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[Volume 16]

CRS G1
ITEM 219-3
Claim – Portusach & Harrison on
Pagan, Agrigan and Alamagan
1903

Property of
Division of Lands and Surveys
Department of Resources and Development
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ANSPRUCH PORTUSACH & HARRISON
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AGRIGAN UND ALAMAGAN

1903

(CLAIM - PORTUSACH & HARRISON
ON PAGAN, AGRIGAN AND ALAMAGAN )

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Regulation: real estate acquisition of native land

1. Arthur Briggemann
2. John Western
3. Administration

Regulation: Land registration districts

Yap, Palau
Oeai, Satuwastunam Rumaung, Yap
Lamutrik Yap

Boundaries of The Colony

Marianas

Maintenance of privately-owned land
The Imperial Governor von Bennigsen, Herbertshoehe

February 16, 1901 (Herbertshoehe, March 25, 1901)

Subject: Import permit for weapons

Island: Protectorate

Summarization: Regulation of October 17, 1899 has been adequate for the Western District of the Carolines in dealing with the import of weapons. It is, however, authorized, if necessary, to establish a unified ordinance for the Protectorate under the Governor's jurisdiction.
The Imperial Vice Governor, Ponape

Herbertshoehe, May 12, 1901 (Herbertshoehe, May 12, 1901)

Subject: Regulation on trade in the atolls
Island: Carolines, Palau & Marianas

Summarization: Submits regulation on trade.

The following regulation has been authorized:

#1
Approval has to be given by the Vice Governor for the establishment of trade settlements in the lower islands. These establishments may trade only in their specified island group. The Vice Governor may delineate the locality of activity should there be more than one trading establishment. Trading by so-called trading ships is otherwise prohibited within the low islands.

#2
Contravention is punishable by a fine of no less than Mk. 1000.--. The ship with its merchandise may be confiscated. Under extenuating circumstances, a fine of no less than Mk. 50.-- may be imposed.

#3
The East Carolines comprise all islands east of 148th degree.

Ponape, March 9, 1901 The Imperial Vice Governor, Hahl
CLAIM - Portusach & Harrison on Pagan, Agrigan and Alamagan

1903

The American government was asked to establish a box 30 ft. long for each box 30 ft. long for the transportation of the plantations to the islands as it would be a danger to the health of the people. The following regulations proposed a higher tax to be paid:

1. The tax shall be paid on the following dates:
   - 1st April
   - 1st May
   - 1st July
   - 1st October

2. Failure to pay the tax shall be punishable by a fine of $100.
From: Saipan
To: The Imperial Governor von Bennigsen, Herbertshoehe
Date: April 16, 1901 (Herbertshoehe, July 28, 1901)
Subject: Regulation for tax on bitches

Island: Marianas

Summarization: Natives keep an inconsiderate number of dogs to hunt boars. They use packs of hounds to drive the wild animals which are killed with slings. It is not advisable to prohibit this kind of hunting as it will not diminish the number of boars on Rota and Saipan. It would interfere with the old customs of the natives and create ill will. It is, however, advisable to limit the number of dogs, as it would lead to a plague of wild dogs as on Tinian.

The American Government on Guam has established a tax of Mk. 2.-- for each dog. The following regulation proposes a high tax on bitches.

#1
Each female dog has to be reported to the Imperial District Administration within four weeks of birth.

#2
Each bitch will obtain a metal tag which has to be displayed at all times on a collar.

#3
A tax will be imposed for each bitch.

#4
Failure to report is punishable by a fine of Mk. 10.--
Untagged bitches may be eliminated by order of the administration.

This regulation will be enforced the day of publication.

From Herbertshoehe to Saipan, July 29, 1901:

In response to communication of April 16, 1901: it would be better to give up the regulation concerning taxation of bitches. The Foreign Office has advised making sparing use of regulations. It may be possible to regulate the problem in other ways: see regulation on vicious animals, Imperial Penal Law.
From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin  
To: The Governor, Herbertshoehe  
Date: May 26, 1901 (Herbertshoehe, July 28, 1901)  
Subject: Trading of foreign ships  
Island: Ponape, Yap, Saipan  

Summarization: Final confirmation on the regulation concerning foreign trading ships will be forthcoming upon receipt of comments by the District Administrations of Ponape, Yap and Saipan.

From Berlin - to: the Vice Governor, Ponape - on May 26, 1901:  
Request to forward copy of regulation of October 14, 1899, i.e., August 15, 1900, which was published on order of the Governor of January 7, 1901. The copy may omit the original parts.

The domicile of the trader or the trading establishment will not determine whether the trade will take place from an establishment or from on board a ship.

From Berlin - to: the District Administrators of Yap and Saipan - on May 26, 1901:  
(as above to Vice Governor, Ponape, with addition of one paragraph:)  
Request to comment on communication of Vice Governor Hahl of November 10, 1900. The concept of "domiciliation" is accepted.
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Ref.: CRS G1  
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Document: 5  
Page: 14-22

From: The Imperial Vice Governor, Ponape
To: The Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: February 8, 1901
Subject: Delineation of Island Districts
Island: Carolines, Palau, Marianas

Summarization: Imperial District Administrator Senfft suggests in a communication of January 13, 1901, that the Namonuito Group be included in the East Island District. As this group is rarely visited from Ponape, this suggestion is approved.

From the Imperial District Administration, Yap - to: the Imperial District Administration, Ponape - on: January 13, 1901: As the Namonuito Atoll is situated on both sides of 150 degree Greenwich with the larger part on the east, it is suggested that they be made part of District I.

From the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin - to: the Governor, Herbertshoehe - on: November 20, 1900: Request to comment on whether the 150th degree is still the demarcation of East and West Carolines. Last year's report on the development of the Protectorate mentions the 140th degree as the line of demarcation, which is preferable as it follows the demarcation established by the Spanish Government.

Regulation by the Imperial Governor of German New Guinea of September 26, 1899 which are still of importance on January 1, 1901: Regulation concerns the
temporary administration and legislation in the Island District of the Carolines, Palau and Marianas.

1

The Island District of the Carolines, Palau and Marianas is divided into three districts: The first district includes those of the Carolines which are situated east of 150 degrees, east of Greenwich. The second district includes the West Carolines and the Palau Islands. The third district includes the Mariana islands.

6

The districts of 1 are court districts of first instance. The District Administrators fulfill the functions of judges of first instance.

11

Regulation, concerning permission to conduct trade establishments in the Protectorate of the New Guinea Co. of January 13, 1887 with the amending regulation of February 2, 1887, has to be approved by the District Administrations.

14

All land titles have to be entered into the land register at courts of first instance without regard to their legal permanency. Titles which have lost their effect due to lack of report by October 1, 19- (?) are excluded of entry. The entry of legal titles is made ex-officio or upon demand. The following format is to be followed: Day of entry - Real estate - Owner - title of acquisition - remarks.
This regulation is enforced the day of publication.

Herbertshohe the 26 September 1899

The Imperial Governor, R. V. Bennigsen

From the Imperial Vice Governor, Ponape to the Governor, Herbertshohe, February 15, 1901: Demarcation line of East and West Carolines was initially 152 degree longitude probably to limit the concession territory of Jaluit Co. As the Truk Islands, which is an important territory, would have fallen within the seat of the administration, it was decided with regulation of September 26, 1899 that the demarcation line would be set at 150 degrees.

The delineation will depend on economic development to obtain uniformly composed districts, as geographic and ethnographic obstacles do not exist. If the Jaluit Co. will obtain the concession for Puluot and Puluzuk, the 148th degree longitude should be chosen; if however not included, the 150th degree should be maintained, so that Namonui would remain with the East Carolines.

From the Imperial Governor, February 18, 1901: Recommends that the 148th degree longitude be maintained, taking into account negotiations with the Jaluit Co. In order to maintain Namonui in this sector, the 150th degree would be chosen, considering the advice of the District Administrators of Yap and Ponape, which would divide local administration.
Temporary regulations concerning administration and jurisdiction have been published in Yap, Palau, Oleai, Satuwa and Lamurik. Regulation of January 20, 1900 concerning acquisition of native real estate has been forwarded from Ponape and was published the day of arrival.

From November 1899 to the latest regulation two acquisitions of native land have been transacted. The first was acquired by trader Arthur Briggemann for cultivation of corn, vegetables and coconut. The land is situated on the island Rumung, belonging to Yap. The 17 ha borders on the buyer's land, is not valuable as it is hilly. The price was Mk. 200.- in merchandise.

The second is on Yap and is bought by the employee of O'Keefe, John Western, where he constructed a house of bushmaterial. The 72.25 ar cost Mk. 15.- and is almost worthless.

The District Administration bought a small piece of land on beach land for some tobacco, which should not be of interest.

There is no prospect for large connected plantations. Ownerless land is not
available on Yap. The natives live near the fertile strip of beach land with plantations immediately behind. The greater part of Yap is hilly and rocky with pandanus and bracken. The smaller atolls cannot be considered. Some of the Palauan islands have land for plantations, but there, as well as in Yap, an establishment will not be able to acquire land without the assistance of the Administrator. The uninhabited Palauan Islands as Eil Molk, Urukrapel and the interior of Babelthoap are not fertile.

The Yapese and the Palauan are not averse to leasing land to foreigners for cultivation, but will not sell.

Land acquisition of plantations of Kanake will be well taken care of by the Governor's regulation of September 26, 1899, which is considered a task of the administration.

Exportation of workers has not taken place since the regulation of September 1899. Whites have been made aware that the administration is not in favor of regimentation and hopes to work hand in hand with them in such matters as quarantine, indigents, dissemination of forest disease.
The Imperial District Administrator, Ponape

The Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

August 10, 1901 (Herbertshoehe, October 8, 1901)

Regulations of trading and harbor fees

Summarization: Regulation of August 14, 1900 has increased in importance after grant of concession to the Jaluit Co. Protection for the settled trade is needed more than ever. Establishments, now excluded from trading in the islands and dependent on trade with Ponape, inclusive of Pakin, Ant and Kusaie, would be affected by competition from ship traders; this more so than before the grant of concession. Regulation of high fees will exclude ship traders from the profitable business. These ships will most probably not seek permit to trade. Requirements of natives in Ponape and Kusaie are covered by the settled establishments.

It is advisable that all ships which are in the service of persons or establishments and wish to trade in the island district of East Carolines acquire permission to do so. This will result in exclusion of Mariana-domiciled Japanese establishments, as they may not wish to pay the high fees to trade from on board ship in Ponape, Ant, and Kusaie. It would be welcomed by local trade.

It is still to be determined whether Ant and Pakin belong to the atolls under regulation of March 9, 1901, which prohibits trading in the low islands.
Ant and Pakin belong to Ponape and are therefore excluded from the concession. These atolls are exclusively inhabited by natives.

From the Imperial District Administrator, Ponape, to the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin, August 13, 1901: Submits copies of regulations to be considered for the new edition of the Riebow Colonial legislation.

1. Regulation of October 12, 1899 concerning harbors in the island districts of the Carolines, Palau and Marianas which are open to foreign traffic.

2. Harbor regulation of November 23, 1899; decree of April 30, 1900; changed and newly decreed on October 3, 1900.

3. Regulation concerning trading of foreign ships in the island district of the Carolines, Marianas and Palau of August 14, 1901.

4. Regulation of March 9, 1901 concerning trade in the atolls.

To the Governor: Omitted are the regulations on the levy of fees for ships obliged to report in the East Carolines, as amended November 20, 1900 as well as the regulation concerning prohibition of import of weapons and dynamite into the island district, as this was not to be published in the Colonial Paper.

From the Imperial Governor v. Bennigsen.

Certified Copy — Herbertshoehe, August 14, 1900
It is announced that as of October 1, 1900, the established fees will be increased:

For ships up to 50 tons: Mk. 300.-

For ships of more than 50 tons for each 25 tons or part thereof: Mk. 100.- up to the maximum of Mk. 2000.-

The Imperial Governor v. Bennigsen

For correct copy: Ponape, November 12, 1900, signed: Vahlkampf

Imperial Secretary

Posted from November 12 to December 14, 1900.
From: The Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: The Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: August 8, 1901 (Herbertshoehe, September 7, 1901)
Subject: Rights and duties of domiciled traders
Island: Carolines, Palau and Marianas

Summarization: It is desirable to determine the concept of "domicile" with regard to the danger of Japanese competition in the East district and Marianas. It is, however, difficult, when once the domicile has been recognized, to charge a domiciled trader's ship fee, which is in contradiction to regulation of October 14, 1899.

As the regulation stands now, it would not be difficult to contravene as the Japanese domiciled in Palau may ply the islands. The same is the case for any strawmen of a domiciled trader's ship, who submits a charter contract.

It is advisable to charge a trade tax and leave it to the trader to pay a high tax entitling him to work the islands without additional tax, or paying tax for the station and the fee for traders' ships.

This problem was solved in the same way in New Guinea and the Marshalls.

Since the trade in Yap has connection to shipping lines, the Japanese have not returned for lack of profit and the English schooner has not taken out a license. Traders' ships do not enter any more in competition since mail communication has been established.
Regulation concerning trade of foreign ships in the Carolines, Marianas, and Palau.

Ships owned by persons or firms, domiciled in the Carolines, Marianas, and Palau, and wish to trade in the Island district will have to apply for permission before starting to trade in one of the ports open to foreign traffic.

A fee has to be paid for this permit: 50 tons Mk. 300.- above 50 tons and for each further 25 tons or part thereof Mk. 100.- up to the maximum of Mk. 2000.-.

If permit is granted for more than one year, the fees are raised commensurately. No permit is given for more than two years.

Ponape, October 14, 1899

The Imperial Governor von Bennigsen.
Vol.: XVI
Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 219-3 Document: 9 Page: 40-48
From: The Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: The Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe
Date: August 2, 1901 (Herbertshoehe, October 8, 1901)
Subject: Jaluit Co.'s request concerning notification of ships
Island: East Carolines

Summarization: Requests report on a petition by the Jaluit Co. to change regulation of October 12, 1899. This regulation exempted certain ships of notification in ports open to foreign traffic. The change would leave it to the discretion of the Governor, Vice Governor or Administrator to release them from this obligation.

Decision on report of January 7, 1901 will be made upon receipt of response.

From Jaluit Co. to the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin, April 16, 1901:
Paragraph 1 of regulation concerning foreign ships trade in the Carolines, Marianas and Palau answers all demands.

A person or a firm is, in our opinion, "domiciled" if trade is carried on from one of the stations situated in one of the three Island Groups paying a trade tax. Such a ship does not necessarily have to trade within this specific Island District. We are, therefore, in agreement with the specification.

Once the so-called Atoll Concession will be functioning, the planned regulation will take care under b., that trading ships will be prohibited from the East Carolines.
Regulation of October 12, 1899 concerning harbors open to foreign traffic suspends in §7 duty to report for firms domiciled in the Marshalls and New Guinea.

It will be necessary for all ships not in the service of the Jaluit Co. to enter Ponape once the Atoll Concession is in force. It is, therefore, advisable that §7 follows the following form: "The Governor and the administrations in Ponape, Yap and Saipan are authorized to suspend duty to report for ships in the service of firms domiciled in their district."

From the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin to the Jaluit Co., Hamburg, April 3, 1901: Paragraph 1 of the regulation concerning foreign trading ships in the Island districts takes the following form: "Ships, which are not in the service of domiciled island district firms and which wish to trade there, will have to report to one of the harbors open to foreign traffic before the beginning of trade and to seek permission to do so."

It was discussed that persons or firms, domiciled in the Marshalls, Bismarck Archipel or Kaiser Wilhelm, but not in the Island District, would have to pay trade tax. This made it mandatory for ships to ply exclusively in the Island District in order to remain exempt of tax. It is suggested that: "Domiciliation is to be denied if the ship participates in coastal trade from a determined station, exporting and taking on goods, etc."

With the Atoll concession, the present meaning is not applicable any longer.
It remains a question of how to apply it for the other Carolines and Palau. Suggestions are requested.

With reference to regulation of October 12, 1899 concerning foreign traffic in open ports, it is assumed that the Governor and the administrators of Ponape, Yap and Saipan are authorized to permit landing on some of these islands.

Herbertshoehe, November 30, 1901

I. To be publicly displayed: Regulation by reason of the Chancellor's decree of April 1, 1899 concerning transfer of the Government of the Protectorate of German New Guinea by the Empire:

To paragraph 7 of regulation of October 12, 1899 will be added: The Governor and administrations of Ponape, Yap and Saipan are authorized to suspend duty to report ships in the service of a district's domiciled firm.

This regulation will be in force as of April 1, 1902.

II. Submitted to the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin:

III. To the Imperial District Administration, Ponape, Yap, Saipan:

IV. To the Imperial District Judge Stuckhardt:
Summarization: Few debts have been reported, and these were caused by gambling. Traders have not reported debts.

The situation was discussed with influential inhabitants and it has been established that gambling debts may not be made and that traders may only make cash sales.

Means and occasions to earn are plentiful and it is necessary to create higher aspirations as, for the time being, the people do not know how to spend their money.
Vol.: XVI
From: Yap
To: The Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: February 5, 1902 (Herbertshoehe, March 24, 1902)
Subject: Regulation: 1. trade - 2. Use of Tageren Canal
Island: Yap

Summarization: To 1. Copra trading may be resumed within the coming months. There are approximately 70 Chamorros and Philippines in Yap who work as domestics or have been banned from the Philippines. Intelligent and cunning, they are without doubt questionable characters. They deem themselves too good for field work and await the cutting of copra, then talk the natives into letting them have the coconuts. They sell the copra to the Japanese firm, paying higher prices than the Europeans. White traders cannot compete with the Japanese.

Permit should be applied for at the District Administration by the trading station, which will change the situation and benefit healthy trade.

The best establishment is D. D. O'Keefe's. His trade has diminished with the Japanese competition. He will not be able to carry more than Mk. 9000.- in taxes.

To 2. The Tagaren Canal was built and is maintained by the administration with public funds. It is, therefore, reasonable that a fee should be paid for use of the canal.
Regulation concerning trading in the West Carolines and Palau.

The Imperial District Administration's permission for a trade license has to be obtained. A limited number of licenses will be given, depending on conditions of production on each island.

Application has to contain: a. Name of applicant; b. Name of his helpers; c. Name of island and location where the station is to be erected.

License will be given to:

a. firms for an unlimited time and the total district (license I. class)

b. traders for one year and designated stations (license II. class)

Half of the fee will be reimbursed if the owner relinquishes his license within six months.

Rights to license:

a. in Yap: for the management of one station with two persons and one boat.

b. on all other islands: for the management by three persons and two boats; each further person will carry a charge. See §5.

The owner has to carry and give proof of the license if requested. The crew may not trade.
The fee for the license:

1. for yearly transaction of Mk. 100,000.- Mk. 3000.-
2. less than Mk. 100,000.- Mk. 1200.-
3. for trading station on Yap:
   a. first station Mk. 300.-
   b. one more station 100.-
   c. for every third and further helper 75.-
4. For each trading station on Palau and Oleai, including Isalu and Turgrik Mk. 100.-
5. For each trading station of remaining islands Mk. 50.-

The owners of License I. class do not have to pay for their main station.

Regulation of October 14, 1899 concerning foreign trade ships, as well as regulation of January 13, 1877 concerning permission to exercise certain trades, which need a special license:

1. Fishing for mother of pearl and pearls.
2. Exploitation of metals, precious stones and burnable minerals.
3. Extraction of guano and other fertilizers.
4. Coastal fishing over and above own needs.
5. Wood felling on public land, used for trade purposes, are not within this regulation.
6. Contravention is punishable by a fee of Mk. 1000.- or retention to two months. Trade products as well as transportation may be requisitioned.
8. This regulation is enforced as of April 1, 1902.

February 5, 1902
Imperial District Administrator, Senfft

Regulation concerning the use of Tageren Canal:

#1

The Tageren Canal is open during day and night to traffic of boats no deeper than 1 m.

#2

Foreigners not native to the administration district will have to obtain a permit which is to be surrendered to the police at use of the canal.

   a. for one person       -.50 pf.
   b. for a loaded boat including a foreigner  Mk. 2. -

Children under 10 accompanied by adults need no ticket. Food for the crew is not counted as part of ship's load.

#3

Damage to the canal is prohibited. The turnpike is served by the canal police only.

#4

Personnel of the administration and the mission have privilege of free passage and may grant this right to other persons.

#5

Foreigners without permit may not be granted passage.
Contravention is punishable with a fee of Mk. 300.- or retention to two weeks.

Cost of repair may also be collected.

This regulation is in force as of April 1, 1902.

Yap, February 2, 1902

Imperial District Administrator Senfft.
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From: Yap
To: The Governor, Herbertshohe
Date: March 4, 1902 (Herbertshohe, March 24, 1902)
Subject: Cancellation of regulation
Island: Yap

Summarization: Submits cancellation of regulation concerning decontrol of the selling of copra.

From the Governor, Herbertshohe, to the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin, March 25, 1902: Submits above cancellation of regulation.

Publication: Regulation of March 31, 1900 concerning prohibition of sale of coconuts for copra preparation is hereby suspended.

Yap, March 4, 1902
The Imperial District Administrator, Senfft
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From: Imperial District Administration, Yap

To: The Imperial Government, Herbertsheohe

Date: February 19, 1902 (Herbertsheohe, March 24, 1902)

Subject: Regulations: recruitment of natives and dispensation of alcoholic beverages.

Island: Yap

Summarization: Submits two regulations:

1. Recruitment of natives of February 7
2. Dispensation of alcoholic beverages.

To 1. Inclusion of regulation on recruitment of natives within the Protectorate of New Guinea was suspended, excluding specifically the Carolines, Palau and Marianas. The new regulation will protect natives from exportation from the district without authorization.

To 2. Dispensation of alcoholic beverage is dependent on a permit. The sale of alcohol by individuals is therefore controlled by license.

Regulation concerning dispensation of alcohol and the sale of alcoholic beverages.

The selling of alcoholic beverages in retail trade or in a public house requires a license. Retail trade comprises the selling of four liters or less at one time. Alcoholic beverages do not include fruit juices or lemonades.
The license can be applied for at the District Administration and only be refused if there is no need demonstrated or the applicant cannot maintain order and decency in his business.

The license is granted for:
   a. Beer or wine (half concession)
   b. All alcoholic beverage (full concession)

The license fee:
   a. for half concession  Mk. 80.-
   b. for full concession  Mk. 120.-

The license is issued to the designated person for a specific time.

Sale of alcohol to drunk persons or juveniles is prohibited.

Contravention is punishable with a fine of Mk. 300.- or with retention up to one month. License may be withdrawn without reimbursement. Those who sell alcoholic beverages without licenses will have their stock withdrawn.

This regulation is in force as of April 1

Yap, February 18, 1902      The Imperial District Administrator Senfft
Regulation concerning the recruitment of natives in the Western District of the Carolines and Palau.

1. Recruitment of natives remaining in the District does not need authorization. If, however, the recruits will be taken overseas, the administration has to be informed in writing of the number of recruits, their home, age, sex, and the agreement made with the recruits. An account has to be established to receive payment, which the administration may supervise.

2. If natives are to be taken abroad, application with reasons has to be submitted to the administration which will establish conditions.

3. Transportation of natives for exhibits is prohibited.

4. Only healthy persons may be recruited without force or false pretenses. Otherwise recruits will have to be repatriated at the expense of the recruiting person.

5. Special conditions may be imposed or recruiting may be totally suspended on those contravening #1.

6. Contravention, if not provided for by punitive law, is punishable by fine up to Mk. 2000.- or retention up to three months. Or, if it entails transportation of natives to territories outside German jurisdiction, sequestration of the ship may be considered.
This regulation is in force as of the day of publication.

Yap, February 7, 1902: The Imperial District Administrator Senfft

From Herbertshoehe to Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin, March 26, 1902:

Submits and recommends above regulations.
From: The Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin  
To: The Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe  
Date: May 2, 1902 (Herbertshoehe, June 21, 1902)  
Subject: Suggested changes in proposed trade regulations  
Island: Island Districts

Summarization: In view of regulation of February 5, 1902 by Administrator Senfft concerning the West Carolines and Palau trade establishments and attached communication by the Jaluit Co., more time will be given to all agencies to consider these matters. The following points have to be taken into consideration:

1. Administrator Fritz in his communication of September 1, 1901 writes that it is not possible to limit ships' trading in the islands by legal regulations. Introduction of a trade tax for ships as suggested by the Jaluit Co. would only be considered for the East and West Carolines. This would make inevitable the separation of the island districts into two parts.

2. It is to be considered whether the regulation of February 5, 1902 could eventually be adapted to include the East Carolines and Marianas. The Jaluit Co.'s proposals on tax levy in the East Carolines have to be considered critically. Acting Governor Berg considers these levies very low.

Definition of "domiciliation" in the sense of #1 of regulation of August 14, 1900: A person or a firm domiciled in one of the three groups trading from a station in the Island Districts is to be considered domiciled, even if
trading transitorily by a ship, in the Island District.

From Herbertshoehe to the Foreign Office, November 29, 1902: As the Governor has taken a position on the regulation of February 5, 1902, it is assumed that the matter can be closed.

From: Jaluit Co., Hamburg
To: The Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: April 17, 1902
Subject: Taxation
Island: Island District

Summarization: Considerations of Administrator Senfft are shared by the company, especially concerning Japanese, Chamorro and Tagalene competition.

The tax of Mk. 3000.- seems to be rather high in view of the competition in that area. A tax of Mk. 2000.- is the highest this firm can consider.

A head tax of M. 20.- for whites, Japanese and Chinese and Mk. 10.- for Chamorros, Tagalenes and Mixed is recommended for the West and East Carolines who pay none of the tax mentioned in the regulation.

Apart from the yearly concession tax paid by this company for the East Carolines, the following rates are suggested:

1. Trade tax for independent firms, i.e., single persons, considering business turnover:
In class I are to be counted: Ponape station of Jaluit Co. which now carries an insignificant trade in Kusaie and local trade in Ponape; also the English firm of Davenport & Co. (Bishop). In class II, the Spanish firm of Fernandez & Zarza.

2. Trade tax for dependent traders, considering business turnover:

   I. class per annum                      Mk. 100.-
   II. class per annum                     Mk. 50.-

   In class I are: Melander - Kusaie; Etscheit - Ponape; Nanpei - Ponape; Loessner, Jr. - Ponape. In class II: all smaller traders in Ponape, Kusaie and those in the concession district.

3. Tax on alcoholic beverage: for each public house, Mk. 250 per annum. The following are considered: Etscheit, Fernandez and Zarza.

4. Head tax: for all other whites, Japanese and Chinese - Mk. 20.- and for Chamorros, Tagalene and Mixed - Mk. 10.- if these do not pay any of the above taxes.

In order to protect trade domiciled in the Carolines and Palau from competition from foreign trade ships, as well as to prevent import of weapons, munitions, and alcoholic beverages, it is again suggested that a ships' tax be established in the Carolines and Palau for non-domiciled ships. The tax should be
raised to the rate of the Protectorate of the Marshalls (regulation of Jaluit, March 23, 1900) and to have a prohibitive effect.
Summarization: Changes in #7 of October 12, 1899 regulation concerning open harbors to foreign shipping have been publicly announced.
Vol.: XVI
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: The Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: April 8, 1902 (Herbertshoehe, July 28, 1902)
Subject: Addition to regulation on licensing
Island: West Carolines and Palau

Summarization: Submits addition to the regulation of February 5, 1902 concerning trade in the West Carolines and Palau.

§5 of regulation of February 5, 1902 is to be added:

"The fee for the license for one year

1. for forms etc."
The Imperial Government of German New Guinea, Herbertshohe  
February 1, 1902 (Herbertshohe, August 12, 1902)  

Subject: Dog license  
Island: Saipan  

Summarization: Submits regulation on dog license.  

Regulation on dog licenses in the District of Saipan:  

#1  
Whoever owns bitches on the day of publication of this regulation has to report to the Imperial District Administration no later than March 1, 1902 before the bitch will be three months old.  

#2  
Every reported bitch will have to wear a tag.  

#3  
A tax of Mk. 10.- has to be paid for each bitch.  

#4  
Omissions will be fined Mk. 10.-; the tax will have to be paid in addition.  

#5  
Bitches without the tag may be killed at the discretion of the District Administration.  

Saipan, February 1, 1902  
Imperial District Administration Fritz
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: September 22, 1902 (Herbertshoehe, November 1, 1902)
Subject: Consideration of Jaluit Co.'s proposal

Island: Carolines

Summarization: #5 of trade regulation of February 5, 1902 establishing a tax rate of Mk. 3000.- applies at this time only to D. D. O'Keefe. The rate was established with the consent of the manager, Mr. Ebrey, and other local merchants. They declared that in good years without natural disasters, the rate is applicable.

Since D. D. O'Keefe and his ship disappeared a year and a half ago, it is possible that the Jaluit Co. will assume ownership of this firm. The competition which the Jaluit Co. mentions concerns only a Japanese establishment which is almost without merchandise and has been awaiting the arrival of its schooner for months. Furthermore, the expansion of the Island Districts from Yap easily allows for two or three firms to exist side by side. Competition will, in any case, benefit the Administration and natives, as competition differs from monopoly. There is, therefore, no reason to change the released regulation.

Jaluit Co.'s proposal of a head tax is to be considered, but should be coupled with a tax for natives which should not create difficulties. The enforcement of security markings on fish reefs by a fine of Mk. 5.- per one pearl shell were promptly paid, demonstrating that a small tax is easily applied.
An import duty is easier to apply than a taxation on copra and may be accomplished without customs officers.

A change in the existing regulation concerning trade taxation of foreign ships is unfortunately not applicable, as Yap has very little shipping traffic. Even local ships come seldom. In the last three years only three foreign ships, among them an English schooner, entered the harbor twice. The benefit to small business and provisioners of the colony is far greater than the competition it would create for local firms. Secret importation of weapons, munitions and alcoholic beverages is not applicable to Yap.
Summarization: Submits determination of boundaries of the so-called Colony.

Regulation: Doubts have arisen about the extent of the so-called Colony, which are as follows:

North - to the real estate of the merchant Tejada in Keng (which is included),
West - to the future residence of the Government doctor in Nemar,
South - to the real estate Meeth of the merchant R. Friedlaender in Worwor,
    (inclusive of Portorico and Sussul real estates),
East - to the peninsula Tabelau.

All regulation concerning the Colony follow above boundaries.

Yap, August 29, 1902
Imperial District Administrator

Dr. Born
Summarization: I. There is no objection to §3 of the regulations of August 14, 1900. With the presence of four firms in Ponape and one firm in Kusaie, foreign ships will not apply for trade licenses. Atolls Pakin, Ant and Greenwich fall into the concession district under the regulations of March 9, 1901. The definition of domiciliation will not exclude the tax free trading of a whaler bringing merchandise to a local firm. Exclusion of this possibility will be necessary and will not limit the business of certain establishments, to which is to be added the danger of weapons smuggling into the harbor of Ponape.

Recommends the acceptance of Vice Governor Hahl's definition of domiciliation.

II. Jaluit Co.'s proposal for taxation is not presently favorable. Statistics will give a clearer picture on relations of total transactions of local branch establishments of the Company and the free district.

The rate of taxation proposed by Dr. Hahl on May 8, 1900 is acceptable provided it can be regulated by April 1, 1903.

1. Trade tax for establishments: Rates of Mk. 1000.- i.e., 500.- for English and the dependent Spanish firm. The first rate should apply for the Greenwich
establishment of the independent firm Mouton & Co. in Kinigunan, Bismarck archipel; the latter for Dominikus Etscheit and Johan V. Melander in Kusaie, both dependent on the Jaluit Co.

The rate of Mk. 3000.- would apply to this Company which has a coal contract with the navy and supplies the administration as well as trading on Kusaie. The independent Japanese Company has been expelled.

2. Trade tax for merchants:
   
   I class  Mk. 80.-  for white and mixed-blood traders as well as Henry Nanpei.
   
   II class  Mk. 40.-  for weak and all other traders. Revenue approximately Mk. 2000.-

3. Taxation for public houses: Mk. 100.- for Dominikus Etscheit as well as the Spanish firm.


   Exceptions: all whites over 16 years, unemployed and maintained by natives - members of the Mission. This would leave government employees and employees of firms and their wives for taxation.

   Forty coloreds are to be taxed with the exception of Malay soldiers, wards of the Mission and Chamorros, working on plantations.

The total income of II, Mk. 9500.-
Introduction of duty is to be prepared. The revenue would have to come from natives, which, at this time, would be the only means of reaching Ponape people. Four thousand inhabitants of free districts would have to carry indirect taxation. Twenty thousand inhabitants of the concession district would have to pay individual taxes. The concession district would be included in duty payments after nine years as well as an individual taxation in the free districts.

Missions are to be excluded from custom payments.

Employment of a special customs officer would not be needed.

Statistical evidence will permit a perspective on the trade relations of the two districts of the East Carolines.

Sequence: Pages 95 - 100; then page 109.
Vol.: XVI
From: Vice Governor, Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: January 18, 1903 (Herbertshohe, February 21, 1903)
Subject: Shipping traffic
Island: Ponape

Summary: The cost of buoys will take approximately one third of the East Carolines' budget. The income in 1902 was Mk. 348.45 with a traffic of 23 ships and piloting fee of 284.25, a total of Mk. 572.45.

Submits a proposal of regulation which would raise the income to Mk. 1500, of which the Jaluit Co. would pay Mk. 930 compared to Mk. 181.20. The Company can bear these fees as they will pay neither customs nor taxes in the coming ten years in the concession district. Furthermore, the Company receives Mk. 120,000 subsidy to maintain the mail steamer transporting only its merchandise. The schooner "Neptune" will also ply between its Southsea establishments and San Francisco, anchoring here.

The shipping traffic has diminished with the limited free competition, the expected liquidation of Davenport, and sale of Melander's schooner and will diminish further to increase again later on.

It is not advisable to make concessions to the Mission which imports foreign goods for a large number of white members, wards, teachers.

Piloting would increase the income and should be arrived at in accord with the Marshalls foreign shipping taxation: Mk. 4.25 per foot draught and Mk. 20.
to pilot ships within the harbor, excluding ships with dead freight and ships in distress. It would also discourage whalers from entering harbor.

The English Colony of the Fiduhi Islands' example might be another proposition to follow as per attached schedule. Introduction of a port tax of Mk. -.30 per ton would result in income of Mk. 1517.10. (Jaluit Co. approximately Mk. 935. -)

The Mail steamer, "Oceana" would have to be exempt, but it would have to pay for pilotage Mk. 282.88. With the proposal, the income would be Mk. 120.- in port and piloting fees. With exemption from piloting fee at a rate of Mk. -.30 per ton, income would be Mk. 124.80.

A fee for health inspection has been paid by four ships in the past year.

Additional regulation for shipping dues:

I. Changes in regulation of October 12, 1899 for harbors open to foreign traffic in the Carolines, Palau, Marianas and the harbors of Ponape (Lengar), Kiti, Lot and Metalonim of October 3, 1900:

Ships entering the harbor of Ponape will have to pay harbor fee:

- Ships under 300 tons: Mk. 20.-
- Ships from 200 - 400 tons: Mk. 40.-
- Ships from 400 - 600 tons: Mk. 60.-
- Ships from 600 & up: Mk. 100.-

There will be no additional charge for the use of buoys.
Half of the fee will be charged for ships domiciled in the island district. Ships not taking a pilot on board, which is against the regulations, will have to pay the piloting fee.

II. Additional to quarantine regulation of March 29, 1901: Each ship flying the quarantine flag will have to pay Mk. 20.- for health inspection. This regulation is in force with the day of publication.

Herbertshoehe the ___________________________ The Imperial Governor

(In English) Pilotage, Light and Shipping Dues.
Summarization: Married natives own, with few exceptions, 1 - 4 ha from Spanish times. Those natives who have established households since then or who have come with their families from Guam have been given land of approximately 1 ha. The provision of agricultural land is necessary for them to maintain a well-regulated way of life. The total area in native ownership is small and land is available for medium-sized agricultural settlements on Saipan and Rota. Unfortunately, the land is neglected by the natives. They plant coconut palms in most favorable circumstances, but little corn, sweet potatoes, bananas and other produce. At this point, a lack of produce is felt. Natives prefer to gather the wild growing coconuts and sell them to buy imported rice. There is a danger of famine if rice cannot be imported. The Spanish Government obliged natives, by a regulation which is still in existence in Guam, to plant a certain amount of corn and sweet potatoes. As this was cancelled by the Governor through the regulation of November 4, 1899, it would be advisable to renew it. Minimum area to be cultivated is 1/4 ha by December 1 when the rainy season ends.

Those persons, who for personal, health reasons or old age will not be able to cultivate their land, would have to work a certain number of days on community land to prevent a lack of produce. Revenues could later on be used for expenses now provided by the state.
Regulation: concerning the cultivation of privately-owned land in the district of the Marianas.

Owners of land are obliged to cultivate 1/4 ha by December 1st. If their land is of lesser area, the total has to be planted with produce.

Exempted from this regulation are those landowners who, following regulation of January 18, 1900, #9, have been released from public work and to whose household belongs no member obliged to work duty. This landowner will have to give a certain number of days to work on community land; 125 square meters are equal to one day's work.

The harvest from community land will be sold and the revenue used to defray expenses of the community.

Saipan, February 4, 1903

The Imperial District Administrator Fritz
Regulation, prohibiting import of used uniform coats is submitted: Japanese traders have sold dirty used uniform jackets to the natives at great profit. As Japan has had outbreaks of the plague, it is advisable to prohibit import of these articles.

Regulation:

1. Considering the danger of introduction of epidemics by importing used clothing, it is prohibited to import used clothing into the district of the West Carolines and Paluas.

2. Contravention is punishable by a fine of Mk. 1000.- or imprisonment of up to three years. Requisition of the imported clothing may be required.

3. This regulation is enforced with the day of publication.

Yap, April 1, 1903
The Imperial District Administrator, Dr. Born
From: The Imperial Vice Governor, Ponape  
To: The Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin  
Date: May 22, 1903 (Herbertshoehle, September 25, 1903)  
Subject: Rental for Government transportation  
Island: East Carolines

Summary: Submits announcement on rental of government transportation

Announcement:  

Government transportation ceded to persons or firms domiciled in the East Carolines will have to pay the following rates:  

(Foreigners will be charged no less than Mk. 50.- for a ship.)

Half-day rental for a ship with crew within the harbor: Mk. 30.-  
outside the harbor: Mk. 35.-  
plus the day's pay for pilot and engineer.

For the covered cutter with crew: Mk. 10.-  
For half covered cutter or lighter without crew: Mk. 5.-  
For small boat with crew: Mk. 4.-

A half-day consists of six hours.

The lessee is liable for damages.

Ponape, May 22, 1903

The Acting Imperial Vice Governor, Berg
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: 
Date: July 2, 1903
Subject: Regulation: public houses and alcoholic beverages
Island: Yap

Summarization: Regulation of February 15, 1902 will be replaced by the following:

#1
A permit for small trade in alcoholic beverages and retail license has to be obtained from the Imperial District Administration.

#2
The permit may be refused if necessity is not proven or if the applicant is not in a position to guarantee peaceful behavior in his establishment.

#3
The permit may be granted for:

a. beer and wine (half concession)

b. for all alcoholic beverages (full concession)

#4
Fee for half concession: Mk. 60.-
Fee for full concession: Mk. 100.-

The permit is valid only for the designated person and time.

#5
Sale to drunk persons is prohibited.

#6
Contravention is punishable with a fine of ? or retention up to one month.

The concession may be withdrawn without reimbursement of fee.
The regulation is enforced the day of publication.

Yap, July 2, 1903

The Imperial District Administrator, Senfft

Herbertshoehe, November 10, 1903: Memo: It has to be taken into account that the above regulation is in contradiction to the regulation by the Governor of March 14, 1903 dealing with "public houses" and not with "small trade". The regulation is submitted without accompanying message. As it is of little importance, it may stand.
Summarization: Regulation of February 7, 1902 is replaced by the following regulation concerning the recruitment and export of natives:

#1

Recruitment of natives to remain in the district requires special permission. If recruits are exported overseas, the District Administration has to be informed of the number of the recruits, their domicile, age, sex and the conditions of their recruitment. On Yap, report has to be made within one week; from the other islands, with the first shipping opportunity.

#2

Application has to be made to the District Administration if natives are to be exported. Conditions will be established by the administration.

#3

Only persons in good health and able-bodied may be recruited.

#4

An account has to be established for each recruit; it may be supervised by the administration.

#5

Export of natives for public exhibit is prohibited.

#6

Contravention is punishable by a fine of up to Mk. 2000.- or three months
retention if no other laws have been provided. Ships transporting natives to territories outside German jurisdiction may be requisitioned.

This regulation is valid the day of publication.

Yap, July 22, 1903

The Imperial District Administrator, Senfft
From the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin on October, 20, 1903: Has no objection to the draft of the regulation. Requests, however, that in future suggestions for regulation be submitted to the Governor.

From Ponape to the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin on July 14, 1903: Submits regulation for the establishment of land registration districts.

Regulation: By reason of the decree of November 30, 1902 by the Imperial Chancellor concerning rights to real estate in the German Protectorate for the island districts of the Carolines, Palau, and Marianas, the following districts have been established:

1. Ponape, including the East Carolines,
2. Yap, including the West Carolines and Palau,
3. Saipan, including the Marianas.

The timing of the establishment of the land register will be regulated for
each district as soon as details of the decree by the Chancellor of November 30, 1902 become available.

Land registers established in Ponape, Yap and Saipan, as per regulation of September 26, 1899, follow the regulation of November 21, 1902 and the additional decree by the Chancellor of November 30, 1902.

Ponape, July 14, 1903

The Acting Vice Governor, Berg
Vol.: XVI
Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 219-3 Document: 28 Page: 133-139
From: The Governor, Herbertshoehe
To: The Imperial District Administrations, Ponape, Yap, Saipan
Date: August 8, 1904
Subject: Trade establishment regulations for publication
Island: Ponape, Yap, Saipan

Summarization: Attached regulation of June 2, 1904 for publication concerning trade establishment in Ponape, Ant, Pakin and Kusaie to be in force the day of publication. The regulation should be applied with flexibility according to the needs of each district.

The administrator of Yap may add a paragraph to the regulation of February 5, 1902 on the granting of licenses first class, which should be reported directly to the Colonial Division with copy to Herbertshoehe.

To the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin, from the Governor: Submits regulation on trade establishment in Ponape, Ant, Pakin and Kusaie.

Regulation: concerning trade establishment in Ponape, Ant Pakin and Kusaie:

A trade license has to be obtained from the District Administration for a trading establishment. Licenses will be available in limited numbers in consideration of the production of each island.

Application for a license must contain:

a. Name of applicant
b. Personnel
c. Name of island and place where trading station is to be established.
License will be granted:

a. In the name of firms for unlimited time covering the whole district:
   License first class.

b. In the name of the trader for one year for a specific station:
   License second class.

If the owner relinquishes his trade establishment before six months have elapsed, half of the license fee will be reimbursed.

The license entitles the establishment to employ two persons inclusive of the managers. A fixed fee will have to be paid for each further employee — see #5.

The owner of the license will have to produce it upon demand if trade is conducted from a vessel. The crew may not engage in trade.

License fee for one year:

1. Firms in 1st rank:
   - 2nd: Mk. 1200.-
   - 3rd: Mk. 800.-

2. Trading stations:
   a. for the first station: Mk. 300.-
   b. for each further station: 100.-
   c. each 3rd and further person: 150.-

First class license owners will not have to pay a special fee for the main station.
The expression "year" in paragraphs 3 & 5 means from April 1st to March 31st of the following year. The license fee is payable at the beginning of each year.

Contravention is punishable by a fine of up to Mk. 1000.- or by imprisonment of two months. Products and vessels may also be requisitioned.

Herbertshoehe, August 8, 1904

Imperial Governor, Hahl
From: The Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

To: The Governor, Herbertshoehe

Date: June 7, 1904 (Herbertshoehe, July 23, 1904)

Subject: Trade establishment regulations arrived at in consultation with Jaluit Co.

Island: Carolines

Summarization: Admission of Japanese traders, who had been previously expelled, into parts of the East Carolines not situated within the concession districts, has again provoked fears by the Jaluit Co. of Japanese competition with German trade. In consultation with the Jaluit Co., the following has resulted:

1. In order to avoid objection to the introduction of a trade tax in Ponape and Kusaie, the regulation of February 5, 1902 established for the West Carolines has been used as a model. Deviations are:
   a. A third rank has been added at Mk. 800.- for the smaller white firms in Ponape.
   b. Trade establishments employing more than "two" will have to pay double the amount applying for the district of Yap: Mk. 150.-.
   c. To avoid the inclusion of a large number of persons, supposedly to be business partners, the word "assistant" has been avoided.
   d. The yearly turnover has been omitted in order to leave a free hand for the administration to determine the rank of the establishment.
Request to release draft of a regulation. Consideration is to be given as to whether Yap should be included in passage b. including the third rank for license fee. When the regulation is released for the East Carolines, the concession should be changed from "the total East Carolines" to "the Concession District."

The requested increase in trade taxation of ships will be dealt with later.
Subject: Prohibition of credit to natives.

Island: Yap - Palau

Summarization: The prohibition of credit to natives is desirable, the more so as Yap and Palau are oversupplied with products. The islanders are talked into receiving more goods than needed. The insecurity of the present situation because of the palmtree disease makes it difficult for the natives to pay their debts on time. Other inclemencies of climate may worsen the situation.

Prohibition of credit would have to be enforced.

At the same time, both parties to contracts would benefit by written agreement for values of over Mk. 500.-. The native would enjoy the trusteeship and would respect the signature of a civil servant.

A regulation to this effect would, however, contradict the civil trade code as it would prohibit the white people giving credit to natives and would demand written contracts; as it is without doubt the white contractor who is the trader.

If above considerations are unqualified, the attached draft is submitted.

First pages of drafted regulation missing.
Contravention is punishable by a fine of up to Mk. 300 or with retention of up to one month.

Not considered as natives: Chamorros and Philippinos.

This regulation is enforced on Yap.

The Imperial District Administrator.

First page(s) of drafted Regulation missing.
Summarization: Submits two regulations:

1. Recruitment of labor necessitated by the exploitation of guano on Nauru
2. Maintenance of non-natives without support, some of them dismissed employees, who turn to the District Administration.

Concerning the recruitment and export of natives of the East Carolines.

Natives may only be recruited to work overseas with written permission from the Vice Governor. Export is admissible only:

a. to another part of the island district; Carolines, Palau, Marianas,
b. to the protectorate of the Marshalls.

Applications have to be made in writing giving details of the recruiter's delegated persons.

The permit will be given for a determined number of workers. It may be granted or withdrawn for reasons of public concern.

Workers must be in good health and ablebodied.
Written contracts with native workers must be made known to the recruited by qualified interpreters.

Duration of contract may not exceed three years and must specify the place of work, work time, income, board and lodging, health maintenance and return travel.

Prolongation of contract must be made by agreement between worker and employer and must be submitted in written form to the administration.

The recruit has to be introduced to the administration by the recruiter. Cancellation of exportation may be granted if costs prove too high.

If workers will be used outside the East Carolines, they have to be presented to the district administration as well———(off page)

If contract is approved, a medical examination will take place, the able bodied worker will be registered and the recruiter will receive the contract.

In case of illness, the recruiter is responsible for medical care, and if the worker is too weak, he may be admitted to lighter work.

At expiration of contract, the worker has to be examined and returned home. If ordered to remain for medical care, the employer is responsible for medical cost.
The employer has to report any changes semi-annually. If death occurs, the day and reason for death, as well as the worker's legacy, have to be reported in writing.

Wages and legacy have to be paid to the heirs. If no more than Mk. 50.-, it may be paid to relatives who have worked with the deceased.

Workers may not be obliged to buy merchandise in lieu of wages.

The recruiter has to pay Mk. 5.- for each worker and Mk. 3.- to the administration for permit or receipt.

Recruiting and exporting of natives for purposes of exhibition is prohibited.

Contravention is punishable by imprisonment of up to three months or a fine of up to Mk. 500.-.

This regulation is valid the day of publication Ponape the.............

Regulation concerning foreigners without support.

A non-native not in possession of adequate means of maintenance and wishing
to remain in the East Carolines may be refused residence.

#2

A ship's captain may be refused shipping papers if a foreigner arriving in his ship is not allowed to remain.

#3

A foreigner who will not leave the district may be assigned work until such time as he will be enabled to leave.

#4

A foreigner who refuses to work may be taken into custody.

#5

Companies, firms or persons who recruit workers from outside the district are obliged to repatriate them after expiration of their contract, dismissal before the end of contractual agreement, or illness.

#6

Responsibility for repatriation is in force for two months after expiration of contract or dismissal and will then be assumed by the following employer.

#7

Contravention is punishable by a fine of up to Mk. 2000.- or imprisonment of up to two months.

#8

This regulation is valid the day of publication Ponape, the..............
From: The Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: The Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: December 12, 1904 (Herbertshoehe, January 30, 1905)
Subject: Requests reply on trade licenses
Island: Protectorate

Summarization: Requests report on action concerning instructions on trade licensing

Copies to Yap and Saipan