,
and Nomwin): Masaichy Iakop

Uman: Miso Sikan, Tatasi Albert
Namwun Pattiu (Pulap, Tamatam,
Puluwat, Pulusuk): Basilio
Soupwarik
Nama, Losap, and Pis: Nakauo Sonish
(Vice Speaker), Joseph Inek
Fefan, Parem, and Tsis: Joseph
Muritok, Enis Nedelec, Cisco Harper
Polle, Pata, and Wonei: Kandido
Michael, Nerro Kapriel
Dublon: Nipwech Ungeni, Hayashi Naka
Moen: Ruu Kau, Frank Nifon, Camilo
Noket, Fuchita Bossy

YAP ISLANDS LEGISLATURE

Municipalities

Dalipebinaw: Frank Faloun'ug,
Edmund Gilmar
Fanif: Raphael Dabuchiren, Jesus
Mangarfir
Gagil: Joseph Ayin, Petrus Tun
Kanifay: George Datmag, John
Mangefel
Map: Toribius Gorongfich, Linus
Ruuamau

Rull: Fernando Faleuaath, Alfonso
Ranganbay
Rumung: Raphael Bugun, Stanley
Kenrad
Tomil: Joachim Falmog (President),
Michael Tamangirou
Weloy: Salvador Fanoway, Joseph
Tamag
Giliman: Hilary Dauei, Zakorias
Sulog

LEGISLATURE

Atalanim: Samson Alpet, Sungiwo
 Hadley, Atiner Tihpen
 Bokil: Sahn Johnson
 At: Henrich Iriarte, Joanes Edmund
 Atatik: Gaius Edwin
 Atkuoro: Daniel Johnny
 Atngelap: Elias Robert
 Atkehs: Antonio Materne, Judah
 At Johnny, Walter Simiram
 At: Damian Primo, Santiago Joap

LEGISLATURE

Atman: Miso Sikan, Tatasi Albert
 Atmwun Pattiu (Pulap, Tamatam,
 At Puluwat, Pulusuk): Basilio
 At Soupwarik
 Atama, Losap, and Pis: Nakauo Sonish
 At (Vice Speaker), Joseph Inek
 At ofan, Parem, and Tsis: Joseph
 At Muritok, Enis Nedelec, Cisco Harper
 At lle, Pata, and Wonei: Kandido
 At Michael, Nerro Kapriel
 Atublon: Nipwech Ungeni, Hayashi Naka
 Atoen: Ruu Kau, Frank Nifon, Camilo
 At Noket, Fuchita Bossy

LEGISLATURE

Atull: Fernando Faleuaath, Alfonso
 At Ranganbay
 Atumung: Raphael Bugun, Stanley
 At Kenrad
 Atomil: Joachim Falmog (President),
 At Michael Tamangirou
 Ateloy: Salvador Fanoway, Joseph
 At Tamag
 Atiliman: Hilary Dauei, Zakorias
 At Sulog

Appendix F

FRUK DISTRICT

(M) = Magistrate

Municipalities

Dublon: Samuel Irons (M)
 Eot: Saka Manas (M)
 Falapanges: Yasuke (M)
 Fefan: Ngouwa (M)
 Moen: Mayor Petrus Mailo
 Parem: Noket Robert (M)
 Patta: Riken (M)
 Polle: Kaneo Rachunap (M)
 Romanum: Puruta Irons (M)
 Tol: Susumu Aizawa (M)
 Tsis: Mariano Meisas (M)
 Pis-Losap: Machuo (M)
 Satawan: Angkel Narrhum (M)
 Ta: Anter Eeko (M)
 Fananu: Aidel (M)
 Magur: Augustine (M)
 Nomwin: Otto R. (M)
 Onari: Likorio (M)

Ono: Faustino (M)
 Udot: Kintoky Joseph (M)
 Uman: Kasian Moses (M)
 Olei (Wonei): Nobuyuki Suzuki (M)
 Ettal: Kainer Kusto (M)
 Losap: Tupun (M)
 Lukunor: Julio Maipi (M)
 Moch: Kanisio (M)
 Nama: Gold Eldart (M)
 Namoluk: Chiteuo Puas (M)
 Oneop: Ichiuo Karl (M)
 Kuttu: Tamaso Isikiel (M)
 Pesarach: Akkin (M)
 Pulap: Filip (M)
 Pulusuk: Incente Remoluch (M)
 Puluwat: Manupi (M)
 Ruo: Tawn Paul (M)
 Tamatam: Pastoro (M)
 Ulul: Leon Epison (M)
 Murilo: Marakus (M)

YAP DISTRICT

Yap Islands Council

(M) = Magistrate

(S) = Secretary

Municipalities

Dalipebinaw: Raphael Ruw (M),
 Raphael Toll (S)
 Fanif: Kenmed (M), Thomas Gimem
 (S)
 Gagil: Louis Pitmag (M), Siling (S)
 Giliman: Michael Libyan (M),
 Gaagyad (S)
 Kanifay: Antonio Gaarad (M), Edward
 Yilbuw (S)

Map: William Ranep (M), Louis
 Libyan (S)
 Rull: Tamdad Tamag (M), Gilmatam
 (S)
 Rumung: Waayan (M), Edward
 Nifred (S)
 Tomil: Andrew Roboman (M),
 Gamaruw (S)
 Weloy: Francisco Luktun (M), Falan
 (S)

Outer Islands Chiefs

Island

Mogmog, Ulithi Atoll: Paramount
 Chief Malfich*, Chief Tagech
 Asor, Ulithi Atoll: Chief Hachigliol
 Falalap, Ulithi Atoll: Chief Mara

Fassarai, Ulithi Atoll: Chief Harongthol
 Lothou, Ulithi Atoll: Chief Mirey
 Fais Island: Chief Yitheleng
 Ngulu Atoll: Chief Urich
 Elato Island: Chief Malumai

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Tagaulap Island, Woleai Atoll: Chief
Fagoigei
Lamotrek Island: Chief Lifayob
Satawal Island: Chief Aboig
Ifalik Atoll: Chief Ilesatil
Falalop, Woleai Atoll: Chief
Tawesiliyar
Palaiau, Woleai Atoll: Chief Sarofalibus

Mariyang, Woleai Atoll: Chief
Litawarma
Sorol Atoll: Chief Yiruel
Faraulep Atoll: Chief Sugwel
Pigue Atoll: Chief Gimo
Wottogai, Woleai Atoll: Chief Liyangereg
Siliap, Woleai Atoll: Chief Kaletau
Falalis, Woleai Atoll: Chief Maluchorang
Eauripik Atoll: Chief Maolifeg

*Deceased. Successor not named yet.

APPENDIX

G

MICRONESIAN JUDICIARY PERSONNEL

MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT

Presiding Judge
Ignacio V. Benavente
Associate Judges
Elias P. Sablan
Gregorio T. Camacho
Fortunato T. Manglona (Rota)
Clerk of Courts
Felipe A. Salas

Asst. Clerks of Courts
Luis S. Camacho
Roman Manglona (Rota)
Comm. Court Judges
Freddy V. Hofschneider (Tinian)
Guillermo Taman (Agrihan)
Juan D. Aguon (Pagan)

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT

Presiding Judge
Kabua Kabua
Associate Judges
Solomon Lenebi
Lino Korabb (Ebeye)
Clerk of Courts
Langinmo Jacob
Asst. Clerks of Courts
Milton Zakius
Mike Capelle (Ebeye)
Comm. Court Judges
Tokne (Ailinglapalap)
Kona (Ailuk)
Jetmar (Arno)
Kajatrikrik (Aur)
Bang (Ebeye)
Ijai (Ebon)

Jomillong Jokna (Jaluit)
Juda* (Kili)
Lanbata (Lae)
Elaisa (Laura)
Lakuli J. (Lib)
Menija Ninwilwa (Maloelap)
Jennop (Mejit)
Ali (Mili)
Make Lolien (Namrik)
Teljin (Namu)
Samson (Rongelap)
Jilaj (Ujae)
Lanada (Utrik)
Emijwa (Wotho)
Obtea (Wotje)

*Deceased May 4, 1968.

iyang, Woleai Atoll: Chief
 Litawarma
 ol Atoll: Chief Yiruel
 aulep Atoll: Chief Sugwel
 e Atoll: Chief Gimo
 ttogai, Woleai Atoll: Chief Liyangereg
 ap, Woleai Atoll: Chief Kaletau
 alis, Woleai Atoll: Chief Maluchorang
 ripik Atoll: Chief Maolifeg

ICIARY PERSONNEL

S DISTRICT

t. Clerks of Courts
 Luis S. Camacho
 Roman Manglona (Rota)
 mm. Court Judges
 Freddy V. Hofschneider (Tinian)
 Guillermo Taman (Agrihan)
 Juan D. Aguon (Pagan)

S DISTRICT

Jomillong Jokna (Jaluit)
 Juda* (Kili)
 Lanbata (Lae)
 Elaisa (Laura)
 Lakuli J. (Lib)
 Menija Ninwilwa (Maloelap)
 Jennop (Mejit)
 Ali (Mili)
 Make Lolien (Namrik)
 Teljin (Namu)
 Samson (Rongelap)
 Jilaj (Ujae)
 Lanada (Utrik)
 Emijwa (Wotho)
 Dbtea (Wotje)

*Deceased May 4, 1968.

Appendix G

PALAU DISTRICT

Presiding Judge
 Pablo Ringang
 Associate Judges
 Francisco K. Morei
 Roman Tuetuchl
 Rubasch Fritz
 Clerk of Courts
 Haruo F. Remeliik
 Asst. Clerk of Courts
 Singichi Ikesakes
 2nd Asst. Clerk of Courts
 Barenchino Ngirkiklang
 Probation Officer
 Benjamin N. Oiterong
 Comm. Court Judges
 Simer Eriick (Aimeliik)

Mana Ngiraremiang (Ngatpang)
 Takeo Ilab Tamakong (Peleliu)
 Abel Simagoleng (Sonsorol)
 Victor Victoriano (Tobi)
 T. Rechuldak (Koror)
 Teriong Beouch (Airai)
 Medewes E. (Melekeok)
 Temol Ngirarengi (Ngiwal)
 Taurengel Otobed (Ngaraard)
 Sato Remoket (Ngaramlengui)
 Skiwo Meresbang (Kayangel)
 Iramk (Ngarchelong)
 Justino Otong (Angaur)
 Techur Adelbai (Ngetpang)
 Ngiraiwelenguul Ramarui (Ngchesar)

PONAPE DISTRICT

Presiding Judge
 Carl Kohler
 Associate Judges
 Antonio Raidong
 Andreas Weilbacher
 Tulenna Kilafwasru (Kusaie)
 Tulensru Seymore (Kusaie)
 Clerk of Courts
 Judah Johnny
 Asst. Clerks of Courts
 Joanes Edmund
 Rewel Tara (Kusaie)
 2nd Asst. Clerk of Courts
 Lois Anson

Comm. Court Judges
 Didus Cantero (Uh)
 Domingko Martin (Kiti)
 Pitere Pretrik (Pingelap)
 Resmont John (Uh)
 Waltimar Domsin (Kiti)
 Kulio Olmos (Sokehs)
 Alpret Perez (Metalanim)
 Tura Mendiola (Nett)
 Dikiri Dihpen (Pingelap)
 Pelep Johnson (Mokil)
 Anton Lekka (Nukuoro)
 Oske Nomen (Ngatik)
 Hetata Miller (Kapingamarangi)
 Wahiaunga (Kapingamarangi)

TRUK DISTRICT

Presiding Judge
 Fritz Soukichi
 Associate Judges
 Ichiro Moses
 Olaf W.
 Ring Puas (Lukunor)
 Clerk of Courts
 Sabastian Frank

Asst. Clerk of Courts
 Rokuro Berdon
 Sichiwo Kichiro
 Simon Bualuay (Lukunor)
 Probation Officer
 Andon Inek
 Comm. Court Judges
 Aiauo (Tol)

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Daruma L.S. (Uman)
Emilio (Wonei)
Frank Nifon (Moen)
Iowaness (Eot)
Kosemochen (Tsis)
Michiwo (Romalum)
Oiken (Polle Is.)
Petro Kesa (Dublon)
Pio (Parem)
Rekis Tonau (Moen)
Rombert (Udot)
Simo Weneireng (Fefan)
Sounes Echiang (Fala)
Yasuo (Pata)
Reseky Noumoch (Dublon)
Anthony B. (Lukunor)
Anton B. (Satawan)
Benjamin (Ta)
A.R. Santer (Namoluk)
Kamilo (Kuttu)

Nikasio (Ettal)
Patteresio (Moch)
Peleti (Oneop)
Dois (Pis)
Mathew (Losap)
Sitifen (Nama)
Ocheitil (Nomwin)
Son (Fananu)
Sos Angota (Ruo)
Trongkang (Murilo)
Incente Remoluch (Pulusuk)
Leon Epison (Ulul)
Paulimus (Tamatam)
Sak (Ono)
Sitani (Pulap)
Piailuk (Pulwat)
Paulus (Onari)
Pupwech (Magur)
Santiago (Pisarach)

YAP DISTRICT

Presiding Judge
Joseph Fanechoor
Associate Judges
John A. Mangefel
Angel Gargog
Clerk of Courts
Thomas A. Faimau
Comm. Court Judges
Yilibwan (Map)
Yinminey (Map)

Siling (Gagil)
Tammed (Gagil)
Baamafel (Tomil)
Defrou (Tomil)
Bapilung ni Toluk (Fanif)
Ligmau (Weloy)
Moomtam (Weloy)
Gaag Nigaa (Rull)
Mathew Mar (Dalipebinau)
Tamang (Gilman)

Nikasio (Ettal)
 Patteresio (Moch)
 Peleti (Oneop)
 Dois (Pis)
 Mathew (Losap)
 Sitifen (Nama)
 Ocheitil (Nomwin)
 Son (Fananu)
 Sos Angota (Ruo)
 Trongkang (Murilo)
 Incente Remoluch (Pulusuk)
 Leon Epison (Ulul)
 Paulimus (Tamatam)
 Sak (Ono)
 Sitanis (Pulap)
 Pailuk (Pulwat)
 Paulus (Onari)
 Pupwech (Magur)
 Santiago (Pisarach)

RICT

Siling (Gagil)
 Tammed (Gagil)
 Baamafel (Tomil)
 Defrou (Tomil)
 Bapilung ni Toluk (Fanif)
 Ligmau (Weloy)
 Moomtam (Weloy)
 Gaag Nigaa (Rull)
 Mathew Mar (Dalipebinau)
 Tamang (Gilman)



UNITED NATIONS DAY PROCLAMATION

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
 Office of the High Commissioner
 Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950

UNITED NATIONS DAY PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands desires that United Nations Day, October 24, be honored in a fitting manner, and

WHEREAS, it is also desired that all Micronesian government employees have suitable time to plan and participate in such celebrations and ceremonies;

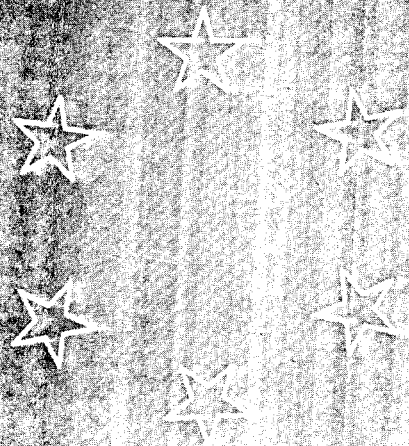
NOW THEREFORE, I, W. R. Norwood, High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, do proclaim that Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1967, shall be declared an official holiday for all Micronesian employees of the Trust Territory Government.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 18th day of September, 1967.

(SEAL)

(Signed) W. R. Norwood
 High Commissioner
 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

STATISTICS



STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION

THE STATISTICS in this report were collected at district level and reported to the Trust Territory Headquarters Statistical Center. All statistical information is compiled by the statistical analyst at Headquarters.

The Public Health Department medical records statistician collects disease and vital statistics and is responsible for their compilation.

A Territory-wide census was conducted in 1958 in collaboration with the U.S. Bureau of the Census. This census report was published by the High Commissioner's office in June 1959.

A Territory-wide head count was conducted last year in connection with a public health survey.

Much of the data necessarily comes from municipal officials. Although it is

checked against previous reports, some sources of error cannot be controlled.

Birth and death statistics are taken from registered birth and death certificates. Registration is compulsory for births, deaths, and fetal deaths, but not for marriages and divorces in all parts of the Territory or for all sections of the population. However, birth and death registration is not complete. Distances and lack of frequent communication between some islands and the district administrative centers impede reporting and registration. Efforts to extend coverage and improve reporting by closer supervision and education continue.

The Trust Territory furnishes statistics to the South Pacific Commission. Communicable diseases are reported monthly to the World Health Organization and the South Pacific Commission. Statistics are sent to other United Nations specialized agencies on request.

I. POPULATION

A. POPULATION

(1) Resident population, by sex, enumerated in census of each Trust Territory district as of June 30, 1968

TRUST TERRITORY - ALL DISTRICTS

District	Male	Female	Total
Mariana Islands	5,818	5,634	11,452
Marshall Islands	9,968	9,030	18,998
Palau	6,119	5,785	11,904
Ponape	9,738	9,139	18,877
Truk	13,449	12,919	26,368
Yap	3,584	3,286	6,870
Total	48,676	45,793	94,469

(2) Resident population, by sex, of each district by island or political subdivision as of June 30, 1968

MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT

Island or political subdivision	Male	Female	Total
Agrihan	65	53	118
Alamagan	10	10	20
Anatahan	15	22	37
Pagan	33	24	57
Rota	711	660	1,371
Saipan	4,633	4,581	9,214
Sarigan	2	---	2
Tinian	349	284	633
District Total	5,818	5,634	11,452

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT

Island or political subdivision	Male	Female	Total
Ailinglapalap	481	469	950
Ailuk	203	195	398
Arno	572	523	1,095
Aur	181	169	350
Ebon	447	391	838
Jabwat	40	33	73
Jaluit	494	494	988
Kili	124	149	273
Kwajalein (Ebeye)	2,094	1,608	3,702
Lae	100	82	182

GRAPHY

ON
 nsus of each Trust Territory district

DISTRICTS

	Female	Total
818	5,634	11,452
968	9,030	18,998
119	5,785	11,904
738	9,139	18,877
449	12,919	26,368
584	3,286	6,870
676	45,793	94,469

y island or political subdivision as

DISTRICT

	Female	Total
65	53	118
10	10	20
15	22	37
33	24	57
711	660	1,371
333	4,581	9,214
2	---	2
49	284	633
18	5,634	11,452

DISTRICT

	Female	Total
31	469	950
03	195	398
72	523	1,095
31	169	350
7	391	838
0	33	73
4	494	988
4	149	273
4	1,608	3,702
0	82	182

Demography

(2) Resident population, by sex, of each district by island or political subdivision as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT

Island or political subdivision	Male	Female	Total
Lib	74	57	131
Likiep	288	258	546
Majuro	2,903	2,699	5,602
Maloelap	289	282	571
Mejit	161	172	333
Mili	302	281	583
Namorik	242	248	490
Namu	325	289	614
Rongelap	51	56	107
Ujae	99	97	196
Ujelang	133	148	281
Utrik	107	113	220
Wotho	47	42	89
Wotje	211	175	386
District Total	9,968	9,030	18,998

PALAU DISTRICT

Island or political subdivision	Male	Female	Total
Aimeliik	223	187	410
Airai	287	247	534
Angaur	269	251	520
Kayangel	130	127	257
Koror	2,721	2,627	5,348
Melekeiok	195	171	366
Ngaraard	513	492	1,005
Ngaramlengui	218	215	433
Ngardmau	135	120	255
Ngarchelong	355	341	696
Ngatpang	51	44	95
Ngchesar	302	275	577
Ngwal	224	204	428
Peleliu	401	397	798
Other islands			
Merir	---	---	---
Pulo Anna	7	6	13
Sonsorol	45	49	94
Tobi	43	32	75
District Total	6,119	5,785	11,904

PONAPE DISTRICT

Island or political subdivision	Male	Female	Total
Kapingamarangi	330	293	623
Kusaie	1,796	1,746	3,542
Mokil	293	339	632
Ngatik	304	290	594
Nukuoro	193	205	398
¹ Pakin	---	---	---
Pingelap	430	348	778
Out-island Total	3,346	3,221	6,567

¹ Pakin included in Ponape Island.

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(2) Resident population, by sex, of each district by island or political subdivision as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

PONAPE DISTRICT (Continued)

Island or political subdivision	Male	Female	Total
Ponape Island			
Jakaj (Sokehs).....	1,361	1,209	2,570
Kiti	1,436	1,365	2,801
Kolonia.....	739	753	1,492
Metalanim	1,326	1,193	2,519
Net	817	790	1,607
U	713	608	1,321
Ponape Island Total	6,392	5,918	12,310
District Total	9,738	9,139	18,877

TRUK DISTRICT

Island or political subdivision	Male	Female	Total
Southeast Islands			
Etal	182	193	375
Kutu	353	353	706
Losap	338	452	790
Lukunor	361	310	671
Mor (Moch)	259	267	526
Nama	532	520	1,052
Namoluk	182	164	346
¹ Oneop	287	240	527
Pis-Losap (Mortlock)	139	138	277
Satawan	295	295	590
Ta	135	121	256
Southeast Islands Total	3,063	3,053	6,116
Truk Atoll			
Dublon	1,113	1,075	2,188
Eot	126	138	264
Fala-Beguets	270	230	500
Fefan	1,203	1,075	2,278
Moen	2,376	2,272	4,648
Param	88	72	160
Pata	413	405	818
² Pis	---	---	---
Polle	339	332	671
Romolum (Ulalu)	177	160	337
Tol	1,223	1,157	2,380
Tsis	117	112	229
Udot	429	402	831
Uman	913	974	1,887
Wonei	302	303	605
Truk Atoll Total	9,089	8,707	17,796
Western Islands			
Fanau	77	82	159
Magur	34	44	78
Murilo	132	125	257
Nomwin	124	125	249
Onari	23	25	48

¹ Last year's figures.

² Included in Moen Municipality.

by island or political subdivision as

(Continued)

	Female	Total
361	1,209	2,570
436	1,365	2,801
739	753	1,492
326	1,193	2,519
817	790	1,607
713	608	1,321
392	5,918	12,310
738	9,139	18,877

CT

	Female	Total
182	193	375
353	353	706
338	452	790
361	310	671
259	267	526
532	520	1,052
182	164	346
287	240	527
139	138	277
295	295	590
135	121	256
063	3,053	6,116
113	1,075	2,188
126	138	264
270	230	500
203	1,075	2,278
376	2,272	4,648
88	72	160
413	405	818
---	---	---
339	332	671
177	160	337
223	1,157	2,380
117	112	229
429	402	831
913	974	1,887
302	303	605
089	8,707	17,796
77	82	159
34	44	78
132	125	257
24	125	249
23	25	48

Demography

(2) Resident population, by sex, of each district by island or political subdivision as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

TRUK DISTRICT (Continued)

Island or political subdivision	Male	Female	Total
Western Islands (Continued)			
Ono	19	23	42
Pisaras	29	25	54
Pulap	126	152	278
Pulusuk	144	155	299
Puluwat	267	125	392
Rou	95	83	178
Tamatam	56	58	114
Ulul	171	137	308
Western Islands Total	1,297	1,159	2,456
District Total	13,449	12,919	26,368

¹ Last year's figures.

YAP DISTRICT

Island or political subdivision	Male	Female	Total
Yap Islands			
Dalipebinaw	171	162	333
Fanif	251	244	495
Gagil	288	256	544
Gilimaan	104	81	185
Kanifay	132	102	234
Map	228	202	430
Rull	424	345	769
Rumung	93	97	190
Tomil	350	298	648
Weloy	221	206	427
Yap Islands Total	2,262	1,993	4,255
Other Islands and Atolls			
Eauripik	82	78	160
Elato	12	23	35
Fais	117	115	232
Faraulep	42	64	106
Faraulep (Pigue)	34	35	69
Ifalik	153	163	316
Lamotrek	96	102	198
Ngulu	24	22	46
Satawal	192	151	343
Soral	8	7	15
Ulithi:			
Asor	38	38	76
Falalop	76	58	134
Fassarai	73	49	122
Lothou	3	4	7
Mogmog	82	95	177
Woleai:			
Falalap	117	127	244
Falalis	37	29	66
Mariyang	16	7	23
Paliau	8	3	11
Sileap	18	18	36
Tagaulap	34	42	76
Wottagai	60	63	123
Other Islands and Atolls Total	1,325	1,290	2,615
District Total	3,584	3,286	6,870

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B. POPULATION (1964-1968)

Population of the Trust Territory for years ending June 30, 1964, through June 30, 1968

Year	Population	Year	Population
1964	88,215	1967	¹ 91,448
1965	90,596	1968	94,469
1966	92,373		

¹ 1967 population figure based on March 1967 household survey.

C. POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

Resident population, classified by age group and sex, of each district and Trust Territory total as of June 30, 1968

TOTAL, BOTH SEXES

Age group (years)	District						Total
	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
Under 1	485	582	354	538	702	143	2,804
1-4	1,577	2,462	1,515	2,484	3,056	725	11,819
5-9	1,959	3,004	1,866	3,007	3,742	936	14,514
10-14	1,741	2,623	1,664	2,494	3,495	923	12,940
15-19	1,396	2,331	1,402	2,121	2,932	709	10,891
20-24	950	1,334	947	1,243	2,118	453	7,045
25-29	529	905	701	955	1,480	321	4,891
30-34	541	872	630	936	1,453	367	4,799
35-39	482	852	452	914	1,368	375	4,443
40-44	359	756	427	768	1,162	297	3,769
45-49	322	770	437	768	1,174	360	3,831
50-54	287	564	384	608	814	314	2,971
55-59	296	485	253	444	674	266	2,418
60-64	190	397	235	349	636	197	2,004
65-69	137	373	201	266	500	180	1,657
70-74	91	209	129	185	347	112	1,073
75 and over	89	413	273	266	379	167	1,587
Age unknown	21	66	34	531	336	25	1,013
Total	11,452	18,998	11,904	18,877	26,368	6,870	94,469

ing June 30, 1964, through June 30, 1968

Year	Population
1967	191,448
1968	94,469

ehold survey.

and sex, of each district and Trust

TH SEXES

	District				Total
	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
2	354	538	702	143	2,804
2	1,515	2,484	3,056	725	11,819
4	1,866	3,007	3,742	936	14,514
3	1,664	2,494	3,495	923	12,940
1	1,402	2,121	2,932	709	10,891
4	947	1,243	2,118	453	7,045
5	701	955	1,480	321	4,891
2	630	936	1,453	367	4,799
2	452	914	1,368	375	4,443
6	427	768	1,162	297	3,769
0	437	768	1,174	360	3,831
4	384	608	814	314	2,971
5	253	444	674	266	2,418
7	235	349	636	197	2,004
3	201	266	500	180	1,657
9	129	185	347	112	1,073
3	273	266	379	167	1,587
6	34	531	336	25	1,013
8	11,904	18,877	26,368	6,870	94,469

Demography

Resident population, classified by age group and sex, of each district and Trust Territory total as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

MALE

Age group (years)	District						Total
	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
Under 1	234	277	181	248	356	73	1,369
1-4	842	1,349	803	1,297	1,579	394	6,264
5-9	1,040	1,532	986	1,553	1,882	510	7,503
10-14	849	1,346	879	1,302	1,751	485	6,612
15-19	692	1,267	733	1,065	1,513	380	5,650
20-24	458	693	498	656	1,081	266	3,652
25-29	287	459	338	496	763	165	2,508
30-34	283	466	322	469	743	169	2,452
35-39	238	470	214	486	674	178	2,260
40-44	194	393	182	399	601	153	1,922
45-49	156	399	223	395	607	165	1,945
50-54	137	297	200	359	406	169	1,568
55-59	153	255	112	232	363	128	1,243
60-64	92	196	111	191	346	108	1,044
65-69	61	202	105	126	237	85	816
70-74	42	116	59	97	194	52	560
75 and over	47	213	157	128	194	91	830
Age unknown	13	38	16	239	159	13	478
Total	5,818	9,968	6,119	9,738	13,449	3,584	48,676

FEMALE

Age group (years)	District						Total
	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
Under 1	251	305	173	290	346	70	1,435
1-4	735	1,113	712	1,187	1,477	331	5,555
5-9	919	1,472	880	1,454	1,860	426	7,011
10-14	892	1,277	785	1,192	1,744	438	6,328
15-19	704	1,064	669	1,056	1,419	329	5,241
20-24	492	641	449	587	1,037	187	3,393
25-29	242	446	363	459	717	156	2,383
30-34	258	406	308	467	710	198	2,347
35-39	244	382	238	428	694	197	2,183
40-44	165	363	245	369	561	144	1,847
45-49	166	371	214	373	567	195	1,886
50-54	150	267	184	249	408	145	1,403
55-59	143	230	141	212	311	138	1,175
60-64	98	201	124	158	290	89	960
65-69	76	171	96	140	263	95	841
70-74	49	93	70	88	153	60	513
75 and over	42	200	116	138	185	76	757
Age unknown	8	28	18	292	177	12	535
Total	5,634	9,030	5,785	9,139	12,919	3,286	45,793

Fiscal Year 1968

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D. LITERACY

The Trust Territory Census of 1958 included a question on literacy in English and Japanese; the results are given below (persons able to speak or read more than one language are reported under each category). Only estimates on literacy in the vernacular are available and these range to as high as 90% in certain areas such as Saipan.

Linguistic ability of the population born in the Trust Territory, by age group, for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1958

ABLE TO SPEAK

Age group	Total	English ¹		Japanese	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total, 5 years of age and over .	56,673	14,488	25.6	15,406	27.2
5 to 14 years	18,039	2,169	12.0	440	2.4
15 to 24 years	10,307	5,788	56.2	1,225	11.9
25 to 44 years	16,328	4,174	25.6	9,757	59.8
45 years and over	11,999	2,357	19.6	3,984	33.2

ABLE TO READ

Age group	Total	English ¹		Japanese	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total, 5 years of age and over .	56,673	14,304	25.2	11,981	21.1
5 to 14 years	18,039	2,858	15.8	219	1.2
15 to 24 years	10,307	6,217	60.3	967	9.4
25 to 44 years	16,328	3,587	22.0	7,865	48.2
45 years and over	11,999	1,642	13.7	2,930	24.4

¹ Today it is estimated that literacy in English in the 5-14 age group stands at about 30%, in the 15-24 age group between 80-85%, and about 35% in the 25-44 age group.

G. SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS

Resident population of each district, classified by number and size of households, as of June 30, 1968

Size of households (Persons)	District						Total households
	Mariana Islands ¹	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk ²	Yap	
1	50	64	69	147	129	244	703
2	84	168	58	246	218	265	1,039
3	140	135	115	295	263	266	1,214
4	130	223	143	318	271	215	1,300
5	148	217	145	440	276	158	1,384
6	130	156	135	304	306	138	1,169
7	306	168	139	249	288	122	1,272
8	144	199	138	237	284	96	1,098
9	119	150	134	248	240	40	931
10 and over	152	437	458	368	989	62	2,466
Total	1,403	1,917	1,534	2,852	3,264	1,606	12,576

¹ Due to Typhoon Jean, figures were estimated from all municipalities.

² Last year's figures (1967).

1958 included a question on results are given below (persons e language are reported under literacy in the vernacular are as 90% in certain areas such

Trust Territory, by age group, for the

PEAK

English ¹		Japanese	
Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
488	25.6	15,406	27.2
169	12.0	440	2.4
788	56.2	1,225	11.9
174	25.6	9,757	59.8
357	19.6	3,984	33.2

HEAD

English ¹		Japanese	
Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
304	25.2	11,981	21.1
858	15.8	219	1.2
217	60.3	967	9.4
587	22.0	7,865	48.2
642	13.7	2,930	24.4

the 5-14 age group stands at about 30%, 35% in the 25-44 age group.

by number and size of households, as

District	District			Total households
	Ponape	Truk ²	Yap	
69	147	129	244	703
58	246	218	265	1,039
15	295	263	266	1,214
43	318	271	215	1,300
45	440	276	158	1,384
35	304	306	138	1,169
39	249	288	122	1,272
38	237	284	96	1,098
34	248	240	40	931
58	368	989	62	2,466
34	2,852	3,264	1,606	12,576

² Municipalities.

Demography

2. VITAL STATISTICS¹

A. LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANT DEATHS

(1) Number of registered live births, deaths, and infant deaths, by sex and by month of event, Trust Territory, 1967

Month	Births			Deaths			Infant deaths ²		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
January..	128	139	267	23	27	50	4	6	10
February..	124	143	267	17	14	31	5	3	8
March....	139	119	258	19	26	45	6	8	14
April....	139	124	263	23	20	43	9	7	16
May.....	154	128	282	23	22	45	2	6	8
June....	123	100	223	15	16	31	-	3	3
July.....	144	139	283	22	19	41	8	3	11
August...	136	146	282	35	18	53	8	4	12
September	169	135	304	28	15	43	4	4	8
October..	140	139	279	14	16	30	1	2	3
November	147	164	311	24	17	41	4	1	5
December	130	152	282	26	17	43	7	3	10
Total..	1,673	1,628	3,301	269	227	496	58	50	108

¹ All vital statistics are for calendar year 1967.

² Infant deaths are deaths in the under-one-year age group, exclusive of fetal deaths.

Fiscal Year 1968

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(2) Number of registered live births, by sex and by month of birth, Trust Territory districts, 1967

Sex and month	District (Place of residence of mother)						Total
	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
BOTH SEXES							
January	32	80	36	52	45	22	267
February	29	57	42	52	64	23	267
March	36	57	34	59	48	24	258
April	38	61	37	41	56	30	263
May	41	67	26	51	80	17	282
June	33	52	23	38	55	22	223
July	33	66	44	58	66	16	283
August	47	61	35	61	69	9	282
September	39	65	38	59	78	25	304
October	41	68	34	47	77	12	279
November	41	85	41	50	78	16	311
December	41	56	34	48	87	16	282
Total	451	775	424	616	803	232	3,301
MALE							
January	15	32	18	29	20	14	128
February	8	29	20	24	30	13	124
March	18	36	21	26	26	12	139
April	19	36	17	22	29	16	139
May	26	34	15	25	43	11	154
June	18	32	10	22	28	13	123
July	18	34	19	30	39	4	144
August	20	30	16	33	33	4	136
September	22	35	20	34	41	17	169
October	23	40	17	22	35	3	140
November	17	39	20	21	42	8	147
December	19	26	14	23	42	6	130
Total	223	403	207	311	408	121	1,673
FEMALE							
January	17	48	18	23	25	8	139
February	21	28	22	28	34	10	143
March	18	21	13	33	22	12	119
April	19	25	20	19	27	14	124
May	15	33	11	26	37	6	128
June	15	20	13	16	27	9	100
July	15	32	25	28	27	12	139
August	27	31	19	28	36	5	146
September	17	30	18	25	37	8	135
October	18	28	17	25	42	9	139
November	24	46	21	29	36	8	164
December	22	30	20	25	45	10	152
Total	228	372	217	305	395	111	1,628

sex and by month of birth, Trust Territory

Age groups	District (Place of residence of mother)				Total
	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
0-4	36	52	45	22	267
5-9	42	52	64	23	267
10-14	34	59	48	24	258
15-19	37	41	56	30	263
20-24	26	51	80	17	282
25-29	23	38	55	22	223
30-34	44	58	66	16	283
35-39	35	61	69	9	282
40-44	38	59	78	25	304
45-49	34	47	77	12	279
50-54	41	50	78	16	311
55-59	34	48	87	16	282
60-64	424	616	803	232	3,301
65-69	18	29	20	14	128
70-74	20	24	30	13	124
75-79	21	26	26	12	139
80-84	17	22	29	16	139
85-89	15	25	43	11	154
90-94	10	22	28	13	123
95-99	19	30	39	4	144
100-104	16	33	33	4	136
105-109	20	34	41	17	169
110-114	17	22	35	3	140
115-119	20	21	42	8	147
120-124	14	23	42	6	130
125-129	207	311	408	121	1,673
130-134	18	23	25	8	139
135-139	22	28	34	10	143
140-144	13	33	22	12	119
145-149	20	19	27	14	124
150-154	11	26	37	6	128
155-159	13	16	27	9	100
160-164	25	28	27	12	139
165-169	19	28	36	5	146
170-174	18	25	37	8	135
175-179	17	25	42	9	139
180-184	21	29	36	8	164
185-189	20	25	45	10	152
190-194	217	305	395	111	1,628

Demography

(3) Number of registered deaths (exclusive of fetal deaths), by sex and by month of death, Trust Territory districts, 1967

Sex and month	District (Place of residence of deceased)						Total
	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
BOTH SEXES							
January	6	11	5	8	14	6	50
February	1	15	1	3	5	6	31
March	7	4	7	12	7	8	45
April	5	9	8	5	8	8	43
May	6	11	2	13	8	5	45
June	1	7	3	4	9	7	31
July	8	10	6	7	6	4	41
August	5	15	3	10	18	2	53
September	2	8	7	9	10	7	43
October	4	10	3	2	7	4	30
November	10	9	11	6	2	3	41
December	5	12	6	11	5	4	43
Total	60	121	62	90	99	64	496
MALE							
January	4	4	3	4	6	2	23
February	1	8	-	2	3	3	17
March	4	2	1	5	3	4	19
April	1	6	4	2	5	5	23
May	2	5	1	8	5	2	23
June	-	4	2	2	6	1	15
July	5	6	3	4	2	2	22
August	3	11	2	7	10	2	35
September	2	5	5	6	4	6	28
October	2	6	2	-	2	2	14
November	7	4	6	5	-	2	24
December	4	7	4	5	3	3	26
Total	35	68	33	50	49	34	269
FEMALE							
January	2	7	2	4	8	4	27
February	-	7	1	1	2	3	14
March	3	2	6	7	4	4	26
April	4	3	4	3	3	3	20
May	4	6	1	5	3	3	22
June	1	3	1	2	3	6	16
July	3	4	3	3	4	2	19
August	2	4	1	3	8	-	18
September	-	3	2	3	6	1	15
October	2	4	1	2	5	2	16
November	3	5	5	1	2	1	17
December	1	5	2	6	2	1	17
Total	25	53	29	40	50	30	227

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(4) Number of infant deaths (deaths under 1 year of age), by sex and by month of death, Trust Territory districts, 1967

Sex and month	District						Total
	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
BOTH SEXES							
January	-	2	2	2	3	1	10
February	-	2	1	1	2	2	8
March	4	1	2	3	4	-	14
April	2	2	3	1	3	5	16
May	2	3	-	1	1	1	8
June	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
July	4	4	2	1	-	-	11
August	1	3	-	2	6	-	12
September	-	1	3	2	2	-	8
October	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
November	2	-	1	2	-	-	5
December	1	1	3	2	1	2	10
Total	17	21	18	18	22	12	108
MALE							
January	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
February	-	2	-	1	1	1	5
March	2	-	1	2	1	-	6
April	1	1	1	-	3	3	9
May	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	4	3	-	1	-	-	8
August	-	2	-	1	5	-	8
September	-	-	2	1	1	-	4
October	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
November	2	-	-	2	-	-	4
December	1	1	2	1	1	1	7
Total	12	9	7	11	13	6	58
FEMALE							
January	-	2	1	1	2	-	6
February	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
March	2	1	1	1	3	-	8
April	1	1	2	1	-	2	7
May	1	3	-	-	1	1	6
June	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
July	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
August	1	1	-	1	1	-	4
September	-	1	1	1	1	-	4
October	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
November	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
December	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
Total	5	12	11	7	9	6	50

of age), by sex and by month of

District				Total
Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
2	2	3	1	10
1	1	2	2	8
2	3	4	-	14
3	1	3	5	16
-	1	1	1	8
1	-	-	-	3
2	1	-	-	11
-	2	6	-	12
3	2	2	-	8
-	1	-	1	3
1	2	-	-	5
3	2	1	2	10
18	18	22	12	108
1	1	1	1	4
-	1	1	1	5
1	2	1	-	6
1	-	3	3	9
-	1	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	8
-	1	5	-	8
2	1	1	-	4
-	-	-	-	1
-	2	-	-	4
2	1	1	1	7
7	11	13	6	58
1	1	2	-	6
1	-	1	1	3
1	1	3	-	8
2	1	-	2	7
-	-	1	1	6
1	-	-	-	3
2	-	-	-	3
-	1	1	-	4
1	1	1	-	4
-	1	-	1	2
1	-	-	-	1
1	1	-	1	3
11	7	9	6	50

Demography

B. CRUDE BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Crude birth, death, and infant mortality rates, Trust Territory total, 1966 and 1967

Year	Number registered			Rate		
	Live births	Deaths		Crude ¹ birth	Crude ¹ death	Infant ² mortality
		All ages	Under 1 year			
1966	3,359	493	111	37.1 ^a	5.4 ^a	33.0
1967	3,301	496	108	35.3	5.3	32.7

^a Rates based on revised mid-year population estimate differ slightly from that given last year.

¹ Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population.

² Rate per 1,000 live births.

C. LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER

Number of registered live births by age of mother, Trust Territory districts, 1967

District	Age group (years)										Total
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 & over	Age unknown	
Mariana Islands...	3	70	125	100	87	57	8	-	-	1	451
Marshall Islands ..	1	139	243	137	130	81	37	7	-	-	775
Palau	-	53	122	97	63	55	31	3	-	-	424
Ponape	1	80	143	132	122	90	41	6	1	-	616
Truk.....	-	108	190	187	169	109	36	3	-	1	803
Yap	1	38	46	65	44	27	9	2	-	-	232
Total	6	488	869	718	615	419	162	21	1	2	3,301

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D. DEATHS, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Number of deaths, by sex and age group, Trust Territory districts, 1967

Sex and age group (years)	District						Total
	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
BOTH SEXES							
Under 1	17	21	18	18	22	12	108
1-4	3	15	4	11	10	2	45
5-14	1	5	2	2	5	-	15
15-24	2	5	1	4	4	-	16
25-34	4	3	3	-	2	3	15
35-44	4	9	3	5	6	2	29
45-54	7	8	4	15	12	10	56
55-64	6	13	6	10	17	9	61
65-74	7	18	6	10	13	13	67
75 and over.....	9	24	15	15	8	12	83
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total.....	60	121	62	90	99	64	496
MALE							
Under 1	12	9	7	11	13	6	58
1-4	1	7	1	6	2	1	18
5-14	1	1	1	1	1	-	5
15-24	2	5	1	2	2	-	12
25-34	4	1	2	-	1	2	10
35-44	1	5	2	3	3	2	16
45-54	4	8	3	9	5	6	35
55-64	4	9	4	6	10	6	39
65-74	3	11	1	6	8	6	35
75 and over.....	3	12	11	6	4	5	41
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	35	68	33	50	49	34	269
FEMALE							
Under 1	5	12	11	7	9	6	50
1-4	2	8	3	5	8	1	27
5-14	-	4	1	1	4	-	10
15-24	-	-	-	2	2	-	4
25-34	-	2	1	-	1	1	5
35-44	3	4	1	2	3	-	13
45-54	3	-	1	6	7	4	21
55-64	2	4	2	4	7	3	22
65-74	4	7	5	4	5	7	32
75 and over.....	6	12	4	9	4	7	42
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total.....	25	53	29	40	50	30	227

p, Trust Territory districts, 1967

District				Total
Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
18	18	22	12	108
4	11	10	2	45
2	2	5	-	15
1	4	4	-	16
3	-	2	3	15
3	5	6	2	29
4	15	12	10	56
6	10	17	9	61
6	10	13	13	67
15	15	8	12	83
-	-	-	1	1
62	90	99	64	496
7	11	13	6	58
1	6	2	1	18
1	1	1	-	5
1	2	2	-	12
2	-	1	2	10
2	3	3	2	16
3	9	5	6	35
4	6	10	6	39
1	6	8	6	35
11	6	4	5	41
-	-	-	-	-
33	50	49	34	269
11	7	9	6	50
3	5	8	1	27
1	1	4	-	10
-	2	2	-	4
1	-	1	1	5
1	2	3	-	13
1	6	7	4	21
2	4	7	3	22
5	4	5	7	32
4	9	4	7	42
-	-	-	1	1
29	40	50	30	227

Demography

E. MATERNAL DEATHS

Number of registered maternal deaths (deaths from complication of pregnancy, delivery, and the puerperium) 1967

A total of 4 maternal deaths were registered; 1 in the Marshalls, 1 in Ponape, 1 in Truk, and 1 in Yap.

3. MIGRATION

(1) Number of emigrants classified by residence and reasons for emigration during fiscal year 1968

Place of residence		Number of emigrants				Total
		Economic reasons	To join relatives		Other reasons	
			Husband or wife	Other relatives		
Old	New					
Saipan	Guam	17 ^a	39 ^b	38 ^c	-	94
Saipan	USA	-	2 ^d	1 ^c	-	3
Palau	Guam	2 ^a	-	-	5 ^e	7
Truk	USA	-	1 ^d	-	-	1
Truk	Guam	-	-	1 ^c	-	1
Ponape	USA	-	1 ^d	-	-	1
Total.....		19	43	40	5	107

^a Seek employment.

^b 36 wives to join husbands and 3 husbands to join wives.

^c Children to join parents.

^d Wives to join husbands.

^e Join family.

(2) Number of interdistrict migrants classified by residence and reasons for migration during fiscal year 1968

Place of residence		Number of internal migrants			Total
		To seek employment	To join relatives	Other and unspecified	
Palau	Yap	14	4	-	18
Truk	Ponape	-	-	25 ^a	25
Total.....		14	4	25	43

^a Various family units acquired land by homesteading.

Fiscal Year 1968

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A. CATEGORIES AND SCALE OF SALARIES FOR STAFF MEMBERS

(1) Classified pay rates for U.S. personnel

Pay grade	Annual pay range ¹	Pay grade	Annual pay range ¹
GS-1	\$3,776 to \$4,910	GS-10	\$ 8,821 to \$11,467
GS-2	4,108 to 5,341	GS-11	9,657 to 12,555
GS-3	4,466 to 5,807	GS-12	11,461 to 14,898
GS-4	4,995 to 6,489	GS-13	13,507 to 17,557
GS-5	5,565 to 7,239	GS-14	15,841 to 20,593
GS-6	6,137 to 7,982	GS-15	18,404 to 23,921
GS-7	6,734 to 8,759	GS-16	20,982 to 26,574
GS-8	7,384 to 9,598	GS-17	23,788 to 26,960
GS-9	8,054 to 10,475	GS-18	27,055

¹ As of December 1967. Base rates, 20% post differential added for personnel recruited in U.S., Hawaii, or Guam for employment in Trust Territory, and 25% TPD for personnel recruited from U.S. and Hawaii for employment in Guam.

(2) Schedule of U.S. ungraded positions

Title	Pay range
Public Works quarterman	\$11,980.80 per annum
Public Works leadingman	10,732.80 per annum
Senior general mechanic	3.69 to 4.31 per hr
Cook	1.80 per hr
Mess attendant	1.47 per hr
Leadingman, power plant & refrigeration	10,732.80 per annum
Senior supv. boatbuilder	13,291.20 per annum
Master fisherman	13,291.20 per annum

(3) Micronesian Pay Plan¹

Pay grade	Annual pay range	Pay grade	Annual pay range
Professional, Administrative and Protective:		Labor, Crafts, and Domestics:-Con.	
B-1	\$ 696.00 to \$1,248.00	A-5	\$1,060.80 to \$1,476.80
B-2	790.00 to 1,539.20	A-6	1,164.80 to 1,580.80
B-3	894.40 to 1,643.20	A-7	1,268.80 to 1,684.80
B-4	1,040.00 to 1,788.80	A-8	1,372.80 to 1,788.80
B-5	1,185.60 to 1,934.40	A-9	1,476.80 to 1,892.80
B-6	1,310.40 to 2,059.20	A-10	1,580.80 to 1,996.80
B-7	1,456.00 to 2,204.80	A-11	1,684.80 to 2,100.80
B-8	1,601.60 to 2,350.40	A-12	1,830.40 to 2,350.40
B-9	1,768.00 to 2,516.80	A-13	1,976.00 to 2,496.00
B-10	1,955.20 to 2,891.20	A-14	2,121.60 to 2,641.60
B-11	2,142.40 to 3,078.40	Senior, Professional and Executive:	
B-12	2,329.60 to 3,265.60	C-1	2,800.00 to 3,960.00
Labor, Crafts, and Domestics:		C-2	3,240.00 to 4,720.00
A-1	696.40 to 1,102.40	C-3	3,740.00 to 5,340.00
A-2	769.60 to 1,185.60	C-4	4,480.00 to 6,480.00
A-3	852.80 to 1,268.80	C-5	5,300.00 to 7,620.00
A-4	956.80 to 1,372.80	C-6	6,200.00 to 8,680.00
		C-7	7,500.00 to 10,300.00

¹ As of July 1967.

STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

RATES FOR STAFF MEMBERS

Pay grade	Annual pay range ¹
GS-10	\$ 8,821 to \$11,467
GS-11	9,657 to 12,555
GS-12	11,461 to 14,898
GS-13	13,507 to 17,557
GS-14	15,841 to 20,593
GS-15	18,404 to 23,921
GS-16	20,982 to 26,574
GS-17	23,788 to 26,960
GS-18	27,055

Differential added for personnel recruited in U.S.,
and 25% TPD for personnel recruited from

	Pay range
	\$11,980.80 per annum
	10,732.80 per annum
	3.69 to 4.31 per hr
	1.80 per hr
	1.47 per hr
	10,732.80 per annum
	13,291.20 per annum
	13,291.20 per annum

Pay grade	Annual pay range
Senior, Professional and Executive:	
-1	2,800.00 to 3,960.00
-2	3,240.00 to 4,720.00
-3	3,740.00 to 5,340.00
-4	4,480.00 to 6,480.00
-5	5,300.00 to 7,620.00
-6	6,200.00 to 8,680.00
-7	7,500.00 to 10,300.00

Comparative Structure of Government

(4) Single Pay Rates

Diver	\$1.15 per hour
Diver, helper	.90 per hour
Diver, Master	1.40 per hour
Stevedore	.42 per hour
Stevedore gang foreman	.75 per hour
Winchman	.65 per hour

CONTRACT SALARY SCHEDULES (U.S. Personnel)

PUBLIC WORKS

Engineers	\$7,500 to \$15,000
Public Works and Engineering Technicians	7,500 to 15,000

(Overseas employees' salaries include 20% differential)

PUBLIC HEALTH

Nurses	\$7,800 to \$14,200
(For local-hire deduct 20%)	

Hospital and Public Health Personnel	4,700 to 12,400
Dentists	11,000 to 23,500
Medical Officers	9,600 to 26,000

(For overseas employees' salaries include 20% differential)

(5) Salaries paid Micronesian employees of Judiciary Department, 1968^a

Position	District					
	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap
Presiding Judge of District Court	\$4,140.00	\$4,140.00	\$4,140.00	\$4,140.00	\$4,140.00	\$2,070.00 ^b
Admin. Asst. to Justice (interdistrict)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Associate Judge of District Court and Special Judge of High Court	11.50 ^c	11.50 ^c	3,610.00	11.50 ^c	3,610.00	11.50 ^c
Associate Judge of District Court and Special Judge of High Court	---	---	11.50 ^c	---	3,425.00	---
Associate Judge of District Court	---	---	---	---	11.50 ^c	---
Community Court Judge	5.75 ^c	5.75 ^c	5.75 ^c	5.75 ^c	5.75 ^c	5.75 ^c
Clerk of Courts	3,090.00	3,090.00	3,090.00	3,090.00	3,090.00	3,090.00
Assistant Clerk of Courts	1,768.00	1,310.40	1,851.20	1,943.00	1,943.40	---
Second Asst. Clerk of Courts	203.84 ^d	5.75 ^c	1,768.00	1,089.00	1,768.00	---
Third Asst. Clerk of Courts	---	---	---	1,019.20	5.75 ^c	---
Probation Officer	---	---	2,350.00	---	1,768.00	---
Trainee	.50 ^e	.50 ^e	.50 ^e	---	f	---

^a Per annum, except where noted.

^b Half-year salary.

^c Per day when sitting.

^d Part-time.

^e 50¢ per hour.

^f 2 trainees paid by Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Fiscal Year 1968

B. NUMBER OF POSITIONS OCCUPIED

(1) Number of nonindigenous employees, classified by position, grade, and sex, on headquarters staff as of June 30, 1968

All contract employees are ungraded; GS listings are for equivalent salary.

HEADQUARTERS

Position	Grade	Male	Female	Total
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER				
High Commissioner	GS-18	1	-	1
Deputy High Commissioner	GS-16	1	-	1
Secretary	GS-7	-	2	2
Public Defender	GS-12	1	-	1
LEGAL				
Attorney General	GS-14	1	-	1
Asst. Attorney General	GS-12	1	-	1
Secretary	GS-6	-	2	2
Clerk Typist	GS-3	-	2	2
Clerk Typist	GS-4	-	1	1
Protective Services	GS-11	1	-	1
District Attorney	GS-12	1	-	1
District Attorney	GS-11	1	-	1
General Attorney	GS-11	1	-	1
Administrative Officer	GS-12	1	-	1
ADMINISTRATION				
Asst. Comm., Administration	GS-15	1	-	1
Management Improvement Officer	GS-13	1	-	1
Secretary	GS-6	-	1	1
Clerk Typist	GS-4	-	1	1
Mail & Files Supervisor	GS-5	1	-	1
BUDGET AND FINANCE				
Director, Budget & Finance	GS-14	1	-	1
Finance Officer	GS-13	1	-	1
Budget Officer	GS-13	3	-	3
Budget Analyst	GS-12	1	-	1
Systems Accountant	GS-13	1	-	1
Supervisory Operating Acct.	GS-12	1	-	1
Supervisory Operating Acct.	GS-11	1	-	1
Fiscal Accounting Assistant	GS-11	1	-	1
Fiscal Accounting Assistant	GS-9	1	-	1
Fiscal Accounting Assistant	GS-7	1	-	1
Accountant	GS-9	1	-	1
Accounts Maintenance Clerk	GS-4	1	-	1
Accounts Clerk	GS-4	-	1	1
Chief, Automated Data Processing..	GS-11	1	-	1
Computer, Automated Data Processing	GS-7	1	-	1
Accountant	GS-11	1	-	1
PROGRAM PLANNING				
Program Analyst	GS-15	1	-	1
Clerk Typist	GS-4	-	1	1

(1) Number of nonindigenous employees classified by position, grade, and sex on headquarters staff as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

HEADQUARTERS (Continued)

Position	Grade	Male	Female	Total
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT				
Director, Community Development ...	GS-13	1	-	1
Asst. Community Development Ofr. ...	GS-11	1	-	1
Clerk-Typist	GS-3	-	1	1
Administrative Officer	GS-10	2	-	2
EDUCATION				
Asst. Commissioner, Education	GS-15	1	-	1
Secretary	GS-6	-	1	1
Director, Education	GS-14	1	-	1
Education Specialist (Deputy)	GS-12	1	-	1
Coordinator, Federal Program	(GS-11)	1*	-	1*
Coordinator, Adult Education	GS-12	1	-	1
Recruitment & Certification Ofr.	(GS-11)	1*	-	1*
Education Specialist (Vocational) ...	GS-12	1	-	1
Ed. Specialist (Scholarship)	GS-11	1	-	1
Librarian	GS-10	1	-	1
English Language Supervisor	(GS-11)	1*	-	1*
Education Specialist (Homemaking & Food Services)	GS-10	-	1	1
Education Specialist	(GS-11)	-	1*	1*
Clerk (Scholarship)	GS-6	-	1	1
Secretary	GS-6	-	1	1
Clerk-Stenographer	GS-5	-	1	1
Clerk-Typist	GS-5	-	1	1
Clerk-Typist	(GS-5)	-	2*	2*
PUBLIC HEALTH				
Asst. Commissioner, Public Health ..	(GS-17)	1*	-	1*
Director, Dental Services	GS-13	-	1	1
Hospital Administrator Specialist ...	GS-13	1	-	1
Pharmacist	GS-12	-	1	1
Supvr. Survey Statistician	GS-11	-	1	1
Medical Records Librarian	GS-9	-	1	1
Nurse Specialist	GS-11	-	1	1
Staff Nurse	GS-9	-	1	1
Staff Nurse	GS-6	-	1	1
Medical Equipment Repairer	(GS-11)	1*	-	1*
Mosquito Control Supervisor	(GS-9)	1*	-	1*
General Supply Asst. (Medical)	GS-9	1	-	1
Secretary	GS-5	-	1	1
Clerk Stenographer	GS-5	-	1	1
PUBLIC AFFAIRS				
Asst. Commissioner, Public Affrs...	GS-15	1	-	1
Secretary	GS-6	-	1	1
INFORMATION SERVICES				
Editorial Assistant	GS-9	-	1	1

*Contract employees.

(1) Number of nonindigenous employees classified by position, grade and sex on headquarters staff as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

LIAISON OFFICES

Position	Grade	Male	Female	Total
LIAISON OFFICE, GUAM				
Administrative Officer (LNO)	GS-13	1	-	1
Ed. Specialist (Guidance)	(GS-9)	1*	-	1
Student Sponsor Coordinator	GS-7	1	-	1
Dormitory Manager	GS-7	1	-	1
General Supply Assistant	GS-9	1	-	1
Secretary	GS-5	-	1	1
Radio Operator	GS-5	1	-	1
Clerk Typist	GS-3	1	-	1
Housemother	GS-3	-	1	1
Cook	Ungraded	-	1	1
Mess Attendant	Ungraded	1	-	1
Housekeeper	GS-3	1	-	1
Housemaster	GS-3	1	-	1
Administrative Assistant	GS-7	1	-	1
Clerk	GS-2	1	-	1
Clerk Typist	(GS-3)	-	1*	1*
LIAISON OFFICE, KWAJALEIN				
Administrative Officer	GS-11	1	-	1
Secretary (typing)	GS-5	-	1	1
Total-Civil Service		12	4	16
-Contract		1	1	2
Total, Liaison Offices		13	5	18

SUMMARY

Total, Headquarters, Field and Liaison Offices				
-Civil Service		118	43	161
-Contract		17	5	22
Grand Total		135	48	183

(2) Number of nonindigenous employees classified by position, grade, and sex in each district as of June 30, 1968

MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT

Position	Grade	Male	Female	Total
District Administrator	GS-14	1	-	1
Asst. District Administrator	GS-12	1	-	1
Agriculturist	GS-11	1	-	1
Agriculturist	GS-9	2	-	2
Education Specialist (Vocational) ..	GS-9	1	-	1
Elementary Supervisor	(GS-9)	1*	1*	2*
Supervisor Audiovisual Aids	(GS-9)	1*	-	1*
Educational Administrator	GS-12	1	-	1
Administrative Assistant	GS-9	1	-	1

*Contract employees.

classified by position, grade and sex on (continued)

OFFICES

	Male	Female	Total
	1	-	1
	1*	-	1
	1	-	1
	1	-	1
	1	-	1
	-	1	1
	1	-	1
	1	-	1
	-	1	1
	1	-	1
	1	-	1
	1	-	1
	1	-	1
	1	-	1
	-	1*	1*
	1	-	1
	-	1	1
	12	4	16
	1	1	2
	13	5	18

MARY

	Male	Female	Total
	118	43	161
	17	5	22
	135	48	183

classified by position, grade, and sex in each

ISLANDS DISTRICT

Grade	Male	Female	Total
-14	1	-	1
-12	1	-	1
-11	1	-	1
-9	2	-	2
-9	1	-	1
-9)	1*	1*	2*
-9)	1*	-	1*
-12	1	-	1
-9	1	-	1

Administrative Structure of Government

(2) Number of nonindigenous employees classified by position, grade, and sex in each district as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT (Continued)

Position	Grade	Male	Female	Total
Teachers	GS-8	3	4	7
Teacher (detailed to L./Mgmt)		(1)*	-	(1)*
Teachers	(GS-7)	8*	11*	19*
Land Commissioner	GS-12	1	-	1
Supvr. Cadastral Surveyor	GS-11	1	-	1
Medical Officer	(GS-13)	1*	-	1*
Const. & Maintenance Supt. (District Public Works Ofr.)	GS-12	1	-	1
Quarterman (Power Plant)	Ungraded	1	-	1
Leadingman (Public Works)	Ungraded	1	-	1
Senior General Mechanic	Ungraded	1	-	1
Fiscal Accounting Asst. (WAE)	GS-11	1	-	1
Senior General Mechanic	Ungraded	2	-	2
District Total - Civil Service		20	4	24
- Contract		11	12	23

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT

Position	Grade	Male	Female	Total
District Administrator	GS-14	-	-	-
Asst. District Administrator	GS-13	1	-	1
Asst. District Administrator	GS-12	1	-	1
District Budget & Acctng Officer	GS-12	1	-	1
General Supply Assistant	GS-9	1	-	1
Agriculturist	GS-11	1	-	1
Community Development Advisor	GS-11	1	-	1
Ed. Specialist (Ed. Adm.)	GS-11	1	-	1
Education Specialist	(GS-9)	1*	-	1*
Administrative Assistant	(GS-9)	1*	-	1*
Secondary Principal	(GS-9)	1*	-	1*
Head Cook	(GS-1)	1*	-	1*
Teacher - Principal	(GS-9)	1*	-	1*
Teachers	(GS-7)	9*	6*	15*
Substitute Teacher	(GS-5)	-	1*	1*
Const. & Maint. Supt. (District Public Works Ofr.)	GS-11	1	-	1
Leadingman (Public Works)	Ungraded	2	-	2
Clerk Typist	GS-3	-	1	1
Realty Officer	GS-9	1	-	1
Secretary (Ebeye)	GS-5	-	1	1
Const. & Maintenance Supt.	GS-11	1	-	1
Senior General Mechanic	Ungraded	2	-	2
Housing Authority Manager	(GS-11)	1*	-	1*
Information Specialist	GS-9	1	-	1
District Total - Civil Service		15	2	17
- Contract		15	7	22

*Contract employees

Fiscal Year 1968

(2) Number of nonindigenous employees classified by position, grade, and sex in each district as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

PALAU DISTRICT

Position	Grade	Male	Female	Total
District Administrator	GS-14	1	-	1
Administrative Officer	GS-11	1	-	1
Secretary	GS-5	-	1	1
General Supply Assistant	GS-9	1	-	1
Cooperative Officer	GS-10	1	-	1
Agriculturist	GS-11	1	-	1
Community Development Advisor ...	GS-11	1	-	1
Supervisory Boatbuilder	(GS-12)	1*	-	1*
Administrative Assistant	(GS-9)	1*	-	1*
Education Specialist	GS-9	1	-	1
Education Specialist	(GS-9)	1*	-	1*
Secondary Principal	(GS-11)	1*	-	1*
Elementary Principal	(GS-9)	1*	-	1*
Teacher	GS-8	1	1	2
Teachers	(GS-7)	10*	8*	18*
Supvr. Cadastral Surveyor	GS-11	1	-	1
Head Nurse	GS-7	-	1	1
Leadingman (Public Works)	Ungraded	1	-	1
Senior General Mechanic	Ungraded	2	-	2
Administrative Asst. for Fisheries..	GS-6	-	1	1
District Total - Civil Service		12	4	16
- Contract		15	8	23

PONAPE DISTRICT

Position	Grade	Male	Female	Total
District Administrator	GS-14	1	-	1
Secretary	GS-5	-	1	1
Administrative Officer	GS-12	1	-	1
District Budget & Acctg. Ofr.	GS-12	1	-	1
General Supply Assistant	GS-9	1	-	1
Cooperative Officer	GS-10	1	-	1
Clerk Typist	GS-3	-	1	1
Agriculturist	GS-11	1	-	1
Administrative Assistant	(GS-9)	1*	-	1*
Community Development Advisor ...	GS-11	1	-	1
Principal-Teacher	GS-9	1	-	1
Education Specialist	GS-9	-	1	1
Elementary Principal	(GS-9)	1*	-	1*
Administrative Assistant	(GS-9)	1*	-	1*
Education Specialist	(GS-9)	2*	-	2*
Teacher	GS-8	1	1	2
Teachers	(GS-7)	10*	8*	18*
Clerk Stenographer	GS-4	-	1	1
Supvr. Cadastral Surveyor	GS-11	1	-	1
Medical Officer	(GS-13)	1*	-	1*
Const. & Maintenance Supt.	GS-11	1	-	1
Clerk Typist	GS-4	-	1	1
Senior General Mechanic	Ungraded	2	-	2
Administrative Officer	GS-10	1	-	1
District Total - Civil Service		14	6	20
- Contract		16	8	24

*Contract employees.

ed by position, grade, and sex in each

ICT

Male	Female	Total
1	-	1
1	-	1
-	1	1
1	-	1
1	-	1
1	-	1
1	-	1
1*	-	1*
1*	-	1*
1	-	1
1*	-	1*
1*	-	1*
1	1	2
10*	8*	18*
1	-	1
-	1	1
1	-	1
2	-	2
-	1	1
12	4	16
15	8	23

ICT

Male	Female	Total
1	-	1
-	1	1
1	-	1
1	-	1
1	-	1
-	1	1
1	-	1
1*	-	1*
1	-	1
1	-	1
-	1	1
1*	-	1*
1*	-	1*
2*	-	2*
1	1	2
10*	8*	18*
-	1	1
1	-	1
1*	-	1*
1	-	1
-	1	1
2	-	2
1	-	1
14	6	20
16	8	24

itive Structure of Government

(2) Number of nonindigenous employees classified by position, grade, and sex in each district as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

TRUK DISTRICT

Position	Grade	Male	Female	Total
District Administrator	GS-14	1	-	1
Secretary	GS-5	-	1	1
District Budget & Acctg. Officer	GS-12	1	-	1
General Supply Officer	GS-12	1	-	1
Cooperative Officer	GS-10	1	-	1
Communication Specialist	GS-10	1	-	1
District Agriculturist	GS-11	1	-	1
District Ed. Administrator	GS-11	1	-	1
Elementary Specialist	GS-9	1	-	1
Education Specialist	(GS-9)	1*	-	1*
Education Specialist	GS-9	1	-	1
Cafeterial Manager	(GS-7)	1*	-	1*
Teacher	GS-8	-	1	1
Teachers	(GS-7)	21*	7*	28*
Clerk Stenographer	GS-5	-	1	1
Clerk	(GS-3)	-	1*	1*
Supvry Cadastral Surveyor	GS-11	1	-	1
Medical Officer	(GS-13)	1*	-	1*
Const. & Maintenance Supt.	GS-11	1	-	1
Clerk-Stenographer	GS-4	-	1	1
Senior General Mechanic	Ungraded	4	-	4
General Supply Officer	GS-9	1	-	1
District Total-Civil Service		16	4	20
-Contract		24	8	32

YAP DISTRICT

Position	Grade	Male	Female	Total
District Administrator	GS-14	1	-	1
Secretary	GS-5	-	1	1
District Budget & Acctg. Ofr.	GS-12	1	-	1
Administrative Assistant	GS-9	-	1	1
General Supply Assistant	GS-9	1	-	1
Communication Specialist	GS-10	1	-	1
Agriculturist	GS-11	2	-	2
Community Development Advisor	GS-11	1	-	1
Education Specialist (Ed. Adm.)	GS-12	1	-	1
Education Specialist	GS-9	1	-	1
Secondary Principal	(GS-11)	1*	-	1*
Administrative Assistant	(GS-9)	1*	-	1*
English Language Supervisor	(GS-9)	-	1*	1*
Teacher	GS-10	1	-	1
Teacher	GS-8	-	1	1
Teachers	(GS-7)	10*	3*	13*
Medical Officer	(GS-13)	1*	-	1*
Clerk (Med. Records)	GS-4	-	1	1
Const. & Maintenance Supt.	GS-12	1	-	1
Senior General Mechanic	Ungraded	4	-	4
Fiscal Acctg. Clerk	GS-5	-	1	1
Const. & Maint. Supt.	GS-11	1	-	1
District Total-Civil Service		16	5	21
-Contract		13	4	17

*Contract employees.

Fiscal Year 1968

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(3). Number of nonindigenous employees for all districts, classified by position, grade, and sex, as of June 30, 1968

Position	Grade	Male	Female	Total
District Administrator	GS-14	5	-	5
Assistant District Administrator	GS-12	2	-	2
Administrative Officer	GS-11	1	-	1
Agriculturist	GS-11	7	-	7
Agriculturist	GS-9	2	-	2
Administrative Assistant	GS-9	1	1	2
Information Specialist	GS-9	1	-	1
General Supply Assistant	GS-9	5	-	5
Cooperative Officer	GS-10	3	-	3
Secretary	GS-5	-	5	5
Fiscal Accounting Clerk	GS-5	-	1	1
Clerk Stenographer	GS-4	-	2	2
Clerk Typist	GS-3	-	2	2
Clerk Typist	GS-4	-	1	1
Education Specialist	GS-9	5	1	6
Principal-Teacher	GS-9	1	-	1
Education Specialist (Ed. Adm.)	GS-12	2	-	2
Teacher	GS-8	5	8	13
Teacher	GS-10	1	-	1
Surveyor & Carto. Engineer	GS-11	4	-	4
Land Management Officer	GS-9	1	-	1
Const. & Maint. Supt.	GS-12	2	-	2
Const. & Maint. Supt.	GS-11	5	-	5
Leadingman	Ungraded	4	-	4
Senior General Mechanic	Ungraded	17	-	17
Medical Records Clerk	GS-4	-	1	1
Community Development Advisor	GS-11	4	-	4
Land Commissioner	GS-12	1	-	1
Quarterman (Power Plant)	Ungraded	1	-	1
Fiscal Acctng. Assistant (WAE)	GS-11	1	-	1
Asst. District Administrator	GS-13	1	-	1
Dist. Budget/Acctg. Officer	GS-12	4	-	4
Ed. Specialist (Ed. Adm.)	GS-11	2	-	2
Head Nurse	GS-7	-	1	1
Adm. Asst. for Fisheries	GS-6	-	1	1
Administrative Officer	GS-12	1	-	1
Administrative Officer	GS-10	1	-	1
Communication Specialist	GS-10	2	-	2
Clerk Stenographer	GS-5	-	1	1
Elementary Supervisor	(GS-9)	1*	1*	2*
Supervisor Audio/Visual Aids	(GS-9)	1*	-	1*
Teachers	(GS-7)	68*	43*	111*
Medical Officer	(GS-13)	4*	-	4*
Education Specialist	(GS-9)	5*	-	5*
Administrative Officer	(GS-9)	5*	-	5*
Secondary Principal	(GS-9)	3*	-	3*
Head Cook	(GS-1)	1*	-	1*
Teacher-Principal	(GS-9)	1*	-	1*
Substitute Teacher	(GS-5)	-	1*	1*
Housing Authority Manager	(GS-11)	1*	-	1*
Supervisory Boatbuilder	(GS-12)	1*	-	1*
Elementary Principal	(GS-9)	2*	-	2*
Cafeterial Manager	(GS-9)	1*	-	1*

*Contract employees.

districts, classified by position, grade,

	Male	Female	Total
	5	-	5
	2	-	2
	1	-	1
	7	-	7
	2	-	2
	1	1	2
	1	-	1
	5	-	5
	3	-	3
	-	5	5
	-	1	1
	-	2	2
	-	2	2
	-	1	1
	5	1	6
	1	-	1
	2	-	2
	5	8	13
	1	-	1
	4	-	4
	1	-	1
	2	-	2
	5	-	5
	4	-	4
	17	-	17
	-	1	1
	4	-	4
	1	-	1
	1	-	1
	1	-	1
	1	-	1
	4	-	4
	2	-	2
	-	1	1
	-	1	1
	1	-	1
	2	-	2
	-	1	1
	1*	1*	2*
	1*	-	1*
	68*	43*	111*
	4*	-	4*
	5*	-	5*
	5*	-	5*
	3*	-	3*
	1*	-	1*
	1*	-	1*
	-	1*	1*
	1*	-	1*
	1*	-	1*
	2*	-	2*
	1*	-	1*

ative Structure of Government

(3) Number of nonindigenous employees for all districts, classified by position, grade, and sex, as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

Position	Grade	Male	Female	Total
Clerk	(GS-3)	-	1*	1*
English Language Supervisor	(GS-9)	-	1*	1*
Total-Civil Service Employees		92	25	117
-Contract Employees		94	47	141

*Contract employees.

SUMMARY

District	Civil Service			Contract		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mariana Islands ...	20	4	24	11	12	23
Marshall Islands ...	15	2	17	15	7	22
Palau	12	4	16	15	8	23
Ponape	14	6	20	16	8	24
Truk	15	4	19	24	8	32
Yap	16	5	21	13	4	17
Total all districts	92	25	117	94	47	141

Fiscal Year 1968

(4) Number of nonindigenous employees on the Judicial Staff, classified by position, grade, and sex, as of June 30, 1968

Position	Grade	Civil Service		Total
		Male	Female	
FIELD HEADQUARTERS (SAIPAN)				
Chief Justice	GS-15	1	-	1
Associate Justice	GS-14	2	-	2
Administrative Officer	GS-12	1	-	1
Shorthand Reporters	GS-9	-	3	3
Clerk Typist	GS-3	-	1	1
Total, Judicial Staff		4	4	8

(5) Number of nonindigenous employees in the Congress of Micronesia, classified by position, grade and sex, as of June 30, 1968

Position	Grade Equivalent	Contract		Total
		Male	Female	
Clerk Typist	GS-3	-	2	2
Librarian	GS-4	-	1	1
Administrative Officer	GS-11	1	-	1
Total, Congress of Micronesia Employees		1	3	4

(6) Summary of nonindigenous persons employed by the Trust Territory Government as of June 30, 1968

Branch of government	Civil Service			Contract			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Executive:							
Headquarters ¹	118	43	161	17	5	22	183
All districts	92	25	117	94	47	141	258
Executive branch total ...	210	68	278	111	52	163	441
Judiciary	4	4	8	-	-	-	8
Congress of Micronesia ..	-	-	-	1	3	4	4
Total	214	72	286	112	55	167	453

¹ Includes Headquarters field staff, and liaison Guam and Kwajalein.

(7) Number of Micronesian employees by sex, type of work, and district as of June 30, 1968

District and type of work	Male	Female	Total
MARIANA ISLANDS			
Senior, Professional and Executive	34	1	35
Professional, Administrative and Protective ...	225	111	336
Labor, Crafts and Domestic	226	5	231
Total	485	117	602

cial Staff, classified by position,

Civil Service		Total
Male	Female	
1	-	1
2	-	2
1	-	1
-	3	3
-	1	1
4	4	8

ress of Micronesia, classified by

Contract		Total
Male	Female	
-	2	2
-	1	1
1	-	1
1	3	4

the Trust Territory Government as

Contract			Grand Total
Male	Female	Total	
17	5	22	183
94	47	141	258
111	52	163	441
-	-	-	8
1	3	4	4
112	55	167	453

kwajalein.

work, and district as of June 30,

Male	Female	Total
34	1	35
225	111	336
226	5	231
485	117	602

Structure of Government

(7) Number of Micronesian employees by sex, type of work, and district as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

District and type of work	Male	Female	Total
MARSHALL ISLANDS			
Senior, Professional and Executive	26	1	27
Professional, Administrative and Protective ...	354	69	423
Labor, Crafts and Domestic	137	5	142
Total	517	75	592
PALAU			
Senior, Professional and Executive	37	2	39
Professional, Administrative and Protective ...	205	153	358
Labor, Crafts and Domestic	232	18	250
Total	474	173	647
PONAPE			
Senior, Professional and Executive	37	-	37
Professional, Administrative and Protective ...	423	49	472
Labor, Crafts and Domestic	248	11	259
Total	708	60	768
TRUK			
Senior, Professional and Executive	29	-	29
Professional, Administrative and Protective ...	436	86	522
Labor, Crafts and Domestic	180	6	186
Total	645	92	737
YAP			
Senior, Professional and Executive	10	-	10
Professional, Administrative and Protective ...	217	25	242
Labor, Crafts and Domestic	146	18	164
Total	373	43	416
TRUST TERRITORY HEADQUARTERS			
Senior, Professional and Executive	34	1	35
Professional, Administrative and Protective ...	92	73	165
Labor, Crafts and Domestic	107	2	109
Total	233	76	309
TRUST TERRITORY TOTAL			
Senior, Professional and Executive	207	5	212
Professional, Administrative and Protective ...	1,952	566	2,518
Labor, Crafts and Domestic	1,276	65	1,341
Total	3,435	636	4,071

Fiscal Year 1968

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(8) Number of Micronesian employees, classified by sex, pay grade, type of work and department, for all districts as of June 30, 1968

PROFESSIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, PROTECTIVE

Department	Sex	Pay grade										Total	Both sexes
		B-2	B-3	B-4	B-5	B-6	B-7	B-8	B-9	B-11	B-12		
Administration	M	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	8	15
	F	1	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	7	
Administrative Services	M	1	2	5	2	2	3	1	2	-	-	18	33
	F	4	2	4	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	15	
Personnel and Immigration	M	2	-	2	-	1	8	-	2	-	-	15	28
	F	2	-	6	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	13	
Finance	M	-	2	3	16	11	6	2	2	-	-	42	77
	F	4	3	15	2	4	4	1	2	-	-	35	
Supply	M	1	6	20	7	16	9	-	3	-	-	62	82
	F	1	5	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	20	
Economic	M	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	7	13
	F	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	
Political and Public Information	M	4	1	3	9	2	12	-	7	-	-	38	48
	F	4	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	
Communications	M	4	5	13	19	3	21	3	5	2	-	75	77
	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Agriculture	M	4	21	41	-	29	10	-	14	-	-	119	124
	F	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Education	M	153	327	90	149	55	55	16	6	-	3	854	1,050
	F	39	73	21	50	7	6	-	-	-	-	196	
Community Development	M	-	7	1	1	5	3	1	4	-	-	22	34
	F	1	2	1	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	12	

ive Structure of Government

	F	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	13
Political and Public Information	M	4	1	3	9	2	12	-	7	-	-	38	
	F	4	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	48
Communications	M	4	5	13	19	3	21	3	5	2	-	75	
	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	77
Agriculture	M	4	21	41	-	29	10	-	14	-	-	119	
	F	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	124
Education	M	153	327	90	149	55	55	16	6	-	3	854	
	F	39	73	21	50	7	6	-	-	-	-	196	1,050
Community Development	M	-	7	1	1	5	3	1	4	-	-	22	
	F	1	2	1	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	12	34

Fiscal Year 1968

(8) Number of Micronesian employees, classified by sex, pay grade, type of work and department, for all districts as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

PROFESSIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, PROTECTIVE (Continued)

Department	Sex	Pay grade										Total	Both sexes	
		B-2	B-3	B-4	B-5	B-6	B-7	B-8	B-9	B-11	B-12			
Legal:														
Public Safety and Legal Dept.	M	65	1	59	3	33	11	1	2	-	-	175		
	F	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	179	
Public Defender Asst.	M	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	8		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
Fisheries	M	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3		
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	
Land Management	M	32	25	6	12	4	7	-	1	-	-	87		
	F	3	1	3	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	16	103	
Public Health	M	121	27	110	47	44	9	4	3	-	-	365		
	F	68	7	43	46	30	9	-	-	-	-	203	568	
Public Works	M	7	7	22	2	9	7	-	-	-	-	54		
	F	-	9	6	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	20	74	
Transportation	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Total	M	395	431	376	269	218	167	30	61	2	3	1,952		
	F	129	104	116	120	65	25	2	5	-	-	566	2,518	

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(8) Number of Micronesian employees, classified by sex, pay grade, type of work and department, for all districts as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

LABOR, CRAFTS AND DOMESTICS

Administrative Structure of Government

Department	Sex	Pay grade														Total	Both sexes
		A-1	A-2	A-3	A-4	A-5	A-6	A-7	A-8	A-9	A-10	A-11	A-12	A-13	A-14		
Administration	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Administrative Services	M	2	3	5	-	4	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	38
	F	-	3	6	2	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	
Supply	M	-	-	-	2	11	32	16	6	-	1	3	-	-	-	71	71
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Communications	M	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	15	15
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Economic	M	-	-	4	6	1	8	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	33
	F	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Education	M	-	1	4	3	39	6	8	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	66	75
	F	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
Public Health	M	2	7	6	3	25	13	2	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	64	92
	F	5	10	6	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	
Public Works	M	2	33	55	43	66	59	128	135	59	132	132	40	23	2	909	910
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Agriculture	M	11	-	43	14	2	5	8	7	-	2	1	-	-	1	94	97
	F	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Fisheries	M	-	3	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9	9
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	M	18	47	118	71	155	124	168	169	61	139	139	41	23	3	1,276	1,341
	F	6	13	17	2	16	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	

ive Structure of Government

	M	-	1	4	3	39	6	8	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	66	75
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Health	M	2	7	6	3	25	13	2	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	64	92
	F	5	10	6	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-
Public Works	M	2	33	55	43	66	59	128	135	59	132	132	40	23	2	909	910
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Agriculture	M	11	-	43	14	2	5	8	7	-	2	1	-	-	1	94	97
	F	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Fisheries	M	-	3	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9	9
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	M	18	47	118	71	155	124	168	169	61	139	139	41	23	3	1,276	1,341
	F	6	13	17	2	16	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-

Fiscal Year 1968

(8) Number of Micronesian employees classified by sex, pay grade and type of work and department for all districts as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

SENIOR, PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE

Department	Sex	Pay grade							Total	Both sexes
		C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5	C-6	C-7		
Administration	M	1	-	1	1	4	-	2	9	9
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Services	M	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel	M	6	3	-	1	-	-	-	10	10
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	M	14	3	-	2	-	-	-	19	19
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	M	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	8	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development	M	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	7	7
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Development	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political and Public Info.	M	6	2	-	2	1	-	-	11	11
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	M	29	6	1	-	-	-	-	36	39
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-

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(8) Number of Micronesian employees classified by sex, pay grade and type of work and department for all districts as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

SENIOR, PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE (Continued)

Department	Sex	Pay grade							Total	Both sexes
		C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5	C-6	C-7		
Legal:										
Public Safety	M	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Public Defender Rep.	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Land Management	M	5	-	3	1	-	-	-	9	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Public Health	M	19	10	22	7	7	1	-	66	
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	68
Public Works	M	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Agriculture	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Fisheries	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Transportation	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	M	113	33	29	15	14	1	2	207	
	F	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	212

	5	8	1	1	1	207	5	212
						2		
						1		
						14		
						15		
						29		
	1					33	1	
	4	8	1	1		113	4	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Public Works								
Agriculture								
Fisheries								
Transportation								
Total								

Administrative Structure of Government

(9) Number of Micronesian employees of the Judiciary Department classified by position in each Trust Territory district as of June 30, 1968

Title of position	District						Total
	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
Presiding Judge of District Court	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Administrative Assistant to the Justices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Associate Judge of District Court	3	2	3	4	3	2	17
Community Court Judge	3	21	16	14	40	12	106
Clerk of Courts	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Assistant Clerk of Courts	1	1	1	2	2	-	7
Second Asst. Clerk of Courts	1	1	1	1 ^a	1	-	5
Third Asst. Clerk of Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Officer	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Summer Trainee Clerk of Court	1 ^a	2 ^b	1	-	2	-	6
Total	11	29	25	23	51	16	155

^a Female. ^b Includes 1 female.

(10) Number of Micronesian employees of the Congress of Micronesia classified by position as of June 30, 1968

Title of position	Male	Female	Total
Legislative Counsel	1	-	1
Clerk	2	-	2
Secretarial and other	2	2	4
Total	5	2	7

(11) Summary of Micronesians employed by the Trust Territory Government as of June 30, 1968

Branch of government	Male	Female	Total
Executive	3,435	636	4,071
Judiciary	152	3	155
Congress of Micronesia	5	2	7
Total	3,592	641	4,233

Fiscal Year 1968



A. MAJOR CRIMES

Number of major crimes committed in each Trust Territory district, July 1967-June 1968

District	Crime committed			Total
	Homicides	Aggravated assault	Thefts with violence	
Mariana Islands.....	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands.....	-	-	-	-
Palau.....	4	-	5	9
Ponape.....	2	-	-	2
Truk.....	2	1	3	6
Yap.....	-	1	-	1
Total.....	8	2	8	18

B. PROSECUTIONS, ACQUITTALS, AND CONVICTIONS

Number of prosecutions, acquittals, and convictions in High Court, District Court, and Community Court in all Trust Territory districts, July 1967-June 1968

Type of court	Number prosecuted		Number acquitted		Number convicted	
	Indig-enous	Nonindig-enous	Indig-enous	Nonindig-enous	Indig-enous	Nonindig-enous
High Court.....	15	1	3	-	12	1
District Court.....	1,988	130	77	2	1,911	128
Community Court....	1,040	10	235	8	805	2
Total.....	3,043	141	315	10	2,728	131

C. CONVICTIONS

Total number of persons convicted, classified by type of offense and type of punishment, July 1967-June 1968

Total convictions by type of offense	Total, all ages			Type of punishment or treatment ^{1, 2}										
	Male	Fe-male	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
Felonies.....	80	5	85	48	2	8	8	42	-	9	-	-	-	
Misdemeanor under Terri-tory-wide law, exclu-sive of minor traffic violations.....	999	78	1,077	279	9	295	48	421	24	19	-	-	-	
Violations of district orders.....	45	76	121	27	-	9	3	82	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes on next page.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1968

JUSTICE

Trust Territory district, July 1967-June 1968

Crimes	Crime committed		Total
	Aggravated assault	Thefts with violence	
1	-	-	-
2	-	5	9
2	1	3	6
3	1	-	1
3	2	8	18

CONVICTIONS

Convictions in High Court, District Court, and Magistrate Courts, July 1967-June 1968

Number acquitted		Number convicted	
Indigenous	Nonindigenous	Indigenous	Nonindigenous
3	-	12	1
77	2	1,911	128
235	8	805	2
315	10	2,728	131

by type of offense and type of punishment,

	Type of punishment or treatment ^{1, 2}									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
48	2	8	8	42	-	9	-	-	-	-
19	9	295	48	421	24	19	-	-	-	-
17	-	9	3	82	-	-	-	-	-	-

Justice

Total number of persons convicted, classified by type of offense and type of punishment, July 1967-June 1968 (Continued)

Total convictions by type of offense	Total, all ages			Type of punishment or treatment ^{1, 2}									
	Male	Female	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Violations of district legislature laws	265	15	280	9	1	138	1	110	22	-	-	-	-
Violations of municipal ordinances	248	25	273	19	-	103	6	133	12	-	-	-	-
Violations of local customs	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
Total	1,642	199	1,841	382	12	553	67	791	59	28	-	-	-

¹Type of punishment or treatment: A-Deprivation of liberty; B-Deprivation of liberty and fine; C-Fine; D-Fine and suspended sentence; E-Suspended sentence; F-Warning; G-Restitution or compensation; H-Deprivation of liberty and suspended sentence; I-Deprivation of liberty, suspended sentence, and fine; J-Deprivation of liberty and restitution and compensation.

²Note: There were cases in which more than one punishment or treatment was imposed.

APPENDIX

IV

PUBLIC FINANCE

A. LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

District and municipal government revenues and expenditures of each Trust Territory district, July 1967 - June 1968 were as follows:

(1) Consolidated statement of cost of operation of all Trust Territory district and municipal governments

District	Budgeted expense	Revenues	Expenditures	Balance
Mariana Islands	\$ 171,648	\$ 217,231	\$134,177	\$ 83,054
Marshall Islands	276,774	191,406	143,675	47,731
Palau	130,498	108,864	86,600	22,264
Ponape	287,294	261,627	179,313	82,314
Truk	162,455	182,083	124,722	57,361
Yap	78,177	103,872	76,249	27,623
Total	\$1,106,846	\$1,065,083	\$744,736	\$320,347

(2) Comparative statement of total municipal and district government finances for past 5-year period, fiscal years ending June 30, 1964 through June 30, 1968

Year	Total revenues	Total expenditures
1964	\$ 980,083	\$795,952
1965	891,393	552,099
1966	969,600	645,330
1967	934,872	712,252
1968	1,065,083	744,736

Fiscal Year 1968

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(3) Local government revenues and expenditures by district and municipality or other local government unit in each Trust Territory district, July 1967-June 1968

MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT

Municipality or other government unit	Budgeted expense	Revenues	Expenditures	Balance
Rota	\$ 1,695	\$ 1,939	\$ 1,698	\$ 241
Saipan	38,065	37,896	34,428	3,468
Tinian	4,592	1,874	1,706	168
District total	\$ 44,352	\$ 41,709 ^a	\$ 37,832	\$ 3,877
Mariana Islands Legislature	\$127,296	\$175,522	\$ 96,345	\$79,177
Total, municipal and district government.	\$171,648	\$217,231	\$134,177	\$83,054

^a Includes \$444 carryover 1967 from Rota.

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT

Municipality or other government unit	Budgeted expense	Revenues	Expenditures	Balance
Ailinglapalap.....	\$ 1,648	\$ 515	\$ 515	\$ ---
Ailuk	560	543	444	99
Arno	1,900	1,805	1,776	29
Aur	480	476	426	50
Ebon	1,115	1,115	900	215
Jabwot	50	45	34	11
Jaluit	---	---	---	---
Kili	360	358	300	58
Kwajalein	19,000	18,546	14,377	4,169
Lae	270	266	256	10
Lib	---	---	---	---
Likiep.....	679	679	618	61
Majuro.....	9,631	9,631	9,631	---
Maloelap	900	890	480	410
Mejit	500	442	414	28
Mili	1,200	1,154	1,128	26
Namorik	---	---	---	---
Namu	1,820	1,814	1,640	174
Rongelap	288	288	264	24
Ujae	415	415	275	140
Ujelang.....	---	---	---	---
Uririk	290	288	288	---
Wotho	210	210	168	42
Wotje	320	312	264	48
District Total ^a ...	\$ 41,636	\$ 39,792	\$ 34,198	\$ 5,594
Marshall Islands Congress	\$235,138	151,614 ^b	109,477	42,137
Total, municipal and district government..	\$276,774	\$191,406	\$143,675	\$47,731

^a All District unit figures are for 1967; 1968 figures unavailable.

^b Includes \$39,712 other revenues.

by district and municipality or other
y district, July 1967-June 1968

DISTRICT

Revenues	Expenditures	Balance
1,939	\$ 1,698	\$ 241
37,896	34,428	3,468
1,874	1,706	168
41,709 ^a	\$ 37,832	\$ 3,877
75,522	\$ 96,345	\$79,177
17,231	\$134,177	\$83,054

DISTRICT

Revenues	Expenditures	Balance
515	\$ 515	\$ ---
543	444	99
1,805	1,776	29
476	426	50
1,115	900	215
45	34	11
---	---	---
358	300	58
18,546	14,377	4,169
266	256	10
---	---	---
679	618	61
9,631	9,631	---
890	480	410
442	414	28
1,154	1,128	26
---	---	---
1,814	1,640	174
288	264	24
415	275	140
---	---	---
288	288	---
210	168	42
312	264	48
9,792	\$ 34,198	\$ 5,594
1,614 ^b	109,477	42,137
1,406	\$143,675	\$47,731

unavailable.

(3) Local government revenues and expenditures by district and municipality or other local government unit in each Trust Territory district, July 1967-June 1968
(Continued)

PALAU DISTRICT

Municipality or other government unit	Budgeted expense	Revenues	Expenditures	Balance
Aimeliik	\$ 727	\$ 369	\$ 315	\$ 54
Airai	666	---	---	---
Angaur	9,000	8,488	8,207	281
Kayangel	1,652	---	---	---
Koror	29,082	25,406	25,053	353
Melekeiok	574	---	---	---
Ngaraard	1,905	1,135	894	241
Ngardmau	1,026	---	---	---
Ngaramlengui	932	---	---	---
Ngarchelong	2,562	674	665	9
Ngatpang	265	246	211	35
Ngchesar	992	790	708	82
Ngiwal	916	---	---	---
Peleliu	3,225	1,974	1,665	309
Sonsorol	595	290	85	205
Tobi	562	496	277	219
Merir Island	---	---	---	---
District total	\$ 54,681	\$ 39,868	\$38,080	\$ 1,788
Palau District Legislature	75,817	68,996 ^a	48,520	20,476
Total, municipal and district government ..	\$130,498	\$108,864	\$86,600	\$22,264

^a Includes \$5 other revenues.

PONAPE DISTRICT

Municipality or other government unit	Budgeted expense	Revenues	Expenditures	Balance
Metalanim, Ponape	\$ 15,416	\$ 5,446	\$ 5,446	\$ ---
Uh, Ponape	6,553	4,479	4,479	---
Kiti, Ponape	14,418	6,877	6,877	---
Jokaj (Sokeh), Ponape ...	6,204	1,334	1,318	16
Net, Ponape	3,500	1,525 ^a	1,525	---
Kolonia, Ponape	4,171	3,932	3,932 ^a	---
Ngatik	451	328 ^a	328 ^a	---
Nukuoro	831	425 ^a	425 ^a	---
Kapingamarangi	420	125 ^a	125 ^a	---
Mokil	334	211	211 ^a	---
Pingelap	468	316	291	25
Kusaie (all islands)	11,700	9,722	9,624	98
District total	\$ 64,466	\$ 34,720 ^a	\$ 34,581 ^a	\$ 139 ^a
Ponape District Legislature	\$222,828	226,907 ^b	144,732	82,175
Total, municipal and district government ..	\$287,294	\$261,627	\$179,313	\$82,314

^a 1968 information; other District amounts are for 1967.

^b Includes \$121,692 other revenues.

(3) Local government revenues and expenditures by district and municipality or other local government unit in each Trust Territory district, July 1967-June 1968
(Continued)

TRUK DISTRICT

Municipality or other government unit	Budgeted expense	Revenues	Expenditures	Balance
Dublon	\$ 2,800	\$ 680	\$ 139	\$ 541
Eot	300	290	250	40
Fala-Beguets	200	165	164	1
Fefan	3,000	2,909	2,900	9
Moen	14,000	13,882	13,832	50
Param	300	255	255	---
Pata	950	655	275	380
Polle	750	588	559	29
Romanum	300	289	198	91
Tol	2,400	910	663	247
Tsis	150	88	64	24
Udot	1,500	1,050	835	215
Uman	2,500	2,446	2,428	18
Wonei	490	360	347	13
Etal	400	393	389	4
Kutu	395	295	290	5
Lukunor	700	650	645	5
Mor (Moch)	400	360	299	61
Namoluk	190	155	150	5
Oneop	400	350	340	10
Satawan	500	446	446	---
Ta	190	112	106	6
Magur	100	95	95	---
Ono	95	67	47	20
Onari	---	80	80	---
Pisaras	100	85	80	5
Pulap	290	250	215	35
Pulusuk	300	260	190	70
Puluwat	650	560	505	55
Ulul	---	150	135	15
Tamatam	---	60	60	---
Fanau	200	178	174	4
Murilo	150	120	120	---
Nama	700	537	282	255
Nomwin	150	140	140	---
Ruo	---	---	---	---
Losap	---	150	96	54
Pis Losap (Mortlock)	105	80	35	45
District total	\$ 35,655	\$ 30,140	\$ 27,828	\$ 2,312
Truk District Legislature	126,800	151,943	96,894	55,049
Total, municipal and district government ..	\$162,455	\$182,083 ^a	\$124,722	\$57,361

^a Includes \$22,173 carryover 1967.

YAP DISTRICT

Municipality or other government unit	Budgeted expense	Revenues	Expenditures	Balance
Yap Islands Congress	\$78,177	\$103,872	\$76,249	\$27,623
Total, municipal and district government ..	\$78,177	\$103,872 ^a	\$76,249	\$27,623

^a Includes \$3,659 carryover 1967.

es by district and municipality or other
 ory district, July 1967-June 1968

RICT		
Revenues	Expenditures	Balance
680	\$ 139	\$ 541
290	250	40
165	164	1
2,909	2,900	9
13,882	13,832	50
255	255	---
655	275	380
588	559	29
289	198	91
910	663	247
88	64	24
1,050	835	215
2,446	2,428	18
360	347	13
393	389	4
295	290	5
650	645	5
360	299	61
155	150	5
350	340	10
446	446	---
112	106	6
95	95	---
67	47	20
80	80	---
85	80	5
250	215	35
260	190	70
560	505	55
150	135	15
60	60	---
178	174	4
120	120	---
537	282	255
140	140	---
---	---	---
150	96	54
80	35	45
\$ 30,140	\$ 27,828	\$ 2,312
151,943	96,894	55,049
\$182,083 ^a	\$124,722	\$57,361

Public Finance

B. TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

Comparative statement of source of funds for fiscal years ending June 1964 to June 1969. General funds and direct U.S. appropriations

Source	Fiscal Year					(Estimate) 1969
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
Revenues and territorial taxes:^a						
Copra export tax	---	---	\$ 220,990	\$ 166,501	\$ 138,956	\$ 270,000
Copra export tax returned to districts	---	---	---	(51,604)	(69,478)	(135,000)
Trochus shell export tax	---	---	---	---	980	---
Trochus shell export tax returned to districts	---	---	---	---	(490)	---
Scrap metal export tax	---	---	13,349	31,193	15,753	20,000
Scrap metal export tax returned to districts	---	---	(4,401)	(15,597)	(7,877)	(10,000)
Import tax	---	---	367,200	435,493	957,441	1,100,000
Import tax returned to districts	---	---	(171,772)	(217,746)	(478,720)	(550,000)
Motor vehicle fuel sales tax	---	---	35,261	66,467	115,996	125,000
Motor vehicle fuel sales tax returned to districts	---	---	(28,209)	(53,174)	(92,797)	(100,000)
Sub-total territorial taxes	---	---	\$ 432,418	\$ 361,533	\$ 579,764	\$ 720,000
Miscellaneous income:						
Licenses and permits	---	---	\$ 5,076	\$ 6,467	\$ 2,840	\$ 5,000
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	---	---	4,117	4,873	15,907	20,000
Nomination fees	---	---	---	700	---	1,000
Court fees	---	---	4,661	3,400	3,990	5,000
Business licenses	---	---	---	---	14,508	16,000
Payments in lieu of taxes	---	---	---	---	82,000	82,000
Total Revenues	---	---	\$ 446,272	\$ 376,973	\$ 699,009	\$ 849,000
Reimbursements and other operating income:						
Medical and dental fees	\$ 58,434	\$ 65,575	\$ 61,791	\$ 69,598	\$ 69,198	\$ 80,000
Building and dwelling rentals	94,463	240,117	246,744	245,994	298,441	62,000
Service credits	30,280	117,850	65,246	82,410	150,634	147,000
Utility charges	45,460	264,029	139,675	91,210	82,054	79,000
Cargo handling and miscellaneous	39,619	40,532	---	---	---	---
Radio dispatch revenue	49,061	68,532	67,204	65,438	50,305	82,000
Freight and passenger revenue (sea)	---	---	^b 317,387	---	---	---

Fiscal Year 1968

See footnotes at end of table.

Comparative statement of source of funds for fiscal years ending June 1964 to June 1969. General fund and direct U.S. appropriations (Continued)

Source	Fiscal Year					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	(Estimate) 1969
Reimbursements and other operating income: (Continued)						
Freight and passenger revenue (air)	\$ ---	\$ 378,667	\$ ^c 7	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Sales of petroleum products	---	---	---	---	---	---
Stevedoring	69,060	104,697	^d ---	---	---	---
Internal revenue and trochus royalties	7,280	72,489	---	---	---	---
Copra processing tax	146,855	290,469	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous not classified	96,664	51,980	49,406	17,109	12,543	---
Other collections	74,204	10,734	11,500	27,838	21,567	---
Scrap and property sales	22,483	15,552	2,259	32,307	58,708	---
Interest and discount earned	61,652	6,000	---	---	---	---
Fines and court fees	3,691	8,863	---	---	---	---
Payments in lieu of taxes	---	---	---	82,000	^e	^e
Total reimbursements and other operating income	*\$ 799,206	\$ 2,053,473	\$ 643,832	\$ 713,904	\$ 743,450	\$ 450,000
Total revenues, reimbursement and other operating income	\$ 799,206	\$ 2,053,473	\$ 1,090,104	\$ 1,090,877	\$ 1,442,459	\$ 1,299,000
Direct U.S. appropriation	195,000	260,000	417,000	472,000	543,000	575,600
Grants from U.S. Congress	14,805,000	17,240,000	16,927,000	18,722,000	29,657,000	30,179,000
Unobligated funds brought forward	6,288,563	3,954,263	5,321,534	6,151,328	6,355,488	---
Total	\$22,087,769	\$23,507,736	\$23,755,638	\$26,436,205	\$37,997,947	\$32,053,600

^a Local revenues are collected under measures enacted by the Congress of Micronesia during its July 1965 and subsequent sessions.

^b First three months of FY 1965 revenues. Subsequent revenues were credited to Sea Transportation Revolving Fund.

^c Collections for Sea and Air Transportation are credited to revolving fund accounts for FY 1966 and FY 1967 except for \$7 adjustment of prior year revenues in FY 1966.

^d FY 1966 and FY 1967 collections for stevedoring are budgeted as expenditure reimbursements rather than revenue collections.

^e Much of FY 1964 revenues were treated as expenditure reimbursements rather than revenue collections.

^f FY 1965 revenues are gross revenues.

^g Reported under "Miscellaneous income" above.

Total revenues, reimbursement and other operating income	\$ 799,206	\$ 2,053,473	\$ 1,090,104	\$ 1,090,877	\$ 1,442,459	\$ 1,299,000
Direct U.S. appropriation	195,000	260,000	417,000	472,000	543,000	575,600
Grants from U.S. Congress	14,805,000	17,240,000	16,927,000	18,722,000	29,657,000	30,179,000
Unobligated funds brought forward	6,288,563	3,954,263	5,321,534	6,151,328	6,355,488	---
Total	\$22,087,769	\$23,507,736	\$23,755,638	\$26,436,205	\$37,997,947	\$32,053,600

^a Local revenues are collected under measures enacted by the Congress of Micronesia during its July 1965 and subsequent sessions.
^b First three months of FY 1965 revenues. Subsequent revenues were credited to Sea Transportation Revolving Fund.
^c Collections for Sea and Air Transportation are credited to revolving fund accounts for FY 1966 and FY 1967 except for \$7 adjustment of prior year revenues in FY 1966.
^d FY 1966 and FY 1967 collections for stevedoring are budgeted as expenditure reimbursements rather than revenue collections.
^e Much of FY 1964 revenues were treated as expenditure reimbursements rather than revenue collections.
^f FY 1965 revenues are gross revenues.
^g Reported under "Miscellaneous income" above.

Detailed statement of Trust Territory government net obligations for Fiscal Year 1968

Source	Detail	Total
General Administration	\$3,006,767	
Construction	7,666,775	
Legal and Public Safety	684,174	
Economic & Political Development	2,181,858	
Community Development	440,365	
Department of Health	3,318,570	
Department of Education	4,701,212	
O & M of Plant	4,181,572	
Transportation Services & Enterprises	645,239	
Unobligated Funds Fwd	8,510,191	\$35,336,723
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		
High Commissioner	262,666	
Judiciary	276,569	
District Administration	621,100	
Property and Supply	614,838	
Budget and Finance	659,844	
All Other Services	571,750	3,006,767
CONSTRUCTION		
Health	324,803	
Education	1,753,763	
Utilities	1,272,579	
Transportation	2,258,477	
Communications	746,410	
Agriculture	171,085	
Fisheries	24,051	
Hotels	(339)	
Government Buildings	906,432	
A & E	226,910	
Construction Stores	(17,396)	7,666,775
LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY		684,174
ECONOMIC & POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT		
Social and Political	1,180,001	
Agriculture and Fisheries	1,001,857 ^a	2,181,858
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		440,365^b
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH		
Medical Services Administration	473,471	
Hospital & Out-island Services	2,354,442	
Sanitation	128,410	
Dental Services	156,401	
Medical Scholarship	125,776	
Nursing School	80,070	3,318,570
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		
Administration	646,919	
Elementary	2,140,306	
Secondary	1,388,082	
General Scholarship	525,905 ^c	4,701,212

Detailed statement of Trust Territory government net obligations for fiscal year 1968
(Continued)

Source	Detail	Total
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		
Administration & Districts	\$3,636,473 ^d	
Government Buildings	---	
Central Repair Shop	144,475	
Saipan Utility	400,624	
Equipment Purchases	---	\$ 4,181,572
TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISES		
Air Transportation	---	
Sea Transportation	1,825	
Communication	458,051	
Broadcasting	167,401	
Literature Production	17,962	645,239
UNALLOTTED FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD.....		8,510,191
Total		\$35,336,723

^a Includes \$61,000 for T.T. Farm Institute.

^b Includes \$119,247 for Adult Education.

^c Includes \$130,000 for Micronesia Teacher Education Center.

^d Includes Government Buildings and Equipment Purchases.

ment net obligations for fiscal year 1968

	Detail	Total
	\$3,636,473 ^d	

	144,475	
	400,624	
	---	\$ 4,181,572

	1,825	
	458,051	
	167,401	
	17,962	645,239
		8,510,191
		<u>\$35,336,723</u>

Education Center.
nt Purchases.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS REVOLVING FUNDS

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 1968

	Economic Development Loan Fund	Copra Stabilization Fund	Stock Fund	Total
<u>Current Assets:</u>				
Cash in Bank	\$ 75,315.98	\$250,575.13	\$ ---	\$ 325,891.11
Investment	200,000.00	325,000.00	---	525,000.00
Loan Receivable	451,972.06	---	---	451,972.06
Inventory	---	---	957,257.07	957,257.07
Advance - Transco Rev. Fund	10,000.00	---	---	10,000.00
Account Receivable - Guaranteed in Default	3,948.81	---	---	3,948.81
Account Receivable - Due from General Fund	250,000.00	---	---	250,000.00
Total Assets	<u>\$991,236.85</u>	<u>\$575,575.13</u>	<u>\$957,257.07</u>	<u>\$2,524,069.05</u>
<u>Reserve:</u>				
Loan Guaranteed	\$106,398.68	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 106,398.68
Unliquidated Obligation	---	---	945,672.00	945,672.00
Total Reserve	<u>\$106,398.68</u>	<u>\$ ---</u>	<u>\$945,672.00</u>	<u>\$1,065,070.68</u>
<u>Net Worth:</u>				
Invested Capital & Retain- ing Earnings	\$943,096.20	\$407,227.02	\$957,257.07	\$2,307,580.29
Plus: Suspense Account	29,344.53	---	---	29,344.53
Net Income or (Loss)	18,796.12	168,348.11	---	187,144.23
Total	<u>\$991,236.85</u>	<u>\$575,575.13</u>	<u>\$957,257.07</u>	<u>\$2,524,069.05</u>
Less: Surplus Reserve	106,398.68	---	945,672.00	1,052,070.68
Total Net Worth	<u>\$884,838.17</u>	<u>\$575,575.13</u>	<u>\$ 11,585.07</u>	<u>\$1,471,998.37</u>
Total Reserve and Net Worth	<u>\$991,236.85</u>	<u>\$575,575.13</u>	<u>\$957,257.07</u>	<u>\$2,524,069.05</u>

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MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT HOUSING AUTHORITY

Balance Sheet June 30, 1968

<u>Current Assets:</u>		<u>Current Liabilities:</u>	
Cash in Bank.....	\$ 5,303.75	Loan Payable	\$130,000.00
Saving Account	52,500.00		
Loan Receivable.....	77,332.23		
		<u>Net Worth:</u>	
		Capital - Retained	
		Earnings.....	\$2,600.61
		Net Profit	
		7/1/67 -	
		6/30/68	2,535.37
		<u>Total Net Worth</u>	<u>5,135.98</u>
		<u>Total Liabilities</u>	
<u>Total Assets</u>	<u>\$135,135.98</u>	<u>& Net Worth</u>	<u>\$135,135.98</u>

Profit and Loss Statement
For Period July 1, 1967 thru June 30, 1968

<u>Income:</u>	
Interest Income - TCD	\$1,300.00
Interest Income - Loan	243.55
Proceeds from Sales & Services of House & Lots	1,016.62
Other Income	135.00
<u>Total Income</u>	<u>\$2,695.17</u>
<u>Expenditures:</u>	
Salaries	\$54.16
Travel and Transportation	94.48
Rent, Communications & Utilities	11.16
<u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>\$ 159.80</u>
<u>Net Profit to Date</u>	<u>\$2,535.37</u>

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RICT HOUSING AUTHORITY

at June 30, 1968

Current Liabilities:

Loan Payable \$130,000.00

Net Worth:

Capital - Retained

Earnings \$2,600.61

Net Profit

7/1/67 -

6/30/68 2,535.37

Total Net Worth 5,135.98

Total Liabilities

& Net Worth \$135,135.98

Loss Statement

1967 thru June 30, 1968

..... \$1,300.00
 243.55
 & Lots 1,016.62
 135.00
 \$2,695.17

..... \$54.16
 94.48
 11.16
 \$ 159.80
 \$2,535.37

Public Finance

TRUST FUNDS

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET June 30, 1968

	Angaur Mining Trust Fund	Angaur School Fund	Kili Trust Fund	Micro. School Fund
<u>Current Assets:</u>				
Cash in Bank	\$ 17,316.93	\$ 8,429.34	\$ 13.23	\$ 753.37
Loans Receivable	---	5,548.05	---	454.50
Investment - TCD	1,115,000.00	---	299,986.77	---
Total Assets	<u>\$1,132,316.93</u>	<u>\$13,977.39</u>	<u>\$300,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 1,207.87</u>
<u>Net Worth:</u>				
Capital at 6/30/68	\$1,126,837.35	\$13,977.39	\$300,000.00	\$ 1,207.87
Add: Net Income 7/1-6/30/68 ..	5,479.58	---	---	---
Total Net Worth	<u>\$1,132,316.93</u>	<u>\$13,977.39</u>	<u>\$300,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 1,207.87</u>

	Saipan Trust Fund	TT Galle- more Endow- ment Fund	Ujelang Trust Fund	Total
<u>Current Assets:</u>				
Cash in Bank	\$ 6,527.91	\$ ---	\$ 6.62	\$ 33,047.40
Loans Receivable	130,000.00	---	---	136,002.55
Investment - TCD	304,717.44	1,518.89	149,993.38	1,871,216.48
Total Assets	<u>\$ 441,245.35</u>	<u>\$ 1,518.89</u>	<u>\$150,000.00</u>	<u>\$2,040,266.43</u>
<u>Net Worth:</u>				
Capital at 6/30/68	\$ 419,960.36	\$ 1,367.63	\$150,000.00	\$2,013,350.60
Add: Net Income 7/1-6/30/68 ..	21,284.99	151.26	---	26,915.83
Total Net Worth	<u>\$ 441,245.35</u>	<u>\$ 1,518.89</u>	<u>\$150,000.00</u>	<u>\$2,040,266.43</u>

STATUS OF APPROPRIATION - CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA

June 30, 1968

	Congress of Micronesia
Total Congress of Micronesia FY-68:	
Total Program	\$917,670.92
Funds Allotted	917,670.92
Obligation Incurred	430,064.24
Unobligated Balance	487,606.68
Funds Brought Forward FY-67	
Obligation Incurred FY-67	40,248.20
Total Congress of Micronesia to Date:	
Total Program	957,919.12
Funds Allotted	957,919.12
Obligation Incurred:	470,312.44
a. Obligation	266,585.09
b. Expenditures	203,727.35
Unobligated Balance	487,606.68

Note: The Unobligated Balance of \$487,606.68 also includes the Surplus of \$183,383.92 which will be allotted on FY-69, Operation.

Fiscal Year 1968

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A. TERRITORIAL TAXES

Statement of revenue from territorial taxes and returns to districts for fiscal year 1968

Tax source	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	Total
EXPORT TAX							
Copra export tax	\$ 2,895	\$ 63,953	\$ 3,793	\$ 27,704	\$ 29,251	\$ 11,361	\$ 138,957
District share	(1,447)	(31,976)	(1,896)	(13,852)	(14,626)	(5,681)	(69,478)
Scrap metal export tax	7,827	973	3,577	---	3,089	287	15,753
District share	(3,914)	(487)	(1,789)	---	(1,544)	(143)	(7,877)
Trachus export tax	---	---	---	980	---	---	980
District share	---	---	---	(490)	---	---	(490)
Sub-total export tax	10,722	64,926	7,370	28,684	32,340	11,648	155,690
District share	(5,361)	(32,463)	(3,685)	(14,342)	(16,170)	(5,824)	(77,845)
Congress of Micronesia share ...	5,361	32,463	3,685	14,342	16,170	5,824	77,845
IMPORT TAX							
Import tax	260,020	113,106	95,886	155,908	221,224	111,296	957,440
District share	(130,010)	(56,553)	(47,943)	(77,954)	(110,612)	(55,648)	(478,720)
Congress of Micronesia share ...	130,010	56,553	47,943	77,954	110,612	55,648	478,720
SALES TAX							
Motor vehicle fuel tax	41,571	20,518	18,048	11,938	16,757	7,165	115,997
District share	(33,257)	(16,414)	(14,438)	(9,551)	(13,406)	(5,732)	(92,798)
Congress of Micronesia share ...	8,314	4,104	3,610	2,387	3,351	1,433	23,199
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	312,313	198,550	121,304	196,530	270,321	130,109	1,311,127*
District share	(168,628)	(105,430)	(66,066)	(101,847)	(140,188)	(67,204)	(649,363)
Congress of Micronesia share ...	143,685	93,120	55,238	94,683	130,133	62,905	661,764*

* Includes \$82,000 corporate income payment to Headquarters in lieu of tax from Mobil Oil Micronesia, Inc.

TAXATION

returns to districts for fiscal year 1968

Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	Total
3,793 (1,896)	\$ 27,704 (13,852)	\$ 29,251 (14,626)	\$ 11,361 (5,681)	\$ 138,957 (69,478)
3,577 (1,789)	---	3,089 (1,544)	287 (143)	15,753 (7,877)
---	980 (490)	---	---	980 (490)
7,370 (3,685)	28,684 (14,342)	32,340 (16,170)	11,648 (5,824)	155,690 (77,845)
3,685	14,342	16,170	5,824	77,845
95,886 (47,943)	155,908 (77,954)	221,224 (110,612)	111,296 (55,648)	957,440 (478,720)
47,943	77,954	110,612	55,648	478,720
18,048 (14,438)	11,938 (9,551)	16,757 (13,406)	7,165 (5,732)	115,997 (92,798)
3,610	2,387	3,351	1,433	23,199
121,304 (66,066)	196,530 (101,847)	270,321 (140,188)	130,109 (67,204)	1,311,127* (649,363)
55,238	94,683	130,133	62,905	661,764*

in lieu of tax from Mobil Oil Micronesia, Inc.

Taxation

B. MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT TAXES

Consolidated statement of revenue from taxation for all districts

District	Municipal taxes	District taxes
Mariana Islands	\$ 41,265	\$175,522
Marshall Islands	39,790	111,902
Palau	39,868	68,991
Ponape	34,650	105,215
Truk	30,140	142,429
Yap	(^a)	109,752
Total	\$185,713	\$713,811

^a Municipalities of Yap now combined with Yap legislature.

APPENDIX VI MONEY AND BANKING

A. MONEY SUPPLY

(1) Estimated total amount of currency in circulation throughout the districts as of June 30, 1968

District	Amount
Mariana Islands	\$ 250,000
Marshall Islands ...	(^a)
Palau	990,000
Ponape	80,000
Truk	(^a)
Yap	850,000
Total	\$2,170,000

^a Not available.

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(2) Aggregate amount of deposit money throughout the districts

District	Number of accounts	Total savings	Remarks
Mariana Is.	1,673	\$ 432,125	Regular saving accounts (Bank of America)
	7	180,000	Time deposits "
	186	283,546	Checking accounts "
	502	26,387	School saving accounts "
Total.....		\$ 922,058	
Marshall Is.	448	\$ 129,317	Marshall Islands credit union
	573	184,350	Kwajalein employees credit union
	69	11,690	K.I.T.C.O. employees credit union
Total.....		\$ 325,357	
Palau	1,460	\$ 838,817	Regular saving accounts (Bank of Hawaii)
	895	199,974	Credit union
Total.....		\$1,038,791	
Ponape	890	\$ 387,567	Indigenous savings accounts (Bank of Hawaii)
	1	73,487	Ponape Legislature reserve funds "
Total.....		\$ 461,054	
Truk.....	795	\$ 267,888	Regular saving accounts (Bank of America)
	352	1,444	Uman credit union "
	483	1,136	Dublon credit union "
	176	1,053	Udot credit union "
	636	12,117	Fefan credit union "
	650	120,354	Truk Government employees credit union "
	66	2,369	Truk Coop credit union "
	724	120,397	North Moen credit union "
Total.....		\$ 526,758	
Yap.....	238	\$ 51,605	Government employees credit union
	140	7,157	Yap Coop Association credit union
Total.....		\$ 58,762	
Grand Total		\$3,332,780	

throughout the districts

Remarks
Regular saving accounts (Bank of America)
Time deposits "
Checking accounts "
School saving accounts "
Marshall Islands credit union
Majalein employees credit union
M.T.C.O. employees credit union
Regular saving accounts (Bank of Hawaii)
Credit union
Indigenous savings accounts (Bank of Hawaii)
Ponape Legislature reserve funds "
Regular saving accounts (Bank of America)
Man credit union "
London credit union "
Lot credit union "
Man credit union "
Truk Government employees credit union "
Truk Coop credit union "
North Moen credit union "
Government employees credit union
Popo Association credit union

Money and Banking

APPENDIX

VII

COMMERCE AND TRADE

A. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

No foreign exchange balances are maintained.

B. VALUE OF EXTERNAL TRADE

(1) There are no reexports. The estimated value of imports and exports for the last 5 years is as follows:

Year	Imports	Exports
1964	\$ 5,685,585	\$2,644,105
1965	7,090,916	3,152,459
1966	8,916,617	3,008,159
1967	9,819,480	2,321,671 ^a
1968	13,572,052	3,025,571

^aDecrease due to drop in revenue from copra export.

(2) Total value of imports and exports each Trust Territory district, July 1967 - June 1968

District	Imports	Exports
Mariana Islands	\$ 4,561,400	\$ 128,899
Marshall Islands	2,805,121	1,251,907
Palau	2,134,482	422,396
Ponape	1,398,815	544,095
Truk	1,889,310	539,060
Yap	782,924	139,214
Total	\$13,572,052	\$3,025,571

C. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(1) Estimated value of imports by commodity by principal country of origin to the Trust Territory, July 1967 - June 1968

Commodity	Country of origin			Total
	U.S.	Japan	All other	
Food				
Rice	\$ 693,869	\$ 38,354	\$ 448,949	\$ 1,181,172
Flour	363,855	41,951	16,092	421,898
Sugar	237,349	261,408	75,833	574,590
Canned meat	387,640	61,987	129,920	579,547
Canned fish	135,516	410,171	19,546	565,233
Other	1,489,015	749,853	368,166	2,607,034
Total food	\$3,307,244	\$1,563,724	\$1,058,506	\$ 5,929,474
Beverages	\$ 756,249	\$ 239,663	\$ 29,475	\$ 1,025,387
Tobacco and tobacco products	648,174	5,587	26,805	680,566
Clothing and textiles	233,208	352,480	4,870	590,558
Building materials	837,549	598,150	603,742	2,039,441
Boat parts and gear	98,204	42,768	2,921	143,893
Machinery	258,926	436,915	42,317	738,158
Petroleum, oil and lubricants	96,412	108,793	554,193	759,398
All other	542,537	465,560	657,080	1,665,177
Grand Total	\$6,778,503	\$3,813,640	\$2,979,909	\$13,572,052

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(2) Quantity and value of commodities exported by country of destination from Territory, July 1967 - June 1968

Commodity	Japan		U.S. and other		Other districts		Total	
	Quantity	Value (\$)	Quantity	Value (\$)	Quantity	Value (\$)	Quantity	Value (\$)
Copra (short tons)	12,880	2,504,741	---	---	---	---	12,880	2,504,741
Scrap metal (short tons)	4,731.2	286,465	53	2,000	---	---	4,784.2	288,465
Handicrafts and shells	---	---	Various	45,897	Various	102,903	Various	148,800
Trochus (lbs)	101	15,303	---	---	---	---	101	15,303
Vegetables (lbs)	---	---	105,378	15,161	---	---	105,378	15,161
Fish (lbs)	---	---	161,641	19,616	8,252	1,650	169,893	21,266
Crabs and Lobsters (lbs) ...	---	---	475	200	---	---	475	200
Meat (lbs)	---	---	57,527	18,615	---	---	57,527	18,615
Other	---	---	Various	13,020	---	---	Various	13,020
Total		2,806,509	---	114,509	---	104,553	---	3,025,571

D. TRADING ORGANIZATIONS

(1) Number of business enterprises licensed and engaged in importing, exporting, wholesaling, and retailing as of June 30, 1968^a

District	Number of firms	Assets	District	Number of firms	Assets
Mariana Islands ...	54	\$ 3,669,552	Truk Islands	18	\$ 1,943,740
Marshall Islands ..	21	2,960,375	Yap Islands	99	712,456
Palau Islands	43	2,169,920			
Ponape Islands ...	12	1,244,160	Total	247	\$12,700,203

^a There are also many small retail stores in each district center and outlying areas. During the year about 1,021 small stores were in operation.

(2) Import, export, wholesale, and retail firms according to type of business as of June 30, 1968

Type of business	District						Total
	Mari- anas	Mar- shalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
Import-export							
wholesale-retail	4	2	3	1	-	2	12
retail	4	6	6	4	-	1	21
Import-wholesale	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
retail	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Import-export-retail	2	12	3	4	7	5	33
Limited-import-retail	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Export-retail	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Import-export	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Export	2	-	3	1	1	1	8
Retail	2	-	9	-	-	85	96
Recreational-retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

d by country of destination from Terri-

Other	Other districts		Total	
	Quantity	Value (\$)	Quantity	Value (\$)
---	---	---	12,880	2,504,741
2,000	---	---	4,784.2	288,465
5,897	Various	102,903	Various	148,800
---	---	---	101	15,303
5,161	---	---	105,378	15,161
9,616	8,252	1,650	169,893	21,266
200	---	---	475	200
3,615	---	---	57,527	18,615
3,020	---	---	Various	13,020
4,509	---	104,553	---	3,025,571

and engaged in importing, exporting, 1968^a

District	Number of firms	Assets
Mariana Islands	18	\$ 1,943,740
Yap Islands	99	712,456
Total	247	\$12,700,203

District center and outlying areas. During 1968.

according to type of business as of

District	District				Total
	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
---	3	1	-	2	12
---	6	4	-	1	21
---	-	-	-	-	1
---	-	-	3	-	3
---	3	4	7	5	33
---	-	-	-	-	11
---	-	1	-	-	2
---	1	-	-	-	1
---	3	1	1	1	8
---	9	-	-	85	96
---	-	-	-	-	-

Commerce and Trade

(2) Import, export, wholesale, and retail firms according to type of business as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

Type of business	District						Total
	Mari- anas	Mar- shalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
Shipping	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
News dealer and retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General construction	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Insurance	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Import and bar	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Copra trade	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Restaurant	3	-	4	-	4	1	12
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	3	-	-	-	1	-	4
Hotel	3	-	3	-	-	-	6
Bar and restaurant	3	-	3	-	-	-	6
Snack bar	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bar	7	-	5	-	-	1	13
Micro Corporation	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Air line	2	-	1	-	1	1	5
Palau Boatbldg. Assn.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Community club	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Import ^a	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	54	21	43	12	18	99	247

^a The goods imported are divided among the Associated Retail Stores.

(3) Corporations or companies incorporated in the Territory as of June 30, 1968

- | | |
|---|---|
| B&J Refrigeration of Micronesia, Inc. | Oleai Civic Senior Youth Organization |
| Bottling Company of Micronesia | Palau Boatbuilding & Dry-Docking Association |
| Corporation Sale - Bishop of Guam | Palau Community Action Agency |
| Faichuk Advisory Council | Palau Construction Company |
| Faichuk Cacao and Copra Producers | Palau Fishermen's Cooperative |
| Fefan Women's Cooperative | Palau Handicraft and Woodworkers Guild |
| Guerrero & Family Incorporated | Palau Modekngel Cooperative |
| HELP | Palau Shipping Company |
| Island Consumers Cooperative Association | PICS Cooperative |
| Island Industries Incorporated | Piis Fishermen's Cooperative Association |
| Kiti Minimin Cooperative Association | Pingelap Consumer's Cooperative |
| Kolonia Consumers Cooperative Association | Ponape Community Action Agency |
| Kusaie Island Cooperative Association | Ponape Federation of Cooperative Associations |
| Kwajalein Importing and Trading Company | Ponape Fishermen's Cooperative |
| Lower Mortlock Cooperative Association | Ponape Handicraft Cooperative |
| Mariana Islands Community Action Agency | Ponape Shipping Corporation |
| Mariana Islands District Cooperative | Rota Producers Association |
| Majuro Trading Association, Incorporated | Rota Shipping & Business Corporation |
| Marshall Islands Community Action Agency | Rota Slaughterhouse Company, Incorporated |
| Marshall Islands Import & Export Company | Saipan Bus Company |
| Mercedarian Missionaries of Berriz | Saipan Community Church |
| Metalanim Copra Cooperative Association | Saipan Fishing Corporation |
| Metalanim Housing Cooperative | Saipan Shipping Company |
| Micro Corporation | Saipan Stevedore Company |
| Micronesian Air Pacific | Terra Mar Corporation |
| Micronesian Medical Association | Tinian Producers Association |
| Micronesian Construction Company | Truk Community Action Agency |
| Micro Mortgage Company, Inc. | Truk Cooperative |
| Micronesian Development Company, Inc. | Truk Trading Company |
| Micronesian Hotel Corporation | Truk Transportation Company |
| Micronesian Insurance Underwriters, Inc. | Trust Territory Insurers, Inc. |
| Micronesian Line | Uh Saunwet Cooperative Association |
| Mobil Micronesia | Ulithi Trading Company |
| Mokil Island Cooperative | United Micronesia Development Association, Inc. |
| Nam Trading Company | Western Carolines Trading Company |
| Nama Trading Company | Yap Construction Company |
| Ngatik Island Cooperative | Yap Cooperative Association |
| Northern Marianas Development Company | Yap Community Action Agency |
| Northern Pacific Development Company | Yap Coral Fishing Company |
| Nukuoro Island Cooperative | Yap Shipping Association |

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(4) Commercial organizations in the Territory, as of June 30, 1968, by type of business and location

TERRITORY-WIDE

Name	Type of business	Home office
*Air Micronesia	Air transportation	Saipan
*Micronesian Insurance Underwriters, Inc.	Insurance	Saipan
*Mobil Oil Micronesia, Inc.	POL import	Guam
*United Micronesian Development Co., Inc.	Export & various non-GM business.	Saipan
*Microl Corporation	Indent agent	Saipan

MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT

Name	Type of business**	Location
Al Fleming Store	I & G	Tinian
Atalig, Dominic A.	I & G	Saipan
Ayuyu's Store	E	"
B and J Refrigeration of Micronesia, Inc.	I & Elec. Equip.	"
Bank of America	Banking	"
Bottling Company of Micronesia	I (soft drink mfg.)	"
Cabrera, Escolastica T.	I-E-G-Handicraft	"
Camacho, Rosa B.	I & G	"
*C and V Town House	I & G	"
* Carmen Safeway Store	I & G	"
Cruz, Justina Diaz	I & G	Rota
D and E Retail Store	I & G	Rota
Diaz Store, Rota	I & G	"
Dolores Benavente Merchandise & Fish Market	I & G	Saipan
Friendly Store	I & G	"
Guerrero & Family, Inc.	I-E-G-Fishing	"
*J. C. Tenorio Enterprises	I & G	"
Joe's Super Service Station	I	"
J. S. Villagomez Store	I-E-G	"
Lizama, Magdalena	I & G	"
Lizama's Store	I & G	"
L. T. Camacho	I-E-G-Scrap	"
Mafnas, Jose P.	I & G	"
Mariana Islands Co-op Association	I-Movie Theatre	"
Matsumoto, Jose	I & E	"
Matsunaga, Elizabeth	Insurance & I (auto parts)	"
Microl Corporation	I-E Construction	"
*Micronesian Construction Company	I-E Construction	Saipan/
Micronesian Development Corporation	Livestock	Tinian
*Micronesian Hotel Corporation	Hotel & I	Saipan
M. S. Tenorio	I & G	"
* M. S. Villagomez Enterprises	I-E-G-Scrap	"
Pacific Trading Company	I	"
Pan American World Airways, Inc.	Ticket Agency	"
Pangelinan's Store	I & G	"
Penny's Store	I & G	"
Peter's Store	I & G	Rota
Rota Petroleum Company	I	"

See footnotes on page 221.

Commerce and Trade

ory, as of June 30, 1968, by type of business

DRY-WIDE

Type of business	Home office
Air transportation	Saipan
Insurance	Saipan
POL import	Guam
Export & various non-GM business..	Saipan
Indent agent	Saipan

ANDS DISTRICT

Type of business**	Location
I & G	Tinian
I & G	Saipan
E	"
I & Elec. Equip.	"
Banking	"
I (soft drink mfg.)	"
I-E-G-Handicraft	"
I & G	"
I & G	"
I & G	"
I & G	"
I & G	Rota
I & G	Rota
I & G	Saipan
I & G	"
I-E-G-Fishing	"
I & G	"
I	"
I-E-G	"
I & G	"
I & G	"
I & G	"
I-E-G-Scrap	"
I & G	"
I-Movie Theatre	"
I & E	"
Insurance & I (auto parts)	"
I-E Construction	"
Livestock	Saipan/ Tinian
Hotel & I	Saipan
& G	"
-E-G-Scrap	"
Ticket Agency	"
& G	"
& G	"
& G	"
	Rota

Commerce and Trade

(4) Commercial organizations in the Territory, as of June 30, 1968, by type of business and location (Continued)

MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT (Continued)

Name	Type of business	Location
*Sablan, Vicente S.	I & G	Saipan
Sabten Aquarium	E (tropical fish)	"
Saipan Bus Company	Public Utility	"
Saipan Shipping Company	I-Shipping Supplies	"
Sho-Ni	G	"
The Studio Enterprises	I - Food Processing	"
Tudela, Torcuato B.	I & G	"

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT

Name	Type of business	Location
Acme Importers	I & G	Majuro
*Ajidrik Bien Wholesale Company	I-E-G	"
Andrew Hisaian Wholesale	I & G	"
Bilimon A. Company	I & G	"
Calco Enterprises	I & G	"
Coconut Rendezvous Club	I (liquor)	"
Ferdinand's Store	I & G	"
Island Consumer Co-op Association	I & G	"
Itscoro	I & G	"
*Kitco	I-E-G	"
Libakmeyo, Enoch H. B.	I & G	"
Maas Home Bakery	I-Retail Bakery	"
*Marshall Islands Import-Export Company..	I-E-G	"
*Milne Bros. Wholesale Company	I & G	"
*Molik Ishiguro Wholesale Company	I-E-G	"
*Robert Reimers Enterprises	I & G	"
Rocko Down	I	"
Salvedor Harris Wholesale Company.	I & G	"
Sawej Bros. Company	I & G	"
Tibrikrik Wholesale Company	I & G	"
W F R Wholesale Company	I & G	"

PALAU DISTRICT

Name	Type of business	Location
Becheserak, T. Co.	I & G	Koror
Ben Mersai Store	I & G	"
Cisco Store	I & G	"
Delemel Bakery	I-Bakery	"
*DNT Wholesalers	I & G & Construction	"
*Etpison, Ngiratkel	I-E-G	"
*Fritz Rubasoh Store	I & G	"
K and A	I & G	"
*Koror Wholesalers	I-E-G	"
Ngirarsaal, George I.	I-G-Movie Theatre	"
*Palau Boatbuilding & Drydocking Assn.	I-E-Construction	"
Palau Handicraft Shop	E-Handicraft	"
*Palau Modekngel Coop Association	I & G	"

See footnotes on page 221.

Fiscal Year 1968

(4) Commercial organizations in the Territory, as of June 30, 1968, by type of business and location (Continued)

PALAU DISTRICT (Continued)

Name	Type of business	Location
Palau Wholesalers	I & G	Koror
Rengiiil Bros.	I & G	"
Sakuma's Scrap Company	I-E-Scrap	"
Singeo, Yoich	I-E-Fish	"
Tamae Mersai Store	I & G	"
Tmetuchl, Roman	I-E-G-Construction	"
T. Robert Store	I & G	"
Ueki Enterprises	I-G-Hotel	"
*Van Camp Sea Food Company	E (fish)	"
*Western Caroline Trading Company	I-E-G-Construction	"
Yano, Dorothy	I-E-G	"
Bank of Hawaii	Banking	"

PONAPE DISTRICT

Name	Type of business	Location
ADR Store	I & G	Ponape
Bank of Hawaii	Banking	"
*Carlos Etscheit Soap Company	I-E (soap)	"
Club Kolonia, Inc.	I (liquor, cigarettes)	"
*Eusebio R. Bermanis Bros. Store	I & G	"
*Etscheit, Leo	I & G	"
Kilafwa, Charley	I & G	"
*Kusaie Island Co-op Assn.	I-E-G	"
Martin's Enterprises	I (liquor, entertainment)	"
*Metalanim Copra Co-op Association	I & G	"
*Metalanim Housing Cooperative	I (construction)	"
Naomi's Ponape Service Center	I	"
Nena, Lucius	I & G	"
Peter and Paul	I & G	"
*Ponape Federation of Co-op Assn.	I-E-G	"
Ponape Handicraft Co-op Assn.	E (handicraft)	"
Ponape Retail Merchants Assn.	I & G	"
Sigrah, Paul	I & G	"
Skilling, Norman	I & G	"
Tilfas, Windolin	I & G	"

TRUK DISTRICT

Name	Type of business	Location
Bank of America	Banking	Moen
Christopher Store	I & G	"
Erwin's Store	I & G	"
*Faichuk Cacao & Copra Co-op Assn.	I & G	"
Family Store	I & G	"
Four Leaf Clover Service Station & Garage ..	I-Service Station	"
Fujita Peter Liquor Store	I-Retail liquor	"
John and Villa Enterprises	I-E-G	"
Kristy Killion Co., Ltd.	E	"

See footnotes on page 221.

as of June 30, 1968, by type of business

(Continued)

Type of business	Location
G	Koror
G	"
Scrap	"
Fish	"
G	"
G-Construction	"
G	"
Hotel	"
ish)	"
G-Construction	"
G	"
king	"

TRUK

Type of business	Location
G	Ponape
king	"
(soap)	"
quor, cigarettes)	"
G	"
G	"
G	"
G	"
quor, entertainment)	"
G	"
onstruction)	"
G	"
G	"
G	"
G	"
andicraft)	"
G	"
G	"
G	"
G	"

RICT

Type of business	Location
king	Moen
3	"
3	"
3	"
3	"
vice Station	"
rail liquor	"
3	"
	"

Commerce and Trade

(4) Commercial organizations in the Territory, as of June 30, 1968, by type of business and location (Continued)

TRUK DISTRICT (Continued)

Name	Type of business	Location
Kristy's Store	I & G	Moen
Kulian Chewek Store	I & G	"
Maku Mailo Liquor Store	I (retail liquor)	"
Napo's Store	I & G	"
Pangelinan, John S. N.	E (scrap)	"
Piis Fishermens Co-op	I-E-Fishing	"
Susumo Store	I & G	"
The Three K Company	I & G	"
*Truk Community Club	I (liquor-cigarettes)	"
*Truk Cooperative	I & G	"
*Truk Trading Company	I-E-G-Handicraft	"
Udot Trading Company, Inc.	I & G	"

YAP DISTRICT

Name	Type of business	Location
Blue Lagoon	I & G	Yap
Eccles Wholesaler	I & G	"
Etpison, Ngiratkel	I-E-G-Scrap	"
Fanaway Store	I & G	"
Gaangimed Wholesaler	I & G	"
Leeguor Store	I & G	"
*Nam Trading Company	I & G	"
*O'Keefe's Oasis Club	I (liquor resale)	"
Roboman Wholesaler	I & G	"
The Maraw House	E (handicraft)	"
U and G Store	I	"
*Yap Cooperative Association	I-E-G	"
*Yap Wholesalers	I & G	"
Minginifel, Ambrose	I & G	"

*Annual gross revenue over \$50,000.
 **Legend for type of business:
 A&E - Architects & Engineers
 I - Import
 E - Export
 G - General Merchandise

Fiscal Year 1968

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A. LAND AREA

Land Area, Classification, and Ownership

TRUST TERRITORY - ALL DISTRICTS

Land Tenure	Summary by land classification (in acres)						Total acreage	% of total
	Arable land			(d) Grazing land	(e) Forest land*	(f) Other lands**		
	(a) Agricul- tural and garden crops	(b) Planted with tree crops	(c) Unused arable land					
Indigenous Inhabitants								
Private ownership	10,791	69,793	27,011	9,130	17,513	37,179	171,417	38.30
Homesteads	742	2,930	2,889	54	182	133	6,930	1.55
Religious Missions	41	82	516	111	37	233	1,020	.23
Public Lands								
In use by Administering Authority and municipi- palities	43	284	5,044	50	7,116	2,629	15,166	3.39
Leased or occupied under permit	1,151	10,938	10,094	12,039	6,575	27,490	68,287†	15.26
Public domain	---	654	47,720	28,802	67,134	38,726	183,036	40.91
U.S. Nationals	---	20	287	50	---	---	357	.08
Nationals of Other Countries	16	210	424	100	286	258	1,294	.28
Total	12,784	84,911	93,985	50,336	98,843	106,648	447,507	100.00

*Including mangroves.

**Include rock, swamps, bushland, built-up land, highways, airports, quarries, etc.

† Some 35,649 acres included refer to the entire (public) land areas of the five inhabited northern Mariana Islands.

AGRICULTURE

RY - ALL DISTRICTS

Land classification (in acres)					Total acreage	% of total
(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)			
Unused arable land	Grazing land	Forest land*	Other lands**			
27,011	9,130	17,513	37,179	171,417	38.30	
2,889	54	182	133	6,930	1.55	
516	111	37	233	1,020	.23	
5,044	50	7,116	2,629	15,166	3.39	
10,094	12,039	6,575	27,490	68,287†	15.26	
47,720	28,802	67,134	38,726	183,036	40.91	
287	50	---	---	357	.08	
424	100	286	258	1,294	.28	
93,985	50,336	98,843	106,648	447,507	100.00	

land, highways, airports, quarries, etc.
 tire (public) land areas of the five inhabited

Agriculture

Land Area, Classification, and Ownership (Continued)

MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT

Land Tenure	Summary by land classification (in acres)						Total acreage	% of total
	Arable land			(d)	(e)	(f)		
	(a)	(b)	(c)					
Agricultural and garden crops	Planted with tree crops	Unused arable land	Grazing land	Forest land*	Other lands**			
Indigenous Inhabitants								
Private ownership.....	513	3,600	5,568	395	225	687	10,988	9.36
Homesteads.....	540	962	1,085	54	---	50	2,691	2.29
Religious Missions	5	10	15	55	2	7	94	.08
Public Lands								
In use by Administering Authority and municipalities.....	28	---	1,500	50	10	1,058	2,646	2.25
Leased or occupied under permit.....	50	3,032	8,194	11,889	6,500	18,199	47,864†	40.75
Public domain.....	---	100	37,113	4,802	5,135	6,007	53,157	45.27
Total	1,136	7,704	53,475	17,245	11,872	26,008	117,440	100.00

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT

Land Tenure	Summary by land classification (in acres)						Total acreage	% of total
	Arable land			(d)	(e)	(f)		
	(a)	(b)	(c)					
Agricultural and garden crops	Planted with tree crops	Unused arable land	Grazing land	Forest land*	Other lands**			
Indigenous Inhabitants								
Private ownership.....	681	20,596	9,713	---	20	12,271	43,281	96.84
Homesteads.....	---	159	---	---	---	---	159	.35
Religious Missions	---	---	---	---	---	100	100	.22
Public Lands								
In use by Administering Authority and municipalities.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Leased or occupied under permit.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Public domain.....	---	421	107	---	630	---	1,158	2.59
Total	681	21,176	9,820	---	650	12,371	44,698	100.00

*Including mangroves.

**Include rock, swamps, bushland, built-up land, highways, airports, quarries, etc.

†Refers to the entire land areas of Agrihan, Pagan, Sarigan, and Anatahan.

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Land Area, Classification, and Ownership (Continued)

PALAU DISTRICT

Land Tenure	Summary by land classification (in acres)						Total acreage	% of total
	Arable land			(d) Grazing land	(e) Forest land*	(f) Other lands**		
	(a) Agricultural and garden crops	(b) Planted with tree crops	(c) Unused arable land					
Indigenous Inhabitants								
Private ownership	1,300	2,122	6,000	6,400	4,000	8,180	28,002	24.49
Homesteads	100	550	1,250	---	---	83	1,983	1.73
Religious Missions	6	2	---	---	---	18	26	.02
Public Lands								
In use by Administering Authority and municipalities	10	---	3,544	---	7,106	853	11,513	10.07
Leased or occupied under permit	178	---	1,550	150	---	2,480	4,358	3.82
Public domain	---	---	10,500	15,500	17,054†	25,043	68,097‡	59.56
U.S. Nationals	---	20	287	50	---	---	357	.31
Total	1,594	2,694	23,131	22,100	28,160	36,657	114,336	100.00

*Including mangroves.

**Include rock, swamps, bushland, built-up land, highways, airports, quarries, etc.

†Includes 9,344 acres of mangrove forests.

‡Includes about 10,300 acres of rock islands.

PONAPE DISTRICT

Land Tenure	Summary by land classification (in acres)						Total acreage	% of total
	Arable land			(d) Grazing land	(e) Forest land*	(f) Other lands**		
	(a) Agricultural and garden crops	(b) Planted with tree crops	(c) Unused arable land					
Indigenous Inhabitants								
Private ownership	2,915	18,484	1,092	718	10,200	2,468	35,877	31.92
Homesteads	100	1,256	554	---	182	---	2,092	1.86
Religious Missions	10	60	483	54	35	50	692	.61
Public Lands								
In use by Administering Authority and municipalities	5	284	---	---	---	437	726	.64
Leased or occupied under permit	918	7,256	330	---	---	6,754	15,258	13.57
Public domain	---	---	---	8,500	40,800	7,198	56,498	50.25
Nationals of Other Countries	15	210	424	100	286	257	1,292	1.15
Total	3,963	27,550	2,883	9,372	51,503†	17,164	112,435	100.00

*Including mangroves.

**Include rock, swamps, bushland, built-up land, highways, airports, quarries, etc.

†Not including about 5,850 acres of mangrove forests.

(continued)

TRUK DISTRICT

Classification (in acres)	Summary by land classification (in acres)			Total acreage	% of total
	(d) Grazing land	(e) Forest land*	(f) Other lands**		
6,400	4,000	8,180	28,002	24.49	
---	---	83	1,983	1.73	
---	---	18	26	.02	
---	7,106	853	11,513	10.07	
150	---	2,480	4,358	3.82	
15,500	17,054†	25,043	68,097†	59.56	
50	---	---	357	.31	
22,100	28,160	36,657	114,336	100.00	

highways, airports, quarries, etc.

TRUK DISTRICT

Classification (in acres)	Summary by land classification (in acres)			Total acreage	% of total
	(d) Grazing land	(e) Forest land*	(f) Other lands**		
718	10,200	2,468	35,877	31.92	
---	182	---	2,092	1.86	
54	35	50	692	.61	
---	---	437	726	.64	
---	---	6,754	15,258	13.57	
8,500	40,800	7,198	56,498	50.25	
100	286	257	1,292	1.15	
9,372	51,503†	17,164	112,435	100.00	

highways, airports, quarries, etc.
sts.

Agriculture

Land Area, Classification, and Ownership (Continued)

TRUK DISTRICT

Land Tenure	Summary by land classification (in acres)						Total acreage	% of total
	Arable land			(d) Grazing land	(e) Forest land*	(f) Other lands**		
	(a) Agricultural and garden crops	(b) Planted with tree crops	(c) Unused arable land					
Indigenous Inhabitants								
Private ownership.....	4,053	19,000	556	87	58	776	24,530 ¹	83.93
Homesteads.....	2	3	---	---	---	---	5	.02
Religious Missions	20	10	18	2	---	18	68	.23
Public Lands								
In use by Administering Authority and municipalities.....	---	---	---	---	---	16	16	.05
Leased or occupied under permit.....	5	650	20	---	75	52	802	2.75
Public domain.....	---	133	---	---	3,315 [‡]	359	3,807	13.02
Total	4,080	19,796	594	89	3,448	1,221	29,228	100.00

*Including mangroves.

**Include rock, swamps, bushland, built-up land, highways, airports, quarries, etc.

†Leased for indefinite period at District Center (Moan Island).

‡All mangrove forests.

YAP DISTRICT

Land Tenure	Summary by land classification (in acres)						Total acreage	% of total
	Arable land			(d) Grazing land	(e) Forest land*	(f) Other lands**		
	(a) Agricultural and garden crops	(b) Planted with tree crops	(c) Unused arable land					
Indigenous Inhabitants								
Private ownership.....	1,329	5,991	4,082	1,530	3,010	12,821	28,763	97.94
Homesteads.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Religious Missions	---	---	---	---	---	40	40	.14
Public Lands								
In use by Administering Authority and municipalities.....	---	---	---	---	---	241	241	.82
Leased or occupied under permit.....	---	---	---	---	---	4	4	.01
Public domain.....	---	---	---	---	200	120	320	1.08
Nationals of Other Countries	1	---	---	---	---	1	2	.01
Total	1,330	5,991	4,082	1,530	3,210 [†]	13,227	29,370	100.00

*Including mangroves.

**Include rock, swamps, bushland, built-up land, highways, airports, quarries, etc.

†Not including about 2,670 acres of mangrove forests.

Fiscal Year 1968

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Public and private land holdings in the Trust Territory as of June 30, 1968 (in acres)

District	Total Land Area	Public Land		Private Land		Others*
		Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	
Mariana Islands ...	117,440	106,358	91%	10,988	9%	94
Marshall Islands ...	44,698	5,744	13	38,854	87	100
Palau	114,336	77,828	68	36,125	32	383
Ponape	112,435	74,545	66	35,906	32	1,984
Truk	29,228	4,877 ^a	17	24,283	83	68
Yap	29,370	1,180 ^b	4	28,148	96	42
Territory-wide	447,507	270,532	60%	174,304	39%	2,671

*"Others" refers to lands owned by Religious Missions, U.S. Citizens, and Foreign Nationals.

^aIncludes 247 acres of private land leased by Trust Territory Government under indefinite use rights agreement whereby the Government has exclusive control of the land for administration purposes.

^bIncludes 615 acres similar to arrangements in Truk District.

B. ALIENATION OF LAND

No land was alienated in the Territory during the past year.

C. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Total production (in 1,000 pounds) of agricultural crops in each Trust Territory district as of June 1968

Agricultural Products	District						Total
	Mariana ^a Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
Coconut	614.0	12,360.0	591.6	4,985.9	3,785.0	2,071.0	24,407.5
Cacao	---	---	---	22.9	12.5	---	35.4
Vegetables	107.5	3.5	56.5	34.1	89.3	152.5	443.4
Citrus fruit	50.0	19.0	15.3	69.4	5.4	90.7	249.8
Breadfruit	150.0	240.7	105.0	2,302.0	4,100.0	109.3	7,007.0
Banana	186.0	281.0	228.0	1,760.0	3,516.0	371.0	6,342.0
Taro	145.0	39.6	1,028.0	2,719.0	389.5	3,151.0	7,472.1
Yam, sweet potatoes and tapioca	260.0	5.8	2,492.0	1,591.0	126.0	219.3	4,694.1
All others	3,000.0	85.8	---	35.5	3.1	16.2	3,140.6
Total	4,512.5	13,035.4	4,516.4	13,519.8	12,026.8	6,181.0	53,791.9

*Typhoons Gilda and Jean destroyed most crops in the Marianas District.

Trust Territory as of June 30, 1968 (in acres)

Percentage	Private Land		Others*
	Area	Percentage	
91%	10,988	9%	94
13	38,854	87	100
68	36,125	32	383
66	35,906	32	1,984
17	24,283	83	68
4	28,148	96	42
60%	174,304	39%	2,671

Missions, U.S. Citizens, and Foreign Nationals. Trust Territory Government under indefinite use exclusive control of the land for administration

Truk District.

Trust Territory during the past year.

Agricultural crops in each Trust Territory dis-

District	District				Total
	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
591.6	4,985.9	3,785.0	2,071.0	24,407.5	
---	22.9	12.5	---	35.4	
56.5	34.1	89.3	152.5	443.4	
15.3	69.4	5.4	90.7	249.8	
105.0	2,302.0	4,100.0	109.3	7,007.0	
228.0	1,760.0	3,516.0	371.0	6,342.0	
228.0	2,719.0	389.5	3,151.0	7,472.1	
192.0	1,591.0	126.0	219.3	4,694.1	
---	35.5	3.1	16.2	3,140.6	
16.4	13,519.8	12,026.8	6,181.0	53,791.9	

in the Marianas District.

Agriculture

D. CROP ACREAGES

Estimated acreage of agricultural products in each Trust Territory district as of June 1968

Agricultural products	District						Total
	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
Coconut	5,538	20,860	2,813	25,020	14,640	5,750	74,621
Cacao	---	---	---	200	400	---	600
Vegetables	142	27	44	55	60	25	353
Citrus fruits	57	50	27	262	14	53	463
Banana	352	225	150	1,312	2,545	363	4,947
Breadfruit	205	266	71	2,097	5,791	110	8,540
Taro	80	75	349	1,210	1,500	742	3,956
Yam, cassava, sweet potatoes	81	30	796	1,540	21	225	2,693
Other crops	40	371	250	225	24	---	910
Total	6,495 ^a	21,904	4,500	31,921	24,995	7,268	97,083

^a Decrease in production due to typhoons in November and April.

APPENDIX
IX
LIVESTOCK

A. NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK

Estimated numbers of principal species of livestock in each Trust Territory district as of June 30, 1968

Livestock	District						Total
	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
Goats	1,640	---	400	650	850	1	3,541
Cattle	5,471 ^a	---	60	390	8	16	5,945
Carabao	2 ^b	---	54 ^d	130	8 ^e	1 ^e	195
Swine	2,910	5,600	4,000	6,400	3,410	1,160	23,480
Chickens	12,977	56,000	7,500	28,200	18,000	6,600	129,277
Turkeys	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ducks	175	2,500	150	350	5	---	3,180
Horses	14 ^c	---	---	---	---	---	14

^a 1% used for draft.

^d 85% used for draft.

^b 5% used for draft.

^e 100% used for draft.

^c 57% used for draft.

B. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Number of pounds of livestock marketed

Products	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	Total
Beef	179,558	---	8,000	3,000	150	---	190,708
Pork	45,865	---	50,000	16,000	24,000	6,600	142,465

Fiscal Year 1968

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C. GRAZING LAND

Estimated number of acres of land used for grazing for cattle production

District	Acres
Mariana Islands...	13,977
Marshall Islands ..	---
Palau	425
Ponape	3,280
Truk	30
Yap	---
Total.....	17,712

APPENDIX

K

FISHERIES

A. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CATCH

Quantity and value of catch by district during the period July 1967 - June 1968

District	Trochus		Crabs and lobsters		Tuna and all others	
	Number short tons	Value	Number lbs.	Value	Number short tons	Value
Mariana Islands ...	---	\$ ---	691	\$ 266	18	\$ 7,589
Marshall Islands ...	---	---	200	200	4	1,370
Palau	50	3,000	2,053	822	6,053 ^a	602,655
Ponape	45	8,313	---	---	135	44,961
Truk	---	---	1,920 ^b	837	64	26,218
Yap	---	---	270	86	2	1,119
Total.....	95	\$11,313	5,134	\$2,211	6,276	\$683,912

^a Includes catch of Van Camp Sea Food Co.

^b Lobsters.

B. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS

Quantity and value of fisheries products exported are listed in Appendix VII C (2). In all districts, except Palau, local sales of fish are more than exports.

APPENDIX

KI

FORESTS

Area of forest, value of marketable timber, and forest products

District	Area of forest in acres	
	Mangrove forest ^a	Other forest ^b
Mariana Islands....	negligible	23,377 ^c
Marshall Islands ...	negligible	650

See footnotes at end of table.

No industrial enterprise, in the usual sense, is carried on in Micronesia. Following is a list of Trust Territory power plants, their connected and firm capacities and recent peak demands:

Total capacity of power equipment installed in each Trust Territory district as of June 30, 1968

District	Number of units	Capacities and peak demands
MARIANA ISLANDS		
Saipan	5-700 KW Worthington 1-600 KW Worthington 1-600 KW G.M.C. 567 Portable	3,500KW 600 600
	Total connected load Firm power (3300-700) Recent peak demand	4,700KW 4,000KW 2,700KW
Rota	3-75 KW Caterpillar Firm power Total demand (estimated)	225KW 150KW 130KW
	There are no meters or information, but two engines are required on peaks.	
Tinian	3-100 KW Waukeshaw Firm capacity Peak load - under	300KW 200KW 100KW
	One unit carries the load at all times.	
PALAU		
	1-375 KW Fairbanks Morse 1-310 KW Fairbanks Morse 1-500 KW Caterpillar 3-500 KW Enterprise	375KW 310KW 500KW 1,500KW
	Total capacity Firm capacity Recent peak demand	2,685KW 510KW 535KW
	Note: Both Fairbanks Morse generators are pre-war units. They are in poor operating condition. Page Power plant and facilities have been turned over to the Territory. They consist of 3-500 KW units.	
YAP	1-250 KW Fairbanks Morse 3-350 KW Caterpillar Unit	250KW 1,050KW
	Total Firm Recent peak demand	1,300KW 700KW 320KW

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

the usual sense, is carried on in
 of Trust Territory power plants,
 capacities and recent peak demands:

led in each Trust Territory district as of

of units	Capacities and peak demands
ington	3,500KW
ington	600
567 Portable	600
load	4,700KW
(10-700)	4,000KW
mand	2,700KW
llar	225KW
	150KW
(estimated)	130KW
ters or informa-	
gines are	
s.	
shaw	300KW
	200KW
er	100KW
the load at all	
inks Morse	375KW
inks Morse	310KW
illar	500KW
rise	1,500KW
	2,685KW
	510KW
mand	535KW
banks Morse generators are pre-war units.	
in poor operating condition. Page Power plant	
ties have been turned over to the Territory.	
sist of 3-500 KW units.	
inks Morse	250KW
illar Unit	1,050KW
	1,300KW
	700KW
mand	320KW

Industrial Production

Total capacity of power equipment installed in each Trust Territory district as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

District	Number of units	Capacities and peak demands
TRUK	2-500 KW Caterpillar Units	1,000KW
	2-225 KW Worthington Units	<u>450KW</u>
	Total installed capacity	1,450KW
	Firm power	250KW
	Recent peak demand	500KW
Note: The two (2) Worthington Units are in very poor condition. Plans are to replace them with one 500 KW Caterpillar Unit.		
PONAPE	3-500 KW Caterpillar Units	1,500KW
	Firm power	1,000KW
	Recent peak load	400KW
Kusaie	2-50 KW Caterpillar Units	
	Total capacity	100KW
	Firm power	50KW
MARSHALL ISLANDS		
Ebeye	3-350 KW Caterpillar	1,050KW
	Firm power	700KW
	Recent peak	225KW
Majuro	3-300 KW Cleveland Diesel	
	Units	900KW
	1-500 KW Caterpillar Unit	<u>500KW</u>
	Total	1,400KW
	Firm power	900KW
Peak load	450KW	

A. POSTAL SERVICE

(a) Number of postal establishments classified according to category.

Six district post offices; plus one in Ebeye, Marshalls; one in Rota, Marianas; one in Tinian, Marianas; one in Capital Hill, Saipan. (There is also one military post office in Kwajalein.)

(b) Volume of letters, periodicals, parcels handled ... 805,030 pounds of mail.

(c) Money orders		<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u>
Issued	13,776		\$449,114
Paid	1,647		41,533

B. TELEPHONE SERVICE

(a) Number of local systems 4^a

(b) Number of paid subscribers 340

(c) Number of instruments 989

(d) Number of dispatches		<u>Number</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
Sent	19,619		\$104,286
Received	16,195		---

C. TELEGRAPH SERVICE

(a) Number of stations 6 Government-owned

D. RADIO SERVICES

(a) Number of stations

Commercial Service (Govt owned & operated)	Mari- anas	Mar- shalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	Total
Radiotelephone	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Radiotelegraph	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
<u>Broadcasting Service</u>							
Govt owned & operated-AM	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Private-FM	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
<u>Non-Government Service*</u>							
Point-to-point (long range).....	5	8	6	4	12	4	39
Short range	1	6	1	-	6	-	14
Ship stations	2	6	12	1	2	-	23
<u>Government Service</u>							
Major stations**	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Secondary (out-island)							
Point-to-point	7	30	15	7	11	9	79
Short range	2	26	7	17	34	18	104
Ship stations (by registered homeport)	2	-	2	1	5	1	11

*Not open to public correspondence

**Open to public correspondence are the stations noted under "commercial telegraph."

(b) Some 11,505 privately owned sets, none of which are registered, are estimated in indigenous homes.

^a Telephone system in Palau was destroyed by Typhoon Sally. Plans have been made to install a new 100 pair system.

ND COMMUNICATIONS

Six district post offices; plus one in Ebeye, Marshalls; one in Rota, Marianas; one in Tinian, Marianas; one in Capital Hill, Saipan. (There is also one military post office in Kwajalein.)

led ... 805,030 pounds of mail.

	Number	Value
Issued	13,776	\$449,114
Paid	1,647	41,533

4^a

340

989

	Number	Revenue
Sent	19,619	\$104,286
Received	16,195	---

6 Government-owned

Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	Total
-	-	-	-	(1)
1	1	1	1	6
1	1	1	1	6
-	-	-	-	2
6	4	12	4	39
1	-	6	-	14
12	1	2	-	23
1	1	1	1	6
15	7	11	9	79
7	17	34	18	104
2	1	5	1	11

ed under "commercial telegraph."

are registered, are estimated in

on Sally.
em.

transport and Communications

E. ROAD TRANSPORT

(a) Paved roads (miles) 102.5

(b) Unpaved roads (miles) 409.2

(c) Number of privately owned vehicles by type in Trust Territory as of June 30, 1968

District and type of ownership	Type of motor vehicle						Total
	Truck	Pickup	Sedan	Jeep	Motor bikes & scooters	Other motor vehicles	
MARIANA ISLANDS							
Indigenous	35	182	642	294	91	13	1,257
Nonindigenous.....	11	25	296	29	26	6	393
Government	24	70	18	75	---	20	207
Total	70	277	956	398	117	39	1,857
MARSHALL ISLANDS							
Indigenous	4	150	104	7	123	9	397
Nonindigenous.....	---	6	12	1	12	---	31
Government.....	6	12	4	7	---	1	30
Total	10	168	120	15	135	10	458
PALAU							
Indigenous	41	64	103	64	168	---	440
Nonindigenous.....	---	9	34	5	42	---	90
Government.....	8	17	7	21	1	3	57
Total	49	90	144	90	211	3	587
PONAPE							
Indigenous	2	50	31	17	140	---	240
Nonindigenous.....	---	15	9	12	43	---	79
Government.....	16	11	4	20	1	1	53
Total	18	76	44	49	184	1	372
TRUK							
Indigenous	10	84	56	8	35	5	198
Nonindigenous.....	1	13	16	7	33	---	70
Government	15	22	5	13	1	3	59
Total	26	119	77	28	69	8	327
YAP							
Indigenous	2	26	25	20	160	---	233
Nonindigenous.....	2	5	16	5	27	---	55
Government.....	5	11	2	18	---	3	39
Total	9	42	43	43	187	3	327
Total Indigenous	94	556	961	410	717	27	2,765
Total nonindigenous	14	73	383	59	183	6	718
Government ...	74	143	40	154	3	31	445
Total	182	772	1,384	623	903	64	3,928

Fiscal Year 1968

(d) Number of buses, passenger capacity, length of lines, and number of passengers conveyed during the period June 1967-July 1968

District	No. of buses	Passenger capacity	Length of lines (miles)	No. of passengers conveyed
Mariana Islands...	8	6 for 41 2 for 21	64	98,550
Marshall Islands..	7	4 for 20 3 for 48	3	24,820 ^a
Palau	2	21	13.5	89,500
Ponape	---	---	---	---
Truk	5	1 for 10, 1 for 20 2 for 25, 1 for 28	13.0	60,000
Yap	---	---	---	---

^a 1967 information; 1968 figure unavailable.

F. RAILWAYS

There are no railways in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

G. AIR TRANSPORT

	1965	1966	1967	1968
(a) Number of passengers				
Passengers flown	24,537	29,000	30,386	33,926
Passenger miles flown	8,045,758	8,742,664	9,230,402	11,608,702
Passenger revenues	---	---	\$1,058,383	\$1,509,217
(b) Freight				
Cargo (pounds) flown	141,563	367,255	366,123	°
Cargo (tons) miles flown	48,118	27,430 ^b	67,900	°
Cargo revenues	---	---	\$39,587	\$27,244
Mail (pounds)	179,684	107,172 ^b	186,035	°
Mail (tons) miles	33,204	34,291	185,316	°
(c) Number of civil airfields in use (The landing at Ponape is a water landing)				10

^a Information not available.

^b Figures for 9 months.

H. METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

	1967	1968
(a) Number of weather stations	5	5
(b) Number of employees	47	42

I. WATER TRANSPORT

(1) Vessels over 100 tons gross registered in the Trust Territory as of June 30, 1968

Type of vessel	Number	Gross tonnage each
Cargo, medium (Maritime designation, CI-MA-VI) M/V Gunnars Knot	1	3,812
Cargo and passenger (Maritime designation, CI-MA-VI) M/V Pacific Islander	1	4,182
Former U.S. Army FS type vessel (Navy designation, AKL)	3	692; 680 and 558
Motor Vessel	4	486; 363; 200 and 200

Length of lines, and number of passengers
1968

Capacity	Length of lines (miles)	No. of passengers conveyed
41 21	64	98,550
20 48	3	24,820 ^a
	13.5	89,500
	---	---
1 for 20 1 for 28	13.0	60,000
	---	---

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

1966	1967	1968
29,000	30,386	33,926
8,742,664	9,230,402	11,608,702
---	\$1,058,383	\$1,509,217

367,255	366,123	°
27,430 ^b	67,900	°
---	\$39,587	\$27,244
107,172 ^b	186,035	°
34,291	185,316	°

landing) 10

1967	1968
5	5
47	42

the Trust Territory as of June 30, 1968

	Number	Gross tonnage each
/V		
.....	1	3,812
-VI)		
.....	1	4,182
on,		
.....	3	692; 680 and 558
.....	4	486; 363; 200 and 200

Transport and Communications

(2) Number of motor boats 25 ft. and over by District, registered in the Trust Territory as of June 30, 1968

District	Number				Total
	25 ft.	26-40 ft.	41-65 ft.	66-85 ft.	
Mariana Islands....	-	-	2	-	2
Marshall Islands ...	2	4	3	-	9
Palau	13	40	5	13	71
Ponape	2	3	2	-	7
Truk	1	6	3	1	11
Yap	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18	53	15	14	100

(3) Cargo and passengers carried by field trip vessels, as of June 30, 1968

Itinerary	Revenue tons	Passengers	
		Cabin	Deck
Mariana Islands field trips.....	77,256	63	118
Marshall Islands field trips.....	12,160	620	1,450
Palau field trips	298	20	68
Ponape field trips.....	1,138	752	1,751
Truk field trips	1,036	320	1,120
Yap field trips.....	4,114	240	5,752
Total	96,002	1,525	10,259

(4) Cargo and passenger carried by Micronesian Line vessels, as of June 30, 1968

Itinerary	Revenue tons	Passengers	
		Cabin	Deck
Guam to Trust Territory ports	25,339.9	48	47
Trust Territory ports to Guam.....	2,930.9	40	41
Trust Territory ports to Trust Territory ports	8,975.2	307	964
Japan to Trust Territory ports	29,412.8	5	---
Trust Territory ports to Japan.....	11,525.6	3	---
Formosa to Trust Territory ports	2,884.0	---	---
REMARKS: M/V Gunners Knot, Voyages 10-13 M/V Pacific Islander, Voyages 10-14 M/V Palau Islander, Voyages 44-62 M/V Majuro, Voyages 1-2			
Total	81,068.4	403	1,052

(5) Vessels other than those registered in Trust Territory entered and cleared in external trade (U.S. flag).

Name of Vessel	Tonnage	
1. S/S. Alaska Bear	4,579	(Net registered)
2. S/S. Canada Bear	4,565	do
3. S/S. Hawaii Bear	4,563	do
4. S/S. F.J. Luckenback	4,654	do
5. S/S. Chicot	3,865	do

APPENDIX



NATIONAL INCOME AND RELATED DATA

Information on national income was given in Part VI, Economic Advancement, Section 3, Chapter 1. As noted in that chapter, since so much of the income of the people of the Territory is computed on a subsistence basis, statistics tend to be somewhat meaningless. "National income," computed from wages and copra and other exports, represents only a portion of the true income of the Territory. Export statistics, wage statistics, government revenue and expenditures, Territory and local, are given in other tables in this section.

Trust Territory entered and cleared in

	Tonnage	
.....	4,579	(Net registered)
.....	4,565	do
.....	4,563	do
.....	4,654	do
.....	3,865	do

INCOME AND RELATED DATA

... was given in Part VI, Economic
 1. As noted in that chapter, since
 ... of the Territory is computed on
 ... end to be somewhat meaningless.
 ... from wages and copra and other
 ... of the true income of the Territory.
 ... government revenue and expendi-
 ... ven in other tables in this section.

APPENDIX

XVI

COOPERATIVES AND CREDIT UNIONS

(1) Trust Territory Credit Union Statistics, calendar year 1967

	District						Total	Amount of increase over 1966	Percent increase over 1966
	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap			
Number of credit unions	2	3	24	8	8	2	47	6	14
Total assets	\$188,127	\$238,306	\$199,221	\$50,707	\$137,450	\$65,967	\$879,778	\$337,215	62
Number of members	891	972	987	1,245	2,844	356	7,295	2,144	41
Total members savings	\$169,083	\$213,454	\$163,890	\$36,416	\$127,167	\$54,475	\$764,485	\$287,816	60
Average savings per member ...	\$189	\$220	\$166	\$29	\$45	\$153	\$105	\$13	14
Number of members with loans	492	768	659	370	848	189	3,326	1,008	43
Loan balances outstanding ...	\$185,248	\$217,491	\$159,750	\$45,889	\$122,761	\$57,673	\$788,812	\$307,741	64
Number of loans made during 1967	497	1,382	617	501	896	166	4,059	1,003	33
Amount of such loans	\$211,080	\$519,686	\$168,345	\$72,510	\$161,796	\$75,429	\$1,208,846	\$328,147	37
Average size of loan during 1967	\$425	\$376	\$272	\$145	\$181	\$454	\$298	\$10	3
Number of loans made since commencement	1,175	2,867	3,041	1,067	2,537	1,306	11,993	3,918	48
Amount of such loans	\$646,971	\$894,214	\$717,290	\$117,838	\$389,774	\$324,253	\$3,090,340	\$1,223,923	65
Cash balance at 12/31/67	\$2,597	\$12,962	\$33,761	\$3,571	\$13,014	\$7,707	\$73,612	\$35,231	92
Total income for 1967	\$16,598	\$17,843	\$18,188	\$3,468	\$10,520	\$6,739	\$73,356	\$29,282	66
Net earnings for 1967	\$12,497	\$11,025	\$15,543	\$2,411	\$5,018	\$4,800	\$51,294	\$15,572	43
Amount paid in dividends and interest (est.) ..	\$8,341	\$8,222	\$5,871	\$680	\$3,784	\$1,848	\$28,746	\$12,388	76
Reserve for possible uncollectible loans	\$5,247	\$5,730	\$19,703	\$1,330	\$4,631	\$5,192	\$41,833	\$11,788	39
Reserves - percent of outstanding loans	3	3	12	3	4	9	5	-1	-1

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(2) Trust Territory cooperative statistics, calendar year 1967

	District						1967 Total	Increase over 1966	Percent Increase
	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap			
Number of cooperatives	1	2	3	16	5	2	29	5	21
Number of members	355	62	68	2,971	2,450	1,593	7,499	1,322	21
Sales									
Merchandise	\$30,420	\$3,034	\$77,998	\$1,947,452	\$535,798	\$865,369	\$3,460,071	\$1,046,488	43
Copra	0	0	0	196,443	114,297	106,663	417,403	-100,303	-19
Handicraft	0	0	0	16,147	5,576	0	21,723	4,921	29
Marine (fish, trochus, etc.)	0	0	67,634	70,604	16,223	8,091	162,552	57,274	54
Miscellaneous (boats, produce, lumber, etc.)	0	0	54,893	16,095	15,193	0	86,181	-8,087	-08
Total sales	\$30,420	\$3,034	\$200,525	\$2,246,741	\$687,087	\$980,123	\$4,147,930	\$443,884	12
Total sales and other revenues	30,562	3,034	233,124	2,446,421	716,062	1,141,283	4,570,486	615,504	15
Net Savings (earnings)	(740)	118	26,241	268,632	84,443	74,507	453,201	223,288	97
Wages and salaries paid	1,719	0	35,255	191,465	47,710	132,262	408,411	-13,754	-3
Dividends and patronage refunds paid (est.)	0	0	1,900	190,954	45,937	20,572	259,363	120,580	87
Total assets at end of year	\$8,265	\$15,373	\$191,277	\$1,231,083	\$244,720	\$532,319	\$2,223,037	\$737,480	49
Cash at end of year	5,839	15,121	15,864	98,099	25,475	44,401	204,799	25,900	14
Share capital	8,985	15,373	3,920	240,098	51,788	116,330	436,494	104,570	31
Retained earnings and reserves	\$(701)	0	\$154,245	\$479,161	\$166,003	\$225,496	\$1,024,204	\$283,821	38

	12	15	97	-3	87	49	14	31	38
Total sales	\$443,884	615,504	223,288	-13,754	120,580	\$737,480	25,900	104,570	\$283,821
Total sales and other revenues	\$4,147,930	4,570,486	453,201	408,411	259,363	\$2,223,037	204,799	436,494	\$1,024,204
Net Savings (earnings)	\$687,087	716,062	84,443	47,710	45,937	\$244,720	25,475	51,788	\$166,003
Wages and salaries paid	\$2,246,741	2,446,421	268,632	191,465	190,954	\$1,231,083	98,099	240,098	\$479,161
Dividends and patronage refunds paid (est.)	\$200,525	233,124	26,241	35,255	1,900	\$191,277	15,864	3,920	\$154,245
Total assets at end of year	\$3,034	3,034	118	0	0	\$15,373	15,121	15,373	0
Cash at end of year	\$30,420	30,562	(740)	1,719	0	\$8,265	5,839	8,985	\$(701)
Share capital									
Retained earnings and reserves									

Cooperatives and Credit Unions

(3) Trust Territory credit unions by type as of June 30, 1968

Name of credit union	Chartered		Type				Comments
	Yes	No	Gov't	Com-mu-nity	Trad-ing Co.	Other	
MARIANA ISLANDS							
Rota Credit Union	x		x				
Saipan Credit Union	x		x				
MARSHALL ISLANDS							
KECU Credit Union	x					x	Kwajalein Test Site employees
KITCO Credit Union	x				x		
Marshall Islands Credit Union	x		x				
PALAU							
Angaur-Kasebechakl Credit Union	x			x			
Bungelkelau Credit Union	x			x			
Imo-Ngerel Credit Union	x			x			
Mengellang Ngar-Ebedel Credit Union	x			x			
Nekken Credit Union	x			x			Serves Aimeliik
Ngaradrudm Credit Union	x			x			
Ngarcholmuul Credit Union		x		x			
Ngar-Chosbechakl Credit Union	x			x			
Ngar-Omeketel Credit Union		x		x			
Ngar-Oureng Credit Union		x		x			
Ngeschella Sils Credit Union	x			x			
Ollei-Kayangal Credit Union	x		x				
Palau Administration Credit Union	x		x				
Palau Constabulary Credit Union	x		x				
Palau Public Health Credit Union	x		x				
Palau Public Works Credit Union	x		x				
Sacred Heart Credit Union	x			x			Serves community
Six Star Credit Union	x			x			
W.C.T.C. Credit Union	x				x		
Klaiwesobel Credit Union		x		x			
Nanatan (Ngaraard)		x		x			
Ngarahubhub (Ngaraard)		x		x			
Ngar Semosem Credit Union		x		x			
Ngkekklau (Ngaraard)		x		x			
Tulungalek Credit Union		x		x			
PONAPE							
Kiti Minimin Credit Union	x			x			
Kusaie Island Credit Union	x			x			Also serves Co-op members
Mesenieng Credit Union	x		x				
Mwonsel Credit Union	x			x			
Net Credit Union	x			x			
St. Ignatius-Metalanim Credit Union	x			x			
Sokeh's Pah Credit Union	x			x			
Uh Soumwet Credit Union	x			x			
Trukese Credit Union		x		x			
TRUK							
Fefan Credit Union	x			x			
Namuisafo Credit Union	x			x			
North Moen Credit Union	x			x			
Truk Cooperative Credit Union	x				x		
Truk Gov't Employees Credit Union	x		x				
Uman Credit Union	x			x			
Tolowas Credit Union (Dublon)		x		x			
YAP							
Yap Cooperative Assn. Credit Union	x				x		
Yap Government Employees Credit Union	x						
Totals	37	11	11	32	4	1	

Fiscal Year 1968

DO NOT WRITE

(4) Trust Territory cooperatives by type as of June 30, 1968

Name of cooperative	Chartered		Type								Comments
	Yes	No	Copra and retail	Wholesale	Housing	Boat-building	Fishermen's	Handicraft	Farmers	Other	
MARIANA ISLANDS											
Mariana Islands District Coop Assn	x		x								
MARSHALL ISLANDS											
Ebeye Coop Assn	x		x								
Island Consumers Coop Assn	x		x								
PALAU											
Palau Boat Builders Assn	x					x					
Palau Fishermen's Coop	x						x				
Palau Modekngel	x		x								
PONAPE											
KACA Atoll Coop Assn	x		x								
Kitti Minim	x		x								
Kolonia Consumers Coop Assn	x		x								
Kusaie Farmer Coop Assn	x								x		
Kusaie Island Coop Assn	x		x								
Metalanim Copra Coop	x		x								
Metalanim Housing Coop	x				x						
Mokil Island Coop Assn	x		x								
Ngatik Island Coop Assn	x		x								
Nukuoro Island Coop Assn	x		x								
PICS	x		x								
Pingelap Consumers Coop Assn	x		x								
Ponape Federation of Cooperatives	x			x							
Ponape Fishermen's Cooperative	x						x				
Ponape Handicraft Cooperative	x							x			
Ponape Producers Coop Assn	x								x		
Uh Saumwet Coop Assn	x		x								
TRUK											
Faichuk Cacao and Copra Producers	x		x								
Fefan Women's Coop	x							x			
Lower Mortlock Coop Assn	x		x								
Piis Fishermen's Coop	x						x				
Truk Coop	x		x								
Dublon Women's Coop		x					x				
Losap Housing Coop		x			x						
Lukunor Copra Coop		x	x								

June 30, 1968

is-j	Type					Comments
	Boat-building	Fishermen's	Handicraft	Farmers	Other	
	x					
		x				
					x	
			x			
				x		
		x				
		x				

Cooperatives and Credit Unions

(4) Trust Territory cooperatives by type as of June 30, 1968 (Continued)

Name of cooperative	Chartered		Type							Comments	
	Yes	No	Copra and retail	Wholesale	Housing	Boat-building	Fishermen's	Handicraft	Farmers		Other
YAP											
Yap Coop Assn	x		x								
Yap Shipping Coop Assn	x									x	Shipping Co.
Totals	30	3	20	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	

APPENDIX XVII COST OF LIVING

Average retail price of chief stable foodstuffs, June 30, 1968

Item	District						Trust Territory average
	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
Rice (per lb.)	\$. 11	\$. 15	\$. 16	\$. 14	\$. 15	\$. 17	\$. 14
Sugar (per lb.) .....	.09	.15	.13	.10	.14	.13	.12
Flour (per lb.) .....	.15	.09	.12	.10	.09	.11	.11
Sardines (per can)...	.25	.30	.28	.27	.25	.30	.27
Corned beef (per can)	.55	.55	.51	.45	.50	.55	.52
Salt (per package)...	.23	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.24
Soy Sauce (per bottle).....	.35	.45	.44	.35	.39	.45	.41
Milk, evaporated (per can)22	.25	.21	.22	.25	.27	.23

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A. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The largest portion of the population of the Territory is engaged in subsistence activities, and no statistics were available on these.

B.-C. EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND DISTRICT

Number engaged in employment for wages in the Trust Territory as of June 30, 1968

Employer	Indigenous			Nonindigenous		
	M	F	Annual wages	M	F	Annual wages
Trust Territory Administration	3,407	637	\$ 6,946,358	---	---	---
U.S. Post Office	7	7	40,379	---	6	\$ 23,702
U.S. Weather Bureau	40	---	69,390	7	---	74,232
U.S. Coast Guard	19	---	26,799	---	---	---
Judiciary	27	1	72,680	---	---	---
District government	23	9	67,943	---	---	---
Municipal government	391	2	142,747	2	---	500
Congress of Micronesia	7	2	38,000	1	3	25,583
Army Station Kwajalein	613	168	2,145,987	---	---	---
Micro Metal ^a	---	---	---	---	---	---
Trading companies	363	144	577,617	11	4	61,500
Other wholesalers	276	89	368,097	8	---	32,505
Other local businesses	270	133	269,320	1	---	"
Missions	121	49	103,312	25	31	17,940
Community Action Agency	38	38	10,006	2	---	6,434
Bank of Hawaii	3	2	8,928	2	---	19,126
Bank of America	10	3	24,030	---	---	---
Shipping companies	253	9	259,718	50	---	147,950
Pacific Micronesian Line ^a	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cooperatives and credit unions	80	6	58,895	1	---	1,900
Micronesian Construction Company	393	33	197,284	26	---	55,889
Micronesian Dev. Company	35	---	17,500	3	---	30,000
Van Camp Sea Food Co.	76	2	89,604	190 ^b	---	300,654
Truk Transportation Co. ^a	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saipan Bus Company	10	6	24,246	---	---	---
Atkins Kroll ^a	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mobil Micronesia	32	---	25,554	1	---	6,223
Bottling Company of Micronesia	12	---	13,781	---	---	---
Pan American Airways	1	---	245	---	1	315
Saipan Hotel ^a	---	---	---	---	---	---
United Micronesia Dev. Assn.	4	---	11,000	1	---	6,900
Stevedoring companies	165	7	107,549	2	2	19,106
Hotel Royal Taga	28	35	51,093	11	5	13,197
Northern Marianas Dev. Co.	3	---	1,440	---	---	---
Peace Corps	8	5	15,467	---	---	---
Private households	45	225	101,569	---	---	---
Micronesian Insurance	1	2	4,484	---	---	---
Selmur Productions, Inc.	74	1	33,079	---	---	---
Total	6,835	1,615	\$11,924,101	344	52	\$843,656

^a Not available.

^b Okinawans.

LABOR

tion of the Territory is engaged
 statistics were available on these.
DISTRICT

Trust Territory as of June 30, 1968

Indigenous		Nonindigenous		
F	Annual wages	M	F	Annual wages
637	\$ 6,946,358	---	---	---
7	40,379	---	6	\$ 23,702
---	69,390	7	---	74,232
---	26,799	---	---	---
1	72,680	---	---	---
9	67,943	---	---	---
2	142,747	2	---	500
2	38,000	1	3	25,583
168	2,145,987	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---
144	577,617	11	4	61,500
89	368,097	8	---	32,505
133	269,320	1	---	---
49	103,312	25	31	17,940
38	10,006	2	---	6,434
2	8,928	2	---	19,126
3	24,030	---	---	---
9	259,718	50	---	147,950
---	---	---	---	---
6	58,895	1	---	1,900
33	197,284	26	---	55,889
---	17,500	3	---	30,000
2	89,604	190 ^b	---	300,654
---	---	---	---	---
6	24,246	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---
---	25,554	1	---	6,223
---	13,781	---	---	---
---	245	---	1	315
---	---	---	---	---
---	11,000	1	---	6,900
7	107,549	2	2	19,106
35	51,093	11	5	13,197
---	1,440	---	---	---
5	15,467	---	---	---
225	101,569	---	---	---
2	4,484	---	---	---
1	33,079	---	---	---
1,615	\$11,924,101	344	52	\$843,656

Labor

Total employment for wages by districts

District	Indigenous			Nonindigenous ^b		
	M	F	Annual wages	M	F	Annual wages
Mariana Islands ^a	1,458	397	\$ 2,950,285	75	10	\$262,016
Marshall Islands.....	1,512	283	3,668,708	19	13	90,227
Palau.....	1,360	411	1,759,547	223	12	369,840
Ponape.....	1,027	201	1,445,305	21	14	51,518
Truk.....	949	248	1,375,954	4	3	54,263
Yap.....	529	75	724,302	2	--	15,792
Total.....	6,835	1,615	\$11,924,101	344	52	\$843,656

^aIncludes Trust Territory Headquarters and Congress of Micronesia.

^bNonindigenous employees of the Administration are not included. Nonindigenous employment includes employees of other U.S. Government agencies, American managers of trading companies and other business firms, Belgian permanent residents engaged in business, teachers in missions, temporary Filipino employees of Mobil Micronesia and construction companies, and private wholesalers.

D. COMPULSORY LABOR

No compulsory labor law is enacted.

E. WAGE RATES

Wage rates in general follow the Trust Territory Micronesian Title and Pay Plan.

F. WORK DAY, WORK WEEK

The 8-hour day, 40-hour week is the standard pattern of wage work.

G. LABOR AND MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

There was no labor or medical inspection as such.

H. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

(a) Number of industrial accidents that occurred during the year

Industrial accidents	Indigenous personnel	Nonindigenous personnel
Fatal.....	4	--
Non-fatal		
Lost time.....	9	2
Others.....	-	10
Total.....	13	12

(b) Illness or death due to occupational disease..... -

(c) Number of persons receiving compensation for:

- 1. Partial disability..... 2
- 2. Total disability..... 2
- 3. Death due to industrial accidents or occupational disease ... 2

I. OFFENSES AGAINST LABOR LAWS

No employee or employer was charged with offense against labor laws.

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J. COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

There were no collective agreements in force.

K. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were no industrial disputes.

L. UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is not a problem in the Trust Territory since outside the district centers the economy is largely subsistence.

M. EMIGRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

Nineteen Micronesians migrated to the United States during the year for the probable purpose of seeking employment.

N. EMPLOYEES RECRUITED FROM OUTSIDE TERRITORY

For number of employees recruited from outside the Territory, see B and C above "Non-indigenous workers in the Trust Territory," and Statistical Appendix II which lists all employees of the Trust Territory Government.

APPENDIX

XIX

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

Social Security provisions are discussed in Part V., chapter 5 and Part VII, chapter 5.

Since 1962, the Territory has been entitled to disaster relief under the U.S. Federal Disaster Act. In 1963, \$1,300,000 was allocated to the Marianas by the Office of Emergency Planning to perform necessary rehabilitation work to damage caused by a typhoon in April. Over \$390,000 was allocated in 1964 to provide assistance to Peleliu and Angaur Islands of Palau District hit by a typhoon in November. In October 1965 a typhoon hit Pagan and Agrihan in the Northern Marianas. Some building materials, food and emergency supplies were sent to the stricken areas by the Mariana Islands District Administration.

In 1967 the Territory received an allocation of \$2,150,000 from the Office of Emergency Planning for rehabilitation work on Koror and Babelthuap islands in the Palau District, which were devastated by Typhoon Sally in March. The U.S. Congress has also provided a supplementary appropriation of \$1.7 million for the reconstruction of schools, public buildings and housing in the town of Koror.

Government funds in the amount of \$300,000 were reprogrammed for reconstruction of Rota Hospital and other essential public facilities, which were destroyed by Typhoon Gilda.

Section VII, chapter 5, details funds allocated for rehabilitation following Typhoon Jean, which struck the Truk and Mariana Islands districts in April 1968.



A. EXPENDITURES ON HEALTH, MEDICAL, AND SANITATION SERVICES

Type of Expenditure	Amount 1968
Administration	\$ 473,471
Construction	324,803
Hospitals and Out-islands services...	2,354,442
Dental services	156,401
Sanitation	128,410
Total	3,437,527^a

^a Included in this amount are \$1,333,228 salaries for medical and health personnel, \$116,298 for health and medical equipment, and \$470,777 for medical supplies.

B. ESTABLISHMENTS FOR IN-PATIENT CARE

(a) General hospitals	6
Field hospitals	3 ^a
Total	9
Total number of admissions by service (exclusive of newborn) in Trust Territory district hospitals for the year ended June 30, 1968	
Medicine	
15 years and over	4,662
Under 15 years (pediatrics)	3,238
Surgery.....	751
Obstetrics.....	2,138
Tuberculosis	88
Leprosy.....	18
All services, total.....	10,895

^a Rota field hospital was destroyed by a typhoon in the fall of 1967. Services were given in temporary quarters during the rest of the fiscal year.

- (b) There are no maternity homes in the Trust Territory. There were 50 beds for obstetrical cases in the general and field hospitals as of June 1968.
- (c) There are no infectious disease hospitals in the Trust Territory. Facilities for isolating patients are provided in each district hospital.
- (d) There is no leprosarium in the Trust Territory. Facilities for isolating patients are made available at the district hospitals for care of active cases.
- (e) There are no mental hospitals in the Trust Territory. Facilities for care of patients with mental illness are provided in each hospital.
- (f) There is a rehabilitation center in the Marshall Islands District hospital at Majuro where physical therapy is given to patients with residual effects of poliomyelitis and to patients with other conditions where such treatment is indicated.
- (g) There are no private or mission hospitals in the Territory.

territory since outside the district centers the

States during the year for the probable pur-

DE TERRITORY

e the Territory, see B and C above "Nonin-Statistical Appendix II which lists all em-

AND WELFARE SERVICES

discussed in Part V., chapter 5

been entitled to disaster relief ct. In 1963, \$1,300,000 was al-Office of Emergency Planning to work to damage caused by a was allocated in 1964 to provide islands of Palau District hit by a 65 a typhoon hit Pagan and Agri-me building materials, food and e stricken areas by the Mariana

an allocation of \$2,150,000 from for rehabilitation work on Koror District, which were devastated S. Congress has also provided a 7 million for the reconstruction housing in the town of Koror. of \$300,000 were reprogrammed and other essential public facil-pon Gilda.

unds allocated for rehabilitation ck the Truk and Mariana Islands

1 Security and Welfare Services

C. SERVICE UNITS FOR OUTPATIENT CARE

- (a) There is a general outpatient clinic in each hospital.
- (b) Tuberculosis control and leprosy control are under the supervision of the district hospitals. Weekly chest clinics are held in all hospitals, and leprosy control clinics are held weekly in five and monthly in one district. A diabetes mellitus clinic is held weekly in three district hospitals, a hypertension clinic in one, eye clinics in two, and family planning clinics in three districts.
- (c) There are 8 dental clinics in the Territory. Facilities are provided in one other location, served on a part-time basis.
- (d) There are no mobile health units in the Territory.
- (e) The only other units for outpatient care are dispensaries and health aide posts under Government administration. One health aide is stationed at each, except for four in Palau, two in Ponape and one in Yap which are staffed by graduate nurses. Following are the number of dispensaries and health aide posts in each administrative district:

Mariana Islands.....	5
Marshall Islands.....	44
Palau.....	11
Ponape.....	12
Truk.....	53
Yap.....	14
Total.....	139

D. SERVICE UNITS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

- (a) During the year ended June 30, 1968, antepartum clinics were held twice a week in two districts and once a week in the other four. Some postpartum examinations were given at the hospital clinics.
- (b) The number of cases and attendances at maternity clinics and well-baby conferences in Trust Territory Districts are shown in the table below. Well-baby conferences are held weekly in five districts and monthly in one. There were head start health programs in all districts and an organized program in one public school. In case of illness children are referred to a district or field hospital out-patient clinic or to a dispensary for treatment.

(1) Number of cases and attendances at maternity clinics and well-baby conferences at Trust Territory district hospitals, July 1967 through June 1968

District Hospital	Maternity Clinic		Well-baby Conference	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances
Mariana Islands.....	684	1,806	453	2,129
Marshall Islands.....	299	1,052	100	183
Palau.....	379	1,799	381	1,320
Ponape.....	457	1,162	418	1,139
Truk.....	683	1,308	364	973
Yap.....	195	1,063	149	840
Total.....	2,697	8,190	1,865	6,584

CARE

each hospital.
are under the supervision of the district
in all hospitals, and leprosy control clinics
the district. A diabetes mellitus clinic is
hypertension clinic in one, eye clinics in
districts.

y. Facilities are provided in one other lo-

territory.

are dispensaries and health aide posts under
aide is stationed at each, except for four in
which are staffed by graduate nurses. Following
in aide posts in each administrative district:

.....	5
.....	44
.....	11
.....	12
.....	53
.....	14
.....	139

D CHILD HEALTH

epartum clinics were held twice a week in
er four. Some postpartum examinations were

maternity clinics and well-baby conferences
the table below. Well-baby conferences are
in one. There were head start health pro-
gram in one public school. In case of ill-
field hospital out-patient clinic or to a dis-

maternity clinics and well-baby conferences
1967 through June 1968

Clinic	Well-baby Conference	
	Cases	Attendances
1,806	453	2,129
1,052	100	183
1,799	381	1,320
1,162	418	1,139
1,308	364	973
1,063	149	840
8,190	1,865	6,584

Public Health

(2) Number and percent of registered live births by type of attendant, Trust Territory districts, 1967 (by district of residence of mother)

District	Type of attendant					Total
	Physi- cian	Graduate nurse ^a	Health or nurse aide	Midwife ^b	Other	
NUMBER						
Mariana Islands	339	96	15	1	--	451
Marshall Islands	236	118	394	5	22	775
Palau	345	24	7	--	48	424
Ponape	67	208	43	178	120	616
Truk	199	32	33	97	442	803
Yap	89	65	15	6	57	232
Total	1,275	543	507	287	689	3,301
PERCENT						
Mariana Islands	75.2	21.3	3.3	0.2	--	100
Marshall Islands	30.5	15.2	50.8	0.6	2.8	100
Palau	81.4	5.7	1.6	--	11.3	100
Ponape	10.9	33.8	7.0	28.9	19.5	100
Truk	24.8	4.0	4.1	12.1	55.0	100
Yap	38.4	28.0	6.5	2.6	24.6	100
Total	38.6	16.4	15.4	8.7	20.9	100

^a "Graduate nurses" are graduates of a 2-year training school for nurses in the Trust Territory.
^b Traditional village midwives, most of whom have had some training at district hospitals.

(3) Number and percent of registered live births in hospital, dispensary, and at home, Trust Territory districts, 1967 (by district of residence of mother)

District	Place of birth				Total
	District hospital	Field hospital ^a	Dispensary	Home	
NUMBER					
Mariana Islands	400	32	16	3	451
Marshall Islands	225	199	184	167	775
Palau	363	--	5	56	424
Ponape	220	45	6	345	616
Truk	253	--	--	550	803
Yap	153	--	7	72	232
Total	1,614	276	218	1,193	3,301
PERCENT					
Mariana Islands	88.7	7.1	3.5	0.7	100
Marshall Islands	29.0	25.7	23.7	21.5	100
Palau	85.6	--	1.2	13.2	100
Ponape	35.7	7.3	1.0	56.0	100
Truk	31.5	--	--	68.5	100
Yap	65.9	--	3.0	31.0	100
Total	48.9	8.4	6.6	36.1	100

^a Includes three field or sub-hospitals: on Ebeye (Marshall Islands District), Kusaie (Ponape District), and Rota (Mariana Islands District).

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E. LABORATORY SERVICE UNITS

There is a small general laboratory in each district hospital. In addition two hospitals have bacteriology laboratories. There are no independent public health laboratories in the Trust Territory. Certain types of tests are performed in laboratories elsewhere.

F. PUBLIC HEALTH PERSONNEL

Personnel in Department of Public Health by type of position, employer and residence status as of June 1968

Type of position, employer and residence status	Head-quarters	District	Total
NONINDIGENOUS			
Physician (M.D.) ^a			
Trust Territory (T.T.)	^b 2	3	5
Peace Corps (P.C.)	--	6	6
Physician, M.D. total	2	9	11
Dental surgeon (DDS) (T.T.) ^a	^c 1	--	1
Consultant in program planning (P.C.) ^a	1	--	1
Sanitary engineer (T.T.) ^a	1	--	1
Sanitarian (T.T.) ^a	1	--	1
Hospital administrative specialist (T.T.) ^a	1	--	1
Registered nurse:			
Administration and Nursing School:			
Trust Territory ^a	4	--	4
Peace Corps ^a	3	--	3
Hospital:			
Trust Territory ^a	--	1	1
Peace Corps ^a	--	9	9
Public Health:			
Peace Corps ^a	--	6	6
Registered nurses, total	7	16	23
Licensed practical nurse (P.C.)	--	6	6
Registered pharmacist ^a			
Trust Territory	1	--	1
Peace Corps	--	3	3
Health educator (P.C.)	--	1	1
Physical therapist (T.T.)	--	1	1
Public health statistician (T.T.)	1	--	1
Medical record librarian (T.T.)	1	--	1
Roentgenographic technician (P.C.)	--	6	6
Laboratory technologist (P.C.)	--	5	5
Medical equipment repairman (T.T.)	1	--	1
Health generalists (P.C.)	--	57	57
Clerk typists (T.T.)	2	1	1
Non-indigenous, total:			
Trust Territory	16	6	22
Peace Corps	4	99	103
Total	20	105	125

^a University trained.

^b Director and Assistant Director of Public Health.

^c Director of Dental Division.

district hospital. In addition two hospitals and independent public health laboratories in the district were formed in laboratories elsewhere.

by type of position, employer and residence

Residence status	Head-quarters	District	Total
.....	b2	3	5
.....	--	6	6
.....	2	9	11
.....	c1	--	1
.....	1	--	1
.....	1	--	1
.....	1	--	1
.....	4	--	4
.....	3	--	3
.....	--	1	1
.....	--	9	9
.....	--	6	6
.....	7	16	23
.....	--	6	6
.....	1	--	1
.....	--	3	3
.....	--	1	1
.....	--	1	1
.....	1	--	1
.....	--	6	6
.....	--	5	5
.....	1	--	1
.....	--	57	57
.....	2	1	1
.....	16	6	22
.....	4	99	103
.....	20	105	125

Personnel in Department of Public Health by type of position, employer and residence status as of June 1968 (Continued)

Type of position, employer and residence status	Head-quarters	District	Total
INDIGENOUS (Trust Territory Government)			
Medical officer (M.O.) ^d	*2	37	39
Dental officer (D.O.)	1	18	19
Graduate nurse:			
Nurse teacher, Trust Territory school of nursing ^f	2	--	2
In hospital	--	88	88
In public health section	--	11	11
In dispensary	--	9	9
Graduate nurses, total	2	108	110
Health aide or nurse aide:			
In hospital	--	131	131
In public health section	--	4	4
In dispensary	--	128	128
Health aide and nurse aide, total	--	263	263
Health aide or nurse aide trainee	--	18	18
Health educator	--	1	1
Health education assistant	--	2	2
Dental nurse	--	14	14
Dental aide	--	9	9
Dental prosthetic technician	--	6	6
Hospital administrator assistant	--	6	6
Medical record assistant	--	6	6
Vital statistics assistant	1	--	1
Vital registration supervisor	--	5	5
Pharmacist	--	1	1
Pharmacist technician	--	4	4
Pharmacy aide	--	5	5
Laboratory technician	--	9	9
Laboratory technician assistant	--	11	11
Laboratory aide	--	4	4
Roentgenographic technician	--	6	6
Roentgenographic technician trainee	--	6	6
Medical equipment repairman assistant	1	--	1
Other technicians and assistants	--	3	3
Clerks and clerk typists	7	54	61
Service workers	2	97	99
Environmental health:			
Chief sanitarian and area sanitarian	3	--	3
Sanitarian	--	25	25
Sanitation worker	--	23	23
Sanitation trainee or helper	--	2	2
Sanitation personnel, total	3	50	53
Indigenous personnel, total	19	743	762
All personnel, total	39	848	887

^d Graduate of Fiji School of Medicine or with training considered equivalent.
^e One is stationed at Headquarters, the other in Palau.
^f One is a college graduate and a graduate of a nursing school in the Philippines.

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G. DISEASES TREATED

(1) Number and percent of hospital discharges classified by cause group as reported by the six Trust Territory district hospitals, 1967

Cause group	Number	Percent of total
Tuberculosis of respiratory system (002-007)	165	1.9
Other forms of tuberculosis (010-019)	29	0.3
Tuberculosis, all forms, total (002-019)	194	2.2
Gonococcal infections (030-035)	32	0.4
Amebiasis (046)	170	1.9
Other and unspecified forms of dysentery (045, 047, 048) ...	3	°
Dysentery, all forms total (045-048)	173	2.0
Food poisoning (049)	2	°
Whooping cough (056)	76	0.9
Meningococcal infections (057)	1	°
Leprosy (060)	16	0.2
Tetanus (061)	4	°
Encephal meningitis (082.1, 082.9)	12	0.1
Measles (085)	---	---
Rubella (German measles) (086)	---	---
Chickenpox (087)	37	0.4
Mumps (089)	33	0.4
Infectious hepatitis (092)	616	7.0
Filariasis (127)	21	0.2
Ancylostomiasis (129)	17	0.2
Infestation with other helminths (130)	121	1.4
Fungus infections (131-134)	2	°
Other infective and parasitic diseases (002-138, exclusive of above)	46	0.5
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	102	1.2
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature (210-239)	64	0.7
Asthma (241)	264	3.0
Diabetes mellitus (260)	72	0.8
Mental, psychoneurotic and personality disorders (300-329) ..	123	1.4
Vascular lesions of central nervous system (330-334)	29	0.3
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system (340-345) ..	30	0.3
Diseases of eye (370-389)	89	1.0
Diseases of ear and mastoid (390-398)	35	0.4
Rheumatic fever (400-402)	36	0.4
Rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	20	0.2
Other diseases of heart and circulatory system (420-468) ...	224	2.6
Acute upper respiratory infections (470-475)	198	2.3
Influenza (480-483)	418	4.8
Pneumonia (490-493)	356	4.1
Branchitis (500-502)	578	6.6
Other diseases of respiratory system (510-527)	50	0.6
Gastritis and duodenitis (543)	425	4.8
Other diseases of stomach and duodenum (540-542, 544, 545)	95	1.1
Appendicitis (550-553)	40	0.5
Hernia (560, 561)	43	0.5
Gastroenteritis and colitis (571)	747	8.5
Cirrhosis of liver (581)	9	0.1
Diseases of gallbladder and bile ducts (584-586)	23	0.3

° Less than 0.1 percent.

Discharges classified by cause group as reported by the six Trust Territory district hospitals, 1967

	Number	Percent of total
.....	165	1.9
.....	29	0.3
.....	194	2.2
.....	32	0.4
.....	170	1.9
047, 048) ...	3	a
.....	173	2.0
.....	2	a
.....	76	0.9
.....	1	a
.....	16	0.2
.....	4	a
.....	12	0.1
.....	---	---
.....	---	---
.....	37	0.4
.....	33	0.4
.....	616	7.0
.....	21	0.2
.....	17	0.2
.....	121	1.4
.....	2	a
8, exclusive	46	0.5
.....	102	1.2
ed nature	64	0.7
.....	264	3.0
.....	72	0.8
ers (300-329)..	123	1.4
30-334)	29	0.3
em (340-345)..	30	0.3
.....	89	1.0
.....	35	0.4
.....	36	0.4
.....	20	0.2
n (420-468) ...	224	2.6
.....	198	2.3
.....	418	4.8
.....	356	4.1
.....	578	6.6
.....	50	0.6
.....	425	4.8
-542, 544,	95	1.1
.....	40	0.5
.....	43	0.5
.....	747	8.5
.....	9	0.1
86)	23	0.3

(1) Number and percent of hospital discharges classified by cause group as reported by the six Trust Territory district hospitals, 1967 (Continued)

Cause group	Number	Percent of total
Other diseases of digestive system (530-539, 570, 572-578, 580, 582, 583, 587)	107	1.2
Nephritis and nephrosis (590-594)	55	0.6
Other diseases of urinary system (600-609)	169	1.9
Diseases of male genital organs (610-617)	90	1.0
Diseases of breast and female genital organs (620-637)	195	2.2
Complications of pregnancy, delivery and the puerperium (640-652, 670-689)	716	8.2
Infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (690-698) ...	352	4.0
Other diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (700-716)	36	0.4
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever (720-727)..	165	1.9
Other diseases of the bones and organs of movement (730-749)	44	0.5
Congenital malformations (750-759)	26	0.3
Birth injuries, asphyxia and infections of newborn (760-769)	27	0.3
Other diseases of early infancy (770-776)	26	0.3
All other specified causes	221	2.5
Symptoms, senility and ill-defined causes (780-795)	247	2.8
Injuries, all types (E800-E983)	818	9.3
All causes, total	8,767	100

Note: Numbers in parentheses are from the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted (for use in Hospitals) (U.S. PHS, 1962)

Discharges are not unduplicated counts of persons because one patient may have several hospital admissions during the year.

This table does not include 1,458 normal deliveries or 157 admissions for special conditions and examinations without sickness.

Source: Disease Summary Cards from the district hospitals.

(2) Number of cases treated and number of registered deaths in hospital by type of service and by sex and age group, Trust Territory District hospitals, July 1967-June 1968

Type of service and sex	Under 15 yrs.		15 yrs. and over		All ages, total	
	Cases treated	Reg. deaths	Cases treated	Reg. deaths	Cases treated	Reg. deaths
MEDICINE AND SURGERY						
Male	1,884	45	2,749	62	4,633	107
Female	1,575	42	2,638	47	4,213	89
Total	3,459	87	5,387	109	8,846	196
OBSTETRICS	3	---	2,150	1	2,153	1
TUBERCULOSIS						
Male	12	---	111	5	123	5
Female	26	---	99	2	125	2
Total	38	---	210	7	248	7
LEPROSY						
Male	1		15	---	16	---
Female	---		12	---	12	---
Total	1		27	---	28	---
ALL SERVICES (except newborn)						
Male	1,897	45	2,875	67	4,772	112
Female	1,604	42	4,899	50	6,503	92
Total	3,501	87	7,774	117	11,275	204

(3) Number and percent of cases of diseases and injuries classified by cause group treated in the outpatient clinics of Trust Territory District hospitals, July 1967-June 1968

Cause group	Number of cases	Percent of total
Diseases of the respiratory system, NEC ¹	24,118	25.8
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	11,710	12.5
Diseases of digestive system	10,929	11.7
Intestinal parasitism	6,559	7.0
Injuries and adverse effects	5,771	6.2
Diseases of ear and mastoid	2,793	3.0
Diseases of genito-urinary system	2,658	2.8
Asthma and other allergic conditions.....	2,535	2.7
Diseases of eye	2,325	2.5
Communicable diseases, NEC	2,325	2.5
Fungus infections	1,269	1.4
Infectious diseases of intestinal tract	1,150	1.2
Tuberculosis cases, suspects and contacts.....	938	1.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	837	0.9
Gonococcal infections, cases and suspects.....	571	0.6
Leprosy cases and contacts	409	0.4
Filariasis, filarial infections	244	0.3
Diabetes mellitus	197	0.2
All other diseases and condition NEC	16,202	17.3
All diseases and injuries	93,540	100.0

¹NEC, means "not elsewhere classified."

Note: This table does not include such public health services as maternity and well-baby clinics, immunizations and physical examinations, which were included in previous years.

Registered deaths in hospital by type of Territory District hospitals, July 1967-June

15 yrs. and over		All ages, total	
Cases treated	Reg. deaths	Cases treated	Reg. deaths
2,749	62	4,633	107
2,638	47	4,213	89
5,387	109	8,846	196
2,150	1	2,153	1
111	5	123	5
99	2	125	2
210	7	248	7
15	---	16	---
12	---	12	---
27	---	28	---
2,875	67	4,772	112
4,899	50	6,503	92
7,774	117	11,275	204

and injuries classified by cause group Territory District hospitals, July 1967-

	Number of cases	Percent of total
.....	24,118	25.8
.....	11,710	12.5
.....	10,929	11.7
.....	6,559	7.0
.....	5,771	6.2
.....	2,793	3.0
.....	2,658	2.8
.....	2,535	2.7
.....	2,325	2.5
.....	2,325	2.5
.....	1,269	1.4
.....	1,150	1.2
.....	938	1.0
.....	837	0.9
.....	571	0.6
.....	409	0.4
.....	244	0.3
.....	197	0.2
.....	16,202	17.3
.....	93,540	100.0

services as maternity and well-baby clinics, immunizations included in previous years.

Public Health

(4) Dental Service

Visits	Dental Clinic	Field	Total
For treatment.....	13,484	4,395	17,879
For examination, only...	2,109	1,662	3,771
Total	15,593	6,057	21,650

(5) Number of in-patients by age and sex given physical therapy care in rehabilitation wing of Marshall Islands District hospital July 1967-June 1968

Sex	Under 15 years	15 years and over	Total
Male	9	19	28
Female	7	2	9
Total	16	21	37

H. IMMUNIZATIONS

Reported number of persons who received the full course for immunization against certain communicable diseases, revaccinations, and boosters for selected immunizations July 1967-June 1968

Immunizing agent	Total
Smallpox:	
Primary.....	1,994
Revaccination	4,469
Poliomyelitis (trivalent-OPV)...	4,277
Typhoid:	
Initial series	1,780
Boosters	15,121 ^a
Whooping cough (pertussis):	
Initial series	786
Boosters	628
Diphtheria:	
Initial series	1,167
Boosters	2,705
Tetanus:	
Initial series	1,167
Boosters	14,337 ^a

^a About 70 % of the typhoid and 81 % of the tetanus boosters were given after typhoons in Yap and Mariana Islands.

Note: Cholera, typhus and influenza vaccines are given to special groups or when required for travel but these are not included in the general vaccination program of the Trust Territory.

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FOR 11

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I. PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY AND EXCRETA DISPOSAL

Protected water supply and excreta disposal systems are mainly limited to housing areas for government employees, to hospitals, and to a few government and mission schools. Two islands have protected water supplies for the first time this year, Ebeye in the Marshalls and Tinian in the Marianas. Ebeye also has an excreta disposal system.

Estimated population, including nonindigenous persons, served by protected water supply and excreta disposal systems.

District and area served	Estimated population	
	With protected water supply	With both protected water and excreta disposal
Mariana Islands		
Saipan	9,200	470
Rota	1,370	-
Tinian	630	-
Marshall Islands		
Kwajalein Island	^a	^a
Ebeye Island	3,700	3,700
Majuro (district center)	550	550
Palau		
Koror	2,900	430
Ngiwal	430 ^b	-
Ponape		
District center and some schools ...	1,070	840
Truk	770	690 ^c
Yap	320	320
Total, exclusive of Kwajalein...	20,940	7,000

^a In houses and facilities for US government employees on Kwajalein.

^b Provided by the people of this municipality with technical assistance from the government.

^c Three mission schools have excreta disposal systems provided by the missions.

J. TRAINING FACILITIES FOR MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL

(a) There is a 2-1/2-year Government school of nursing in the Trust Territory.

Class	Male	Female	Total
Junior (first year)	13	8	21
Senior (second year) ...	5	11	16
Total	18	19	37

(b) A 3-month training course for x-ray (roentgenographic technicians) was given on Saipan followed by 3 months on-the-job training. The x-ray technician and one trainee from each district attended the course.

EXCRETA DISPOSAL

Excreta disposal systems are mainly for government employees, to hospitals, and mission schools. Two islands have for the first time this year, Ebeye in the Marshalls. Ebeye also has an excreta disposal system.

Government employees, served by protected water supply.

	Estimated population	
	With protected water supply	With both protected water and excreta disposal
	9,200	470
	1,370	-
	630	-
	a	a
	3,700	3,700
	550	550
	2,900	430
	430 ^b	-
	1,070	840
	770	690 ^c
	320	320
	20,940	7,000

Government employees on Kwajalein. Availability with technical assistance.

Excreta disposal systems provided by the Government.

TRAINING FACILITIES FOR MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL

Government school of nursing in the Marshalls.

Male	Female	Total
13	8	21
5	11	16
18	19	37

Training for x-ray (roentgenographic) followed by 3 months on-the-job and one trainee from each district.

J. TRAINING FACILITIES FOR MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL (Continued)

(c) A one-year course for medical equipment repairman was also given on Saipan with one participant from each district.

(d) A 7-month midwifery course was given at Truk District hospital. Nine women completed the course.

(e) Four of the six district hospitals gave health aide training courses with a total of 25 to 30 participants.

(f) Number of male and female students holding scholarships and fellowships in medical and allied subjects by country or place of study during the year ended June 30, 1968

(1) Short courses at East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii (East-West Center fellowships)

Type of course	Male	Female	Total
General medical training program	1	-	1
Specialty training in pediatrics	1	-	1
Public Health nursing	-	3	3
Medical-surgical nursing techniques	2	3	5
Rehabilitation nursing	-	2	2
Total	4	8	12

(2) WHO Fellowships by subject and location of study

Subject and place	Male	Female	Total
Public Health Administration:			
Hawaii	1	-	1
Philippines	1	-	1
Total	2	-	2
Dental Health:			
Australia	2	-	2
Public Health Nursing:			
New Zealand	-	1	1
Health Education:			
New Guinea	1	-	1
Environmental Health:			
Fiji	2	-	2
Total	7	1	8

(3) Students holding scholarships in medical, dental nursing and allied subjects by country or place of study

Subject and place	Source of scholarship								
	Government			Private			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Dentistry:									
Philippines	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	3
Premedical and pre-dental:									
Guam	8	1	9	1	-	1	9	1	10
United States	7	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Fiji	22	2	24	-	-	-	22	2	24
Total	39	3	42	2	-	2	41	3	44

(3) Students holding scholarships in medical, dental nursing and allied subjects by country or place of study (Continued)

Subject and place	Source of scholarship								
	Government			Private			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Nursing:									
Guam	-	9	9	-	1	1	-	10	10
United States	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total	-	11	11	-	1	1	-	12	12
Prenursing:									
Guam	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2
United States	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	3
Sanitation:									
United States	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Fiji	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Total	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Other Paramedical:									
Guam	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
United States	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Fiji	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	2	1	3	1	-	1	3	1	4
Grand total	47	17	64	3	2	5	50	19	69

APPENDIX	HOUSING
XXI	

Housing ordinarily is not furnished Micronesian district employees of the Administration. This is because government housing is limited and most government employees reside in or near the district center. Districts such as Truk and the Marshall Islands have special problems since many administration employees come from outlying islands. Housing is furnished, when needed, to senior executive or professional employees in the districts. Inter-district personnel when assigned to other than their home districts are furnished housing. (See also Part VII, Chapter 11.)

I, dental nursing and allied subjects by

Source of scholarship						
ent	Private			Total		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
9	-	1	1	-	10	10
2	-	-	-	-	2	2
11	-	1	1	-	12	12
1	-	1	1	-	2	2
1	-	-	-	-	1	1
2	-	1	1	-	3	3
2	-	-	-	2	-	2
4	-	-	-	4	-	4
6	-	-	-	6	-	6
-	1	-	1	1	-	1
2	-	-	-	1	1	2
1	-	-	-	1	-	1
3	1	-	1	3	1	4
64	3	2	5	50	19	69

HOUSING

ed Micronesian district employees because government housing is oyees reside in or near the district the Marshall Islands have special on employees come from outlying when needed, to senior executive districts. Inter-district personnel ir home districts are furnished er 11.)

Housing

APPENDIX
XXII
PENAL ORGANIZATION

A. NUMBER OF PRISONERS

(1) Total number of prisoners, classified by 5-year age group in each Trust Territory district, July 1967 - June 1968

District	Age group (years)								Total	Number in prison June 30, 1968
	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	Over 50		
Mariana Islands...	13	11	1	1	1	4	-	-	31	6
Marshall Islands ..	17	1	4	2	2	1	-	-	27	2
Palau	37	28	8	9	4	7	-	-	93	15
Ponape	43	43	10	5	4	1	3	1	110	12
Truk	20	19	13	7	7	4	1	-	71	19
Yap	126	126	197	34	15	22	3	2	525	8
Total	256	228	233	58	33	39	7	3	857	62

(2) Total number of prisoners classified by length of term served in all of the Trust Territory, July 1967 - June 1968

Length of term served	Age group (years)								Total
	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	Over 50	
Less than 1 month	109	56	126	7	3	6	-	-	307
1 month	40	49	23	12	6	9	1	-	140
2 months	25	15	20	7	5	1	-	-	73
3 months	13	19	15	14	1	5	-	1	68
4 months	18	33	12	2	2	1	-	-	68
5 months	22	19	13	5	5	-	-	2	66
6 months	24	17	8	6	6	5	3	-	69
7 months	1	-	7	1	3	1	1	-	14
8 months	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
9 months	1	3	-	2	-	2	1	-	9
10 months	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
11 months	-	3	1	2	1	1	-	-	8
1 year	1	7	5	-	-	2	-	-	15
2 years	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 3 years	-	1	-	-	1	6	1	-	9
Total	256	228	233	58	33	39	7	3	857

B.-F. PRISON CONDITIONS

	District						Total
	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
B. Prisoners previously committed	22	1	8	7	3	20	61
C. Average number of inmates	24	5	8	9	21	10	77
D. Number of cells and wards							
(1) Cells	17	1	2	5	3	3	31
(2) Wards	3	-	-	3	1	2	9
E. Cubic feet of space allotted to each prisoner during hours of sleep	437	200 ^a	330	400 ^a	462	400 ^a	
F. Dietary scale for prisoners (calories)	3,500	4,000	4,500	3,500	3,350	2,400	

^a Estimates.

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G. PRISON WORKERS

There is one prison workshop in Palau, one in the Marianas, 3 in Ponape. In Yap, gardening and fishing are carried on as rehabilitation projects.

H. DISTRICT CONSTABULARIES

Number of personnel assigned to District Constabularies in each Trust Territory district as of June 30, 1968

Title	District						Total
	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
Sheriffs	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Deputy Sheriffs ...	3	2	-	1	1	1	8
Sergeants	13	2	5	6	4	7	37
Corporals	20	4	8	5	7	5	49
Constables	17	11	14	21	15	9	87
Total	54	20	28	34	28	23	187

in Palau, one in the Marianas, 3 in
ing are carried on as rehabilitation

Constabularies in each Trust Territory dis-

District	District				Total
	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
1	1	1	1	1	6
2	-	1	1	1	8
2	5	6	4	7	37
4	8	5	7	5	49
1	14	21	15	9	87
0	28	34	28	23	187

APPENDIX

XXIII

EDUCATION

A. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Number of public and private schools in each Trust Territory district as of June 30, 1968

Type of School	District						Total
	Mariana Islands	Marshall Islands	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
ELEMENTARY							
Public	9	52	19	35	49	24	188
Private	1	5	4	4	5	1	20
Total	10	57	23	39	54	25	208
HIGH SCHOOL							
Public	1	1	1	2	1	2	8
Private	1	2	4	1	3	-	11
Total	2	3	5	3	4	2	19
TOTAL SCHOOLS							
Public	10	53	20	37	50	26	196
Private	2	7	8	5	8	1	31
Grand Total	12	60	28	42	58	27	227

B. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE

Since population records are kept by age groups, it is difficult to provide number of children by single years of age. It is estimated, however, that there are approximately 27,452 children from 5 years through 14 years of age in the Territory. Of these, according to 1968 school records, some 24,195 children are attending school. In the Palau, Mariana Islands, and Ponape Districts, there is close to 100% enrollment of school-age children. In the Truk, Yap and Marshall Islands Districts, it is recognized that a certain proportion of children of school age in the isolated outer island areas are not in school.

C. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

(1) Enrollment in public elementary schools by age, grade, and sex for the year ending June 30, 1968

Age (years)	Kin- der- garten	Grade								Total	Total both sexes	
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th			
Under 6....	M	53	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	158
	F	53	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	
6.....	M	-	875	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	909	1,751
	F	-	803	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	842	
7.....	M	-	773	421	77	2	-	-	-	-	1,273	2,451
	F	-	725	392	59	2	-	-	-	-	1,178	
8.....	M	-	347	569	502	47	-	-	-	-	1,465	2,683
	F	-	324	505	358	31	-	-	-	-	1,218	
9.....	M	-	95	414	565	349	16	-	-	-	1,439	2,606
	F	-	95	312	442	296	22	-	-	-	1,167	
10.....	M	-	42	181	324	398	296	8	-	-	1,249	2,382
	F	-	20	157	314	370	262	10	-	-	1,133	
11.....	M	-	19	41	175	350	359	191	15	-	1,150	2,129
	F	-	9	60	176	231	349	144	10	-	979	
12.....	M	-	4	24	57	223	358	278	144	5	1,093	2,155
	F	-	5	19	71	278	304	272	113	-	1,062	
13.....	M	-	5	9	22	121	238	368	212	136	1,111	2,015
	F	-	1	4	46	118	204	298	152	81	904	
14.....	M	-	1	-	6	57	112	227	256	152	811	1,494
	F	-	-	-	22	36	107	201	217	100	683	
15.....	M	-	-	-	-	14	68	100	193	278	653	1,167
	F	-	-	-	-	16	45	101	159	193	514	
16.....	M	-	-	-	-	6	36	72	140	238	492	807
	F	-	-	-	1	5	11	53	101	144	315	
17.....	M	-	-	-	-	2	7	43	73	153	278	404
	F	-	-	-	-	1	4	12	48	61	126	
18.....	M	-	-	-	-	2	9	13	34	131	189	275
	F	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	33	41	86	
19.....	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	26	71	107	132
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	18	25	
20 & over...	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	18	37	63	94
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	24	31	
Total...	M	53	2,187	1,692	1,729	1,571	1,502	1,315	1,111	1,201	12,361	22,703
	F	53	2,007	1,489	1,489	1,384	1,314	1,098	846	662	10,342	
Grade Total...		106	4,194	3,181	3,218	2,955	2,816	2,413	1,957	1,863	22,703	

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ENROLLMENT

by age, grade, and sex for the year ending

Age (years)	Grade					Total	Total both sexes
	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th		
Under 6	-	-	-	-	-	79	158
	-	-	-	-	-	79	
6	-	-	-	-	-	909	1,751
	-	-	-	-	-	842	
7	-	-	-	-	-	1,273	2,451
	-	-	-	-	-	1,178	
8	-	-	-	-	-	1,465	2,683
	-	-	-	-	-	1,218	
9	16	-	-	-	-	1,439	2,606
	22	-	-	-	-	1,167	
10	296	8	-	-	-	1,249	2,382
	262	10	-	-	-	1,133	
11	359	191	15	-	-	1,150	2,129
	349	144	10	-	-	979	
12	358	278	144	5	-	1,093	2,155
	304	272	113	-	-	1,062	
13	238	368	212	136	-	1,111	2,015
	204	298	152	81	-	904	
14	112	227	256	152	-	811	1,494
	107	201	217	100	-	683	
15	68	100	193	278	-	653	1,167
	45	101	159	193	-	514	
16	36	72	140	238	-	492	807
	11	53	101	144	-	315	
17	7	43	73	153	-	278	404
	4	12	48	61	-	126	
18	9	13	34	131	-	189	275
	6	6	33	41	-	86	
19	2	8	26	71	-	107	132
	-	1	6	18	-	25	
20 & over	1	7	18	37	-	63	94
	-	-	7	24	-	31	
Total	1,502	1,315	1,111	1,201	-	12,361	22,703
	1,314	1,098	846	662	-	10,342	
Grade Total	2,816	2,413	1,957	1,863	-	22,703	

(2) Enrollment in private elementary schools by age, grade, and sex for the year ending June 30, 1968

Age (years)	Kin-der-garten	Grade								Total	Total both sexes	
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th			
Under 6	M	134	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	297
	F	160	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	
6	M	-	118	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	232
	F	-	104	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	
7	M	-	185	78	7	-	-	-	-	-	270	526
	F	-	178	70	8	-	-	-	-	-	256	
8	M	-	75	113	45	2	-	-	-	-	235	489
	F	-	73	138	43	-	-	-	-	-	254	
9	M	-	28	66	118	39	1	-	-	-	252	510
	F	-	25	94	93	42	4	-	-	-	258	
10	M	-	4	47	89	101	41	-	-	-	282	528
	F	-	5	52	53	103	33	-	-	-	246	
11	M	-	-	10	52	52	80	27	-	-	221	475
	F	-	-	10	57	64	94	29	-	-	254	
12	M	-	-	2	17	52	56	89	17	-	233	480
	F	-	-	3	12	52	57	89	34	-	247	
13	M	-	-	-	4	17	32	45	57	21	176	444
	F	-	-	-	5	54	46	64	78	21	268	
14	M	-	-	-	2	9	22	38	40	63	174	384
	F	-	-	-	7	14	47	43	31	68	210	
15	M	-	-	-	-	-	9	44	36	35	124	269
	F	-	-	-	-	-	21	37	41	46	145	
16	M	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	7	37	63	178
	F	-	-	-	-	-	4	21	32	58	115	
17	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	18	19	52	103
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	29	51	
18	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	17	34
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	17	
19	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	11
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	
20 & over	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	M	134	412	320	334	272	255	264	181	189	2,361	4,960
	F	160	386	373	278	329	307	288	239	239	2,599	
Grade Total		294	798	693	612	601	562	552	420	428	4,960	

(3) Enrollment in public high schools by age, grade, and sex for the year ending June 30, 1968

Age (years)	Grade								Total		Total both sexes
	9th		10th		11th		12th		M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
14	49	36	3	2	-	-	-	-	52	38	90
15	116	86	48	32	-	-	-	-	164	118	282
16	209	121	90	60	16	7	-	-	315	188	503
17	179	67	137	70	57	30	15	7	388	174	562
18	145	35	137	64	120	35	69	32	471	166	637
19	50	11	101	30	99	33	79	51	329	125	454
20 & over ...	44	5	103	20	129	37	159	29	435	91	526
Total	792	361	619	278	421	142	322	119	2,154	900	3,054
Grade Total	1,153		897		563		441		3,054		

(4) Enrollment in private high schools by age for the year ending June 30, 1968

Age (years)	Grade								Total		Total both sexes
	9th		10th		11th		12th		M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
14	13	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	15	7	22
15	30	38	6	8	-	-	-	-	36	46	82
16	95	60	34	47	3	8	1	-	133	115	248
17	75	52	59	40	17	46	2	1	153	139	292
18	50	37	51	39	51	35	14	28	166	139	305
19	11	10	43	10	31	17	22	23	107	60	167
20 & over ...	5	3	17	4	28	7	23	21	73	35	108
Total ...	279	207	212	148	130	113	62	73	683	541	1,224
Grade Total	486		360		243		135		1,224		

...e, grade, and sex for the year ending June

11th		12th		Total		Total both sexes
M	F	M	F	M	F	
-	-	-	-	52	38	90
-	-	-	-	164	118	282
7	-	-	-	315	188	503
30	15	7	-	388	174	562
35	69	32	-	471	166	637
33	79	51	-	329	125	454
37	159	29	-	435	91	526
142	322	119	-	2,154	900	3,054
563	441			3,054		

...e for the year ending June 30, 1968

11th		12th		Total		Total both sexes
M	F	M	F	M	F	
-	-	-	-	15	7	22
-	-	-	-	36	46	82
8	1	-	-	133	115	248
46	2	1	-	153	139	292
35	14	28	-	166	139	305
17	22	23	-	107	60	167
7	23	21	-	73	35	108
113	62	73	-	683	541	1,224
43	135			1,224		

(5) Number of persons by sex enrolled in elementary and secondary public and private schools in each Trust Territory district for the year ending June 30, 1968

District and sex	Elementary Grades 1-8 ^a		Total	High school Grades 9-12		Total	All grades Grades 1-12		Total
	Public	Private		Public	Private		Public	Private	
MARIANA ISLANDS									
Male	1,284	322	1,606	281	57	338	1,565	379	1,944
Female	1,201	360	1,561	233	178	411	1,434	538	1,972
Total	2,485	682	3,167	514	235	749	2,999	917	3,916
MARSHALL ISLANDS									
Male	2,573	520	3,093	357	191	548	2,930	711	3,641
Female	2,062	536	2,598	113	139	252	2,175	675	2,850
Total	4,635	1,056	5,691	470	330	800	5,105	1,386	6,491
PALAU									
Male	1,404	324	1,728	337	153	490	1,741	477	2,218
Female	1,227	356	1,583	190	177	367	1,417	533	1,950
Total	2,631	680	3,311	527	330	857	3,158	1,010	4,168
PONAPE									
Male	2,527	382	2,909	461	91	552	2,988	473	3,461
Female	2,100	339	2,439	194	--	194	2,294	339	2,633
Total	4,627	721	5,348	655	91	746	5,282	812	6,094
TRUK									
Male	3,536	630	4,166	445	191	636	3,981	821	4,802
Female	2,921	801	3,722	85	47	132	3,006	848	3,854
Total	6,457	1,431	7,888	530	238	768	6,987	1,669	8,656
YAP									
Male	984	49	1,033	273	--	273	1,257	49	1,306
Female	778	47	825	85	--	85	863	47	910
Total	1,762	96	1,858	358	--	358	2,120	96	2,216
TOTAL, ALL DISTRICTS									
Male	12,308	2,227	14,535	2,154	683	2,837	14,462	2,910	17,372
Female	10,289	2,439	12,728	900	541	1,441	11,189	2,980	14,169
Total	22,597	4,666	27,263	3,054	1,224	4,278	25,651	5,890	31,541

^a Kindergarten not included in this table.

Private Kindergarten enrollment: Male 134; Female 160; Total 294.

Public Kindergarten enrollment: Male 53; Female 53; Total 106.

(6) Summary: Type of schools and enrollment classified by sex in the Trust Territory for the year ending June 30, 1968

Type of school	Number of schools	Enrollment		
		Male	Female	Total
ELEMENTARY (Grades 1-8)				
Public	188	12,308	10,289	22,597
Private	20	2,227	2,439	4,666
Total	208	14,535	12,728	27,263
HIGH SCHOOL (Grades 9-12)				
Public	8	2,154	900	3,054
Private	11	683	541	1,224
Total	19	2,837	1,441	4,278
TOTAL SCHOOLS				
Public	196	14,462	11,189	25,651
Private	31	2,910	2,980	5,890
GRAND TOTAL	227	17,372	14,169	31,541

Education

Fiscal Year 1968

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(7) Number of Trust Territory students classified by district and sex enrolled in secondary schools (high schools) on Guam and abroad in the year ending June 30, 1968

District and sex	Place of study			Total
	Guam	Hawaii	U.S.A.	
MARIANA ISLANDS				
Male	48	2	3	53
Female	36	-	5	41
Total	84	2	8	94
MARSHALL ISLANDS				
Male	5	1	-	6
Female	3	3	-	6
Total	8	4	-	12
PALAU				
Male	22	-	1	23
Female	44	2	-	46
Total	66	2	1	69
PONAPE				
Male	2	-	-	2
Female	-	-	1	1
Total	2	-	1	3
TRUK				
Male	-	-	-	-
Female	7	-	-	7
Total	7	-	-	7
YAP				
Male	2	-	3	5
Female	4	-	-	4
Total	6	-	3	9
TOTAL, ALL DISTRICTS				
Male	79	3	7	89
Female	94	5	6	105
Total	173	8	13	194

D. AVERAGE ATTENDANCE RATES DURING SCHOOL YEAR 1967-1968

Not all schools reported on attendance rates during the year under review. This is particularly true for the schools away from the district centers. Attendance rates tend to vary from district to district; in Palau and the Mariana Islands and in schools in district centers, attendance often exceeds 90%. This percent, however, drops considerably in an overall average when the outer islands and remote schools are considered.

E. SCHOOL DROPOUTS

The dropout rate in the public high schools for school year 1967-1968 was 11.5%. No information is available from the elementary schools.

ed by district and sex enrolled in sec-
 abroad in the year ending June 30, 1968

District	Place of study				Total
	Hawaii	U.S.A.			
48	2	3			53
36	.	5			41
84	2	8			94
5	1	.			6
3	3	.			6
8	4	.			12
22	.	1			23
44	2	.			46
66	2	1			69
2	.	1			3
2	.	1			2
.	.	1			1
7	.	.			7
7	.	.			7
6	.	3			9
2	.	3			5
4	.	.			4
79	3	7			89
94	5	6			105
173	8	13			194

3 SCHOOL YEAR 1967-1968

ndance rates during the year
 ue for the schools away from
 es tend to vary from district
 Islands and in schools in dis-
 90%. This percent, however,
 arage when the outer islands

chools for school year 1967-
 available from the elementary

Education

F. ENROLLMENT IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

Number of students classified by district, year of study, and sex attending institutions of higher learning in the year ending June 30, 1968 °

District and sex	Hawaii						U.S. Mainland						Guam						Fiji						Philippines					
	Year of study						Year of study						Year of study						Year of study						Year of study					
	1	2	3	4	G ^b	T	1	2	3	4	G ^b	T	1	2	3	4	G ^b	T	1	2	3	4	G ^b	T	1	2	3	4	G ^b	T
MARIANA ISLANDS																														
Male	2	6	3	2	1	14	4	3	4	3	4	18	8	11	1	4	.	24	2	1	.	.	.	3	3	.	1	1	.	5
Female .....	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	5	3	2	.	11	10	2	2	1	.	15	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	2	7	3	3	1	16	5	8	7	5	4	29	18	13	3	5	.	39	3	1	.	.	.	4	3	.	1	1	.	5
MARSHALL ISLANDS																														
Male	1	1	1	1	.	4	1	2	1	.	.	4	7	.	.	.	.	7	1	7	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Female .....	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	1	1	1	1	.	4	3	3	1	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	7	1	7	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
PALAU																														
Male	5	4	4	3	2	18	6	3	3	2	6	20	25	3	2	4	.	34	1	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	4	.	5
Female	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	7	.	.	9	9	5	3	2	.	19	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	3
Total	6	5	4	3	2	20	6	5	10	2	6	29	34	8	5	6	.	53	2	2	.	.	.	4	.	1	3	4	.	8
PONAPE																														
Male	2	4	.	1	.	7	3	.	1	2	.	6	11	7	4	1	.	23	2	3	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	2	.	3
Female .....	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	2	4	.	1	.	7	3	.	1	2	.	8	13	10	5	1	.	29	2	3	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	2	.	3
TRUK																														
Male	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	13	4	2	1	.	20	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	2	1	.	.	3
Female .....	.	.	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	1	1	2	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	1	3	14	4	2	1	.	21	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	2	1	.	.	3
YAP																														
Male .....	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	1	1	.	10	2	3	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	2
Female .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total .....	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	1	1	.	10	2	3	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	2
TRUST TERRITORY TOTAL																														
Male	11	18	8	7	3	47	14	8	9	8	11	50	71	26	10	11	.	118	8	21	.	.	.	29	3	5	3	7	.	18
Female	1	2	2	1	.	6	6	8	10	2	.	26	22	10	6	3	.	41	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	3
Total	12	20	10	8	3	53	20	16	19	10	11	76	93	36	16	14	.	159	10	21	.	.	.	31	3	6	5	7	.	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Fiscal Year 1968

Number of students classified by district, year of study, and sex attending institutions of higher learning in the year ending June 30, 1968^a (Continued)

District and sex	Papua-New Guinea						Japan						USSR						Western Samoa						Total					Total					
	Year of study						Year of study						Year of study						Year of study						Total										
	1	2	3	4	G ^b	T	1	2	3	4	G ^b	T	1	2	3	4	G ^b	T	1	2	3	4	G ^b	T	1	2	3	4	G ^b						
MARIANA ISLANDS																																			
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	21	9	10	5	65					
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	5	4	-	29					
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	29	14	14	5	94					
MARSHALL ISLANDS																																			
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	2	1	-	23					
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3					
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11	2	1	-	26					
PALAU																																			
Male	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	14	10	13	8	82					
Female	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	12	2	-	35					
Total	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	23	22	15	8	117					
PONAPE																																			
Male	3	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	23	17	5	6	-	51					
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	8					
Total	3	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	27	20	6	6	-	59					
TRUK																																			
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	3	2	1	32					
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4					
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	12	5	2	1	36					
YAP																																			
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	1	1	-	19					
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	1	1	-	19					
TRUST TERRITORY TOTAL																																			
Male	3	4	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	113	82	30	33	14	272					
Female	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	21	20	6	-	79					
Total	3	4	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	145	103	50	39	14	351					

^a Does not include students taking special courses. Includes medical students. Medical students are also listed in Appendix XX, J.^b G = Graduate work.

H. SCHOOLING COMPLETED DURING YEAR

(1) Number of persons by sex and age who graduated or completed elementary or high school during the year ending June 30, 1968

Type of school and district	13 to 19 years			20 to 29 years			Total		Both sexes
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	
PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
Mariana Islands....	120	103	223	1	-	1	121	103	224
Marshall Islands ...	262	124	386	-	-	-	262	124	386
Palau	95	99	194	-	-	-	95	99	194
Ponape	199	122	321	4	1	5	203	123	326
Truk	336	134	470	27	22	49	363	156	519
Yap	100	36	136	14	3	17	114	39	153
Total.....	1,112	618	1,730	46	26	72	1,158	644	1,802
PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL									
Mariana Islands....	26	26	52	12	4	16	38	30	68
Marshall Islands ...	20	4	24	32	3	35	52	7	59
Palau	9	13	22	20	8	28	29	21	50
Ponape	65	32	97	16	3	19	81	35	116
Truk	6	4	10	49	10	59	55	14	69
Yap	18	1	19	29*	1	30	47	2	49
Total.....	144	80	224	158	29	187	302	109	411
PRIVATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
Mariana Islands....	27	43	70	-	-	-	27	43	70
Marshall Islands ...	40	54	94	-	-	-	40	54	94
Palau	39	44	83	-	-	-	39	44	83
Ponape	17	13	30	-	-	-	17	13	30
Truk.....	48	66	114	-	-	-	48	66	114
Yap	5	6	11	-	-	-	5	6	11
Total.....	176	226	402	-	-	-	176	226	402
PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOL									
Mariana Islands....	11	38	49	2	5	7	13	43	56
Marshall Islands ...	2	-	2	7	7	14	9	7	16
Palau	9	13	22	7	9	16	16	22	38
Ponape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truk	16	-	16	7	-	7	23	-	23
Yap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	38	51	89	23	21	44	61	72	133
Trust Territory Total.....	1,470	975	2,445	227	76	303	1,697	1,051	2,748

* Includes two men over 30.

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R
 graduated or completed elementary or
), 1968

20 to 29 years			Total		Both sexes
M	F	Total	M	F	
1	-	1	121	103	224
-	-	-	262	124	386
-	-	-	95	99	194
4	1	5	203	123	326
27	22	49	363	156	519
14	3	17	114	39	153
46	26	72	1,158	644	1,802
12	4	16	38	30	68
32	3	35	52	7	59
20	8	28	29	21	50
16	3	19	81	35	116
49	10	59	55	14	69
29*	1	30	47	2	49
158	29	187	302	109	411
-	-	-	27	43	70
-	-	-	40	54	94
-	-	-	39	44	83
-	-	-	17	13	30
-	-	-	48	66	114
-	-	-	5	6	11
-	-	-	176	226	402
2	5	7	13	43	56
7	7	14	9	7	16
7	9	16	16	22	38
-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	7	23	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-
23	21	44	61	72	133
127	76	303	1,697	1,051	2,748

(2) Number of students who enrolled and completed courses in teacher-training programs in Trust Territory districts in the year ending June 30, 1968

District and program	Number of students		
	Per class	Enrolled	Completed courses
MARIANA ISLANDS			
Summer School for Teachers		72	62
College of Guam - Extension ^a	72		
Elements of Child Psychology	8		
High School Courses	16		
Workshops			
Agriculture Arts	5		
Games & Other Play Activities, Grades 4-7 ...	4		
Homemaking Arts	3		
Industrial Arts	3		
Media Instruction	10		
Science Curriculum	31		
Headstart Training		40	40
TESL Training, Truk		28	24
Micronesian Teacher Education Center ^b		5	3
MARSHALL ISLANDS			
Summer School for Teachers		25	25
Art	25		
Audio Visual	25		
Mathematics	25		
Science	25		
Social Studies	25		
Micronesian Teacher Education Center ^b		8	6
PALAU			
Summer School for Teachers		148	143
College of Guam - Extension ^a	128		
English	43		
English Language Instruction	19		
General Biology	15		
General Psychology	12		
History	17		
Introduction to Mathematics	23		
Mathematics	19		
For High School Teachers			
Mathematics	27		
U.S. History	27		
Principal's Seminar	18		
Teacher-Training for 12th Grade Students		20	20
Micronesian Teacher Education Center ^b		9	9
PONAPE			
Summer School for Teachers		156	148
College of Guam - Extension ^a	112		
Economic Geography	38		
English Grammar	26		
English Language Institute	46		
Language Arts	12		
Modern Mathematics	60		
Reading Methods	46		
Social Problems	26		
U.S. History	38		
Workshops			
English Curriculum	22		
Mathematics Curriculum	44		
Science Curriculum	44		
Social Studies Curriculum	44		
Future Teachers Club		39	39
Micronesian Teacher Education Center ^b		16	16

(2) Number of students who enrolled and completed courses in teacher-training programs in Trust Territory districts in the year ending June 30, 1968 (Continued)

District and program	Number of students		
	Per class	Enrolled	Completed courses
TRUK			
Summer School for Teachers		153	153
For H.S. Graduates with Teaching Experience....	35		
Audio Visual	35		
Language Arts	35		
Mathematics	35		
Science	35		
Social Studies	35		
For H.S. Graduates, No Teaching Experience	45		
Class Management	45		
Language Arts	45		
Mathematics	45		
Science	45		
Social Studies	45		
For Intermediate School Graduates	13		
Care and Use of Audio Visual Equipment	13		
Primary Teaching	13		
Elective Courses			
Art - Music	98		
Current Events	25		
First Aid	50		
Physical Education	48		
Typing	40		
Principals Workshop	60		
Micronesian Teacher Education Center ^b		6	6
YAP			
Summer School for Teachers		33	32
Administrative Procedures	19		
Art	19		
Educational Psychology	19		
Health and First Aid	19		
Mathematics	19		
Music	19		
Oral English, Reading & Writing	19		
Science	19		
Social Studies	19		
College of Guam - Extension, Palau ^a	14		
Basic Mathematics	8		
Fundamentals of Composition	3		
General Biology	5		
General Psychology	1		
Introduction to College Algebra	1		
The American Nation	4		
Micronesian Teacher Education Center ^b		3	3
Trust Territory Total		761	729

^a Taken for high school or college credit, whichever was applicable to the student.

^b Became a 2-year school, September 1967. Fourteen second-year students and 29 first-year students finished the school year ending June 1968.

NOV 25 1968

eted courses in teacher-training pro-
ar ending June 30, 1968 (Continued)

	Number of students		
	Per class	Enrolled	Completed courses
.....		153	153
.....	35		
.....	35		
.....	35		
.....	35		
.....	35		
.....	45		
.....	45		
.....	45		
.....	45		
.....	13		
.....	13		
.....	13		
.....	98		
.....	25		
.....	50		
.....	48		
.....	40		
.....	60		
.....		6	6
.....		33	32
.....	19		
.....	19		
.....	19		
.....	19		
.....	19		
.....	19		
.....	19		
.....	14		
.....	8		
.....	3		
.....	5		
.....	1		
.....	1		
.....	4		
.....		3	3
.....		761	729

applicable to the student.
ond-year students and 29 first-year students

(3) Number of persons by sex, age, and district who graduated or completed higher education during the year ending June 30, 1968

Location of colleges and trade schools	20 to 29 years*		
	M	F	Total
GUAM			
Mariana Islands	2	0	2
Palau	22	1	23
Ponape	1	0	1
Truk	4	0	4
Yap	3	0	3
Total	32	1	33
HAWAII			
Mariana Islands.....	2	1	3
Palau	2	0	2
Ponape	1	0	1
Yap	1	0	1
Total.....	6	1	7
U.S. MAINLAND			
Mariana Islands.....	2	0	2
Truk	1	0	1
Total.....	3	0	3
TOTAL, TRUST TERRITORY	41	2	43

* No graduates over 29 years.

I. SOURCES OF SUPPORT FOR HIGHER LEARNING

Number of students classified by sex attending institutions of higher learning by source of support for the year ending June 30, 1968

Sex	East-West Center	Trust Territory Government	Religious organizations	Private or self-support	District Legislature	Other ^a	Total
Male.....	8	190	21	35	10	7	271
Female.....	1	43	16	13	2	5	80
Total.....	9	233	37	48	12	12	351

^a John Hay Whitney Scholarship, Yokwe Yuk Scholarship, Transportation Assistance, Marianas Education Foundation Scholarship.

J. NUMBERS OF TEACHERS

Number of indigenous and nonindigenous teachers with and without Trust Territory certification in each Trust Territory district for the year ending June 30, 1968

Type of school and district	Indigenous teachers						Nonindigenous teachers ^a					
	Certificated			Noncertificated			Certificated			Noncertificated		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL												
Mariana Islands.....	49	25	74	-	-	-	8	9	17	-	-	-
Marshall Islands....	37	7	44	123	34	157	12	13	25	-	-	-
Palau.....	42	18	60	18	21	39	10	8	18	-	-	-
Ponape.....	46	2	48	113	16	129	12	8	20	-	-	-
Truk.....	44	1	45	163	24	187	10	7	17	-	-	-
Yap.....	14	1	15	64	5	69	3	2	5	-	-	-
Total.....	232	54	286	481	100	581	55	47	102	-	-	-
PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL												
Mariana Islands.....	6	2	8	-	-	-	9	5	14	-	-	-
Marshall Islands....	3	2	5	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-
Palau.....	12	6	18	-	-	-	7	1	8	-	-	-
Ponape.....	5	1	6	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-
Truk.....	14	1	15	-	-	-	9	5	14	-	-	-
Yap.....	11	-	11	-	-	-	7	2	9	-	-	-
Total.....	51	12	63	-	-	-	41	21	62	-	-	-
PRIVATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL												
Mariana Islands.....	-	4	4	-	-	-	1	14	15	-	-	-
Marshall Islands....	5	-	5	4	11	15	5	2	7	-	-	-
Palau.....	6	12	18	1	3	4	2	7	9	-	-	-
Ponape.....	8	3	11	6	3	9	2	9	11	-	-	-
Truk.....	3	5	8	12	8	20	8	19	27	-	-	-
Yap.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Total.....	22	25	47	23	25	48	18	53	71	-	-	-
PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOL												
Mariana Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	-	-
Marshall Islands....	5	-	5	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	2	2
Palau.....	6	10	16	1	1	2	5	5	10	-	-	-
Ponape.....	7	-	7	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Truk.....	1	1	2	-	-	-	11	4	15	-	1	1
Yap.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	19	11	30	1	1	2	31	15	46	-	3	3
MICRONESIAN TEACHER EDUCATION CENTER												
Ponape.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Total.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL.....	325	102	427	505	126	631	145	139	284	-	3	3

^a The 352 Peace Corps Volunteers who worked as teachers during most of the school year (320 in public schools, 32 in private schools) are not included in the total.

Teachers with and without Trust Territory certification for the year ending June 30, 1968

Certificated	Nonindigenous teachers ^a						
	Certificated			Noncertificated			
F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
-	-	8	9	17	-	-	-
34	157	12	13	25	-	-	-
21	39	10	8	18	-	-	-
16	129	12	8	20	-	-	-
24	187	10	7	17	-	-	-
5	69	3	2	5	-	-	-
00	581	55	47	102	-	-	-
-	-	9	5	14	-	-	-
-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-
-	-	7	1	8	-	-	-
-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-
-	-	9	5	14	-	-	-
-	-	7	2	9	-	-	-
-	-	41	21	62	-	-	-
-	-	1	14	15	-	-	-
11	15	5	2	7	-	-	-
3	4	2	7	9	-	-	-
3	9	2	9	11	-	-	-
8	20	8	19	27	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
25	48	18	53	71	-	-	-
-	-	6	4	10	-	-	-
-	-	6	2	8	-	2	2
1	2	5	5	10	-	-	-
-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
-	-	11	4	15	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	31	15	46	-	3	3
-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
26	631	145	139	284	-	3	3

^a during most of the school year (320 in public total).

Number of indigenous teachers with and without Trust Territory certification in each Trust Territory district for the year ending June 30, 1968 (Continued)

NOTE: Public Elementary and Secondary Indigenous Teachers
 Certification standards, as well as salary scale, for Trust Territory public school teachers have been designed and established by the Trust Territory Government in three different levels: junior teacher, senior teacher, and master teacher. Requirements for qualification for each category are based upon the standard of formal education, number of 8-week teacher-training summer sessions, and number of years teaching on the job under the supervision of teacher supervisors. In the Twentieth Annual Report to the United Nations we reported a portion of our junior teachers as certified teachers. In this report all junior teachers are reported as non-certified teachers.

Public Elementary and Secondary Nonindigenous Teachers
 Fully credentialed United States teachers.

Peace Corps Volunteers
 90% are United States college graduates who received teacher-training for 10 weeks before entering the public schools as teachers.

K. ADULT EDUCATION

There are no separate, formal adult education institutions in the Trust Territory. The type of adult education program carried on uses existing high school facilities and includes credit and non-credit high school classes, informal group learning, educational broadcasting, and village film showings.

Enrollment figures show a decrease over 1967 since adult educational activities are being reprogrammed to the greater use of mass media and a lesser concentration in classroom enrollment. In addition, vocational training for adults is being absorbed by the Department of Education.

District and type of instruction	Age range	Enrollment		
		Male	Female	Total
MARIANA ISLANDS				
English	(Note: Breakdown not available)			14
Math				14
MARSHALL ISLANDS				
Sewing	20-50	0	36	36
English	20-50	25	17	42
Typing	18-40	0	18	18
PALAU				
Algebra (credit)	20-30	8	6	14
English Composition (credit) ..	20-45	20	17	37
Oral English (credit)	20-45	15	12	27
Oral Japanese (credit)	22-40	6	7	13
Typing	21-35	5	13	18
PONAPE				
Bookkeeping	19-40	11	9	20
Men's Discussion Group		20	0	20
Health		11	9	20
Handicraft		0	30	30
Mechanics		20	0	20
TRUK				
Typing	(Note: Breakdown not available)			17
Outboard Motor Mechanics				23
English				19
Bookkeeping				17
Industrial Shop				27
YAP				
Cooking				23
English				34
Sewing				36
Law				13
Sanitation				15
Weaving				9
Total				576

L. NUMBER OF POSITIONS IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HELD BY INDIGENOUS PERSONNEL

Number of positions held by indigenous personnel in the Department of Education in each Trust Territory district for the year ending June 30, 1968

Position	Pay grade	Mariana Islands		Marshall Islands		Palau		Ponape		Truk		Yap		Total		Both sexes
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
District educational administrator	C-3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Principal/vice principal	C-2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Master teacher	C-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Superintendent	C-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Supervisor	C-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Supervisor	C-1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
Master teacher	C-1	2	2	2	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	10	3	13
Superintendent of elementary schools	C-1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	5
Administrative assistant to education adm	C-1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4
Vice principal, high school & vocational sch'l	C-1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Coordinator, AV/library/graphics	C-1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Assistant educational administrator	C-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
Superintendent of schools	B-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
Master teacher	B-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Principal	B-8	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Cafeteria manager	B-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dean of students/vice principal	B-8	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	4
Master teacher	B-8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Senior teacher	B-7	2	1	3	1	13	2	1	-	15	-	2	1	36	5	41
Senior administrative clerk	B-7	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Librarian	B-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Administrative advisor	B-7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Audio-visual coordinator	B-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Assistant supervisor, personnel	B-7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	8	-	8
Principal-teacher	B-7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2

Education

Education	sch'l	C-1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2		
	Coordinator, AV/library/graphics	C-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3		
	Assistant educational administrator	C-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	2		
	Superintendent of schools	B-9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2		
	Master teacher	B-9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2		
	Principal	B-8	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	4		
	Cafeteria manager	B-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1		
	Dean of students/vice principal	B-8	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	4	4		
	Master teacher	B-8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
	Senior teacher	B-7	2	1	3	1	13	2	1	-	15	-	2	1	36	5	41
	Senior administrative clerk	B-7	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
	Librarian	B-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Administrative advisor	B-7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
	Audio-visual coordinator	B-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
	Assistant supervisor, personnel	B-7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	8	-	8
Principal-teacher	B-7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	

Fiscal Year 1968 Number of positions held by indigenous personnel in the Department of Education in each Trust Territory district for the year ending June 30, 1968 (Continued)

Position	Pay grade	Mariana Islands		Marshall Islands		Palau		Ponape		Truk		Yap		Total		Both sexes
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Senior teacher	B-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Principal teacher	B-6	-	-	-	-	13	-	10	-	14	1	1	-	38	1	39
Asst. superintendent of schools	B-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Dormitory manager	B-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Education materials specialist	B-6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Boat maintenance	B-6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Health education	B-6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Clerk	B-6	2	11	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	7	13	20
Senior teacher	B-5	22	12	27	5	25	19	34	2	23	1	19	-	150	39	189
Senior clerk	B-5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3
Librarian	B-5	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Senior clerk	B-4	4	5	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	1	9	9	18
Junior principal	B-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	4
Supply clerk	B-4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Transportation & equipment operators	B-4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	3
Librarian	B-4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Teacher	B-4	28	12	7	3	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	38	18	56
Junior teacher	B-3	-	-	25	10	18	21	97	9	71	8	35	2	246	50	296
Junior clerk	B-3	1	2	2	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	2	1	10	4	14
Librarian	B-3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	3	4
Junior teacher	B-2	-	-	98	24	-	-	16	7	92	16	29	3	235	50	285
Junior clerk	B-2	-	1	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	6	3	9
Library assistant	B-2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Driver	B-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cook	A-7	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	5
Printer	A-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Maintenance supervisor	A-7	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Carpenter	A-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	3

Number of positions held by indigenous personnel in the Department of Education in each Trust Territory district for the year ending June 30, 1968
(Continued)

Position	Pay grade	Mariana Islands		Marshall Islands		Palau		Ponape		Truk		Yap		Total		Both sexes
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Boat operator.....	A-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	1	-	8	-	8
Custodian.....	A-5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Driver.....	A-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cook.....	A-5	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	7	-	1	-	11	1	12
Storekeeper.....	A-5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3
Maintenance man.....	A-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Watchman.....	A-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Housefather/housemother.....	A-5	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	5	2	-	1	6	6	12
Carpenter.....	A-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Boat operator.....	A-5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Maintenance man.....	A-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Junior carpenter.....	A-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Boat operator.....	A-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Storekeeper.....	A-4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cook.....	A-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	6	2	13	2	15
Custodian.....	A-4	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
Driver.....	A-3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Kitchen helper.....	A-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Watchman.....	A-3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	6	2	8
Janitor.....	A-2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3
Kitchen helper.....	A-2	-	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	7	2	9
Total.....		87	49	191	49	89	53	211	23	267	31	115	14	960	219	1,179

15	2	13	2	115	14	960	219	1,179	
14	.	14	.	6	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
9	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.
								267	31
								211	23
								89	53
								191	49
								87	49
								Total	

M. SCHOOL EXPENDITURES

(1) Amount of various types of expenditures for elementary education reported by local governments and missions, July 1, 1967 through June 30, 1968 ^a

Type of expenditure	Amount	
	Local government	Missions
Administration	\$ -	\$ 10,708
Teachers' salaries	2,500	58,956
New buildings	1,971	18,442
Maintenance and repair	5,251	7,430
Libraries	-	5,078
Supplies and equipment	1,200	22,020
Maintenance of boarders	-	8,728
Other expenses	10,796	4,640
Total	\$21,718	\$136,002

^a No data was available from Truk District.

(2) Amount of various types of expenditures for secondary schools by missions, July 1, 1967 through June 30, 1968 ^a

Type of expenditure	Amount
Administration	\$ 14,190
Teachers' salaries	40,045
New buildings	38,329
Maintenance and repair	6,743
Libraries	5,022
Supplies and equipment	14,486
Maintenance of boarders	29,447
Scholarships	11,986
Other expenses	7,595
Total	\$167,843

^a No data was available from Truk District.

N. TRUST TERRITORY EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION

Trust Territory Government expenditures on education for fiscal years 1967 and 1968

Type of expenditure	Amount	
	1967	1968
Administration	\$ 380,391	\$ 646,919
Elementary schools	2,056,175	2,140,306
Secondary schools	1,015,698	1,388,082
Micronesia Teacher Education Center	97,279	130,000
Adult education	90,638 ^a	119,247
T.T. Farm Institute	49,157	61,000
Nursing school	60,234	80,070
Scholarships	472,320 ^b	521,681 ^c
School construction	669,147 ^d	1,753,763
Total	\$4,891,039	\$6,841,068

^a The \$21,795 reported last year was erroneous.
^b \$385,257 for general education scholarship and \$87,063 for medical education scholarships.
^c \$395,905 for general education scholarship and \$125,776 for medical education scholarship.
^d \$1,144,716 was the budgeted figure and was erroneously reported as expenditure in the Twentieth Annual Report to the United Nations for year ending June 30, 1967.

O. PER CAPITA GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOL CHILDREN

Per capita Government expenditure on school children for fiscal year 1968

Elementary	Secondary	Average
\$119.93	\$479.72	\$162.77

P.-Q. LIBRARIES

District	Type of library	Number	Number of books	Estimated circulation per month
Mariana Islands	General	1	3,100	170
	School	7	17,535	4,200
	Congress of Micronesia	1	3,019	^b
Marshall Islands	School	2	18,820	440
Palau	General	1	420	^c
	School	5	10,631	790
Ponape	School	20	15,588	1,900
	Professional	2	180	32
	Micronesian Teacher Education Center	1	900	^c
Truk	School	4	26,121	1,200
	Professional	2	290	36
	Legislative	1	300	^c
Yap	School	2	4,050	220
Total		49	100,954 ^a	8,988
	Total			
	General	2	3,520	170
	School	40	92,745	8,750
	Professional ..	4	470	68
	Congress of Micronesia ..	1	3,019	^b
	Legislative (Truk)	1	300	^c
	Micronesian Teacher Education Center	1	900	^c
Total		49	100,954 ^a	8,988

^a Estimated.

^b Most books do not circulate.

^c Not available.

NOTE: Quantities of books do not fully reflect library activities, especially in schools. Three districts, for example, have extensive holdings of audio-visual materials, including besides film and filmstrips, study prints, transparencies for overhead projectors, etc. Nor do these figures reflect an influx of materials for public library patrons which was arriving in 1968 but will not be entered until the 1969 report.

R. CINEMAS, THEATERS, AND NEWSPAPERS

(1) Number of cinemas in the Trust Territory, 1968

District	Number
Mariana Islands . . .	7
Marshall Islands . . .	5
Palau	2
Ponape	2
Truk	1
Yap	1
Total	18

(2) Number of theaters in the Trust Territory: None

(3) Number and circulation of newspapers in the Trust Territory, 1968

Number	Number of books	Estimated circulation per month
1	3,100	170
7	17,535	4,200
1	3,019	b
2	18,820	440
1	420	c
5	10,631	790
20	15,588	1,900
2	180	32
1	900	c
4	26,121	1,200
2	290	36
1	300	c
2	4,050	220
49	100,954 ^a	8,988
2	3,520	170
40	92,745	8,750
4	470	68
1	3,019	b
1	300	c
1	900	c
49	100,954 ^a	8,988

District and name of paper	Circulation per week
Mariana Islands	
Headquarters Highlights.....	5,200
Marianas Bulletin	1,500
Marshall Islands	
Marshall Islands Journal ^a ...	1,000
Ebeye Voice	500
Palau	
Didil-a-Chais.....	700
Ponape	
Senyavin Times ^a	250
Truk	
Met Poraus.....	600
Yap	
Mogethin	500

^a Private papers.

activities, especially in schools. Three districts, visual materials, including besides film and film-projectors, etc. Nor do these figures reflect on which was arriving in 1968 but will not be entered

S
1968

Number
7
5
2
2
1
1
18

Education

Fiscal Year 1968

279

284

MAP

of the Pacific Islands
 Pajaros, Maug
 • Asuncion
 • Agrihan
 Pagan
 • Alamagan
 andia Bank • Guguan
 Sarigan • Anatahan
 Farallon de Medinilla
 Tinian • Saipan
 • Aguijan
 • Rota

TRUST TERRITORY
of the
PACIFIC ISLANDS

MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT
 AREA 183.50 Sq. Mi.

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT
 AREA 69.84 Sq. Mi.

TRUK DISTRICT
 AREA 45.74 Sq. Mi.

YAP DISTRICT
 AREA 45.89 Sq. Mi.

PONAPE DISTRICT
 AREA 175.00 Sq. Mi.



Gaferut
 • Ulep
 • Lamotrek
 • Ifalik
 • Toas
 • Satawal
 • Pulusuk
 • Namonuito

N E I S L A N D S

HALL ISLANDS

TRUK ISLANDS

MORTLOCK ISLANDS

SENYAVIN ISLANDS

Ponape

Mokil

Pingelap Islands

Ngatik

Kusaie

Nukuoro

Kapingamarangi

Eniwetok

Ujelang

Taongi
 Bikini
 Ailinginae
 Wotho
 Ujae
 Lae
 Namorik
 Ebon
 Bikar
 Utirik
 Taka
 Ailuk
 Jemo
 Likiep
 Wotje
 Erikub
 Maloelap
 Aur
 Lib
 Namu
 Ailinglapalap
 Majuro
 Arno
 Jaluit
 Mili
 Kili

MARSHALL ISLANDS

EQUATOR

