

THIS IS THE THIRTEENTH INSTALLMENT IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES CONCERNING LIFE IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN AS A WHOLE. THEY ARE BEING PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE HOURGLASS AND WRITTEN BY E. H. BRYAN, JR., WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE STAFF OF THE PACIFIC SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION CENTER AT THE BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM IN HONOLULU, OF WHICH HE IS MANAGER.

THE MARSHALL ISLANDERS

BY E. H. BRYAN, JR.

THE MARSHALL ISLANDS CONSIST OF 29 ATOLLS OF VARIOUS SIZE AND FIVE SINGLE, LOW, ISOLATED ISLETS. THESE ARE ARRANGED IN TWO CHAINS AT THE EASTERN END OF MICRONESIA. THE NUMBER OF UNITS IS ONE MORE THAN IS USUALLY GIVEN, FOR WE INCLUDE NARIK (OR KNOX ATOLL, AS IT MUST BE SPELLED OFFICIALLY) A SMALL ATOLL OFF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF MILI ATOLL, WITH WHICH IT IS USUALLY INCLUDED. THE TWO CHAINS, RATAK OR RADAK ("SUNRISE") ON THE EAST, AND RALIK ("SUNSET") ON THE WEST, AS SHOWN ON THE SKETCH MAP. THEY CONTINUE IN A SOUTHEAST-ERLY DIRECTION AS THE GILBERT ISLANDS, WHICH CROSS THE EQUATOR, AND AGAIN TREND SOUTHEASTWARD AS THE ELLICE ISLANDS, WHICH ARE INHABITED BY POLYNESIANS. THE NAMES OF THE ISLANDS IN THE MARSHALL GROUP ARE LISTED IN THE ACCOMPANYING TABULATION, WITH STATISTICS ABOUT EACH. THE NUMBER OF ISLETS DEPENDS UPON HOW LARGE A PILE OF SAND ON THE REEF MUST BE TO BE COUNTED AS AN ISLET, AND ALSO ON THE DATE OF THE MAP, FOR STORMS CAN DIVIDE A RIM OF LAND INTO SECTIONS OR DELETE AN ISLET ALTOGETHER. THE AREAS OF LAND AND LAGOON WERE MEASURED BY THE WRITER IN 1946 FROM AVAILABLE MAPS. THEY MAKE NO PRETENSE OF ACCURACY; HOWEVER, THEY SUGGEST THE RELATIVE AMOUNT OF DRY LAND ON THE REEFS AND THE SIZE OF THE LAGOONS WHICH THESE REEFS SURROUND.

THE CLIMATE OF THIS REGION, PARTICULARLY THE WIND DIRECTION AND RESULTING RAINFALL, PLAYS A VERY IMPORTANT PART IN THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE. FROM DECEMBER TO APRIL IS A SEASON OF STRONG WINDS FROM THE NORTHEAST. THIS IS THE DRY PERIOD OF THE YEAR. THE SEASON OF MAXIMUM RAINFALL IN THE MARSHALLS, COMES IN THE SUMMER AND IS GREATEST IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE GROUP. IN GENERAL, THE RAINFALL DECREASES AS ONE MOVES NORTHWARD THROUGH THE GROUP. FOR EXAMPLE, THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL AT JALUIT IS ABOUT 160 INCHES, THAT AT MAJURO RARELY OVER 120 INCHES, AT UJELANG ABOUT 80 INCHES, ENIWETOK 60 TO 70 INCHES, AND AT WAKE ISLAND, WHICH IS 350 MILES FURTHER NORTH, 30 TO 50 INCHES. IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS, TO THE SOUTHEAST, THE RAINFALL DECREASES FROM OVER 100 INCHES A YEAR IN THE NORTHERN ATOLLS TO LESS THAN A THIRD THAT MUCH AT THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF THE GROUP; AND THEN IT INCREASES AGAIN, SOUTHWARD THROUGH THE ELLICE ISLANDS. FROM MAY TO NOVEMBER THE NORTHEAST TRADEWINDS MAY BE REPLACED BY WINDS FROM THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST, AND THERE MAY BE WINDS FROM THE WEST, ACCOMPANIED BY STORMS, ALTHOUGH THESE STORMS ARE SELDOM VIOLENT.

AS WAS EXPLAINED IN THE LAST CHAPTER, THE SUPPLY OF FRESH WATER ON LOW ISLETS IS DEPENDENT UPON RAINFALL; SO IT CAN BE SEEN THAT THE AMOUNT AND SEASON OF RAINFALL IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE MARSHALLESE. THERE MAY BE PERIODS OF DROUGHT MORE SEVERE SOME YEARS THAN OTHERS, FOR THE AMOUNT OF RAINFALL MAY VARY GREATLY FROM ONE YEAR TO ANOTHER.

THE TEMPERATURE CHANGES BUT LITTLE, THROUGHOUT DAY AND NIGHT, FROM ONE MONTH TO THE NEXT, AND EVEN FROM YEAR TO YEAR. THE DAILY RANGE GENERALLY IS LESS THAN 10 TO 12 DEGREES. AN OCCASIONAL HIGH TEMPERATURE IS TEMPERED BY THE COOL WINDS BLOWING ACROSS WIDE EXPANSES OF SEA.

ON THESE ISLANDS THE NATURAL RESOURCES ARE MEAGER. AS HAS BEEN NOTED, THE SOIL IS SELDOM OF GOOD QUALITY. THERE ARE NO VALUABLE MINERALS. ONLY SMALL AMOUNTS OF PHOSPHATES FROM BIRD DROPPINGS COMBINED WITH CORAL SAND, ON DRIER ISLANDS, HAVE COMMERCIAL VALUE AS FERTILIZER. THE ROCKS ARE COMPOSED OF REEF LIMESTONE OR CONSOLIDATED SAND. WHILE THESE WERE MADE INTO POUNDERS FOR FOOD AND FIBER, THEY DID NOT LEND THEMSELVES TO MAKING CUTTING TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, SUCH AS THOSE MADE OF BASALT ON HIGH VOLCANIC ISLANDS. THE NATURE OF THE LAND FAUNA AND FLORA HAS BEEN DISCUSSED, AS WELL AS HOW THE PEOPLE MADE A LIVING FROM LAND AND SEA. WE CAN SUMMARIZE BY SAYING THAT LIVING ON A LOW TROPICAL ISLAND WAS NOT EASY!

LET US LOOK AT THE PEOPLE WHO LIVED ON THESE ISLANDS AND NOTE THEIR SOCIAL ORGANIZATION. THE MARSHALL ISLANDERS ARE FAIRLY HOMOGENEOUS IN RACE, LANGUAGE AND CULTURE, WITH ONLY MINOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO CHAINS AND IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THESE. THEY ARE DESCRIBED AS A PEOPLE OF MEDIUM STATURE, OF SLENDER BUILD, WITH DARK BROWN SKIN, BROWN EYES, BLACK HAIR, WHICH MIGHT VARY FROM STRAIGHT TO CURLY, WITHOUT MUCH HAIR ON THE BODY, WITH A RATHER BROAD, FLAT NOSE, AND WITH LIPS THAT ARE DESCRIBED AS FULL.

THEY DID NOT UNDERSTAND THE LANGUAGES OF THEIR NEIGHBORS IN THE GILBERT AND CAROLINE ISLANDS, ALTHOUGH ALL OF THESE BELONG TO THE MICRONESIAN BRANCH OF THE GREAT AUSTRONESIAN OR MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGE FAMILY, SPOKEN THROUGHOUT THE OCEANIC PACIFIC ISLANDS AND AS FAR TO THE WESTWARD AS MADAGASCAR, OFF THE COAST OF AFRICA, AS ALREADY MENTIONED.

AT BIRTH A CHILD BECAME A MEMBER OF A SPECIAL TYPE OF FAMILY (BWIJ). THIS FAMILY INCLUDED HIS PARENTS AND HIS BROTHERS AND SISTERS, AS IN FAMILIES IN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BUT IN ADDITION THERE MIGHT BE OTHER RELATIVES. THESE TYPICALLY COULD INCLUDE HIS MOTHER'S PARENTS; HER SISTERS, THEIR HUSBANDS AND CHILDREN; AND THE MOTHER'S UNMARRIED BROTHERS. THUS, IN ADDITION TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILIES WE KNOW, THERE MIGHT BE CERTAIN GRANDPARENTS, UNCLES, AUNTS AND COUSINS, EVEN GREAT AUNTS AND MORE DISTANT COUSINS, ALL ON THE MOTHER'S SIDE OF THE FAMILY. THE AVERAGE GROUP LIVING IN ONE HOUSE MIGHT NOT EXCEED EIGHT TO TEN; BUT A FAMILY MIGHT CONSIST OF AS MANY AS TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE,

LIVING IN THREE OR FOUR HOUSES. THESE HOUSES COULD BE ADJACENT, OR IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF AN ISLAND OR ATOLL, OCCASIONALLY TODAY ON DIFFERENT ATOLLS. SUCH A FAMILY OR BWIJ WORKED AND SHARED FOR THE COMMON GOOD, ESPECIALLY IN SUCH MATTERS AS GETTING FOOD, BUILDING HOUSES AND CANOES, PROVIDING OTHER NECESSITIES OF LIFE, AND CELEBRATING SUCH OCCASIONS AS BIRTHS, WEDDINGS AND DEATHS WITH PROPER CEREMONIES AND FEASTS. THEY WORKED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF AN ELDER LEADER, CALLED AN ALAP, WHO REPRESENTED THE FAMILY IN THE VILLAGE COUNCIL. THE ALAP GENERALLY WAS THE OLDEST OR MOST CAPABLE MAN (OR OCCASIONALLY WOMAN) OF THE GROUP. LIVING WITH A FAMILY THERE MIGHT ALSO BE PERSONS WITHOUT BLOOD RELATIONSHIP, BUT THEY WERE NOT PART OF THE BWIJ, EVEN THOUGH ADOPTED, ALTHOUGH THEY COULD ENJOY MOST OF THE SAME RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES AS THOSE WHO WERE BLOOD RELATIVES.

A BWIJ WAS A SEGMENT OF A CLAN. THE MARSHALL ISLANDERS WERE DIVIDED INTO A NUMBER OF CLANS. IN THE RALIK CHAIN A CLAN WAS CALLED A JOWI, IN THE RATAK, JOU. EACH CLAN WAS MADE UP OF PERSONS DESCENDED THROUGH THE MOTHER FROM A COMMON ANCESTOR, REAL OR TRADITIONAL. ALL HUSBANDS AND FATHERS BELONGED TO CLANS OTHER THAN THOSE OF THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN. TWO PERSONS BELONGING TO THE SAME CLAN COULD NOT MARRY. AFTER MARRIAGE IT WAS CUSTOMARY FOR THE HUSBAND AND WIFE TO LIVE WITH THE BRIDE'S BWIJ, FOR THE CHILDREN BECAME A PART OF THIS GROUP AND WOULD INHERIT ACCORDINGLY.

CLANS HAD NAMES WHICH MIGHT SIGNIFY THEIR PLACE OF ORIGIN OR WHERE THEY HAD LIVED DURING HISTORIC TIMES. SOME CLANS ALSO HAD A DISTINCTIVE TOTEM (WUNEPAK), USUALLY A NATURAL OBJECT. LEGEND RELATES THAT ORIGINALLY THE RALIK CHAIN HAD SEVEN CLANS, ALL OF WHICH HAD ORIGINATED ON NAMU ATOLL, WHERE THE FIRST CHIEFTAN OF RALIK WAS BORN. THE CLANS OF THE RATAK CHAIN ARE SAID TO HAVE ORIGINATED ON AUR ATOLL. TODAY THERE ARE A LARGE NUMBER OF CLANS, THEIR MEMBERS SCATTERED OVER THE ENTIRE INHABITED MARSHALL GROUP. THE MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE CLAN IS REGULATING MARRIAGE RELATIONSHIP AND PROPERTY RIGHTS.

BEFORE WE CAN DISCUSS PROPERTY, WE SHOULD OUTLINE THE SYSTEM OF CHIEFTANSHIP, NOBILITY AND "ROYALTY." WE CAN ONLY IMAGINE HOW BROAD DIFFERENCES DEVELOPED BETWEEN THE GREAT BODY OF COMMON PEOPLE AND THE SMALL GROUP OF LEADERS, WHICH MIGHT BE TERMED NOBILITY OR ROYALTY, AND HOW A FEUDAL RELATIONSHIP DEVELOPED BETWEEN THESE. AS IN THE CASE OF FAMILIES (BWIJ), EACH LED BY AN ALAP, CLANS HAD THEIR LEADERS OR HEADMEN. THOSE WHO WERE MOST SUCCESSFUL OR HAD THE STRONGEST FOLLOWING WERE ABLE TO EXACT RESPECT AND LATER TO COLLECT TRIBUTE FROM LESSER LEADERS. THIS LED EVENTUALLY TO THEIR CLAIMING ALL THE LAND THAT WAS OCCUPIED BY THEIR FOLLOWERS OR WHICH THEY WERE ABLE TO CONQUER (WHICH AMOUNTED TO ABOUT THE SAME THING, FOR EITHER THE PEOPLE ON THE LAND BECAME THEIR FOLLOWERS, OR PERSONS WHO WERE LOYAL TO THEM WERE GIVEN THE USE OF THE LAND.)

LATER, THIS BECAME A MATTER OF HISTORY. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 19TH CENTURY, THE SOUTHERN RALIK CHAIN WAS INVADDED BY WARRIORS OF THE POWERFUL LAJARIK CLAN FROM THE NORTH. AND IN THE RATAK CHAIN, CHIEFTANS OF THREE CLANS (RI MEIJOR, RARNO, AND JERIKRIK) GAINED CONTROL OVER MANY OF THE ATOLLS OF THIS AREA. THE WIDESPREAD FIGHTING WHICH RESULTED ENDED ONLY WHEN THE GERMAN ADMINISTRATION OF THE GROUP BEGAN

AND SO IT CAME ABOUT THAT ALL THE LAND WAS "OWNED" BY ROYALTY (IROIJ). SINCE IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE FOR AN INDIVIDUAL HIGH CHIEF (IROIJ LABALAB) TO SUPERVISE THE ACTIVITIES OF MANY WORKERS OVER A LARGE AREA, ESPECIALLY WHEN THIS MIGHT INVOLVE SEVERAL ATOLLS, HE WOULD PUT FAITHFUL OR COMPETENT FOLLOWERS IN CHARGE, AND THEY BECAME LESSER CHIEFS. THERE WERE VARIOUS GRADES OF THESE CHIEFS, A SUBJECT WHICH NEED NOT CONCERN US HERE. THESE LESSER CHIEFS DIVIDED UP THE AREAS, WHICH HAD BEEN PUT IN THEIR CHARGE, INTO SMALL HOLDINGS TO BE WORKED BY COMMONERS (KAJUR), UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THEIR HEADMEN (ALAB).

INHERITANCE IN ALL GROUPS WAS MATRILINEAR, THROUGH THE FEMALE LINE. THE POSITION HELD BY EACH WAS HEREDITARY, UNLESS THIS WAS CHANGED BY THE PARAMOUNT CHIEF (IROIJ LABALAB) OR BY SOME OTHER CONQUERING CHIEF. THE OFFICE OF THE HIGHEST CHIEFS WAS ALSO HEREDITARY, UNLESS HE WAS OVERTHROWN BY SOME MORE POWERFUL OR CUNNING CHIEF. IN CHOOSING A SUCCESSOR, AGE TOOK PRECEDENCE OVER YOUTH, BUT CHOOSING HAD TO FOLLOW A DEFINITE MATRILINEAR PATTERN. WHEN A CHIEF DIED, HIS POSITION COULD PASS TO HIS BROTHER (OR SISTER, IF THERE WERE NO SUITABLE RANKING MALE, AND IF SHE COULD DO THE JOB.) NEXT IN LINE WOULD BE HIS OLDEST SISTER'S CHILDREN, OR A YOUNGER SISTER'S CHILDREN, AND THEN AN OLDER SISTER'S DAUGHTER'S CHILDREN, AND SO ON. OR ALL THIS COULD BE OVERTURNED BY CONQUEST BY A STRONGER CHIEF.

THE PARAMOUNT CHIEF LOOKED TO LESSER CHIEFS FOR EVERYTHING HE NEEDED, NOT ONLY FOR HIMSELF BUT FOR ALL THE NON-WORKERS WHO SURROUNDED HIM. INTERMEDIATE CHIEFS ALSO WERE SUPPORTED BY WHAT THEY COULD EXACT FROM THOSE OF LESSER RANK. THE WORKERS HAD TO FURNISH A PART OF ALL THEY MADE OR GATHERED FROM THE LAND AND FROM THE SEA TO MAINTAIN THE VARIOUS STRATA OF CHIEFS. THEY COULD BE CALLED UPON TO FIGHT FOR THEM, AND THERE WERE PERIODS WHEN BATTLES AGAINST RIVAL CHIEFS WERE FREQUENT AND BLOODY.

LAND, BOTH IN VILLAGES AND ON OTHER ISLETS, WAS DIVIDED INTO LOTS WHICH EXTENDED ACROSS FROM THE LAGOON BEACH TO THE OCEAN REEF. THIS GAVE EACH FAMILY THE USE OF SEVERAL TYPES OF ENVIRONMENT AND THEIR PRODUCTS. IN FORMER TIMES, NOT ONLY THE LAND BUT ALSO THE PRODUCTS WERE CONSIDERED THE PROPERTY OF THE PARAMOUNT CHIEF. DWELLINGS AND SIMILAR POSSESSIONS WHICH THE WORKERS HAD MADE THEMSELVES, COULD BELONG TO THE FAMILY (BWIJ). FISHING PLACES IN THE LAGOON AND ON THE REEF COULD BE USED BY ANYONE, BUT THE CATCH HAD TO BE SHARED, LIKE THE PRODUCTS OF THE LAND.

A TYPICAL VILLAGE WOULD CONSIST OF 25 TO 30 SEPARATE LOTS, OCCUPIED BY FROM 150 TO 200 PERSONS. ON AN ATOLL WITH A LA-

GOON INTO WHICH CANOES COULD ENTER, VILLAGES WOULD BE LOCATED ALONG THE LAGOON SIDE OF LARGER ISLETS. HOUSES, WHICH WERE RECTANGULAR IN SHAPE AND THATCHED WITH PANDANUS, WOULD BE BUILT DIRECTLY ON THE GROUND, A LITTLE WAY BACK FROM THE LAGOON SHORE. THE FLOOR WOULD BE COVERED WITH CORAL PEBBLES ON WHICH MATS WERE SPREAD. THERE WAS LITTLE IN THE WAY OF FURNITURE; MATS SERVED AS A BED. COOKING WAS DONE OUTSIDE, USUALLY UNDER A THATCHED LEAN-TO. EACH VILLAGE HAD A COMMON MEETINGHOUSE.

DETAILS CONCERNING ALL OF THIS ARE GIVEN IN VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS BY PROFESSOR LEONARD H. MASON, IN THE REPORT OF A SURVEY MADE FOR THE U.S. COMMERCIAL COMPANY IN 1936 AND LATER STUDIES, AND BY DR. ALEXANDER SPOEHR, IN HIS BOOK ON

MAJURO.

IN OLDEN DAYS THERE WAS STRICT DIVISION BETWEEN NOBILITY AND COMMON PEOPLE. THERE WAS A MINIMUM OF CONTACT BETWEEN THEM. CHIEFS WERE DISTINGUISHED BY THE CLOTHES THEY WORE, THE FOOD THEY ATE, THE WAY THEY LIVED, PLAYED, AND TRAVELED. AFTER YEARS OF CONTACT WITH TRADERS, MISSIONARIES, AND FOREIGN ADMINISTRATORS, MUCH OF THIS STRATIFICATION OF SOCIETY HAS BEEN MODIFIED, BUT MEMBERS OF CHIEFLY FAMILIES ARE STILL REGARDED WITH GREAT RESPECT.

THE MARSHALL ISLANDERS WERE GREAT NAVIGATORS. THE TYPE OF CANOES THEY BUILT AND THEIR METHODS OF NAVIGATION WILL BE DISCUSSED IN THE NEXT CHAPTER.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

NAMES (H.O., OTHER, JAPANESE)	No. of ISLETS	AREA, LAND	SQ. MI. LAGOON	INDIGENOUS POPULATION									
				1860	1880	1906	1920	1935	1945	1959	1961		
RATAK RADAK, RATAKKU RETTO													
TAONGI POKAK, CASPER RICO, POKAAKKO	11	1.25	30.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BIKAR DAWSON, PIKARU	6	0.19	14.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTIRIK KUTUZOV, UTOROKKU	6	0.94	22.29	-	40	25	90	126	138	194	270		
TAKA SUVAROV, TEKE	5	0.22	35.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEJIT NEW YEAR, MEZITI	1	0.72	-	50	50	100	500	324	260	338	336		
AILUK TINDAL, WATTS, AIRUKKU	35	2.07	68.47	200	200	?	240	293	256	413	432		
JEMO STEEP-TO, CHEMO, TIEMO	1	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIKIEP COUNT HEIDEN, RIKIEPPU	64	3.96	163.71	300	1000	?	?	495	500	603	629		
WOTJE ODIS, ROMANZOV, WOZZIE	72	3.16	241.06	-	300	400	260	590	458	378	412		
ERIKUB, BISHOP JUNCTION, ERUKUPPU	14	0.59	88.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALOELAP, KAVEN, CALVERT, MAROERAPPU	71	3.79	375.57	1000	1000	?	900	460	298	458	443		
AUR IBBETSON, AURU	42	2.17	92.58	1000	1000	300	?	279	388	243	343		
MAJURO ARROWSMITH, MEZYURO	57	3.54	113.92	1000	1000	?	1400	782	1237	3429	3900		
ARNO DANIEL, PEDDLER, ARUNO	83	5.00	130.77	?	1000	1600	?	942	1017	1022	1215		
MILI MILLE, MULGRAVE, MIRI	84	5.77	293.38	700	700	700	?	515	294	416	410		
KNOX NARIK, NARIKIRIKKU	18	0.38	1.32	(WITH MILI)									
RALIK RARIKKU RETTO													
ENIWETOK BROWN, ENIWETAKKU	40	2.26	387.99	?	?	?	?	81	119	-	-	-	-
UJELANG, ARECIFOS, PROVIDENCE, UZIRAN	32	0.67	25.47	?	20	0	?	40	-	176	244		
BIKINI ESCHSOLTZ, PIKINNI	36	2.32	229.40	?	?	?	?	159	164	-	-	-	-
RONGERIK PESCADORE, RONGIRIKKU	17	0.65	55.58	80	120	?	80	6	-	-	-	-	-
RONGELAP RIMSKI-KORSAKOFF, RONGIRAPPU	61	3.07	387.77	120	18	100	110	98	99	267	269		
AILINGINAE " AIRINGINAE	25	1.08	40.91	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOTHO SCHANZ, UOTTO, WOTTO	13	1.67	36.65	40	25	30	?	47	40	66	57		
UJAE KATHERINE, UZYAE	14	0.72	71.79	500	300	200	130	160	123	169	215		
LAE BROWN, RAE	17	0.56	6.82	500	200	200	250	88	101	162	138		
KWAJALEIN, MENSCHIKOV, KUEZYERIN	93	6.33	839.30	100	200	?	500	1079	516	1292	1443		
LIB PRINCESSA, ERIPPU	1	0.36	-	50	55	25	?	68	65	44	80		
NAMU MUSQUILLO NAMO	51	2.42	153.53	50	150	?	190	276	287	483	559		
JABWOT AYABUTTO	1	0.22	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AILINGLAPALAP, ELMORE, ODIS, AIRINGURAPURAPU	52	5.67	289.69	200	220	?	?	682	907	1287	1239		
JALUIT BONHAM, YARUTO	84	4.38	266.31	500	1400	955	995	1989	1180	1162	1127		
KILI HUNTER, KIRI	1	0.36	-	?	-	-	-	26	-	266	285		
NAMORIK BARING, NAMURIKKU	2	1.07	3.25	400	400	?	750	368	333	527	542		
EBON BOSTON, EPON	22	2.22	40.09	1000	?	2000	850	648	691	895	811		
TOTALS	1,152	69.84	4506.87	-	-	-	7245	10621	9471	14127	15399		

