

INFORMATION
and
SCHEDULES
for
UNITED STATES
VISITING MISSION
28 FEBRUARY 1953

FOREWORD

This pamphlet is prepared with the thought of furnishing in condensed form information on the salient points of the Northern Mariana Islands.

It is the hope of all hands that your visit will not only be informative but pleasant.

The Naval Administrator and the people of the Northern Mariana join in welcoming you to Saipan District.

SCHEDULES OF EVENTS

- 09:30- Arrive Nobler Field
- 09:45- Visit Saipan Intermediate School
- 11:00- Visit Saipan Elementary School
- 11:10- Pass through Chalan Kanoa, main Chamorro Village
- 11:15- Visit Naval Administration Unit Dispensary
- 11:30- Visit Insular Constabulary Headquarters
- 12:00 - Meet at Round House Club, refreshments
and introductions
- 12:30 - Luncheon with indigenous Community leaders
- 1:15 - Discussion open to all .
- 2:30- Depart Saipan

You are cordially invited to meet
The United Nations Visiting Committee
consisting of

Dr. Enrique de Arce, Dominican Republic (chairman)

Mr. Leon [unclear], France

Piquin

Mr. Najmaddin Rifai, Syria

Mr. W. A. G. Mathison, United Kingdom

Roundhouse Club

12:00 noon Saturday, 25 February 1955

Schedule of Events

12:00-12:30 Refreshments, introductions

12:30 - 1:15 Luncheon

1:15- Open meeting

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION UNIT - SAIPAN DISTRICT

MISSION

It shall be the mission of this Unit under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department to discharge the obligations of the United States under the Trusteeship Agreement and to this end we shall effect:

- (a) The early establishment of self-governing communities.
- (b) The institution and maintenance of an adequate program for public health and sanitation.
- (c) The establishment of a general system of elementary education adapted to local environments and designed to assist in the early achievement of the objectives enumerated herein and the facilitation of vocational and higher education, including training on the professional levels.
- (d) The protection of the local inhabitants against the loss of their land and resources and the institution of a sound program of economic development of trade, industry and agriculture along lines which will ensure that the profits and benefits thereof accrue to the inhabitants and which will assist them in achieving the highest possible level of economics independence.
- (e) The physical restoration of damaged property and facilities.

**GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE
NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS**

That portion of the Trust Territory of the Pacific known as the Northern Marianas, or Saipan District, consists of all the Marianas Islands with the exception of Guam. These islands comprise thirteen habitable islands besides several reefs and pinnacles rocks which are important only in locating fishing grounds and similar aids to navigation. Actually, the term "Northern Marianas" is somewhat misleading from the geologic point of view for the islands north of Saipan are of one geologic period while those from Saipan south are greatly older geologically. North of Saipan the islands are all of recent volcanic origin. There is an active volcano on Guguan and one on Pagan which has been active in recent years. The islands from Saipan south, while probably of volcanic origin, have limestone covering in some instances up to one thousand feet in thickness. Of the thirteen habitable islands only six are at present inhabited, that is, Rota, Tinian, Saipan, Alamagan, Pagan and Agrigan. The total population of these islands, according to the latest census, is 6,645.

Before the original settlement by the Spaniards on the 16th century, the Chamorro people were not dissimilar, either in race or culture, to the other people of Micronesia. It is probable that these islands were visited by Japanese or Chinese vessels before the arrival of the Spaniards, but there is no direct evidence to this effect. The Spanish settlement was established on Guam in the middle of the 16th century and the Spanish influence on the Chamorros is very evident. It is believed that before the arrival of the Spaniards, these islands supported 70 to 100 thousand people. With the introduction of European diseases, the total Chamorro population was at one time reduced to about 1600, all of which had been moved to Guam. The Spanish influence is evident in the dress of the people and also the introduction of a great many Spanish words in the Chamorro language. In 1900, these islands were acquired by Germany from Spain. During the period of German suzerainty, which lasted only about fifteen years, considerable progress was made, particularly on Saipan. Schools were established and roads and a lighthouse were built. Many of the older people now on the island are familiar with the German language. Many of the local so-called native songs have the tunes of German lieder. The German management of the people appears to have been beneficent and not to have interfered greatly with local customs and traditions.

The period of Japanese occupation of these islands during World War I, and also as a result of the Japanese mandate over these islands in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, was also beneficent in the early stages. However, due to the overcrowded conditions in Japan and her urgent need for economic outlet, the islands were opened up to settlement by the Japanese, and by 1935 the Chamorros comprised but a small percentage of the total population of the islands. Okinawan labor was imported to work the sugar plantations and Okinawans did practically all the fishing under Japanese supervision. Around 1936, fortification of these islands was commenced by the Japanese and after 1940 it was hurried to the extent that forced labor, even school children, was used. The Japanese military were in complete control of the islands and little or no consideration was given to the welfare of customs of the native people.

ADDENDA "F"

Occupation of Saipan by the United States forces commenced on 15 June 1944. After 23 days of fierce and intensive fighting, and after a frightful proportion of casualties on both sides, the island was declared secure. This battle, together with the Battle of the Philippine Sea, which was brought about by the Japanese Navy's attempt to relieve delinquent Japanese forces on Saipan, may well be remembered as one of the three most important battles of the Pacific in World War II.

The history of Military Government on the Island of Saipan can be divided into three periods. The Marine Assault Period, lasting from 15 June to 9 July 1944; the Emergency period, running concurrently from 20 June to the middle of August; and the Development period, in which the greatest strides were made for the material and moral well-being of the people. On 18 July 1947, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands came into being with the announcement by the President that a Trusteeship Agreement, which designated the United States as Administering Authority, had been ratified by the Security Council of the United Nations and by the Government of the United States. The President of the United States designated the United States Navy as the governmental department to administer the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. On 30 June 1951, the United States Navy transferred the administrative authority to the Interior Department of our Government. However, on 1 January 1953, by Executive Order 10408, the President of the United States again designated the United States Navy as the administering authority of the Saipan District of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

ADDENDA "F"

POPULATION STATISTICS

30 June 1952

	SAIPAN	TINIAN	NOTA	ALL OTHER	TOTAL
Total No. of Men	1,068	106	198	81	1,453
Total No. of Women	1,074	90	186	62	1,412
Children under 15	3,079	184	367	150	3,780
Totals	5,221	380	751	293	6,645

	CHAMORRO	CAROL.	JAPANESE	KOREAN	OTHER	TOTAL
Total No. of Men	1,131	298	7	8	7	1,451
Total No. of Women	1,125	275	6	0	7	1,413
Children under 15	3,183	596	1	0	1	3,781
Totals	5,439	1,169	14	8	15	6,645

	CHAMORRO	CAROL.	JAPANESE	KOREAN	OTHER	TOTAL
Able bodied men	967	303	6	7	7	1,290

MUNICIPALITY OF SAIPAN

MAYOR
Elias Sablan

TREASURER
Jesus Guerrero

EDUCATION
William Reyes

PUBLIC HEALTH
Dr. Torres

MEMBERS OF THE SAIPAN CONGRESS

COMMISSIONERS

Vicente R. Sablan
Jose S. M. Attao
Francisco S. Pangelinan
Pedro T. Guerrero
Juan Selas
Vicente P. Sablan
Blas P. Tenorio
Josquin S. Villagomes
Benigno Kapileo
Juan Herita
Jose A. Benavente
Antonio A. Dias
August Cabrera
Tomas P. Sablan
Gregorio T. Casacho

COUNCILMEN

Jose S. Pangelinan
Ignacio V. Benavente
Juan M. Ada
Benigno O. Sablan
Juan Tagabuel
Benedicto Taisakan
Pablo Igitol
Jose S. Sablan
Mmanuel B. Sablan
Antonio Palacios

MUNICIPALITY OF TINIAN

Commissioner
Henry Hofschneider

Treasurer
Henry Fleming

Sanitation
Medical Dept.
Leprosarium

High Council of Tinian
Henry Hofschneider
Henry Fleming
Juan Untalan
Joaquin Aldan
Juan Villagomes
Jesus Juhn

Community Court Judge
Henry Hofschneider

MUNICIPALITY OF ROTA

Commissioner
Melchor Mendiola

Treasurer
Bertram Reyes

Sanitation
Chin Ton Mee

High Council of Rota

Melchor Mendiola
Thomas Mendiola
Carlos Calvo
Andres Atalig
Bertram Reyes
Albert Toves
Mansel Manglona

Community Court Judge
Thomas Mendiola

STATUS OF LANDS

OWNERSHIPS

Municipality	Area Acres	Gov't Owned Land	Privately Owned Land	Gov't Ownership Disputed Acres	Gov't Occupied Acres	Japanese Alien Owned Acres
Saipan	29,824	18,787	5,648	3,648	Unknown	2,217
Rota	21,056	18,624	2,432	None		
Tinian	25,152	25,152	None	None		
TOTAL	76,032	62,562	7,604	3,648		2,217

* Includes urban property.

Note: Islands not inhabited are not reported

a. Land Usage by Natives

Municipality	Government Owned Acres Used	Private Owned Acres Used	Total
Saipan	8,188	2,260	10,448
Rota	4,224	2,432	6,656
Tinian	1,141	None Owned	1,141
TOTAL	13,553	4,692	18,245

NOTE: The above figures do not include the following:

Chalan Kanoa Village.....206 acres

284 Government owned houses rent free

317 Privately owned houses - building materials furnished free by U. S. Government

Oleai Village..... 52 acres

39 Houses built by indigenes - building materials furnished free by U. S. Government

Aslito Village..... 23 acres

15 House furnished free by U. S. Government

San Antonio Village..... 51 acres

127 House furnished free by U. S. Government

San Roque Village..... 36 acres

16 House furnished free by U. S. Government

Tuturan Village..... 12 acres

12 House furnished free by U. S. Government

Tanapag Village..... 17 acres

Building materials furnished free by U. S. Government

CLAIMS

(1) Land

	<u>NATIVE</u>	<u>ALIAN</u>
(a) Land Ownership Claims		
Claims previously filed	<u>690</u>	<u>390</u>
Claims filed this quarter	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Total claims to date	<u>690</u>	<u>390</u>
Claims completed this quarter	<u>189</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Claims completed to date	<u>432</u>	<u>1</u>
Claims still pending	<u>258</u>	<u>389</u>
(b) Real Property rental claims against U. S. Government		
Claims previously filed	<u>6</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Claims filed this quarter	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
(c) Real Property damage claims against U. S. Government		
Claims previously filed	<u>5</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Claims filed this quarter	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>

PUBLIC SAFETY

District Constabulary:

a. **Mission:** The primary mission of the District Constabulary is to preserve law and order among the inhabitants of the Saipan District.

b. **Functions:** (1) Provide for the local defense, maintain order, enforce all laws, conduct criminal investigations, conduct prosecutions in the Community and District Courts in the name of the Government, act as bailiffs and other court attendants as necessary, serve legal processes issued by competent judicial authority, operate and administer all territorial penal institutions, and maintain and operate all fire protection equipment within the District.

(2) Supervise, register and issue licenses for motor vehicles, firearms, explosives, animals, hunting and fishing; and conduct immigration, emigration, customs, passport, identification, export, import, and quarantine inspections.

(3) Whenever so directed by the District Legal Advisor, the Constabulary carries out programs for the improvements of public safety in the district.

c. The Constabulary at present consists of 25 men; 22 being on duty at Saipan, 2 on Tinian, and 1 on Rota.

JUSTICE

SAIPAN

There is one Community Court, presided over by Mr. Elias Sablan who is also Mayor of the Municipality of Saipan. This Court tries all criminal offenses which are subject to a sentence of six months imprisonment and/or \$100.00 fine, and all civil cases where the amount involved is \$100.00 or less.

The Saipan District Court is presided over by Judge Juan Ada and Associate Judges Ignacio Benavente and Vicente de Leon Guerrero. The court is competent to try all criminal offenses which are subject to a sentence of one year imprisonment and/or \$1,000.00 fine or less.

The Saipan Court of Appeals has been established to handle all cases beyond the jurisdiction of the District Court.

TINIAN

There is a Community Court on Tinian presided over by Mr. Henry Hofschneider. Limitations of the Court are the same as the Saipan Community Court as listed above. All offenses which do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Tinian Community Court are referred to the higher courts on Saipan.

ROTA

The judicial system on Rota is the same as that on Tinian. The elected judge is Thomas Mendicola.

OTHER ISLANDS

Similar to Tinian and Rota Community Courts.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory between the ages of 6 through 14 years. Educational objectives throughout the area are as follows:

1. Health and Hygiene.
2. Character development.
3. Instruction in English, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, music, and local government.
4. Training in native arts, crafts, agriculture and home economics.

The Saipan school serves as a model for all the schools in the District. Here, a course in teacher training is conducted throughout the year; a Parent-Teacher Association meets regularly; 4-H Clubs for boys and girls are active; the school building and grounds are used frequently for community functions.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Teacher</u>
Saipan	Chalan Kanoa	1 - 6	483	17
Saipan	San Roque	1 - 6	70	2
Saipan	Tuturam	1 - 6	28	1
Tinian	Tinian	4 - 6	31	2
Rota	Rota	1 - 6	117	3
Alamagan	Alamagan	1 - 4	20	1
Pagan	Pagan	1 - 6	14	1
Agrihan	Agrihan	1 - 5	28	1
		Total	791	28

STUDENT AGE GROUPS

<u>Age</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>
6	39
7	99
8	101
9	121
10	95
11	150
12	96
13	65
14	13
15	8
16	2
17	2
Total	791

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
Saipan	Saipan	7 - 9	168	11

STUDENT AGE GROUPS

<u>Age</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>
12	11
13	53
14	46
15	49
16	20
17	7
18	3
Total	168

NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Teac.</u>
Saipan	Our Lady of Mount Carmel	1	39	2
Pinian	San Jose	1 - 3	38	2

STUDENT AGE GROUPS

<u>Age</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>
6	6
7	34
8	17
9	9
10	3
11	4
12	3
13	0
14	1
Total	77

JAPANESE STUDENTS ATTENDING OFF-ISLAND SCHOOLS

<u>No. of Students</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Location</u>
15	George Washington High School	Guam
11	Fr. Duenas Memorial School	Guam
2	Academy	Guam
1	Notre Dame Academy	Guam
15	Pacific Island Central School	Truk
4	School of Medical Assistants	Suva
1	Nurse Training, Leahi Hospital	Honolulu
2	University of Hawaii	Honolulu
1	University of Oregon	Eugene, Ore.
1	Marquette University	Milwaukee, Wis.
1	Capuchin Bros. School	Detroit, Mich.
1	St. Patrick Seminary	Menlo Park, Calif.
<u>95</u>	Total	