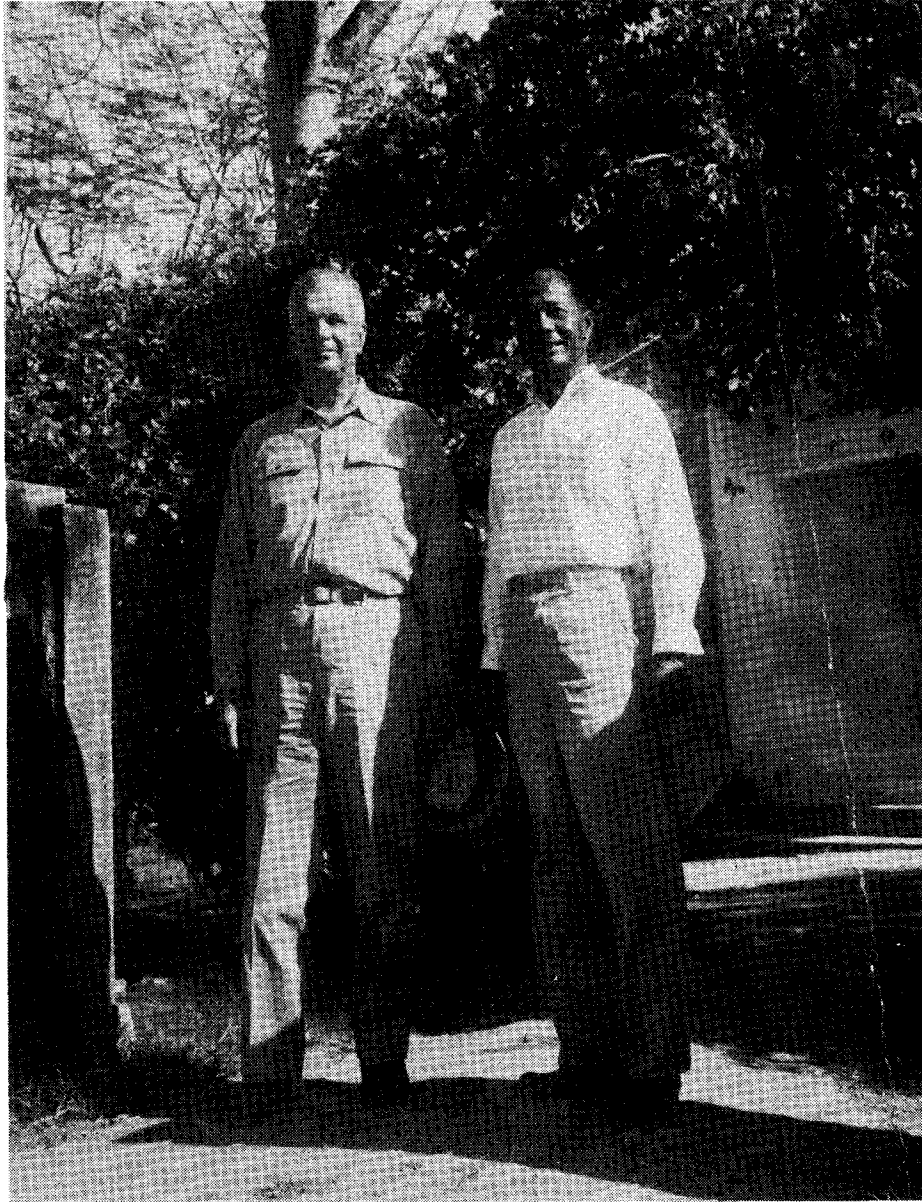


REPORT OF INSPECTION
of
The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
by
The General Inspector U. S. Pacific Fleet

4 January - 2 February, 1949



Chief Commissioner Elias Sablan, of Saipan
Island, with the General Inspector

(Saipan District)SAIPAN

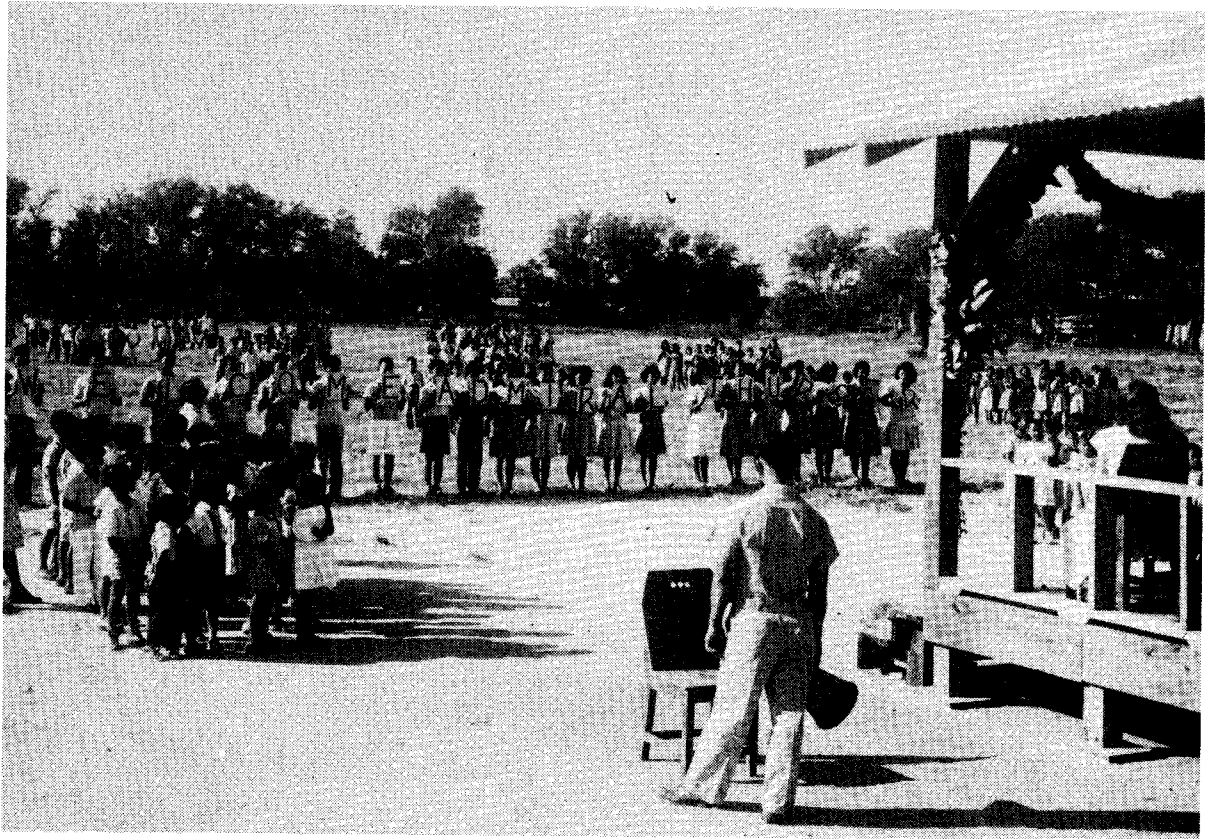
Saipan Island is the Headquarters of the Governor, Northern Marianas, and of the Civil Administrator, Saipan District. Saipan, in common with all others in the Northern Marianas, is a "high" island. The population of Saipan is 4,678 of whom 2309 are under 16 years of age. The inspection party arrived from Ulithi by PBM after dark 27 January, accomplished assignments on Saipan 28 and 29 January, with additional inspections of Rota and Tinian on 28 January, and departed for Guam by R4D the afternoon of 29 January. Inspection of Saipan included the Headquarters of the Governor, Northern Marianas, the Civil Administration Unit, and the villages of Chalan Kanoa and Susupe, with stops at the public institutions of Chalan Kanoa, the seat of native government. On Saipan it was observed that there are few, if any, remains of native culture, as the people apparently desire the American mode of living.

A. Administrative program.(a) Self-government.

There are 13 precincts on Saipan Island. The Chief Commissioner is Elias Sablan, the treasurer is Jesus Guerrero. Both these men are very intelligent and high types of public servants. Legislative powers are vested in a high council of seven members, and a high commission with membership of 14. The Chief Commissioner is a member of both the high council and the high commission. All the officials are elected by popular vote, using the secret ballot method. The council and the commission meet bi-weekly in Chalan Kanoa. Meetings are attended by a representative of the Civil Administrator, Saipan District, who acts in an advisory capacity. A community court, of which the Chief Commissioner is judge, sits at Chalan Kanoa. There is an Insular Constabulary, supervised by a U.S. Marine Corps sergeant. This unit was observed to be well-drilled and of smart appearance. Finances and budget records were in good order, and progress is being made with plans for a balanced budget.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Major medical services on Saipan are provided at the Civil Administration main dispensary. The Medical Department staff consists of three U.S. Navy Medical Officers, one U.S. Navy Medical Service Corps Officer, one U.S. Navy Chief Warrant Officer (Hospital Corps), two U.S. Navy Nurses, assisted by four trained native health aides, twenty-six trained native nurses' aides and a number of native trainees. The dispensary has 70 beds available, and a new 150-bed tubercular ward nearing completion. All buildings are of quonset type construction. Medical records were complete and supplies adequate.



School children of Saipan stage a welcoming
entertainment for the inspection party.

SAIPAN (Cont'd)

General nutrition of the Saipan population appeared to be very good. Tuberculosis is present to some degree, and this requires further statistical determination by medical survey.

A well-kept dispensary at Chalan Kanoa village is administered by Dr. Francisco Torres, assisted by two native student nurses. This dispensary is equipped for emergency first aid, village sick call, and limited laboratory work.

(2) Sanitation of Saipan is supervised by the senior Medical Officer, assisted by the Medical Service Corps Officer, one naval enlisted hospitalman, and four native aides. Sanitation was observed to be satisfactory, except for rodent control measures which need more effective prosecution.

(c) Education.

The native school is at Chalan Kanoa, is housed in well-designed wooden buildings and quonsets, and has a registered attendance of 903 students, including both primary and intermediate grades. The superintendent, Mr. William Reyes, and the 14 teachers, were observed to be well-fitted for their tasks. There is an effective P.T.A., and 4H club organization. The assembled school students presented a precisely-performed calisthenics exercise and sang several songs in excellent harmony for the inspecting party.

(d) Religion.

There are four Catholic churches on Saipan with two priests, and an additional church under construction. A Protestant church is tended by one pastor.

(e) Economic development.

Saipan's basic economy presently depends in large part on agriculture. Copra and fishing are being developed and probably will be the major future source of income. Copra production has been retarded by war damage, typhoons of 1948, and some delays in settlement of certain land claims.

The Saipan Farm Association is a native co-operative company which markets an average of 30,000 pounds of agricultural produce monthly. Improved farming methods and increased shipping facilities are projected in order to increase this output.

An Agriculture Station on Saipan is under the direct control of the Civil Administrator, and is capably supervised by an extension agent, Ignacia Benavente, assisted by ten native workers. The station has 18 acres, the major portion

SAIPAN (Cont'd)

of which is under cultivation, with plantings of selected coconuts, breadfruit, pandanus, and imported species of fruits. A greenhouse has been recently completed. Instruction is given in hog and cattle raising, and insect control. The major task of the station currently is the reintroduction to Saipan, Tinian and Rota of at least 50,000 coconut plantings.

Fishing as an industry centers on catches of tuna, reef fish and langouste. The Saipan Fishing Company, operated by Carolinians, has a small and serviceable fleet of 7 salvaged motor boats and 6 pulling boats, and averages 8,000 pounds monthly, with monthly catches during certain times of the year as high as 17,000 pounds.

Export of fish and agriculture products is dependent on the availability of shipping.

Handicraft as yet has played little part in the native economy of Saipan.

Numbers of the native population are employed by the U.S. armed forces present.

Surveys of all village lands are nearing completion. Other land titles await final decision on areas to be utilized by U.S. armed forces.

There are three native-owned and operated importing firms, twenty-seven retail stores, and one cooperative store on Saipan. The importing firms were established by Saipanese in 1948, and made it unnecessary for the Island Trading Company to commence operations in the Saipan District. Sales of these three firms the last calendar quarter of 1948 totalled \$50,217.58; profits, \$4,814.80. The Navy has authorized shipment of goods for these concerns between Saipan and the U.S. mainland in naval vessels on a space-available commercial basis.

(f) Rehabilitation.

Progress in rehabilitation on Saipan is satisfactory. New homes are being built to replace war-damaged native buildings and quonsets. Building materials have been made accessible to the people by the U.S. armed forces appraisal board. Power for lighting is supplied from naval installations to the villages of Chalan Kanoa and Susupe. Plans for remodelling a vacated armed forces housing area and moving the people of Susupe village into this area, with its superior public utilities and buildings, have the approval of the natives of Susupe.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

Transportation presently available for the natives of Saipan is insufficient for export and import purposes. (See recommendation, page 106, Tab A.)

Facilities for off-loading water-borne cargo or passengers at Saipan are sufficiently available at deep water piers in Tanapag Harbor. Seaplane and landplane facilities at Saipan are adequate.

SAIPAN (Cont'd)

(2) Radio communication facilities at Saipan are discussed on page 106, Tab A.

(3) The U.S. supply line for Saipan is via Guam.

B. Operational security factors.

Saipan has defense features that lend themselves to operational security.

C. Administrative organization.

D. Planning for transition of civil government.

(See pages 106-107, Tab A.)

(Saipan District)

ROTA

Rota Island was inspected on 28 January, after arrival from Saipan by R4D plane on the airfield. The inspection party was conducted on a tour of the island by Mr. Frank L. Brown, resident CivAd Representative since October 1948. Inspection included the native council hall, school, church, dispensary, boat and pier facilities, store, farms, construction and repair shops, and the CivAdRep offices. The population of Rota is 669, of whom 404 are under 16 years of age. The inspection party observed that there had been a great improvement in living conditions for the Rotanese over those reported in mid-'48, and that the island generally is in excellent condition and has an industrious and ambitious population.

A. Administrative program.

(a) Self-government.

The Chief Commissioner and Treasurer of Rota is Thomas Mendalia. There is a high council of four members. Elections of officials are by secret ballot. The council members are being encouraged by CivAdRep to rely on their own judgment and actions in the conduct of community affairs. The Chief Commissioner is judge of the community court. There is a native Insular Constabulary. Rota has a small, but balanced, budget.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Health services on Rota are administered by a Chinese health aide, whose training apparently had been thorough. He is assisted by a native student nurse. The dispensary was much above the average in cleanliness, condition of records, supplies and equipment, of any similar one visited during this inspection of the Trust Territory.

The general nutrition of the natives appeared to be very good. These people compared very favorably with other island inhabitants in health, energy and general well-being. The U.S.S. WHIDBEY has completed its medical survey of Rota, and had found some incidence of tuberculosis, the serious cases of which are to be transferred to the CivAd dispensary at Saipan for treatment. There are some cases of yaws and these are receiving prescribed treatment. Leprosy is not present. The birth rate for 1948 exceeded the death rate by 34.

(2) Sanitation measures are supervised by a trained native sanitation aide. CivAdRep has fostered a home and yard beautification program which is having beneficial results. Water supply on Rota is ample, and most dwellings have piped in spring water. Some screening material for latrines is needed.



Class instruction in school of Rota being
observed by Dr. Leebrick

ROTA (Cont'd)

(c) Education.

The primary school has 116 students in grades 1 to 4, and 4 teachers and was in session at the time of this inspection. The teachers had been trained at Chalan Kanoa school on Saipan. Instruction appeared adequate. The schoolhouse was reinforced concrete, open-sided and with a sheet iron roof. A P.T.A. has been started. CivAdRep has initiated a Thanksgiving Day dance and fair, and also a Christmas program. During the course of the 1948 Christmas program, a Red Cross representative from Saipan, dressed as Santa Claus, arrived by Navy plane and was met at the airfield by the school children who had erected and trimmed a tree in welcome to the visitor.

(d) Religion.

A temporary lean-to Catholic church is serving the Rotanese, the former church having been demolished by a typhoon in late '46. A new coral and cement church is being built by the people and was about 70% complete. Father Marcian Pellet is the local priest, and served graciously as interpreter for the inspection party during its tour.

(e) Economic development.

Typhoon damage in 1946 and again in the last quarter of 1948 has retarded copra export possibilities. Gardens were observed to be producing exportable melons, cucumbers, corn and squash. Export is dependent on the availability of suitable shipping.

Large tracts of taro, sweet potatoes, Chinese cabbage, beans and various greens are under cultivation, and other planned crops hold promise, particularly under the guidance of CivAdRep who has had extensive training and experience in agriculture.

Coconut plantings have been started, with the assistance of the Saipan Agriculture Station.

Land claims are being processed.

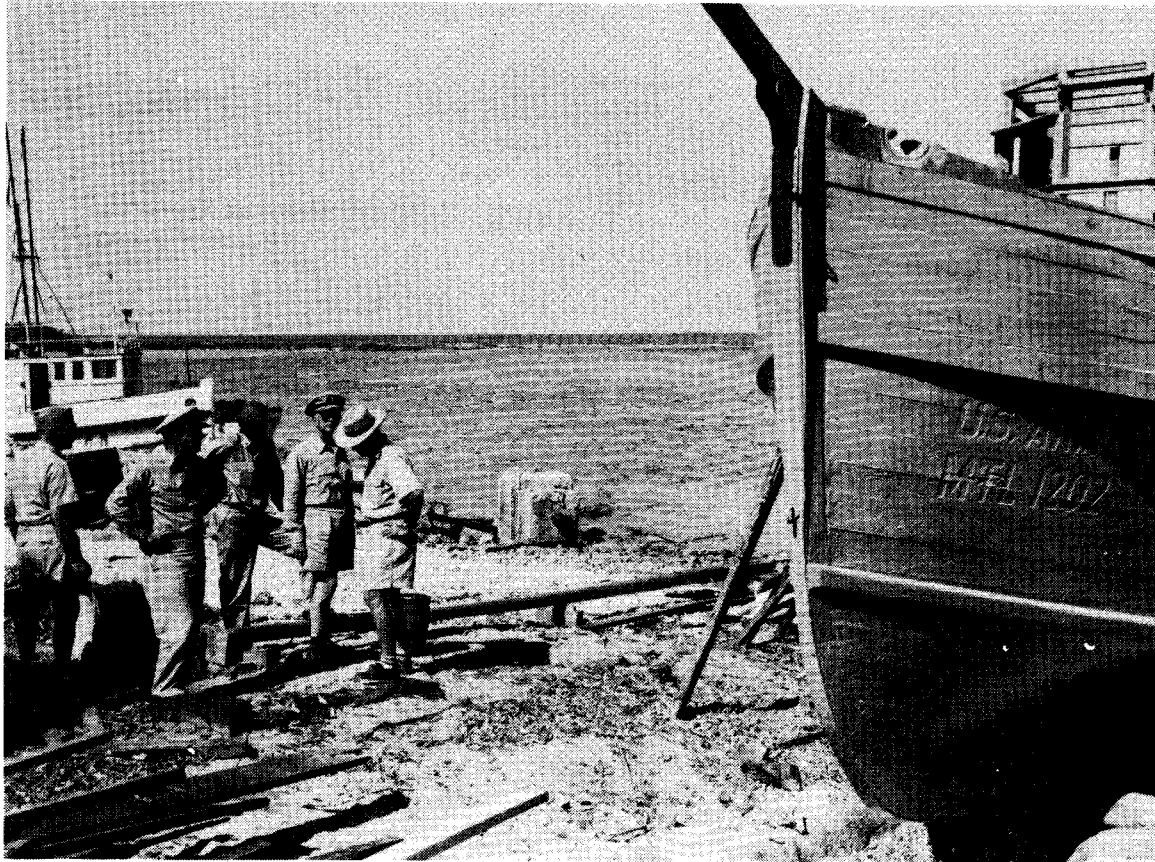
There are two locally-owned and operated stores which were low in stocks, primarily due to inadequacy of shipping.

(f) Rehabilitation is progressing in a satisfactory manner. Roads have been cleared of jungle since wartime. The Navy is helping with building materials.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

Typhoons in the last quarter of 1948 wrecked the two Civ-



Conversion of a MTL by natives is in progress at Rota's main shipyard

ROTA (Cont'd)

AdRep power boats and a third of the existing pier facilities. An emergency trip by LST from Saipan temporarily bridged these losses. LCT and planes from Saipan presently furnish logistic support to Rota. Commercial shipping from Guam had bogged down during the three months preceding this inspection. Such commercial craft as were available for exports and imports were reported to be inadequate in capacity and unreliable as to schedules. This was observed in the case of one small commercial craft present at the time of this inspection. (See recommendation, page 106, Tab A.)

Rota's economic development would be aided by provision of additional craft suitable for conversion to fishing. One such conversion of an ex-Army MTL was underway at the time of this inspection.

(2) Radio communications.

Two-way voice radio communication with Civad headquarters on Saipan is operative.

(3) U.S. supplies are available via CivAd Saipan District.

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C. Administrative organization.

Liaison between the Rotanese and the Civil Administrator, Saipan District, is administered by the Civil Administration Representative. Relationships between the Representative and the native officials of Rota were observed to be cordial and beneficial. A replacement for the present CivAdRep jeep is recommended.



LT(jg) Millar and naval hospitalmen
treat a patient of the Leprosarium

TINIAN

Tinian Island was inspected on 28 January, after arrival from Rota by R4D plane on the airfield. Inspection was made of the native village of San Jose, the Trust Territory Leprosarium, the acreage of the Marianas Farms, Inc., and the harbor facilities. The native population of San Jose village is 296, of whom 146 are under 16 years of age. Tinian is a "high" island, very fertile, and served as a B-29 base during World War II.

A. Administrative program.

(a) Self-government.

The Chief Commissioner of Tinian is Henry Hofschneider, the Treasurer is Henry Fleming. The high council consists of seven members. Election of officials is by secret ballot. The community court is presided over by the Chief Commissioner. Designated members of the Insular Constabulary serve on Tinian. The native community has a balanced budget.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) There are two medical facilities on Tinian - a dispensary at the native village of San Jose to the north and the Trust Territory Leprosarium located on the southwest shore of the island.

Health services in the village of San Jose are administered by a native nurse's aide with guidance and assistance by Lieutenant (junior grade) J. W. Millar, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, who is medical officer in charge of the Leprosarium. Medical records at the dispensary were satisfactory and supplies adequate. The general nutrition of the people of San Jose appeared to be very good. There is some incidence of tuberculosis, and active cases are hospitalized at the CivAd dispensary on Saipan.

The Leprosarium was established late in 1948 and is directly supervised by Lieutenant (junior grade) Millar, assisted by a U.S. Navy Chief Warrant Officer (Hospital Corps), four naval enlisted hospital corps ratings, a native medical aide and one nurse's aide. Lieutenant (junior grade) Millar has been specially trained in leprosy, and is an energetic and able administrator. Quarters for the Medical Officer and the Chief Warrant Officer were under construction. The hospital corpsmen are housed in comfortable quarters.

The colony at the time of this inspection included 90 natives of the Trust Territory with varying degrees of leprosy, housed in 50 small frame houses, well-lighted and ventilated. Other colony buildings include a church (served twice weekly by missionaries from Saipan), two storehouses, ten cook huts, four sets of heads and showers, and a temporary



A section of the Trust Territory Leprosarium on
Tinian



Patient working in the Leprosarium's taro garden

TINIAN (Cont'd)

dispensary and laboratory. Patients presently are receiving symptomatic treatment and chemotherapy, with vitamins and plasma as required. At the time of this inspection, there were 65 patients from Yap, 12 from Ponape District, 7 from Truk District, 5 from Guam, and 1 from Rota.

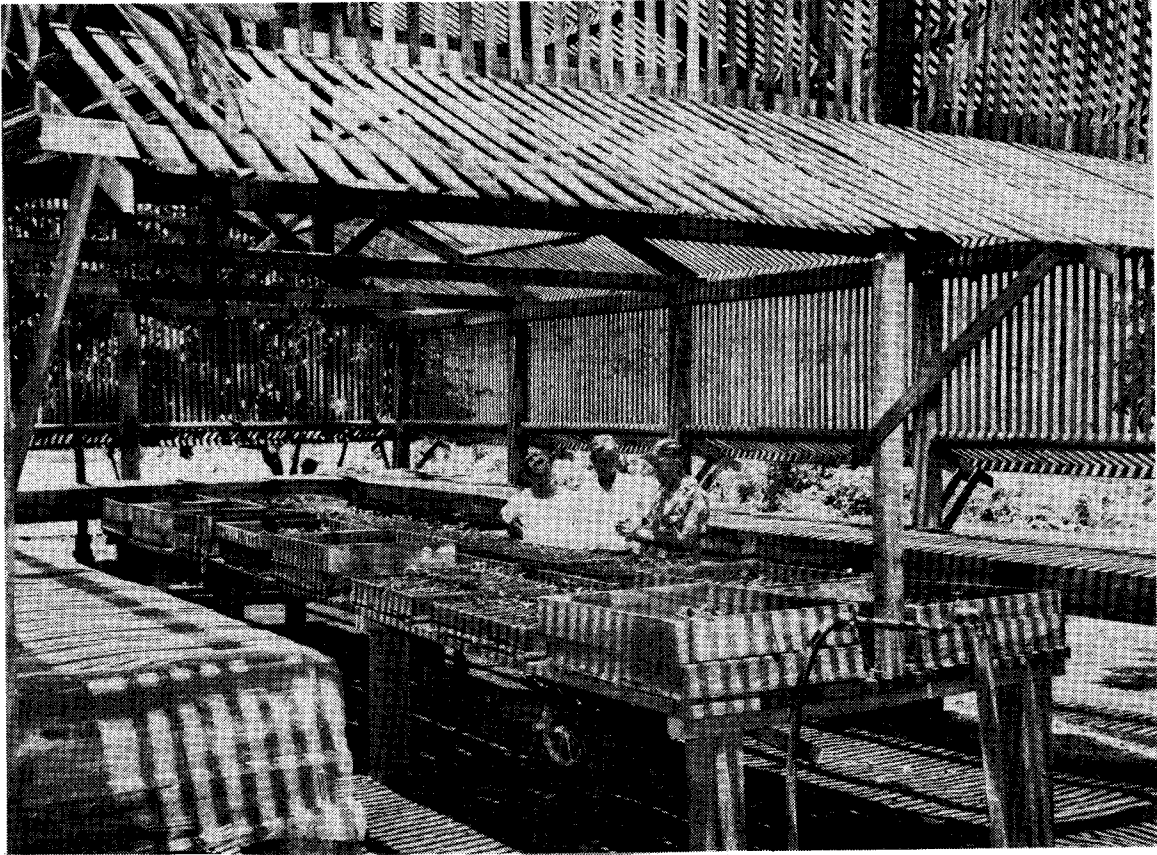
There is sufficient housing for the present, and an additional 30 houses are to be erected in the near future to increase the patient capacity to 150. A new dispensary building, with two adjoining wards, is being completed by Navy "Seabees" from Saipan, and will include a well-equipped surgery and a laboratory for all necessary diagnostic work. This equipment is on hand, and on its installation, a laboratory technician and native assistants will be added to the present medical staff.

General supervision of the Leprosarium and the supply of logistics is vested in the Civil Administrator, Saipan District. Materials and Navy food supplies are brought in by Navy surface craft or planes from Saipan. Self-sufficiency is being encouraged and has the complete cooperation of the patients. About six acres of land adjacent to the colony are under cultivation. Trees, plants, seed and advisory assistance are supplied by the CivAd, Saipan, Agriculture Station. Corn, taro and yams are being grown, and plantings made of breadfruit, avocado and mango trees. One hundred coconut trees have been transplanted; five hundred more are in the process of being planted. There are 200 chickens, 6 pigs, and 4 goats on the colony farm. Fishing has started in the lagoon and along the reef, using traps, hooks and lines. There are a few canoes for transportation, fishing, and recreation, including a large outrigger presented from the Marshallese to the colony by the Governor, Marshalls.

The colony has its own light and power installation, and an automotive shop. Water presently is supplied from Air Force wells and piped into the colony. There are ample water sources near the colony for its supply from wells.

Two deaths and two births have occurred in the colony. Tuberculosis was the cause of the deaths. Infants born in the colony are removed to the Saipan dispensary shortly after birth for subsequent adoption into non-leprous native families.

(2) Sanitation at San Jose village is supervised by a native inspector, and was very good at the time of this inspection. The village area was clean, DDT spraying is routine, pit latrines were satisfactory. Fresh water supply presently is adequate. Rodent control and elimination on the island of Tinian needs further study and implementation.



A greenhouse at Marianas Farms, Inc., on Tinian

(Saipan District)

TINIAN (Cont'd)

(c) Education.

A public elementary school in San Jose village has an attendance of 86 native pupils in grades 1 to 4. There are 3 Chamorro teachers whose training had been completed in the Chalan Kanoa school on Saipan. The school is housed in converted quonsets, which were adequate in ventilation. Lighting is to be improved by raising the sides of the quonsets.

(d) Religion.

The Catholic church in San Jose is a former military government chapel which was renovated by the villagers, and is well-designed, adequate in size, and well-tended. Missionaries from Saipan hold services on an average of twice a week.

(e) Economic development.

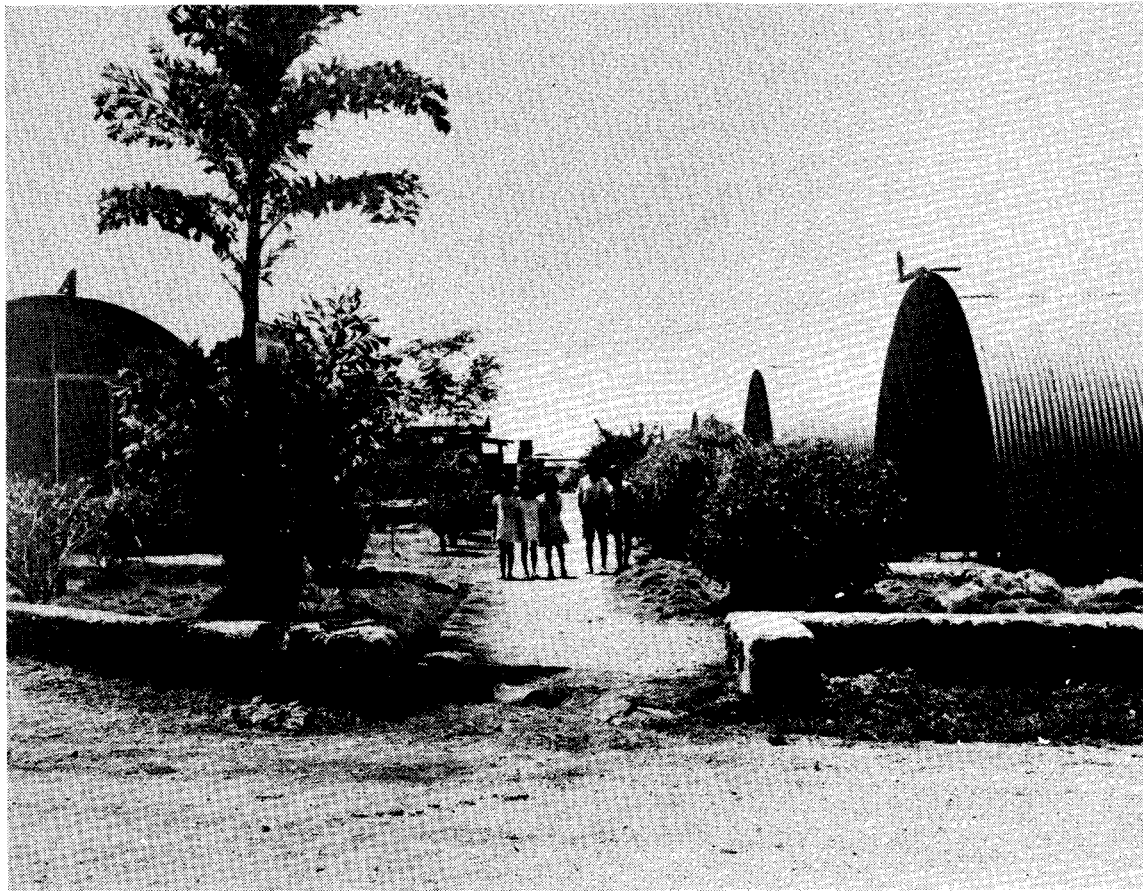
The natives of San Jose village are self-sufficient in food, with subsistence gardens and fishing as their mainstay. Copra and handicraft production await the growth and further plantings of coconut and pandanus trees. Instruction in farming is in the form of on-the-job training of native employees at the acreage under cultivation by the Marianas Farms, Inc., formerly known as the Tinian Produce Company. There is one native-owned store in the village which was fairly well stocked.

The people of San Jose village presently have turned to the land as the most dependable method of earning a secure living. Produce is marketed through Marianas Farms, Inc.

Marianas Farms, Inc., is conducting truck garden operations on a 900 acre tract leased from the Trust Territory. This is a commercial farming venture operated by two Americans to raise vegetables and fruits for export to Saipan and Guam. At the time of this inspection, approximately 40 acres were under irrigation, with plantings of corn, melons, egg-plant, radishes, onions, Chinese cabbage and tomatoes. It is planned to have 300 acres of non-irrigated crops under cultivation by the end of 1949. Weekly output for 1949 is estimated at 70 tons. The produce is designed to supplement those items desired in Guam and Saipan that are not secured from the United States. Success of this commercial venture is dependent on close liaison with market requirements, and more particularly on the availability of suitable shipping. (See subparagraph (g)(1), below.)

(f) Rehabilitation.

At the end of World War II, there were 500 Chamorros on



San Jose village on Tinian,
home of the ex-Yap Chamorros

TINIAN (Cont'd)

Yap who desired repatriation to the Marianas. Approximately half volunteered for repatriation to Saipan, and this was accomplished in February 1946. The Chamorros remaining on Yap later asked for permission to leave Yap and be moved to Tinian. The last groups were moved to Tinian in March 1948, where they have established their own community of San Jose village. The area is one formerly occupied by a military government unit, and the quonset-type construction has been repaired and remodeled to form a compact, well-designed and comfortable village.

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

Tinian has ample off-loading facilities for export and import cargo. There are deep water piers, protected by a breakwater, at Tinian Harbor, about one mile distant from the Leprosarium. Landing fields for planes are in excellent condition. Surfaced roads provide cross-island arteries. The major deficiency for export transportation is regular and suitable shipping. This deficiency is common to the Saipan District. Recommendation for improvement is made on page 106, Tab A.

Additional craft for fishing and transportation would be of assistance, both for San Jose village and for the Leprosarium.

(2) Radio communication.

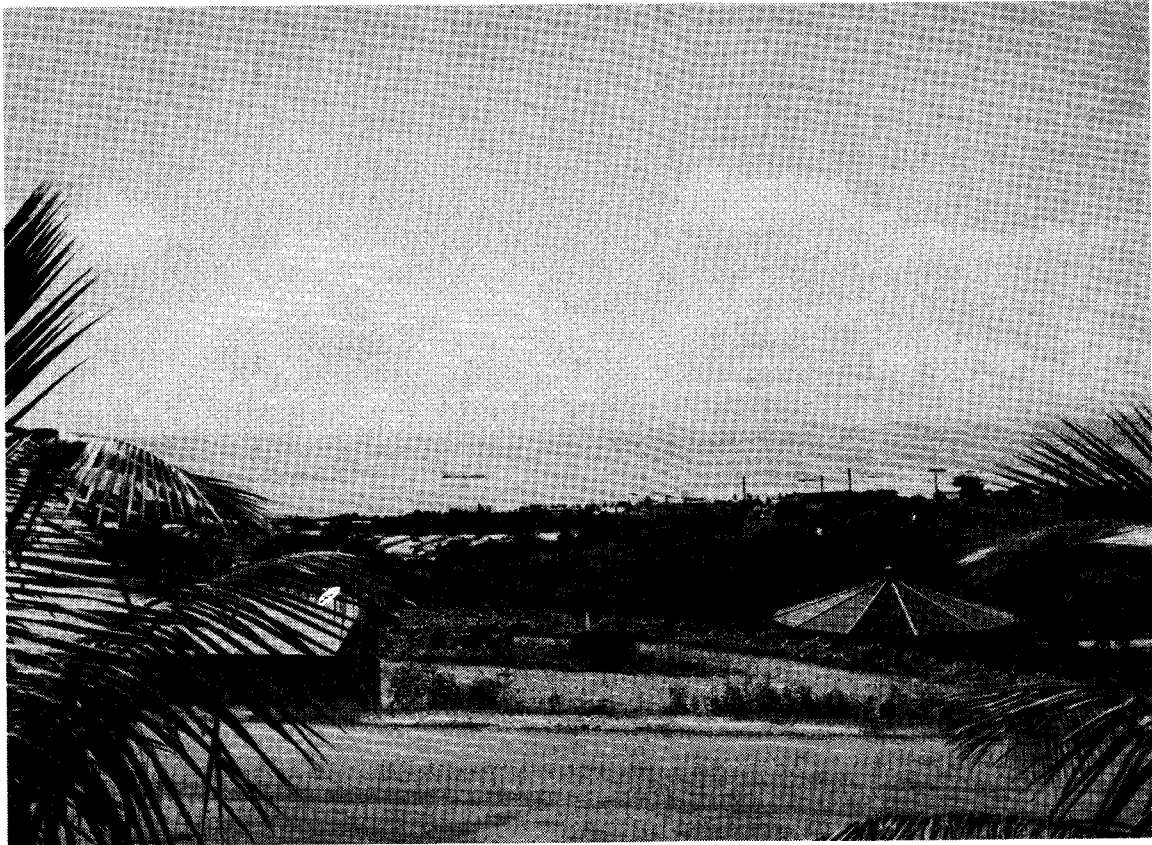
Installation of two-way voice radio communications between Tinian and Saipan was nearing completion at the time of this inspection.

(3) U. S. supplies to Tinian presently come in large part from Saipan.

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C. Administrative organization.

Field trips to Tinian from CivAd Headquarters on Tinian are made frequently, with tasks similar to those noted on page 18, Tab A. The closest liaison with CivAd Headquarters will be available on completion of the two-way voice radio installation. Relationships between CivAd officials and the population on Tinian were observed to be cooperative.



Ocean view from Saipan, headquarters of
the Governor, Northern Marianas, and of
the Civil Administrator, Saipan District

(Saipan District)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, SAIPAN DISTRICT

Commander F. L. Sheffield, Jr., U.S. Navy, is the Civil Administrator, Saipan District. He has attended a special seminar in civil administration, has served nine months on the staff of the Governor of Guam and six months on the staff of the Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory. At the time of this inspection, Commander Sheffield was in transit to attend the Seventh Pacific Science Congress in New Zealand as a representative of the Trust Territory. His representative during the inspection was Lieutenant Commander J. C. Spencer, U.S. Navy, Deputy Civil Administrator, Saipan District, during the preceding six months, and a graduate from a seminar in civil administration.

A. Administrative program.

(a) Self-government.

The population of the Saipan District is 5,938, of whom 80% are Chamorros. There is no regional council for the Saipan District as a whole. The municipality leaders appeared to have acquired a sound concept of representative government, and were reported in general to need a minimum of counsel from Civil Administration officials. CivAd officers, in an advisory capacity, attend council meetings on Saipan, and on other islands of the District during field trips. The higher courts of the Saipan District, namely, the justice and the superior court, hold their sessions at CivAd headquarters. The Insular Constabulary, supervised by a U.S. Marine Corps sergeant, has its organization based at CivAd headquarters. Finances and budgets for the Saipan District were in good order at the time of this inspection.

(b) Health and sanitation.

(1) Medical services for the Saipan District are supervised by the senior U.S. Navy Medical Officer attached to the Civ-Ad Unit. The islands of the District that were inspected reflected close supervision. Instruction for the native population in health measures was above average and worthy of emulation. There appeared to be a low incidence of tuberculosis, yaws and venereal disease. This will await substantiation by survey of the U.S.S. WHIDBEY which is in process of completion for the major portion of the Saipan District. For recommendations with respect to leprosy and tuberculosis, see page 11 of the Report.

(2) Sanitation on the islands inspected in the Saipan District was very good. Recommendations for improvement are made under the headings of the islands visited.



Primary school students and teachers,
of a village in the Saipan District

(Saipan District)HEADQUARTERS OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, SAIPAN DISTRICT (Cont'd)(c) Education.

Educational objectives for the District include instruction in English, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, music, local government; health and hygiene; character development; native arts, crafts, agriculture, and home economics.

Attendance at the schools of the Saipan District numbers 1041. School attendance is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. Teachers number 23. The ratio of pupils to eachers is approximately 46 to 1. It is recommended that this be reduced to 25 to 1 as conditions permit.

The educational administrator for the Saipan District is to be Mr. Cyrus F. Quick, who was enroute at the time of this inspection, and was to attend the Educational Advisory Committee meeting in Honolulu early in February.

(d) Religion.

The natives of the Saipan District are almost entirely Catholic. Churches and their ministration on the islands inspected were of high order. There are three Catholic missionaries, one Protestant missionary in the District.

(e) Economic development.

Agriculture, fishing, and employment by the armed forces presently constitute the basic economy of the Saipan District. Copra production eventually will take its place as a leading export. Handicraft has not made progress as an industry, due principally to lack of materials.

As noted heretofore, the CivAd agriculture station on Saipan has as its major task the reintroduction of coconut plantings to Saipan, Tinian and Rota. The other islands of the District have capabilities for copra production, which presently is relatively dormant due to scarce availability of export shipping. Development of Pagan Island for copra possibilities is recommended for study, as large coconut plantations formerly were in production there, and port facilities had been developed under earlier governments.

Decision, now pending, as to areas on certain islands that are to be utilized by U.S. armed forces will further the progress already made on settlement of native land titles.

Availability of regular transportation to outlying, smaller islands would assist in their re-colonization.

As indicated on page 95, the Saipan District is served by native-owned and operated firms, and is not served by the Island Trading Company.

(f) Rehabilitation in the Saipan District is essentially complete.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, SAIPAN DISTRICT (Cont'd)

(g) Services.

(1) Transportation.

Transportation services in the Saipan District are insufficient for the development of the native economy. Commercial shipping from Guam consists of four small ex-armed forces craft, three of which are not suitably equipped to carry cargo requiring some degree of refrigeration for District products. They have operated, during a trial period, on irregular schedules which do not meet the readiness requirements for export shipping. As an interim measure, it is recommended that an AG, fitted with reefer stowage, serve the Saipan District on a ten-day or semi-monthly schedule, with Guam as an export-import terminal port, and that this service be coordinated by Governor, Northern Marianas, in order both to serve the District and to eliminate competition with commercial shipping available. For further recommendation of this phase of administration, see page 22 of the Report.

Suitable hulls are needed for inter-island transportation and for development of fishing as an industry. Issue and conversion of Navy hulls from World War II stocks would be of assistance and is recommended for analysis and appropriate action.

Plane transportation in the Saipan District is supplied by Navy aircraft, and presently is adequate. Development of commercial cargo and passenger plane carriers holds future possibilities.

(2) Radio communications.

CivAd at Saipan is served with radio communications to and from Guam on a 24-hour basis by NAS, Tanapag. Two-way voice radio communication on a daily schedule with Tinian and Rota is in the process of satisfactory operation.

(3) The Naval Supply Center, Guam, serves as the major supply activity for the support of the Civil Administration of the Saipan District.

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C. Administrative organization.

At the time of this inspection, the CivAd organization, Saipan District, on Saipan numbered 12 Naval officers, and 23 Naval enlisted personnel, of whom 8 were non-rated. Civil Administration tasks to date are considered to have been sufficiently accomplished to permit some reduction in the size of the naval

(Saipan District)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, SAIPAN DISTRICT (Cont'd)

contingent. Discussion of this problem is contained on page 27 of the Report.

Living quarters for both officers and enlisted men are of quonset construction and are adequate for the present. Furniture allowance for family quarters is barely sufficient in quantity and is inadequate in quality. Problems of quarters in the Trust Territory are discussed on page 28 of the Report.

Early replacement of three jeeps for CivAd is recommended.

CivAd field trips to outlying islands are made quarterly, or oftener, and include the colonized island of Chichi Jima in the Bonins. Tasks are similar to those noted on page 18, Tab A.

D. Planning for transition of civil government.

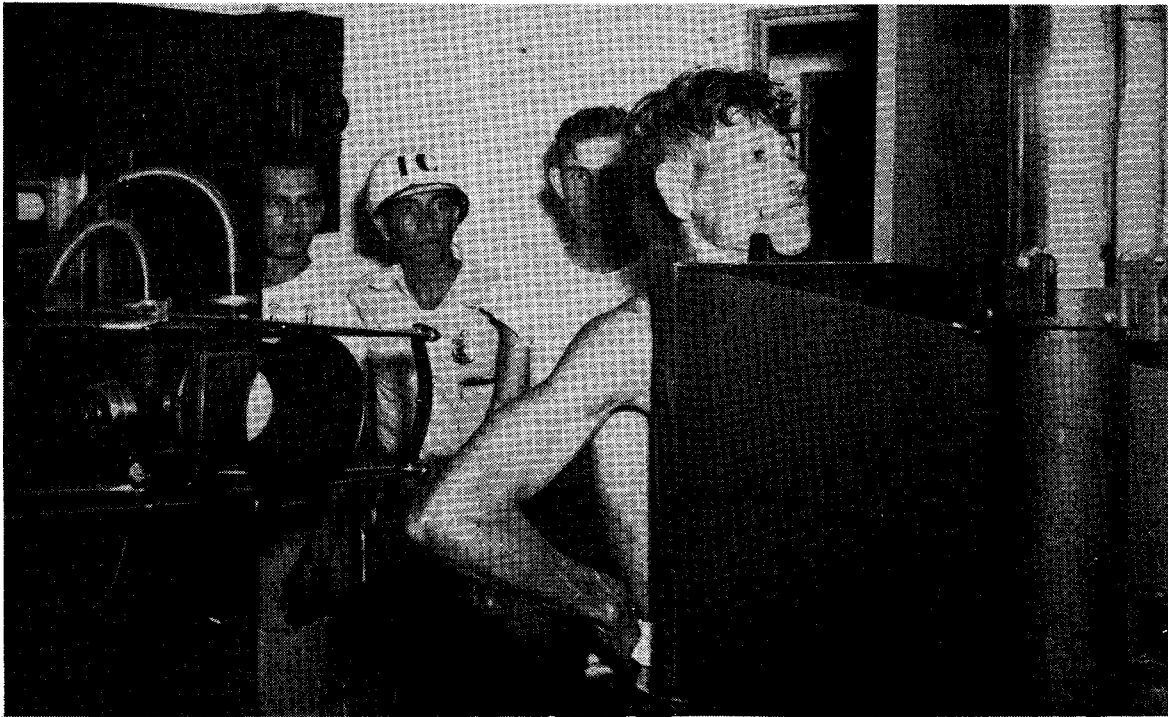
Personnel of the Civil Administration Unit, Saipan District, are cognizant of present planning for transition of civil government. The overall problem is discussed on page 29 of the Report.

(Saipan District)

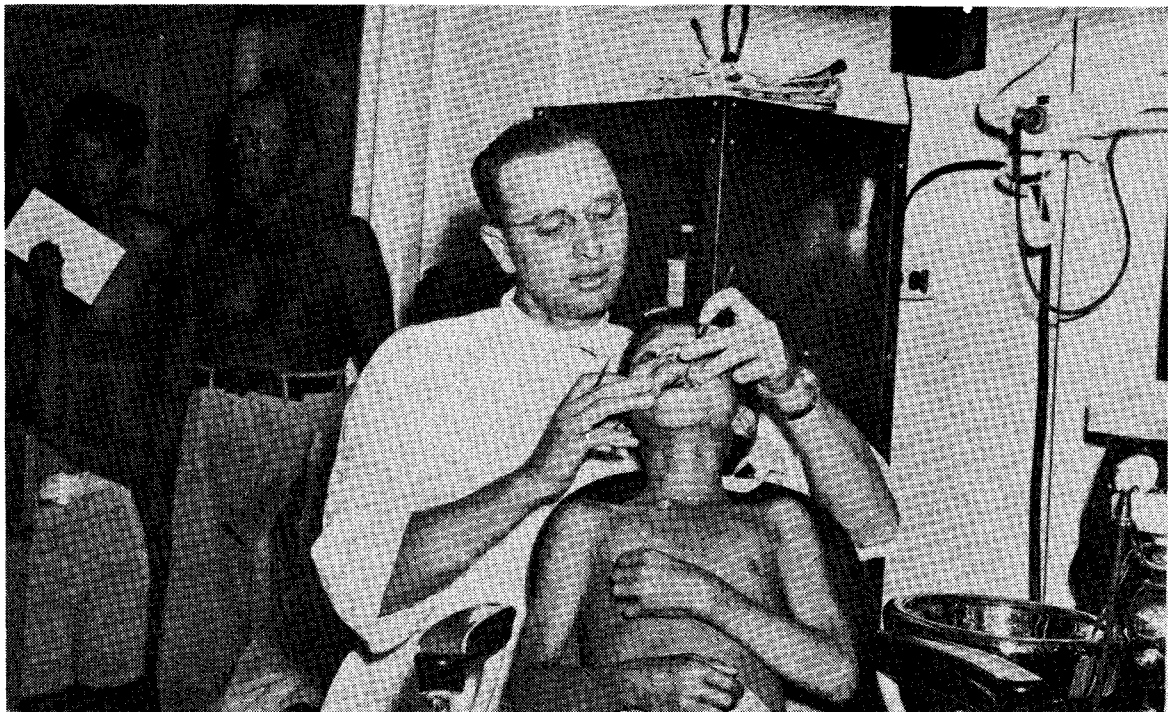
Tab A

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GOVERNOR, NORTHERN MARIANAS

Captain G. L. Compo, U.S. Navy, is Governor, Northern Marianas, having served in that capacity for 16 months. His office, operating under his collateral title as Commanding Officer of the Naval Operating Base, Saipan, and Naval Air Station, Tanapag, affords administrative support in transportation, supply, communications, and other facilities for the Civil Administration Unit, Saipan District.



Chest X-ray aboard the WHIDBEY



The WHIDBEY's dental officer
has a waiting line