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[Volume 23]

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   1911 - 1912

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   Marshall Plantation Syndicate
   1911 - 1914

Property of
Division of Lands and Surveys
Department of Resources and Development
Trust Territory Government
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950
KRZ G2
KRZ 92
KÄSERLICHES GOVERNMENT
VON
DEUTSCH NEU-GUINEA
AKTEN
[ALPHABETICAL SINGLE NUMBER SERIES]
1907 - 1914

(ILMÆLIAL GOVERNMENT OF
GERMAN NEW GUINEA -
FILES)

FILMED FOR COLONIAL ARCHIVES OFFICE
CANBERRA
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CNS G2
ITEM Y15 - 1

JALUIT - GESELLSCHAFT

1905 - 1914

(JALUIT COMPANY)

(A1163 48, 48a, ONLY)

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1969
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IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF

GERMAN NEW GUINEA

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JALUIT CO.

1905 - 1914

(Folios 48 & 48a only)
COMMERCIAL AND PLANTATION ENTERPRISE

IN THE WEST CAROLINES

1910 - 1914

(Folios 177-179, 181-183, 193-196, 198-200, and 205 only)
NEW MARIANA CO.

1911 - 1912

(Folios 3-16, 19-24, 37-37, 49-57, 235 only)
Vol.: XXIII  
Ref.: CRS G2  
Item: Y15-1  
Document: 1  
Page: 2-3  

From: Jaluit Co., Hamburg  
To: Secretary of State, Colonial Office, Berlin  
Date: October 15, 1913  
Subject: Confirmation of real estate acquisition  
Island: Marshalls  

Summarization: We wish to inform the Imperial Colonial Office that we are owners of two real estates on the island of Jabwor, Jaluit Atoll, for which we paid more than Mk. 5,000.-, and which are entered into the land registry of the Protectorate of the Marshalls and Nauru:

1) Article 1/a #1 North Point of the island Jabwor  
   4 ha. 95 ar., valued (purchase cost) at Mk. 6,000.-  

2) Article 1/b #4 Land Lakutak, Kwo-ai-en, Baddo and Lojekar, 8 ha. 5 ar., valued (purchase cost) at Mk. 6,000.-  

These real estates were bought by our predecessors and became the property of our company through company contract of December 21, 1887. Approval of acquisition by the State has not been applied for, and we now request it.

Jaluit Co.

May 8, 1914 from the Chancellory, Colonial Office, Berlin to the Jaluit Co., Hamburg: Application of October 15, 1913 is hereby granted. Transfer of the indicated real estate, entered into the land register of the Marshall Islands and Nauru as your property, is approved.
LEASE CONTRACT

Between:
The Imperial District Administration, Yap, represented by Secretary Baumert, lessor, and the West Caroline Co., Yap, represented by the manager, Mr. Scott, lessee. The following contract is concluded with the approval of the Governor, Rabaul.

1.
The Land Treasury of New Guinea is owner of the real estate situated in the Colony Yap of an area of appr. 00589 ha.; see attached map.

2.
This real estate is leased for the duration of 30 years as of October 1, 1912 to the West Caroline Co., Yap for the construction of a bar.

3.
The lease for the real estate is of Mk. 360 per annum, to be paid bi-annually on April 1 and October 1 to the District Administration, Yap.

4.
Transfer of the lease to a third party requires approval of the Imperial District Administration, Yap.

5.
The lessee is obliged to construct a building suitable for an inn. The second floor should have rooms to accommodate travelers. The building must be constructed with durable materials. Leaves, mats, and bamboo may not be used.
Draft of Lease Contract

Between Imperial District Administration, Yap, represented by Secretary Baumert, lessor, and the West Caroline Co., Ltd., Yap, represented by Manager Scott, lessee; the following contract will be concluded with the approval of the Imperial Governor, Rabaul.

1. The Land Treasury of German New Guinea is owner of real estate Malakel on the Palau Islands; see attached map. This land was leased by the now extinct firm O'Keefe for the installation of a trading station.

2. This real estate is leased for the duration of 30 years, as of October 1, 1912, to the West Caroline Co., Yap, which has taken over the buildings to continue the trading station of O'Keefe.

3. The yearly lease to be paid to the Imperial Station, Palau, is Mk. 120. to be paid bi-annually.

4. The real estate may not be leased to a third party without the approval of the lessor.

5. The lease excludes the sweet water spring and the drainage to the ocean situated on the land. The lessee may use the spring and the government pier, exclusive of the quarantine warehouse. The lessee is obliged to grant access to third parties for supplies of spring water.
6.

Construction on the land may not diminish the use of the pier, the spring, and its discharge. Future buildings must be constructed of durable material. Leaves, mats, and bamboo may not be used.

Existing police regulations are not affected by these conditions.

The lessee is to maintain regulations of the health code and to construct water lines, canals, etc. at his own expense.

7.

Public roads and installations on the land are to be recognized as such, and public right of way, existing or future, is to be maintained.

8.

The lessor does not guarantee the extent of area entered into the survey map.

9.

The lessor is entitled to cancel contract stipulation affecting installation of road -------------(Document incomplete.).

Map of leased real estate.
The Land Treasury of the Protectorate of German New Guinea leases real estate to the West Carolines Co., Ltd. It is situated east of Yap in the West Carolines, and obtainable from the natives for the production of copra. The 30-year lease is to be renewed for a further 30 years if the lessee has fulfilled conditions of this contract. Inventory of the leased real estate will be publicly displayed.

2.

Real estate, owned by natives, will be purchased by the lessor. The purchase expense will be Mk. 10.- per ha. inclusive of administrative fees, to be reimbursed by the lessee to the Land Treasury.

3.

The lessee will have to pay Mk. 200.- per annum for the lease.

4.

The lessee will also have to pay a tax for each ton of produced copra: Mk. 5.- per ton from the 1st to the 6th year, Mk. 10.- from the 7th to the 11th year, and Mk. 30.- from the 12th year onward.

Should the copra tax be either raised or lowered from Mk. 10.-, the lessee's tax will be adjusted accordingly.

Should the lessee receive higher than Mk. 500.- wholesale revenue for copra, harvested in the leased real estate, the tax will be increased by Mk. 5.- per ton. The tax is due at the end of each accounting year. The
administration is entitled to audit production and income.

5. The lessee is obliged to cultivate at least 600 ha. during the first ten years, and a further 300 ha. during the next 15 years, and to maintain the plantation. Cost of the total establishment, such as buildings, workers, and the maintenance of ships is to be carried by the lessee.

6. Should the plantation suffer losses due to circumstances beyond its control, the lessor will consider a reduction of tax commensurate to this loss.

7. Lease rights may not be transferred without approval of the lessor.

8. The lessor does not guarantee the size of the leased land.

9. The lessor is not responsible for the immunity of third parties.

10. The lessor is entitled to cancel parts of the contract concerning land for installation of telegraph, sea markers, lighthouses, radio stations, and other installations. If cultivated land is used, compensation may be claimed.

11. The lessor will not pay compensation for expenses incurred by the lessee.
12. Should the lessee not fulfill contracted obligations, this contract may be cancelled without prior notice, unless the lessee could not fulfill these obligations due to circumstances beyond its control. The lessee will have no claim for compensation. Taxes will have to be paid at termination of contract.

13. The lessee may withdraw from the contract should circumstances such as hurricanes destroy its establishment. The lessee is not entitled to compensation.

14. A court of arbitration will decide cases of disagreement. Both parties will appoint their arbitrators. Arbitration will follow regulations of book 10 of the Civil Law.

Berlin, June 14, 1912

Secretary of State of the Colonial Office

Hamburg, April 27, 1912

West Carolines Co. Ltd.
Index of Real Estate leased to the West Carolines Co. Ltd. according to contract of_______.

**Summarization:** The real estate is only leased to the company at the disposal of the Imperial District Administration of January 15, 1912. Exploitation of the area should begin at conclusion of the lease contract.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Island Group</th>
<th>Name of land</th>
<th>Area ha.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ululssi Isl.</td>
<td>Seogoloi</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>Area of each island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Essor</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>was established partly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Meangejang</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>by survey measurement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Pugelug</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>The areas here entered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Feitabul</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>were established in</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Pig</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1911 by Baumert of the</td>
</tr>
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<td>Eau</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Government, Janssen of</td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Songetikitik</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>the Jaluit Co., and Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Flipig</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>of O'Keefe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Pigelelet</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Song</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Pugejat</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Ssoreuleng</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Lam</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Elemot</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Pau (eu)</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Bulubul</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
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<td>Losiep</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Island Group</td>
<td>Name of land</td>
<td>Area ha.</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ululss Isl.</td>
<td>Jar</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>To 21: a) transfer of lease is at the discretion of the South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gielap</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feis</td>
<td>Northeast half</td>
<td>113.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faraulip Isl.</td>
<td>Eat</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>Sea Phosphate Co.'s needs, agreed with West Carolines Co., and b) of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleais Isl.</td>
<td>Pialiau</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>the 113 ha., 3 ha. are of rock formation.</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Raur</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>Exempt is the real estate of O'Keefe on Raur:</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Marijong</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>02557 ha., on Marijong:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Tagaulao</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>0,1119 ha.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Jelangigerei</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Pareiles</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Taramat</td>
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<td>Falamalek</td>
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<td>Saliap</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Faluelegalaulau</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Faluelepaleape</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Faluemeareot</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Pial</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Falulap</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Luisiga</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ifaluk Isl.</td>
<td>Flalap: except natives' taro patch: 15 ha.</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Ella</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olimarau Isl.</td>
<td>Olimarau</td>
<td>18.0</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Island Group</td>
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<td>Area ha.</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Olimarau Isl.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Elate</td>
<td>Oletel</td>
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</tr>
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<td>43</td>
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<td>Kari</td>
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<td>Falipi</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Toas</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Ulor</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Lamutrik Isl.</td>
<td>Falaitae</td>
<td>10.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Puck</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Satawal</td>
<td>Satawal: N.E.</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>part</td>
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</table>

**TOTAL** 566.2

Certified and signed: Administration, on January 15, 1912.
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap  
To: Governor, Rabaul  
Date: August 21, 1912  
Subject: Index of land owned by the Land Treasury of German New Guinea and leased to the West Carolines Co., Ltd.

### Island:

#### Summarization:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Island Group</th>
<th>Name of Area</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Date of Contract</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Pogugulug</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>Pig</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Eau</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1/8/1912</td>
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<tr>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Elipig</td>
<td>2.6</td>
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<td>Pigelelet</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>93</td>
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<tr>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Song</td>
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<td>56</td>
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<td>Pugejat</td>
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<td>Ssorsuleng</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>Lam</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Elemot</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Pau</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>114</td>
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Remarks:  
- Except
- Tejada's  
- land (#2)
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<th>Mk. Price</th>
<th>Date of Contract</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
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<td>13.3</td>
<td>124</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Jar</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Feis</td>
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<td>1983</td>
<td>1/9/1912</td>
<td>to #21, boundaries marked.</td>
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<td>179</td>
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Certified: Yap, July 19, 1912

October 30 - settled - to be filed.

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October 11, 1912, Yap. Agreement

It has been established that the merchant Tejada, Saipan, is the owner of appr. 11.6 ha. of land on Essor. Sale of this land has not been concluded. An addendum should therefore be added to the index of lease
contracts to #2: With exception of the land of the merchant Tejada, Saipan, entered into the land register of Yap under #88 of an area of appr. 11.6 ha.

Yap, October 11, 1912

Representing:

Imperial Governor: 
Baumett

West Carolines Co., Ltd.
A. Scott
progress, with the support of the Chamorros. In comparing Japanese competition, a capital of 250,000 will be needed. The natives expect the negotiations to be completed in December. They request a well-versed businessman to give them advice in accounting. Ada's son receives his training in Germany, and works in Hamburg.
The Bird Islands were leased to the Mariana Trade Co. under Mr. Schmidt-Sharff and Julius Helm, Yokohama – Hamburg. It was liquidated with a loss of appr. 60,000 Mk. due to Japanese competition.

The fiscal value of the economic establishments is questionable. Consideration should be given to turn to an economy of the population. The people are industrious, and to be compared to southern European peasantry. There is a baker, soap maker, photographer, shoemaker, tailor, and a smith. A vocational school is now under consideration. A health program is in process. The loan association disposes of Mk. 12,000, invested at the German Bank in Berlin. Commercial ties with Germany are lacking, and the lack of shipping created a dependency on the Japanese. The three companies have merged under Nanjo Bocki Haitha, and also trade in the East and West Carolines. A second company, Koshin Ton, trades in Palau. Regulation of April 23, 1905 form the basis for trade establishments.

Approval for stores in Garapan, Saipan, and Rota was given to Nanjo Bocki Haitha; in Garapan to Pedro Ada; in Garapan to Juan Tejada. Further applications are refused pending new regulations.

A new enterprise of the most respected people is being considered to counter the dependence on Japanese influence. Pedro Ada, Los Reves, and Nicklas Diaz, the wealthiest man on the island, will share in the new Pagan - Tinian Co. The first two speak German: Ada is a German national. Negotiations are in
per annum. The Tinian lease contract with Lotze and Los Reyes has been cancelled. The wild herds will have to be spared for six years. A new contract with Los Reyes, excluding Lotze, is under consideration. The northern islands are the most valuable property of the Treasury. The cultivated palm-tree area is 500 - 600 ha. The islands are leased since 1905 to W. Weller and Pedro Ada, and the Bird Islands to the Mariana Trading Co. since 1909.

The contracts for Pagan, Alamagan, Agrigan, Anatohan are the most valuable lease, and were cancelled on June 5, 1911 for January 1, 1912. The lease for Agigan, Mang, Medinilla, Sarigan, Urokas has been cancelled for July 1, 1912. The latter islands are valuable for their wealth in birds.

The enterprise of the lessees has not been a happy one: they lost their schooner in the typhoon of 1905, and their plantations suffered greatly. Nuts were not harvested. The Treasury granted a reduction of Mk. 34,000, which was not enough. Financial reports were deficient.

The cultivation of palms will need skilled treatment. Pagan will need 200 workers, and Agrigan 100 workers. All other islands will have to be cultivated. Appr. 50 men will have to produce copra on an ongoing basis. This enterprise can be maintained with a capital of 250,000 Mk., which includes shipping from Saipan. Later it is hoped to combine trade, shipping, and plantation in one hand.
Travel reports of Schoenian and Hoefer are also of interest: September 27, 1907 and December 30, 1910 (both attached). Chamorros and Carolinians on Saipan are good farmers and cattlement. Each person has his own land, and workers are therefore difficult to obtain: they are paid Mk. 1.0.

Export is not commensurate to productive area. Much of the coconut produce is used for home consumption and for cattle fodder. Improvement in agricultural management would produce marked increase in production. The cattle is crossbred between American and Indian strains: they are small but strong with good meat.

A list of treasury-owned land on Saipan is attached (this list is not included in this volume).

Chalan Canoa is leased for Mk. 2,000 to Lotze and Los Reyes.

Punta Mutschut will be used for demonstration farming, and the Administration's garden for a Botanical Garden. All other small lots will be used to support colonization by natives. The Treasury owns all uncultivated land on Saipan, Rota, and all of the uninhabited islands.

Economic value consists of: wild herds of 350 head on Rota, and bred cattle of appr. 40 head; 30 ha. plantation, not yet productive. On Tinian, wild herd of appr. 360 head; 15 ha. plantation, producing 7 tons
Summarization: As of January 1, 1911, the German Marianas numbered 3,215 inhabitants: 15 Germans, 7 Spaniards, 38 Japanese, 64 Samoans, 1,708 Chamorros, 1,353 Carolinians, and 20 of mixed blood. 2,483 persons live on Saipan. Survey of distribution on the 14 islands is attached.

Total trade in 1910 was Mk. 300,000: Import 146,000, and export 154,000. Import and export shipping is now exclusively in the hands of the Japanese. The merchandise is also of Japanese origin: Mk. 93,800. Produce is mainly exported there: Mk. 139,200, and Japan's total trade share is Mk. 233,000. The Imperial Mail boat GERMANIA comes eight times, carrying mail: does not load produce, and brings little merchandise. Communication in shipping interest is also lacking.

On Saipan end of 1910: 2,061 ha. cultivated, of which 915 ha. producing. Export per annum: 638 tons, of which 150 tons go the northern islands, 30 tons to Rota, 7 tons to Tinian, leaving 452 tons remaining on Saipan. 4 tons of tobacco were exported, of which 3.5 tons went to Guam.

Description of all of the islands was written by District Administrator Fritz, published in the Scientific Reports for the German Colonial Journal, 1901.
Asongsong

consists of a seemingly extinct volcano. Its slopes are deeply eroded. An abandoned Japanese settlement is situated in the midst of a rather large coconut plantation to the southwest of the island, which could be cultivated. To the north is a landing place for boats. Numerous birds live on the island.

Agrigan

consists also of an extinct volcano. The ashes form a one-mile beach where, with northerly winds, it is easy to land. The beach is also suitable for anchorage. A well-tended settlement is east of the beach, where 25 men and 10 women live. The coconuts produce 150 tons of copra per annum. Bananas, lemons, oranges, breadfruit, and tobacco are also grown there, as well as a kind of cotton which may be worthwhile investigating. Water is sparse. A temporary settlement for workers is only inhabited during the copra harvest. It is situated to the north of the island.

Pagan

is the largest and most important of the northern Marianas volcanic islands. There are two active, and a number of non-active volcanos.
The northern volcano is separated by a plain from the southern part of the island, with a well-kept settlement of 44 inhabitants. This workforce is not large enough to cultivate the large and well-tended plantations. An increase of the work force would produce a much larger revenue. Breadfruit and pineapples grow in large numbers, and coconut and banana plantations are situated to the north of the island. All plantations have landing possibilities, and all produce is brought by boat to the central settlement. Fresh water is supplied by a well close to the settlement, and from the crater lake in the north of the island. Good and protected anchorage is available; the entrance to the harbor is only for small boats and schooners.

Plantations to the north of the volcano will be endangered should there be a renewed eruption.

Alamagan is a volcanic massif with eroded slopes. The plantations still suffer from the effect of the last typhoon, and do not produce enough to supply the inhabitants of the settlement. Twenty-seven men, 14 women, and 16 children, all from Pingelap, live there with one Chamorro family of eight. Anchorage and landing is situated to the southwest, but can only be approached in calm seas. Numerous wild pigs live in the hills, but cannot be hunted for lack of dogs.
Guguan

is also volcanic. An eruption took place recently, and the lava streams were still warm at the time of the visit. South and southwest are coconut palms, and traces of an old abandoned settlement. Anchorage could not be found. A landing place is situated to the east of the island.

Sarigan

is formed by a seemingly extinct volcano. Slopes of the hills are steep but covered with large numbers of coconut palms. Beaches are difficult to reach. There are no settlements. An anchorage is to the southeast of the island.

Anatahan

is formed by two extinct volcanos connected by a saddle. The island is steep and covered by numerous coconut palms, but not inhabited. Anchorage is available northwest and southeast for ships of no more than 1000 tons.

Medinilla

is an elevated coral island of volcanic origin, with steep cliffs rendering landings extremely difficult. The southern part of the island is separated from the northern part and cannot be reached. Anchorage is available to the west of the island for smaller ships—for larger ones
northeast of the north point. Coconut plants have not survived. A plague of rats is prevalent on the island.

Saipan
Anchorage: the pier of Garapan, protected against east winds. The harbor of Tanapag offers shelter for smaller ships from all winds. Lau-Lau is protected from south winds.

Tinian
The pier of the settlement is southwest of the island, protected against east winds.

Agiguan
has steep cliffs and is not approachable. Anchorage is to the southwest of the island.

Rota
There is good anchorage in Sasanhaia Bay, apparently the best in the German Marianas. It is protected against all winds from northern directions.
Subject: Travel Report (by Hoefer?)

Summarization: The volcano of Assongsong measures appr. 1.5 sea miles dia. The steep coast is rocky: coral reefs could not be seen. The slopes are covered with brush and trees, and on the west and south sides are several small and some large areas of coconut palms.

No response was obtained from the workers there to catch birds for the Pagan Co. On landing, dead bodies of the Japanese workers were found.

The larger islands Agrigan, Pagan, and Alamagan could not be observed because of poor weather conditions.

The house of the three Japanese bird catchers is situated on the southwest side of Guguan. A narrow inlet made it possible to land. The ground is covered in black volcanic ashes. The eastern side of the island is covered with brush and small trees, on which the birds perch. The woods consist of: Terminalia catappa, Pandanus, Morinda citrifolia, Parititiliaceum, Heliotropium eurassavieum, Nunu, and Hoda. Two palm trees were in evidence, close to the house.

The last eruption of the volcano took place two months ago. Vapors escaped from the crater. Sulphur deposits, probably saltpeter, were observed.
Many different kinds of birds were observed, also coconut crabs, flying dogs, crickets and ants. Pigs and chickens do not seem to have multiplied. Produce of birds in the last five months were: 1370 Gafagpi and Boson, 160 Sula, and 200 Pajaja.

The three workers were taken on board, as the catch of birds is diminishing.

The island of Sarigan is almost as large as Guguan, but makes a much better impression. Sea swallows and Sula accompanied the boat. The settlement is close to the coconut plantation. The soil is fertile and the slopes are covered with woods. Areas of coconut palms are situated along the coast and the slopes. The large plantation was established by convicts, and will yield in appr. 2 years smaller nuts than those in Saipan. Numerous rats are very destructive.

Plants and trees which grow wild: breadfruit, Yamarten Cado, Dago, Papaya, Tacca pinnatifida, and betel nut. Pigs, chickens, and goats live in the woods.

Bird catch by eight Carolinians and six Japanese in five months: 323 Sula, 478 Sea Swallow, and 11 Tropic birds. As the birds have withdrawn to the steep mountain walls, the workers were taken on board except for two. Traces of buildings of previous inhabitants are to be seen close to the present huts. The remains of large columns are, without doubt, the stone columns of old Chamorro houses.
The northern islands which were visited or observed from the ship: Anatahan, Sarigan, Guguan, Alamagan, Pagan, Agrigan, and Assongsong, which are very different from the southern islands of Saipan, Tinian, and Rota. The first demonstrate characteristics of volcanic islands, and some have active volcanos. The latter climb in terraces to wide plains. The hills are covered with coral chalk, and coral reefs surround the islands.
Summarization: Anchorage on Pagan is close to the settlement Apahan San­sena. It offers good protection against east and north winds. Both volcanos were slightly active. The settlement is situated in the plain between the two volcanos, which is 4 km. north-south, 3 km. north, with its boundary at the slope of the northern volcano.

Surveys were made of plantations and harbor.

Plantations are scattered, and not well maintained. The produce will be lost if the situation is not soon remedied.

Ruskusa is to the east slope of the island. The soil is fertile and covered by wood if not planted with palms. Exploitation of produce is mainly taking place along the coastline, but even there many of the nuts are not harvested. Another plantation could be seen from the east slope of the southern volcano. Since the typhoon of 1907 no nuts have been available for harvest. This information was given by Joseph Ada and others. However, traces of the typhoon have long since disappeared, and the palms simply lack care.

Talagi to the north has a plantation of appr. 120 ha. Joseph Ada sends workers to cut copra: the plantations themselves are not cared for. Another plantation, Paranki, is situated on the northeastern coast. The road to
Talagi leads along the coast on the grade of the old crater. The sight is of wild beauty. In the wooded part of Malas, a glade was cut into the forest to plant palm trees. 11,000 seed nuts have been planted, but can be discounted as lost since they were not cared for. The bush flora: *Kasuarune*, *Boringtonia*, *Hybiscus*, *Tiliaceus*, *Mapaunidau* (?), *Lalaga*, and *Langiti*.

At termination of contract, 22 of the workers left; only 10 men were left behind.

Housing is well built of local materials. The workers and their families are healthy. They grow sweet potatoes, mango, papaya, breadfruit, coconuts, poultry, and pigs. The workers deliver a daily 50 lb. of copra. Copra is of poor condition due to poor warehousing. Appr. 1000 ha. could be planted under better conditions.

**Agrigan**

The ship anchored at the pier, which provides protection against east and northeast winds. The settlement is surrounded by a plantation of appr. 25 ha., about 10 years old. Half of the plantation is well cared for. The old plantations are on the east and north side of the island. 16 of the workers were taken off the island, which left only a few Chamorro and Carolinians on the island. Conditions prevailing on Pagan are the same as on Agrigan.
Water Conditions

Pagan has a well with brackish water. Drinking water should be collected in cisterns, which could be built without great expense.

Rainwater on Agrigan collects in lava cavities. A riverbed is to the west of the settlement; this river could easily be dammed, as the beach consists of hard lava.

Rough notes

Maps.
Summarization: The Pagan Co. is not associated with the Japanese Shimizu. It has, however, a charter agreement with him. The Pagan Co. has had since January 7, 1905 a lease in the northern Marianas to exploit copra production. It has suffered great loss in the typhoons of 1904 and 1905, and has also lost its schooner. The company concluded a contract with Shimizu, as copra production was cut to a minimum. Copy of the contract between the Pagan Co. and Shimizu is attached.

Shimizu is known here by the name of Jose Maria Agawa since he converted to Catholicism. He was partner with Pedro Ada and Vicente Diaz in the Pagan Co. until 1905. After dissolution of the previous contract, Shimizu established himself in Guam. He formed a trading establishment, and Chamorro Vicente Diaz is part owner of the first of two schooners, the TORA MARU I. Shimizu does not trade in the Marianas, and comes here exclusively to fulfill his charter service.

The Pagan Co. intends to acquire another schooner to become independent of the Japanese.
Jose Maria Ogawa Shimizu Kasuji makes his ship TORA MARU available to the Pagan Co. under the following conditions.

2.

Jose Maria Ogawa Shimizu Kasuji will transport copra for the Pagan Co. for Mk. 280.- per ton, and will take the coming two loads to the Yokohama Fish Oil Co. to sell the copra for Yen 8.20.

3.

He is obliged to pay in cash Mk. 208 in Yokohama for the copra produced in the lease islands.

4.

He is obliged to transport free of charge 50 tons of packages from Japan to the lease islands: Saipan, Rota, Guam. If the load exceeds 50 tons, the surplus weight is Mk. 20.- per ton, to be shipped by the same schooner.

5.

The schooner TORA MARU will have to take prisoners from the island of Sarigan upon demand by the Pagan Co. The prisoners and items of the Imperial District Administration will have to be brought or taken to Sarigan.
LEASE CONTRACT

Between the Land Treasury of the Protectorate of New Guinea, represented by _____________________________, and the
Mariana Co., Ltd., Hamburg, represented by ________________________.

1.
The Land Treasury owns the Northern Mariana islands Pagan, Agrigan, Anatahan, Alamagan, and Sarigan, partly cultivated. 600 ha. are planted.

2.
The Treasury leases these islands to the Mariana Co., Ltd., under the following conditions:

1. The area given in #1 is not guaranteed.

2. Term of lease is 30 years beginning at the time of this contract. The contract is to be extended for an additional 30 years if the lessee fulfills all conditions.

3. The lessee is obliged to cultivate and maintain the plantations. Determination of plantations will be reached by both parties. The lessee is obliged to replace all fallen palm trees. ----------

(Following page(s) missing)
MARSHALL PLANTATION SYNDICATE

1911 - 1914

(Folios 23, 24, 34-36, 74-77, 80, 82-135, & 148 only)
To: Imperial Counselor Dr. Kersting, Ponape
Date: April 12, 1910
Subject: Land acquisition: Government Islands: Marshalls

Summarization: No means are available to purchase large amounts of land in the Island Districts, unless the Marshall Syndicate would declare itself ready to refund purchase prices. Mr. Emil Tinn in Matupi will be asked to make a statement of intent concerning this question. If this is not possible, advance contracts will have to be made with the natives, as in the West and East Carolines.

Due to the decrease in population, large areas of land are ownerless. It is important that this be ascertained, and that ownerless land be requisitioned and claimed for the Treasury. These areas may be used for Government exploitation, for lease, or for colonization. There may be as much as 2500 ha. of unused land. It is therefore requested that these areas be seized for the Treasury by acquisition, advance acquisition, or requisition.

The uncultivated areas cannot be worked only by natives, as sick people cannot furnish the hard labor in the fields. It cannot be expected that Government means be made available to cultivate large areas: colonization or lease are the two possibilities. Where is a servicable people available for the Marshalls? If leased, the land would be made available
which would be cultivated and valuable after 60 years. A large area of cultivable land could, of course, be made available to the Marshall Syndicate.

The school question in the Marshall Islands will have to be solved. If the Boston Mission will not provide a good German school, the schooling will be settled in 1914.

General regulations are confirmed that land used by natives will not be available for transfer to Europeans.

Treasury's acquisition of land to preserve for natives has been in practice before. The Eniwetok Islands could be totally, or in part acquired. The Syndicate would only receive land which is not needed by the natives.

Statement for reorganization is approved. Concerning taxation: lack of difference in income, costs, and the possibilities of a cash tax. With communication difficulties, it is incumbent to establish regulations.
Summarization: Suitable for acquisition in the lagoon Wotje: Island
Mauet--5 ha.; Bog--3.5 ha.; Dibib--0.2 ha.; Gimejo--21 ha.; Enigeo--1 ha.;
Nibung--44 ha.; Enelijek--1 ha.; Aumera--3 ha.; Eniman--0.5 ha.; Eniwor--1 ha.;
Gaijin--43 ha.; Enikabele--2 ha.; Enigem--1 ha.; Kaben--14 ha.; Kajaug--10 ha.;
a total of 152.2 ha. Of these 60 ha. are cultivated. The islands Gebung
and Gaijin are inhabited, with a total of 22 people. The holding owner
(en lale and en jerbal) also owns land on Wotje and Wotje lagoons. The
total population of the lagoon: 311. After requisition of above-named
islands, an area of 450 ha. would be made available, of which on the
island of Wotje 250 - 300 ha. total, 50 ha. are already cultivated.

3. Lagoon Atuk: Well cultivated--appr. 300 ha. The lagoon has 249
inhabitants, and should be left to the natives.

4. Lagoon Taka: Consisting of 5 islands--Waduerik, Lajirong, Elluk,
Eonini, together totalling 12 ha., and Taka of 28 ha. The atoll is not
inhabited.

5. Lagoon Utik: not considered for acquisition. It is inhabited and
well cultivated.
6. Rongerik: 49 ha.: Retebat--14 ha.; Enivertok--38 ha.; Bog--21 ha. The other small islands, Bgenaren, Matehat, Moterik, and Fadeldel: together, 68 ha. The plantations are well kept and provide enough produce for the 48 inhabitants. Of the other islands of 80 ha., 3 ha. are cultivated.

7. Rongelab: The lagoon consists of 48 islands, of which Jabwob, Rongelab, and Eniaitok are inhabited. The other islands: Melu--28 ha.; Enijejegam--5 ha.; Mamen--15 ha.; Mejaddp--7 ha.; a total of 180 ha. Jabwob and Rongelab: 150 ha., and Eniaitok, 62 ha. Only three to four of these ha. are cultivated. There are 123 inhabitants living on the island, and all except Jabwob and Rongelab could be made available.

8. Ailinginai lagoon: 20 islands, with a total of 120 ha. They are low islands: the atoll is uninhabited.

9. Bikini: Enio Island of 100 ha., and Bikini of 192 ha. 1/20th of the islands is under cultivation, planted with coconut and arrowroot. All islands are covered with bush. The remaining islands have an area of appr. 100 ha. For a population of 80 inhabitants, the island Enio would be sufficiently large. Palms produce well on Bikini.

10. Wotho atoll: 180 ha., with well producing palm trees. Kaben--100 ha.; Ejaldo--16 ha.: Mejeuron--40 ha., also well stocked with palm trees. All the other small islands have an area of appr. 15 ha. Wotho and Mejeiruan are inhabited with 74 people, and the island Wotho would be sufficiently large for them.
The Iroj Labareo was offered Mk. 2000 for Eriku atoll (80 ha.); 3750 Mk. for Wotje lagoon (150 ha.); and Mk. 800 for Taka (40 ha.).

Labareo asked for Wotje lagoon alone Mk. 40,000, as 13,000 Mk. were paid for American Town in the Jaluit lagoon (3.75 ha.) which Burns, Philp & Co. bought a year ago from the Catholic Mission.

Iroj Leit was offered: Mk. 1500 for Rongerik (10 ha.); Mk. 4500 for Rongelab lagoon (180 ha.); Mk. 2400 for Ailinginao (120 ha.); Mk. 7300 for Bikini Lagoon (292 ha.); and Mk. 2900 for Wotho lagoon (116 ha.).

Leit asked Mk. 40,000 for Bikini lagoon, influenced by Labareo. Domnick and Maves had made an offer for Bikini Lagoon, and therefore had an influence on both chiefs.

Fallow land in the northern Rataks, especially in the Wotje lagoon and the northern Raliks, cannot be exploited due to the small number and low energy of the inhabitants.

It is not to be expected that Labareo will lower his demand. Approval is therefore requested to seize the fallow land. Compensation should be kept to the above offer. Other areas should be obtained in Eniwetok, Ujai, Quadjelin, Namu and Aurh.

The Jaluit Co. emphasizes that the Marshall plantation Syndicate should not receive special reservations for the lagoons. These lagoons should
be Rongerik, Rongelab, and Bikini. Leit might be able to accommodate the small number of inhabitants on Wotho, Quadjelin, Ujai, and Namu.

In the interest of the development of the Marshalls, and to further the image of the administration, it would be advisable to seize the fallow and unused land. The two chiefs have been informed of this possibility.