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Ser: 14/1

29 MAR 1958

OPNAV A9-4/A17-7

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SECOND ENDORSEMENT on NAVAD Saipan undated ltr WH:grl A9-4/A17-7 ser 1314

From: Commander in Chief U. S. Pacific Fleet
To: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: Monthly report on Administration of Civil Government in the Saipan District (Report OPNAV 5080-2); submission of for Oct 1957

1. Forwarded.

2. The following comments are submitted in connection with the basic correspondence:

a. Section II.b. It is recommended that the Chief of Naval Operations assist in obtaining personnel required.

b. Section II.e. Concur in necessity for reporting information in the time sequence indicated.

c. Section IV.a. Noted with favor.

d. Section IV.b.(5), and Enclosure (8). The promulgation of building regulations for the Municipality of Saipan is noted with satisfaction. This action provides for regulations at the governmental level where control has long been needed.

e. Section IV.e. The continuing progress in the handling of land matters reflects sound administrative and management practices.

f. Section IV.f.(4).(c). The successful village clean-up campaign conducted in connection with United Nations Day celebration is noted with satisfaction. The cooperation of all various organizations in furthering this project is noteworthy.

g. Section IV.f.(4).(d). The mass chest X-Ray program is further evidence of a sincere effort on the part of the Public Health Department to stay abreast of current health programs.

h. Section IV.h.(5). The improvement in the amount of produce shipped during the month is noted with interest. It is recommended

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that this information be made a regular part of each monthly report.

i. Section V.b. The loss of the two Aberdeen-Angus bulls is a serious blow to the long term breeding and herd improvement program.

j. Enclosure (3). This report is outstanding. The airing of problems for discussion as set forth in the Council minutes represents a major step in community development and improvement. The problems presented reflect genuine civic interest and merit full consideration. Saipan, as a community, stands to profit immeasurably from the sincere services of this group.

k. Enclosures (4). and (5). Excellent reports.

l. Enclosure (6). The audit of the financial records of the Municipality of Saipan with recommendations submitted by a Board headed by Commander HICKS, SC, USN, is noteworthy for its thorough analysis and constructive comment.


Y. A. BRANDAGE
Chief of Staff

Copy to:
NAVAD Saipan
COMNAVMARIANAS


FF5-9/10
A17-7
Ser 4582
DEC 4 1957

FIRST ENDORSEMENT on NAVAD Saipan undated ltr A9-4/A17-7 ser 1314

From: Commander Naval Forces Marianas
To: Chief of Naval Operations
Via: Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet

Subj: Monthly Report on Administration of Civil Government in the Saipan District (Report OPNAV 5080-2); submission of

1. Forwarded in accordance with paragraph 6. of reference (a).


J. G. HOWELL
CHIEF OF STAFF

Copy to:
NAVAD Saipan

U. S. NAVAL ADMINISTRATION UNIT
SAIPAN DISTRICT
SAIPAN, MARIANA ISLANDS

WH:grl
A9-4/417-7
Ser: 1314

From: Naval Administrator, U. S. Naval Administration Unit, Saipan District
To: Chief of Naval Operations
Via: (1) Commander Naval Forces Marianas
(2) Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet
Subj: Monthly Report on Administration of Civil Government in the Saipan District (Report OPNAV 5080-2); submission of

October 57

Ref: (a) CNO ltrser 3738P21 of 8 Sep 57, with endorsements thereto

- Encl:
- (1) Roster of Officers, NAVAD UNIT, Saipan
 - (2) Roster of U. S. Civil Service Employees, NAVAD UNIT, Saipan
 - (3) Minutes of the Meeting of the Saipan District Advisory Council of 7 October 1957
 - (4) Minutes of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Board of Directors, Saipan Shipping Company
 - (5) Minutes of the Meeting of the Land Advisory Board of 31 October 1957
 - (6) Report of Audit of Accounts of Funds of the Municipality of Saipan dated 18 October 1957
 - (7) Information Pamphlet "Voice of Information", No. 41, of 11 October 1957
 - (8) NAVAD Saipan District Order No. 9, Subj: Building Regulations for Privately Owned Buildings
 - (9) Executive Order No. 18, Subj: Amendment to the Code of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

1. In compliance with reference (a), the following report on administration of civil government in the Saipan District, is submitted.

2. SECTION I - GENERAL

On 26 October a United Nations Day celebration was held at Susupe Beach. Regular UN Day fell on Thursday, 24 October, but it was a working day, the celebration was on Saturday instead. The ceremonies were opened at 1300 by the Naval Administrator and members of his Staff. The U. S. Navy Band provided by Commander Naval Forces Marianas played the Star Spangled Banner followed by a Saipanese group singing "My Home on Saipan". Many sporting events were held in which all youth of the island joined. In the races, the Saipanese generally won, but in the most popular event, a Sea Slug gathering contest, the American children excelled. In the early evening an amateur Talent Show was held. Dances included Carolinian and Samoan, songs included American, Saipanese, and German, with one Saipanese student impersonating Elvis Presley.

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A9-4/117-72. SECTION I - GENERAL (Cont'd)

A street dance sponsored by the Saipan Civic Club was held in the evening, with music furnished by the Navy Band.

During the month a tropical storm developed east of Saipan and passed between Anatahan and Saipan. There were heavy rains with thunder and lightning for several days. No damage was caused on either island.

3. SECTION II - NAVAL UNIT

a. Administration - There was no appreciable change in workload during October. The Post Office is beginning to feel the increase due to pre-Christmas mailing.

b. Personnel - Attrition of enlisted personnel without relief poses a continuing problem. With the prospective loss of 1 SKC early in November, the Supply and Fiscal department will be reduced to 45% of allowance. This adversely affects not only accomplishment of assigned tasks, but also morale of assigned personnel who are required to assume additional duties.

c. Operations - There were 16 logistic aircraft during October; there were three false alarms, but no fires; Navy LCM made 5 round trips to Tinian and this was supplemented by 3 trips by M/V Lulu; the M/V Hope made 4 round trips to Guam via Tinian and Rota plus one logistic trip to the islands north of Saipan; M/V Four Winds made 4 round trips direct from Saipan to Guam and return. In addition the USS Banner, Cayuga County, Wandank, and YOG-72 each made Saipan a port of call during October. Communications continued generally adequate with no appreciable change in volume of traffic.

d. Public Works - The Public Works Department expended \$40,881.35 from M&O funds during October. Maintenance continues to fall behind deterioration. Of funds expended, a portion was expended for utilities for the Municipality of Saipan, and will be covered in that portion of the report.

e. Supply and Fiscal - Insufficient time has elapsed since the close of business for the reporting period to allow for complete and accurate figures by the reporting date. It is proposed to report the October accounting in the November report, and remain one month late in that section of the report in order to meet the due date of the report.

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f. Welfare and Morale - Welfare funds were expended for procurement of two small boats suitable for water skiing or fishing in the lagoon. Delivery is expected early in November. Outboard motors are available and a program of qualification of operators is in progress.

The Navy Wives Club of Saipan held an organizational meeting, and submitted their by-laws to National Headquarters for a charter. Committees have been formed for various morale functions such as greeting incoming families. "Aloha Kits" and transportation during settling in are two problems taken over by this organization.

Mobile Construction Battalion Ten contributed cement blocks for use in the rehabilitation of the E.M. Club facility. Rehabilitation will commence upon razing a portion of the present building. Volunteer labor will be provided not only by the NAVAD personnel, but by personnel of MCB 10 who are presently on temporary additional duty for maintenance projects on Saipan. Since this facility is a great morale factor, all possible support and assistance is being rendered for early accomplishment.

g. Problems - Increased maintenance workload plus loss of experienced personnel and slow replacement has an adverse effect on the morale of assigned personnel. Morale, though generally high, has shown a slight decline, and it is expected that with continued attrition of personnel, this trend will continue.

4. SECTION III - CONSULAR OFFICE

There have been no significant developments since the last report.

5. SECTION IV - CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

a. Administration - The Intermediate School agriculture teacher has moved into the Susupe housing area. This move makes him readily available to the Saipanese population for consultation on agriculture matters.

b. Legal and Public Safety:

(1) Law Enforcement - No felonies and very few misdemeanors were reported. There were 26 traffic convictions for October, vice 6 for September. Only one of these convictions resulted in suspension of driving privileges. The average monthly suspensions for calendar year 1957 has been five (5).

(2) Prisons - Prison population on 31 October 1957 was ten (10). This is the lowest since 30 June 1955. One prisoner was granted parole by the Naval Administrator, upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Prisoners worked on the new Oleai Elementary School during the entire month of October.

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5. SECTION IV - CIVIL ADMINISTRATION(Cont'd)

(3) Contracts and Contract Administration - See Section V for a report on Micronesia Metal and Equipment Company. No scrap shipments were made from Saipan District during October. The local manager reports a stockpile of approximately 2600 long tons of ferrous scrap and approximately 45 long tons of non-ferrous scrap.

(4) Judiciary and Court - Saipan District Court sat twice a week during October. There was no session of the Saipan Court of Appeals (Trial Division).

(5) Legislation (District and Territory):

District Order No. 9 was approved, which provides building regulations for the Municipality of Saipan. A copy of this District Order is attached as enclosure (8).

A proposed amendment to the Code to provide for the punishment of persons having carnal knowledge of children was prepared for consideration by the Naval Administrator's Advisory Council at its November meeting. It will then be submitted to higher authority for adoption.

A Municipal Ordinance to prevent cattle owners from permitting their cattle to run at large on public roads or lands of another was prepared. This proposed ordinance will then be submitted to the Saipan Congress for enactment.

Executive Order No. 18 was received during October. This executive order amends the Trust Territory Code by providing for imprisonment of persons who fail without good cause to comply with any order in aid of judgement. This Executive Order also amends the Code by providing two (2) degrees of Burglary. A copy of Executive Order No. 18 is attached as enclosure (9).

c. Internal Affairs:

(1) Economic Development:

(a) Shipping - The M/V Hope left on 31 October to visit Pagan, Agrihan and Alamagan. After returning to Saipan and discharging passengers and copra she will leave immediately for Anatahan and Sariguan. The large number of passengers returning to their homes made a split trip necessary. Results of this trip will be reported in November.

(b) Labor - Saipanese labor ceiling of 259 remains the same. There were 148 Contract Labor employees. U. S. Civil Service employees remain at 19.

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5. SECTION IV - CIVIL ADMINISTRATION (Cont'd)

(2) Local:

(a) Immigration and Emigration:

	<u>Arrivals</u>		<u>Departures</u>	
	<u>Surface</u>	<u>Air</u>	<u>Surface</u>	<u>Air</u>
Visitors (TT Citizens)	12	31	3	19
Government Officials	0	91	1	93
U.S. Dependents	0	26	0	39
Others (Non-TT Citizens)	3	10	1	6
Emigrants (To U.S.)	-	-	-	1
Total:	15	158	5	168

(b) Unusual Events and Achievements - See Section IV, Paragraph G for the outstanding results of the village cleanup program in conjunction with the UN Day celebration.

(3) Vital Statistics and Census:

There were 32 births and 3 deaths during the month.

(4) Special projects:

Widening discussions regards establishing a central, modern slaughterhouse.

d. Education:

(1) School Operations:

(a) District - The Harold C. Agerhold School started with the 1957-58 term on 3 September. The initial enrollment was 132 dependent children. This includes 13 students of high school age who are taking correspondence course from the University of Nebraska under the supervision of a full time instructor. A husband and wife teaching team was recruited from the United States with the husband to act as principal. The school has six teachers, including the high school supervisor.

Classes in the dependents elementary school range in size from 20 to 35 with maximum of two grades to a room. The Navy Overseas Dependent School Course of Study is being followed in all grades, 1 through 8 (NAVPERs 92474-Z). Volunteer aid from parents has been responsible for the cataloguing and maintenance of the library which had not been previously organized.

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5. SECTION IV - CIVIL ADMINISTRATION (Cont'd)

a. Land and Claims:

(1) General:

The survey of Tanapag village was completed during this reporting period and concrete markers were placed on all lot corners.

Enclosure (5) is the minutes of the meeting of the Land Advisory Board which was held on 31 October.

The 17 new grazing leases and 1 farming lease mentioned in the last monthly report were inspected by the District Agriculturist and instructions given to the lessees on good grazing and farming practices.

(2) Land and Claims - Hearings were held on 9 land claims. Determinations were made on 6 village lots and 1 agricultural parcel. Facts disclosed in the hearings of the two remaining claims revealed that further investigation was necessary.

(3) Land Management - With the assistance of the Land Office, a subcommittee of the Land Advisory Board reviewed and assigned priorities on 482 agricultural and 306 village homestead applications. Also see enclosure (5).

(4) Problems - Minor land problems continue.

f. Public Health and Sanitation:

(1) Personnel - LT John F. MURPHY, MC, USNR, reported on board this month as a relief for LCDR E. E. THOMAS, Jr., MC, USN, who will be detached during the month of November.

(2) Hospitals and In-Patient Treatment - No essential change except that the average daily census during the past month was 73.06 patients. There were 146 admissions and 155 discharges during the month of October.

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A9-4/A17-75. SECTION IV - CIVIL ADMINISTRATION (Cont'd)

(3) Dispensaries, Clinics and Outpatient Treatment - No essential change except that during October the dispensaries and the outpatient department of the hospital cared for 3580 patients who made outpatient calls.

(4) Sanitation and Preventive Medicine:

(a) Water Supply - Of 72 samples collected, 3 were positive in one tube only. These were not consecutive samples and were not from the same sampling point.

(b) Food Inspection - 54 business establishments were inspected during October.

(c) Home Sanitation - Homes are inspected on a semi-annual basis so the homes proper were not inspected during October. However, an intensive and successful clean-up campaign was carried out throughout the native villages during this month. The theme of the campaign was to make the villages clean and presentable for the United Nations Day celebration on 24-26 October. Publicity for the campaign requested voluntary participation by all interested agencies and all people and was primarily an appeal to their pride in making their village present an excellent appearance for the holiday. Saipan District Public Health Regulation No. 3 was the authority for requiring this clean-up, but all authority was kept in the background and was only invoked in the case of 4 or 5 uncooperative villagers.

During the week 7 to 11 October, health department inspectors, assisted by the fire department, inspected the villages of Tanapan and San Roque advising the people of the cleaning that needed to be done. On Saturday, 12 October, the Navy Public Works Department sent dump trucks through the village to haul out trash that had been piled by the roadsides. The Micronesia Metal and Equipment Company also cooperated and sent their trucks through the village to salvage scrap metal, old automobile bodies, etc.

During the week 14 to 18 October, health department and fire department inspectors inspected the main village of Chalan Kanoa in connection with this campaign. On Saturday, 19 October, the Navy Public Works Department furnished 4 dump trucks and the Municipality of Saipan 5 trucks to haul trash that had been piled on the edges of the streets. Micronesia Metals and Equipment Company also furnished trucks to help haul trash as well as salvage scrap metal, old truck and jeep bodies, etc. Villagers themselves used their private jeeps, trailers, trucks, or any transportation available to help remove trash from the village. The campaign removed much rodent harborage and other unsanitary conditions from the villages.

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A9-4/A17-75. SECTION IV - CIVIL ADMINISTRATION (Cont'd)

(d) Communicable Disease Control - A mass chest X-ray survey was begun on the island of Saipan on 11 October 1957 and is expected to be finished during the first week in November. Final figures on this survey will be included in the November report. On 30 June 1957, census figures showed the following:

3738	Saipanese over ten years of age on Saipan
1119	between the ages of 5 and 9
1092	between 1 and 4
<u>321</u>	under one year of age

6270 Total population

X-ray survey includes all children 7 years of age and over. From the above figures, it is estimated that the maximum possible number of Saipanese that could be x-rayed is 4410. The survey is now nearing completion, and it is estimated that between 80% and 85% of this number will have been x-rayed.

g. Municipality of Saipan:

(1) Public Works - One concrete grandstand at the southeast side corner in the Chalan Kanoa School ground has been completed.

All municipal areas in Chalan Kanoa village have been cleaned. With the help of the Naval Administration Unit Public Works Department, the Municipal Public Works Section hauled all trash and garbage from the villages in preparation for the general inspection which was conducted during 21 thru 25 October.

(2) Commercial Operations - 3000 cases of beer were imported during the reporting period for public consumption. 3150 cases of beer were sold during the month.

(3) Projects - The old Japanese Radio Station (concrete building) in San Jose Village is being repaired for additional elementary school for Saipanese children.

The entrance to the present Bank of America, Saipan Facility building is being remodeled.

Village roads are being repaired.

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5. SECTION IV - CIVIL ADMINISTRATION (Cont'd)

h. Tinian Municipality:

(1) Personnel - The Principal of the Tinian Elementary School resigned to take up residence on Saipan. School was continued with a substitute teacher until arrival of a replacement from Saipan.

(2) Public Works - The movie screen was blown over in the recent storm, and number one buoy broke loose and was lost at sea.

(3) Public Health and Sanitation - The Tinian Dispensary had a workload of 173 patients in the out-patient clinic during the month. There was one death, female, aged 47.

(4) Supply, Fiscal and Taxation - A total of \$290.61 was received from collection of taxes; this included Tobacco Tax, Head Tax, Business Licenses, and fees for electrical power. In addition a profit of \$73.50 was realized on beer sales by the Municipality. Total operating expenses for the month of October amounted to \$640.60.

(5) Commercial Operations - During the month, \$4,492.62 in produce was shipped to Saipan and Guam. The bulk of this was shipped to the Edwards Company, Guam, under the contract with the Tinian Farmers Association.

(6) Projects - There are on hand two thousand Passion Fruit, and several thousand Virginia Tobacco seedlings which will be ready for transplanting in the near future.

i. Missions and Missionaries - One nun of the Sister of Mercy returned to Spain reducing the number to 29.

6. SECTION V - SPECIAL PROJECTS

a. Micronesia Metals and Equipment Company Project:

The Saipan representative of the Contractor has advised the Naval Administrator that the next scrap shipment from the Saipan District has been postponed until the end of December.

b. Cattle Breeding and Development Project:

During the latter part of the month we had the misfortune of losing two of our newly imported Aberdeen-Angus bulls. They sickened suddenly and in the matter of a day were dead. The doctors from the Station Hospital gave all out assistance, through laboratory work quickly detected anaplasmosis

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49-4/117-76. SECTION V - SPECIAL PROJECTS (Cont'd)

and perscribed the proper medicine. As a follow-up, blood samples were flown to the USAF Veterinarian on Guam who confirmed their findings and method of treatment. Blood samples from the remaining four bulls indicate that they also have anaplasmosis. They are receiving medication three times a day in an effort to check the disease. A complete detailed report will be submitted when the current crisis is over.

7. SECTION VI - INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY

During the reporting period one foreign vessel entered Saipan on emergency and departed the same day. The foreign vessel which was in port at the end of the last reporting period also departed Saipan.


G. A. EVANS

Copy to:
CNO (Advanced Copy)
CINCPACFLT (Advanced Copy)

ORIGINAL

31 October 1957

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES, U. S. NAVAL ADMINISTRATION UNIT, SAIPAN DISTRICT

<u>Name</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Actual place of work</u>
LEWIS, Harry S.	GS-12	General Engineer	Public Works Office
RAKER, John P.	GS-11	Supervisory Attorney (Advisor)	District Administration Office
JOHNSON, James B.	GS-11	Land Title & Claims Examiner	District Administration Office
BROWN, Frank L.	GS-11	Supervisory Administrative Officer	District Administration Office
TEWKSBURY, Graham W.	GS-11	Administrative Officer	Tinian
SHIRLEY, Todd W.	GS-11	School Superintendent	District Education Office
HOLMSTAD, Myrtle I.	GS-9	Educational Specialist, General	District Education Office
YOKEL, Bernard J.	GS-9	Principal Teacher (Day school)	Intermediate School
PHILLIPS, John A.	GS-9	Principal Teacher (Day school)	Dependents School
CLENDENEN, Charles M.	GS-9	Agriculturist, General	District Administration Office
REED, Jim	GS-7	Agricultural Teacher	Intermediate school
YONTECK, Elizabeth B.	GS-7	Teacher, General	Intermediate School
JOHNSON, Elouise	GS-7	Teacher, General	Intermediate School
SMITH, Joyce	GS-7	Teacher (Elementary)	Dependents School
CROSSLAND, Joan	GS-7	Teacher (Elementary)	Dependents School
FISHER, Dorothy	GS-7	Teacher (Elementary)	Dependents School
TRABUE, Audrey	GS-7	Teacher (General)	Dependents School
*KYBURZ, Pauline	GS-5	Teacher, Substitute (Elem.)	Dependents School
*YOKEL, Frances	GS-5	Teacher, Substitute (Elem.)	Dependents School
WAGNER, Delores N.	GS-8	Head Nurse, Medicine & Surgery	Station Hospital

* Not on ceiling.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Saipan District Advisory Council, 7 October 1957.

Members Present:

LCDR G. A. EVANS, Naval Administrator, Saipan District
LCDR M. K. THOMAS, SC, USN, NAVAD Saipan Supply Officer
LCDR E. E. THOMAS, MC, USN, Public Health Officer, Saipan District
Mr. James B. JOHNSON, Land and Claims Administrator, Saipan District
Mr. Frank L. BROWN, Internal Affairs Officer, Saipan District
Mr. Todd W. SHIRLEY, Educational Administrator, Saipan District
Mr. John P. RAKER, District Attorney, Saipan District
Mr. Antonio A. SHIMIZU, Secretary-Treasurer, Northern Marianas Development Company
Mr. Ignacio V. BENEVENTE, Mayor, Municipality of Saipan
Mr. Olympio T. BORJA, Chairman, 10th Saipan Congress
George R. LOWE, YN1, USN, reporter

Members Absent:

LCDR D. E. ROCKWELL, Jr., Assistant Naval Administrator, Saipan District
LT J. A. WRIGHT, CEC, USN, NAVAD Saipan Public Works Officer
Mr. G. W. TEWKSBURY, Naval Administrator's Representative, Tinian
Mr. Jose C. TENORIO, Secretary-Treasurer, Saipan Shipping Company
Mr. William HOFSCHELDNER, Mayor, Municipality of Tinian

Naval Administrator: This meeting is called pursuant to NAVAD Saipan District Order No. 8, which reads: "Pursuant to the authority contained in Chapter 2, Section 20, of the Code of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, this order is promulgated as the law of the Saipan District. In accordance with Chapter 3, Section 41, of the Code of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, a District Advisory Council is hereby established for the Northern Mariana Islands, not including Rota. The duty of the Advisory Council shall be to assist and advise the Naval Administrator in matters involving political, economic, social, public health and educational advancement in the Saipan District. The Advisory Council shall be composed of the Naval Administrator, as Chairman, and at least four other members to be appointed by the Naval Administrator; provided, that at least two members shall be citizens of the Trust Territory. This District Order shall be in full force and effect upon approval of Commander Naval Forces Marianas."

This order has been approved by Commander Naval Forces Marianas.

This is the first time in the Saipan District an advisory council has been formed. It is in accordance with the Code of the Trust Territory. The primary purpose of the council is to advise the Naval Administrator on certain matters as outlined. At the present and in the past, this had been very much neglected in the Saipan District. Because of the nature of his Naval duties, it is extremely easy for the Naval Administrator to get a little too far away from the people of Saipan.

Enclosure (3)

Meeting of 7 October 1957, Saipan District Advisory Council:

This council has been appointed, consisting of all the heads of department on the Naval Administrator's staff, and leading Saipanese people so that problems, recommendations and pertinent matters can be brought to the attention of the council for discussion and solution; matters in which the people are interested, matters which will add to the advancement of the Saipan District.

Any Questions? Mr. Johnson, do you have anything to bring before this council?

Mr. Johnson: Yes sir, there are several problems we are faced with in the Saipan District. In the past we had these same problems, no solution has been forthcoming, and consequently nothing has been done to correct them. I believe that the medical department needs assistance in the biggest problem on Saipan. That is the ascariasis worm. I might state that the doctors have had me back in the hospital where a little boy was killed by ascariasis worms, and they performed an autopsy, and I make this talk gruesome on purpose because it is a threat. They took out the esophagus, and after they cut it open, it burst with worms, they slit the stomach, it spewed with worms, all alive. A very short time thereafter, they called me back for an autopsy on a little girl. Five minutes before, she had been singing. Now she was dead. She was choked to death. I feel that proper sanitation is needed on these islands and I believe that it should be up to this council to advise and assist the Medical Department and the Naval Administrator on ways and means to eradicate the ascariasis worm.

Another big problem, I think that is facing us, is the problem of the lack of building material for the people. In the Land and Claims Office we have over a hundred applications for building materials which we cannot fill because we have no source of material. We have a big homesteading program coming up in the village. Within a hundred and twenty days, the people are supposed to move onto their lots and build their houses. They can't do it and comply with their homestead permit because they have no material with which to build. It is becoming a bigger problem every day.

Another problem is the high price of merchandise in the District. I believe that it should be up to the advisory council to find ways and means to reduce same, or find out why we can't do it.

One other thing that I think of belongs in the educational bailiwick, and that is all of our high school students going to Guam and the extra cost to the Naval Administrator as well as the parents of the children. We should find ways and means to eliminate the necessity for those students going to Guam.

Another thing that I think the Naval Administrator has already outpointed me on and is going to bring up, and that Mr. Chairman, is the lack of action on the part of Congress. That's all I have for a start Sir. They are big, broad problems, but I think that we should tackle them.

Meeting of 7 October 1957, Saipan District Advisory Council

Naval Administrator: Mr. Brown, do you have anything to bring up? I desire to follow a procedure of allowing each member to bring up problems and then go through the list of problems for discussion and solution, if possible.

Mr. Brown: Do you want to comment on Mr. Johnson's problems or would you rather bring up new problems?

Naval Administrator: I think we should go ahead and bring up the problems, list them in order, and comment on them later.

Mr. Brown: Yes, I have one here that you are very well aware of, and probably the rest of the people are. When Mr. Ruddick was here, he worked up an idea of establishing an agricultural and industrial loan fund. So far out of the Saipan District land fund we have made one loan for the benefit of the Saipan District, and that was the purchase of the M/V Hope.

I understand the fund is available for other worthwhile projects in the Saipan District. Mr. Ruddick had the feeling that there was not adequate financing here for small businesses, agricultural projects, and other worthwhile ventures. His idea was to set up a government loan affair. Actually there are good and bad points to it. There has been no particular interest shown other than one project on Saipan that I know of. A while back, a Mr. Diaz wanted to borrow some money to fix up his fishing vessel, the Barracuda, but there wasn't any money available, and I notice that the Barracuda is running with no help, and he is better off because he doesn't owe anybody any money.

Also, when this thing first came up it was stated that there was no source of financing in the Saipan District. Well, that is not quite true. The Bank of America does it, the fact is that the Bank of America loans money at regular banking rates. To finance trochus, I know that a private individual here in the Northern Marianas Islands borrowed a thousand dollars to start. So, there is adequate commercial financing here, and we Americans in particular have known how the government has financed people in the States and how a lot of people flocked to borrow this money, and thought it was just a sort of give away and the first thing you know you are saddled with a big debt and then you gripe to the government for trying to collect. I would just like to throw this thing in the pot as to whether we need an agricultural and industrial loan deal.

Naval Administrator: We decided not to discuss each item as it is brought up so I will note the question of District loan fund for later discussion. We can discuss them briefly here during the second half of this meeting to give the people some idea of the scope of these problems.

Mr. Brown: I have one other thing, Mr. Chairman, but I think that you and I could probably make a one day trip to Guam and get it solved, because we still do not have a definite answer on how we are going to run this copra in the Mariana Islands on a cash and carry basis.

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Naval Administrator: We will take it up later.

Doctor Thomas, I think that the subject of the ascariasis worm that Mr. Johnson brought out is closely tied in with the village sanitation and the sewage system. Another problem is the tuberculosis situation which is also a public health problem and is being handled fairly adequately.

Dr. Thomas: It has been suggested in the past by the Public Health Department on Guam that somebody here recommend that we develop some sort of organization similar to the Christmas Seal Tuberculosis Association. That would have to be done by a civilian. The whole problem would have to be raised and recommended and supported by a civilian, not by the Navy. At the same time, I think we might bring up the subject of payment for the hospital fees which I think is a problem of interest to members of this council and the Saipanese people.

Mayor Benevente: Not long ago I heard about the farmers, not only on Saipan but on Tinian, having no steady market for their produce. That's why the people on Saipan are discouraged to grow lots of vegetables because they find no market for their produce.

There is another thing, insecticides. They are very hard for the Municipality to get. We have ordered them so many times from one of the companies, or from the Agricultural Station in Guam, but we never get them.

Naval Administrator: The main two problems then are marketing produce for the farmers and insecticides.

Mr. Thomas: The subject of building materials has been brought up, and the farmers, which were good. I have another one, I don't know whether you want to discuss it at this meeting or prolong it, it is in regard to the hospital fees collected from the patients going to the hospital.

Naval Administrator: We have that down as a subject already.

Mr. Shirley: One problem I think I have already discussed with several of the members of the committee, and that is a realignment of teaching salaries. It should come, I believe, under study, so that the salaries of the teachers being paid by the Municipality would be the same as the Saipanese teachers being paid by the Navy. That, in addition to the one that Mr. Johnson brought up, I would think are probably two of our greater needs at this moment.

Mr. Clendenen: I think that Mr. Raker will bring up the one about animals running loose and destroying other person's property. I am a bit concerned about the discontinuance of inspection of carcasses by the Medical Department. I think that is important, and it should be continued.

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Mr. Borja: First of all, I would like to score what Mr. Johnson said about expediting the congress. Every time I call a congress meeting, we study means and ways of expediting some recreation outlets. This is one of our problems. Second is needing various taxes for the people as Mr. Johnson has pointed out. We should study ways to control the mark-up on merchandise. Paying an amount like forty five or fifty cents a can for salmon is too high. Those are two of my points, and the third point is another problem and that is molestation of minors under fourteen. At one time, I brought up to the congress about having knowledge, or molestation against a little child. The advisory council should study a way so we may have a law to regulate such things. At the moment, we do have a law for rape, but some times it doesn't fit technically speaking, molestation of minors. So I think that a molestation regulation may be a help. Mr. Clendenen has just brought out, that animals should be controlled. It will be a great help for the farmers to their crops won't be destroyed and that is just about all I have at the moment.

Mr. Shimizu: While I am not, myself, well prepared for this meeting, I have noticed that several problems have been brought up, I think another problem is looking out for the welfare of the people up in the Northern Islands. As has already been stated that the prices of merchandise here on Saipan are very high, that is why I would like to bring out also that there be control on these prices.

Mr. Baker: There is a need by the Municipality for more money for the schools. The Naval Administrator has made a number of suggestions for increasing revenue by additional taxes, by increasing some of the existing taxes. Apparently there isn't enough money being taken in now by the Municipality for its support.

Naval Administrator: We have about twenty subjects that have been thrown on the floor. The first problem that has been brought up by Mr. Johnson is the control of the ascariasis worm, and I think possibly if Dr. Thomas could give us the cause and effects of the worm, it would be enlightening to everyone.

Dr. Thomas: I would be very glad to go into this problem, but I think that this is one of the biggest problems that we have, and I don't think it is immediately amenable to immediate solution. It is a long term problem. I would suggest that we take some of the other problems first. I feel that it is one of the long, more detailed problems, and I don't like to waste your time talking about that yet.

Naval Administrator: We would like a short run-down on the cause, effect, and methods of control through sanitation.

(At this point, Dr. Thomas delivered a discussion of the ascariasis worm, its cause, possible effect, and methods of control through sanitation, medical treatment, and health education.)

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Mr. Brown: What worm was it that goes in through the feet? A few years ago we made a ruling that all children going to school had to wear shoes.

Dr. Thomas: That is hook worm. It passes through the intact skin, usually from moist soil. The Larva stage of the worm passes through the feet, into the skin, into the blood stream, and then on to the intestinal tract where it ultimately gets into the _____. There may be symptoms of simple anemia, or gastroenteritis, or various types of intestinal upsets. It is probably a more dangerous worm than ascariasis, although ascariasis is much more prevalent here, and is the main problem. There are many parasitic infestations which are prevalent here, but none of them are quite as prevalent as the ascariasis, or as dangerous as the ascariasis, or as dangerous as the ascariasis, as opposed to one type of worm that crops up once in a while, like the hookworm does.

Mr. Raker: What percentage of people have the ascariasis?

Dr. Thomas: You find it a little bit less common in the adults, inasmuch as their hygiene habits are better, however, in the children, in the pre-school ages where it is most dangerous, we find it in about 90 to 95 percent of the children.

Naval Administrator: What percentage of the deaths on Saipan is caused by the ascariasis worm?

Dr. Thomas: A low percentage, however, we have, I would judge, four to six deaths a year as a result of them. A lot of these deaths are judged due to other conditions such as pneumonia, and pneumonia may be caused by the ascariasis, so that the blame is on ascariasis.

Naval Administrator: Would you say that tuberculosis is in general, caused from ascariasis?

Dr. Thomas: No. Tuberculosis is an entirely different problem.

Naval Administrator: Any other questions on Ascariasis?

Mr. Johnson: Along with what the Chairman was talking about Doctor, if a person is run down physically by the ascariasis worm isn't he more liable to catch tuberculosis than if he had not had the worms?

Dr. Thomas: He would be more liable to catch anything. The ascariasis worm as you said, gets to be such a monstrous thing, that it completely distends and fills up the entire intestinal tract, and you can actually feel these worms through the abdominal wall, they get so numerous. The abdomen is swollen and you can palpate the worms right through the skin and muscle and everything else, and when the child gets that full of worms, you have a bad nutritional problem, and anybody that has got that bad of a nutritional status is going to be prey to any sort of infectious disease, and tuberculosis is one of these.

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Mr. Johnson: For the record, you did state that ninety to ninety five percent of the pre-school children are infested?

Dr. Thomas: Yes, and those are the ones that die. The others from school age on will get sick with them, but they very rarely die.

Mr. Raker: How effective is this mass de-worming program, giving them these pills?

Dr. Thomas: Not as effective as we would like it to be. It is a good program to institute on a quarterly basis and we have tried to do that. However, we have found that from quarter to quarter the worms will come back, and we must keep de-worming these people, and not only that, it is not taken seriously enough in the schools, so the children a lot of times will not take the pills that are given to them. I would like to have a sanitation man or somebody down there that understands the problem and actually puts the pills down the children's throats and makes them swallow them. So that is one problem associated with the de-worming program and another one is that in a lot of cases it is a waste of pills. We should have a laboratory set up at the schools prior to the examinations and have a card on each child and we should get a stool examination on each child and de-worm all of those with infestations. Not only de-worm them, but have a sanitation man go to the home and check out the family and see what is in the home that is causing the problem. We are in the process of trying to get a map, a street map of all the villages which maybe Mr. Johnson can help us out with, whereby we could put pins up every time we get a case of ascariasis in the hospital. Now, they treat most of the cases of worm infestation down in the village dispensary. We only get the worst cases up in the hospital, but that is a good indication that these are more filled with worms. We have two or three families that we know have children in every two months, even though we do de-worm the whole family, their sanitation is so bad they continue to become reinfested.

Naval Administrator: Doctor, is that map presently being set up so that the villages will keep tract of incidences of infestation areas?

Dr. Thomas: We wanted to do that up at the hospital. It has not been set up yet.

Mr. Johnson: We have ordered the maps and will supply the hospital immediately upon their arrival.

Naval Administrator: And that way, you can point out the highest point of attack, and emphasize the sanitation in that area.

Mr. Johnson: It will be a map containing the lot and the block numbers so they can put it right at the house.

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Naval Administrator: Has the incidence rate in the Northern Islands been noted?

Dr. Thomas: Yes, but there is more of a problem with flies and poor dietary management. In other words, the children that have been brought down from the Northern Islands quite frequently do have worms. The worms are not generally the problem that they are here because of, they are not living so close and it is even more a problem of nutrition per se by them not being able to get high vitamin content foods, and so forth.

Naval Administrator: Doctor, would you make a preventive list of things that could be disseminated to the people, such as spraying privies, not defecating on the ground, etc.

Dr. Thomas: We sent up to the Northern Islands a tremendous supply of DDT spray.

Naval Administrator: What I mean doctor, is this, could you possibly make up a list for the benefit of Mr. Borja and the Mayor of particular items to use as a guide, such as no defecation on the ground, children wearing pants, spraying of privies, spraying and keeping down flies, and so on, in order of importance.

Dr. Thomas: I will do.

Naval Administrator: We can pass on to subject number two which is homesteading and building materials.

Mr. Johnson: I do know that there is a lot of building material in the village which is rotted out, but individual families are holding that for their children and their children's children. And there are people that ought to have building materials. As I say, I've got over a hundred applications, and if we can fill those, we would have a hundred more come in to apply. It is just a question of how, in the future, are we going to get building materials.

Naval Administrator: The sad part of it is that building materials cost money and when the local merchants import building materials, including two by fours, masonite, somosite, paint, and so on, it costs money. I have talked with the Mayor on this at length. The people are not at the point where they want to pay that kind of money or get used to paying money for building materials. Even if the Government could bring building materials here and make it available at cost, or slightly above cost, very few people in the District could buy enough building materials to build themselves a home, because even the poorest house would still run three or four thousand dollars in building materials. Very few people have that amount of ready money or desire to pay that amount. Is that right Mr. Mayor?

Mayor Benavente: Yes sir.

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Naval Administrator: Like Mr. Johnson pointed out, people have gathered together large piles of lumber and allowed it to lie in the open, and today the lumber is of no value at all. It is just a mess in the back yard, it is all rotted. The people who did build houses failed to paint or maintain them. Now all the buildings are run down. Buildings that would have lasted possibly twenty years, have lasted only three or four years, through failure to paint.

Mr. Johnson: Of course, the building material problem could fit in with out industrial loan idea, perhaps some money could be loaned to them like a home mortgage back in the States. Now I understand the lumber transported from Guam is very expensive.

Naval Administrator: The only other answer, which again means a lot of work, is the use of coral that can be obtained free on Saipan. By means of a very small amount of cement used with it, people could build their own block houses.

Mr. Clendenen: With these coral blocks I understand that they get harder and harder for the first hundred years and after that they don't know what happens to them.

Naval Administrator: I think the answer to building material is going to end up by people taking instructions on how to build block houses out of the coral that they have right here on the island.

Mr. Thomas: Well, building materials in the past have been made available to the people by allowing them to tear down some of those quonset huts and to pay for that and to put up a deposit of twenty five dollars to clear out the debris. What happens? They get what material they want and never clean up the mess and they forfeit the \$25.00. Maybe a salvage yard program would be the thing, in the Municipality.

Naval Administrator: In other words, the Municipality could probably set up a salvage yard, and the Naval Administrator would make available to local citizens, through the mayor, all these buildings which could be salvaged, put in the salvage yard, and sold by the piece to individuals who want to buy building materials.

Mr. Thomas: In other words, they take in so much material, set up a set of books on it, and then set a fair price on the materials.

Naval Administrator: Mayor, does that sound like a feasible recommendation. Could you set up a salvage yard, hire people to tear down these places, bring the material in to one place, grade it and sell it to the people on a first come first served basis? Does that sound feasible?

Mayor Benavente: We can try it. We can try and see what happens, whether it is worth while.

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Naval Administrator: In other words it means setting up a yard, organizing people to go out with trucks and bring in tin and various other salvage materials for sale to people at a mark-up, enough to pay the workers and cover administration expenses.

Mayor Benavente: We can try that.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Johnson, would you and the Mayor and Mr. Thomas get together and work out the details? You have a list of the buildings that are available now, including some that you have possibly promised but haven't yet turned over to prospective buyers.

Mr. Johnson: We have a big transite warehouse that's available and we have Mr. Thomas' POL storage warehouse whenever he gets ready to let it go.

Mr. Thomas: That is going to be surveyed some of these days I hope, because it is getting dangerous.

Naval Administrator: There are a lot of big buildings such as the big elephant quonset hut down at the airfield that can be torn down. An elephant quonset is too big a job for any individual to take down.

Mr. Johnson: There are two transite warehouses, but one has always been earmarked for school material.

Naval Administrator: The buildings at Tanapag may become available within the foreseeable future. In addition, the houses on Navy Hill may become available as units or torn down for the salvage yard. I would suggest that houses that are good enough to move should continue to be controlled by Mr. Johnson. Buildings that are beyond salvaging in their present state, those with concrete decks and so on, be turned over to the mayor for salvage. I suggest that those people who have building materials stockpiled now, and have no particular need for it, sell it to the mayor, who could further sell it to people who need it. Many people have lumber stored under their houses that will be rotten before they get around to using it.

Mayor Benavente: Most of that is already eaten by termites.

Naval Administrator: That will probably be moved out during this present U.N. Day cleanup program.

The Next item is a problem that is the same throughout the world; the high cost of merchandise. As an example, a can of salmon was set at 50¢. Salmon is fairly expensive everywhere. Salmon is just about a quarter of a pound of fish, and the fish in the waters of Saipan are very abundant. It might be incumbent on some people to do a little fishing of their own.

Mr. Brown: The Navy spent a lot of their money to import these Tilapia from the Philippines. It is a fine source of fish throughout the tropics. The lake out there is full of them. We spent a lot of money and nobody is doing anything about it.

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Mr. Johnson: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Borja if he knows the cost of a can of milk.

Mr. Borja: It varies from sixteen to twenty cents.

Naval Administrator: I just had a report of another district where a can of milk is twenty two cents.

Mr. Borja: Gasoline down in Truk is fifty cents a gallon.

Mr. Thomas: How do the merchants acquire merchandise from Guam?

Naval Administrator: On Saipan, we have about sixteen importers who are authorized to import, not only for their own use, but for wholesale also. They make their regular contacts like any other business man would do, either on Guam or in the States from where merchandise is trans-shipped via Guam.

Mr. Thomas: Do they do it individually? Why can't they get together and order it all together, and pool their losses in shipment, etc.?

Naval Administrator: All their losses in shipment are insured, and as far as ordering in large quantities, I think one importer imports about a half million dollars worth a year, which is quite a large order.

Mr. Thomas: You say the order goes back to the States, of course if they ordered from some wholesaler in Guam, they would still have to pay the bottom costs from the States to Guam. It seems to me if they could make a contract or agreement with some warehouse over there, or get it on a quarterly basis or some other basis, they may be able to get it cheaper if they could assure them a big order.

Naval Administrator: Possibly it could be done, but I think it would be too hard to get the merchants to work together.

Mr. Brown: I want to make one comment on this. I will start this way. On Chichi Jima, there are no individual merchants. They have one outfit called Bonin Islands Trading Company. This Bonin Islands Trading Company has an agent in Japan. This agent has been cleared by COMNAVFE, or the Navy, for security purposes, to enter the Navy Yard and contact the captains of the Banner and Cayuga County. Those are the only two captains on navy ships that are authorized to deal directly with Japanese merchants. Any other ship that goes into Yokosuka must clear through NSD, or the Supply Center.

As the ship goes through the Bonin Islands, the Bonin Islands trading Company gives him American Dollars, and he takes them to Japan, changes them to yen, hands the order to the Japanese agent. When he comes back the next trip, the stuff is waiting for him in the warehouse at NSC Yokosuka. It is put on the ship and goes to the Bonin Islands.

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While I was up in Japan, I talked to the officials of the Navy Yard, the Security people, and ask if we could work such a deal as that, and they said that they know of no reason at all because the ships coming back from Japan are generally empty and they have to put in water for ballast, and they are willing to load cargo for Saipan, at least LT EVANS of the Banner is. I don't know about the other ship. I briefly talked to Herman Guerrero and Jose Tenorio about it, and they want to write to this man, and it might be that all this Japanese food that goes from Japan to Guam to here, could come directly from Japan here on Navy ships, not gratis, pay regular rates for cargo on it.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Brown, will you work up something on the subject so we may address a letter to COMNAV Marianas for permission?

Mr. Thomas: Well, how much would they be getting from up there. They get a certain type of fish, what else, rice perhaps?

Mr. Brown: They have four big items. Soya sauce, canned goods, crackers and dried vegetables.

Mr. Raker: Why doesn't competition bring the prices down?

Naval Administrator: The people here are not like Americans, they sell things for what somebody else sells it. They have not learned competition.

Mr. Johnson: There is another point too that might enter into it. The problem of credit works right in with the high prices.

Naval Administrator: I think that is the answer.

Mr. Thomas: High prices to cover bad debts. If you could bring down your prices and make it cash and carry, your bad debts would be eliminated, maybe all, whereas if somebody had a store and they were selling milk for thirteen or nineteen cents or whatever the prices were, they could lower prices.

Dr. Thomas: I think that they would lose a lot of customers too.

Mr. Thomas: They would stand to gain a lot too.

Mr. Brown: Yes, but that problem is all over the world I guess.

Naval Administrator: Mayor, what percentage of the people do you think buy groceries on credit?

Mayor Benavente: Maybe seventy five percent.

Mr. Raker: There are only two stores, as I understand it, that won't give credit. That's Cruz and the Style Center. The Style Center has a very limited clientele he will give credit to.

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Mr. Thomas: How are his prices in comparison to the others?

Mr. Borja: They are very cheap.

Naval Administrator: I talked with Mr. Cruz at the congress hall, and he only marks rice up twenty cents per hundred weight, which is about two tenths of one percent mark-up.

Mr. Shirley: A merchant is entitled to a three percent mark-up.

Mr. Thomas: Do they have a representative back in the States, or do they have some wholesaler?

Naval Administrator: Mr. Tenorio has a representative in the States. As to the high cost of merchandise, I suggest that Mr. Brown make a study of Saipanese merchandise prices compared with those on Guam. If prices are found to be excessively high, determine the reason and recommend corrective action.

Mr. Thomas: Has anybody considered going together, and setting up a wholesale house here, and selling it to other merchants?

Naval Administrator: They do have wholesale houses here. Jose Tenorio and several others have wholesale houses. They import for other dealers.

Mr. Thomas: And what is the percentage of markup there?

Naval Administrator: We have two different types of importers, those who import for their own stores, and those who import for wholesale. Anyone who wants an importers license generally can get it if he has an authorized outlet.

Mr. Thomas: It looks to me like it would be the ultimate goal where you could ship it in from the States to here and cut down a lot of these extra shipping costs and various other costs, at other wholesalers in Guam and the States.

Mr. Brown: First, it is a question of education. First, we have to teach people to cooperate. Saipanese people will not cooperate outside their family group. That has happened many many times, and I have been hit on the head with sledge hammers the last six months just on that one question, trying to get people to cooperate on trochus.

Next year, the South Pacific Commission is going to hold a basic course on cooperatives, and we have put in over a year to ask to have Mr. Raker go down to that conference and get all the basic background on this, and we are going to try and start it here. Right at the present, I can assure you, a cooperative isn't working. Every one we have had has failed miserably. We are just not educationally up to the point yet. The family group cooperates, and the rest of them won't.

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Mr. Shirley: What are the basic motivating reasons for that?

Mr. Brown: Distrust.

Mr. Shirley: Why do individual families distrust?

Mr. Raker: It was like we tried to collect for the scholarship fund, and they were reluctant to contribute because somebody else's child was to get educated. They said "We'll educate our own children, but we don't like to contribute to the education of some other child".

Mr. Brown: There is one controlled commodity on the island. There is no law on it, but that is gasoline. The people are allowed to mark up their gasoline one third, and that is followed on the island.

Naval Administrator: That's thirty three and a third percent. Actually, they buy it for twenty one and sell it for thirty, which is too much profit for little or no investment.

Mr. Thomas: It all depends on who gets the first cut out of that, if they sell it for thirty.

Naval Administrator: Vegetable prices were controlled for a while. However, I was in the village the other day, and one store wanted three dollars for a watermelon.

Mr. Borja said that they paid fifty cents a gallon for gas in the rest of the Trust Territory. I paid forty five in Pearl Harbor, thirty five in California. People over here are paying only thirty cents for gasoline.

Mr. Thomas: Yes, but that's high test you paid for in California.

Naval Administrator: The next problem is the high school on Guam and the necessity for Saipanese going to Guam to go to High School. Would you explain that a little further Mr. Johnson?

Mr. Johnson: Mr. Shirley knows more about this than I do. How many students are on Guam?

Mr. Shirley: We have eleven at the Pacific Islands Central School, Suva, and sixty at Guam.

Mr. Johnson: What is the cost on that?

Mr. Thomas: This year, at PICS, I think it is seven and a half dollars a pay period or fifteen dollars a monthly, roughly, to go to PICS. For the people at George Washington High School, Guam, that costs only for freshmen and there are no freshmen, we didn't send any over. Juniors and above don't get it, so this year we are not paying anything.

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Naval Administrator: This year there are more sponsors on Guam than students available. So there is little or no cost to the student. We are furnishing transportation on the logistic flights. Thus there is no cost to the Navy to send children to George Washington High School.

Mr. Johnson: I understand. I was under the wrong impression. I thought that it was costing both the Navy and the parents to maintain them on Guam.

Naval Administrator: No, every student has a sponsor on Guam, as I understand it now, sponsors are looking for students. The sponsors pay the students twenty dollars a month and furnish some of their clothes. In addition to that, the students get free transportation to and from Guam. Also, this year, the parochial school started a high school.

Mr. Johnson: It is my understanding that the Parochial school can only take about thirty out of a hundred graduates.

Mr. Borja: There will be fifty five in the class at the Parochial school, girls and boys.

Mr. Clendenen: That is the tenth grade, what of the intermediate school?

Naval Administrator: There has been correspondence on adding a grade or two to the present intermediate school. However, several problems have to be worked out; if the buildings are initially built by the land fund, can, at a later date, the Saipanese people take it over, furnish supplies and pay the teachers? Unless more revenue is earned on the island it will be in the far distant future before the Saipanese people can take over payment of the teachers and buy the school supplies.

The fifth question that has been brought up by Mr. Johnson is that there has been no action by congress in the past one or two years, other than possibly voting on the budget. As Mr. Raker pointed out, there have been approximately four Municipality Ordinances suggested to the congress over the past year, and as yet they have failed to act on any. Generally, congress fails to have a quorum so apparently congress is congress in name only. Few, if any meetings, have been held this summer. Is that right Mr. Borja?

Mr. Borja: Yes.

Naval Administrator: Municipal Ordinance No. 22 was written, in legal and technical terms so that it would have teeth in it. If this Ordinance is passed, it eliminates many nuisance taxes, and sets up additional revenue which people can afford to pay. Congress has now been holding that ordinance for a couple of months, and as yet, there has been no action taken on it.

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Mr. Borja: We did touch the matter during the regular meeting of September, and the Congress wanted to refer the 22 ordinance to a judicial committee, so that when the next regular session or a special session is called, the whole committee is going to work it out. So, I believe in accordance with parliamentary procedure, we do have a standing committee, wherein the standing committee functions to study usually whatever is the matter that comes up in the house, so I believe, since we have discussed the matter already, that at the next regular session, or at a special session this month, action will be taken on the proposed ordinance. I would like to add Mr. Chairman, since your last visit in congress, every time we call a special meeting or a regular meeting, all of them come to the meeting, and I thank you, and I hope that the congressmen will cooperate by attending and do these things as quickly as possible.

Mr. Brown: It has always been a tremendous problem to get the elected people interested in their own government.

Naval Administrator: The one ordinance that was submitted that caused the most protest or question on the floor is the ordinance on import tax. This import tax was set up at a low rate, 2 percent of the landed cost for the first ten thousand dollars worth of imports, and then it increased to two and a half percent for the next twenty five thousand, and on up, to five percent after two hundred thousand dollars worth of annual imports by one merchant. This tax would be collectable at Port Control. This would be a very fair tax, and would spread the burden on all the people on the island which is proper. Congressmen take the attitude that big business, or the businessman should pay for everything, and the small man should pay for nothing. There are just not enough big businesses on the island to pay for running the schools. At the present congress appropriates about thirty four thousand dollars a year for the elementary school, and it requires almost fifty eight thousand a year to run it. The Municipality has got to take on the responsibility of supporting the elementary schools. These taxes that are proposed would not hurt the people, but would produce enough money to pay for the schools and pay for the municipal government functions that are essential, such as sanitation, as the Doctor brought up. Today, there is no garbage collection in the village. The garbage is allowed to lie in the villages and wait for people to pack it off, and they pack it off when they get around to it. For a few dollars a month, the municipality could hire a garbage collector.

Mr. Brown, you brought up the Saipan District Land fund, and stated that the only money that had been used from that fund was to assist in the purchase of the motor vessel Hope. That fund has also paid for several scholarships.

Mr. Brown: I was thinking about industrial and economic things.

Naval Administrator: CINCPACFLT has offered funds to pay for any scholarships for which we have qualified applicants. A letter is being written, based on some of Mr. Ruddick's recommendations to set up a portion of that fund to make business loans.

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Mr. Thomas: What fund are we talking about, the one that's kept back in CINCPACFLT.

Naval Administrator: Yes, the Saipan District Land Fund.

Mr. Brown: That puts us into loaning money position, and also puts us in a collection position, and that requires highly trained people and it is very complicated. There is a bank here already. Now, if we are going to assist people in low finance loans, why don't we have the bank do it in some manner like that have in the United States, in the FHA, and we help, or make money available to the bank, and make them do all the work, which they are qualified and capable of doing?

Naval Administrator: The bank here is not a bank, it is a facility of the Bank of America on Guam. They cannot make loans which they may have to foreclose.

Mr. Brown, I would suggest that you work up a plan on this idea and we will submit it to CINCPACFLT for approval.

Mr. Thomas: At that sime time, I think we ought to bring out that the wage of the Saipan people is only half of what it is on Guam, and the Bank of America should come down half of what there interest rate is.

Mr. Brown: We could probably get the bank of America Saipan Facility to lower their interest rate to three percent.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Brown, this is a military branch. Any money they lose is paid by the Treasury Department, so if they lose money on three percent, the Treasury Department would have to reimburse them for it.

Mr. Thomas: We are paying for it anyhow, so the fact that the facility is even here, and the reason we probably pay is probably because there are no loans made.

Mr. Brown: There are some.

Mr. Thomas: Some, but possibly not as many as they could make.

Mr. Brown: First, I think that it should be determined if this thing is needed. I am not convinced it is needed.

Naval Administrator: The bank will make small loans, but they won't make ten thousand dollar loans. I had a person come to me the other day, with a proposition by which he wanted to put up ten thousand dollars, and he needed seven thousand to go into a business, which it is known that he is capable of running. He is putting up more than the government is. That, on the surface, is a sound loan. However, it is not a sound loan to have someone come to you and say I'd like eight thousand dollars because I have an idea if I go over on Agiguan Island and catch goats I could make some money.

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Naval Administrator: I think the next problem, the Mayor will probably have something to say about this, and also Mr. Thomas and Dr. Thomas, is how is the pay as you go fee system working at the hospital. That is where the patient himself pays the hospital bill?

Mayor Benavente: The public, as a whole, complained that it would be very hard for them to pay individually so they ask me that the whole population pay so much to the municipality, and the municipality pays for the hospitalization for the individual.

Naval Administrator: That is, of course, taking it back like it was before. In many instances you collected from only five or ten percent of the people. The Naval Administrator has been directed to set the fee system up district wide by which Saipan District pays hospitalization in the same manner as the other Trust Territories. It is a very nominal fee for services performed at the hospital. Charging a sanitation tax by the family by the year did not work out. This system should work out. The fees are very low, and, as I understand it, the hospital makes the bills, sends it to supply, and supply gives it to the Mayor for collection.

Mr. Thomas: They make up a discharge sheet on a patient, and how much it costs for the visit. That sheet is sent down to local revenue, and at the end of the month they make up a copy which goes to the Mayor, then at the end of the month a bill is made up and sent to the Mayor. He pays it out of municipality funds and then it is up to him, the way it is set up, to collect from the people. Now, as we all know, it is pretty hard for anyone to run someone down after something has happened. Like he says, they don't want to pay it, they say they can't and so forth, so it turns out that the municipality pays for these hospitalization calls, or the calls made to the hospital for these people. I think the other day Mayor, we just got the bill paid for July, or was it July and August.

Mayor Benavente: Yes, and August.

Mr. Thomas: August hasn't been paid, and September possibly hasn't been paid yet, I don't know, but I think it is a very awkward situation all the way around. Why don't these people go to the dispensary down here in the village before they go up to the hospital.

Dr. Thomas: Not always, but generally they do. The dispensary calls are not charged for. There is no rule that says that you have to go to the village dispensary before you come to the hospital. They of course, are not open weekends or nights, and if anybody is sick at night, they take them up to the hospital.

Mr. Brown: Mr. Thomas, how much was the August bill?

Mayor Benavente: For July it was three hundred fifty dollars, for August it was more than five hundred and for September it should be less.

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Mr. Raker: How much of that was collected?

Mayor Benavente: About half is already collected, half of August. For the month of August, around two hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. Brown: What do they say when you go and ask them?

Mayor Benavente: They say it is very hard for them to pay because some people have a bill of fifty dollars or more. They have operations and stay fifty days in the hospital, and they say that they prefer paying eight dollars a year, or ten dollars a year.

Mr. Thomas: The thing hasn't resolved itself yet. It is very awkward all the way around.

Naval Administrator: I talked to the Mayor on the basis of possibly setting up a system similar to the Blue Cross. Those people that want to pay eight dollars a year could pay eight dollars a year to the municipality, and the municipality could pay their medical bills. He would possibly make money in the long run.

Mr. Thomas: Then you would have more patients up there. Your patient input up there would increase by a hundred percent.

Dr. Thomas: I don't think it would make an awful lot of difference. We had a cut on patients as of July the first for about a month, and then they started increasing, and I think we are up to our capacity right now.

Mr. Thomas: What would happen if your indigenous doctors up there were in business for themselves, what would they do then?

Dr. Thomas: They would probably pay them.

Naval Administrator: We have no alternative other than to charge by the fee system.

Mr. Johnson: The person paying the bill is getting the benefit of it, why make someone else pay? I have one question, these people that state that they would rather pay their four dollars sanitation tax every year, to your mind, what percentage of those people actually did pay that four dollars a year?

Mayor Benavente: Fifty or sixty percent.

Dr. Thomas: The reason that we wanted to set up with the Mayor originally was that the Mayor is the only one in any decent position to really evaluate whether a person is able to pay. We know there will be a certain number of cases where they will be unable to pay.

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Naval Administrator: That would mean that the Municipality would pay for those who are unable to pay.

Dr. Thomas: In the first place, we do not charge for any pediatrics nor deliveries and that takes care of two of four active wards. We do not collect for any public health cases such as tubercular or leper or anybody who has a disease whereby we go out and say "will you please come into the hospital, you have a disease we don't think should be on the street". That is considered a public health case, and they are not charged, so there are only two wards out of the whole hospital that are charged, that is the male and female general medical and surgical wards. That is certainly a small percentage of all the amount of work that is done at the hospital.

Mr. Thomas: Was that put in the paper, to that effect, of what charges would be made when they went to the hospital?

Mayor Benavente: Yes, they know because we issued a paper on it.

Dr. Thomas: The fees that we have set up are equivalent to all other districts in the Trust Territory and our economy here is about double the other Districts.

Naval Administrator: More than double.

Dr. Thomas: For instance, a tooth filled is only twenty cents per tooth. The charges are practically nothing as far as surgical goes.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Thomas, I would like you to look into this problem with the Mayor and Dr. Thomas.

The next subject brought up by Mayor Benevente was on the lack of market for farm produce.

Mr. Shirley: I question the lack of a market. First of all, from the standpoint of my own wife, we would like to have tomatoes and things of that sort, in whatever season they may be.

Naval Administrator: That is true, there are about two hundred American families on Saipan who would probably buy all the corn, tomatoes, avocados, and so on that could be raised on the Island, or at least a great amount of them.

Mr. Clendenen: I think that part could be answered by the fact that there is not a market for vegetables due to lack of transportation.

Naval Administrator: Ken Jones on Guam told me he would buy 20,000 pounds of bananas a week if somebody would raise and ship them. We have raised the question before about shipping bananas over on the Hope, but I have never heard of any bananas going yet.

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Mr. Johnson: They could probably cut the bananas right. Like the United Fruit Company, they know exactly when to cut the bananas, when to ship them, and how long it takes to ship them, and how long it will be to the market and so forth. I will ask Captain Vaughn to explore that possibility, of selling them to Jones and Guerrero.

Mr. Thomas: He said he would buy them. I have never seen any problem here on Saipan about the farmers not being able to ship anything to Guam. I have heard of it on Tinian.

Mr. Johnson: I would like to bring up something now. One thing I have noticed that every once in a while Tinian sends over produce available by message and we send back a message none needed, such as cucumbers and carrots.

Mr. Thomas: They send it to the Supply Officer. I check the Commissary Store and I check the galley, and there either are or are not requirements. But that is as far as my interest goes at that point.

Mr. Shirley: I am not trying to get into a hassle on the quality of merchandise, but what I have seen from Tinian is far superior than what we get in the Commissary, so why isn't there a need to say that the stuff should come on?

Mr. Thomas: We get vegetables in the Commissary Store from Tinian.

Naval Administrator: I believe that there is a market on Guam and on Saipan for produce. I think it is going to have to be worked out and definite commitments made to Guam. Guam could use all the cantaloupe you could raise. That is a good grade of cantaloupe, and they would buy good watermelons. They will buy avocados, and in many cases, papayas, and taro.

Mr. Clendenen: The Mayor tried to set fair prices in the Farmers Market but the farmers wouldn't bring in their produce.

Mr. Thomas: The general mess buys from the Farmer's Market and the other little markets in town whenever we can get it, but most of the time we can't get it.

Mayor Benavente: This is not the season for produce.

Naval Administrator: Mayor, do you have farmers that are now growing produce that can be sold?

Mayor Benavente: Right now there is no produce.

Mr. Borja: There are some cucumbers.

Mr. Clendenen: There is a big improvement now over the way it was handled in the last few years.

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Dr. Thomas: What would stop the people from getting up a vegetable truck and going around selling the produce?

Mr. Brown: That is just the thing that you don't want to do. Every year we have gotten enthusiastic and started a vegetable truck. Last year we had Lino Tenorio do it, and we sent the truck around through the housing area, to our houses, the women go out and they pick up this bunch of carrots and if the fellow says it is ten cents, they scream.

Naval Administrator: I think we should try it.

Mr. Brown: I will contact Lino and see if he wants to set up a vegetable truck.

Naval Administrator: Allied to this would be a market for meat products. I think it has a lot of potentiality. However, it would require setting up a slaughter house and some deep freeze boxes. We should teach the people how to slaughter animals and how to cure meat, and then how to sell it. I understand the people of Saipan like to eat meat the day it is killed instead of letting it cure for five days to six weeks like it should be. The thing that worries me is while going around there, seeing large herds of cattle, most of which are bulls, and not seeing more steers coming up for slaughter. I think there is enough meat on the island now that the people would never have to go off the island to buy it.

Dr. Thomas: In fact, if we have a slaughter house it would solve our problem because our problem is the irregular method of slaughtering. They slaughter an animal down on the farm at six o'clock, and they want to eat it that night, so they come around on off duty hours and on the weekend, and we have to have somebody having the duty just to inspect the viscera. A slaughter house would solve that problem.

Mr. Brown: Another problem in setting up a slaughter house, we have talked of it many times, is getting the proper walk-in reefers.

Naval Administrator: Walk-in reefers may not be too far away. The BPM camp has about ten or twelve that are in good shape, and as soon as our new reefer farm goes in, there is no reason why these couldn't be made available to the municipality. Meat sales could be set up similar to the farmers market. The slaughter house could probably be built for two or three thousand dollars.

Mr. Brown: We have thought of doing it ourselves, and get the thing started at the agricultural station, then turning it over to the municipality.

Naval Administrator: There is a good item for which this proposed loan fund could be used.

Mr. Brown: The agriculture station could probably do it, and then when it is started, turn the whole thing over to the municipality.

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Naval Administrator: Would eight or ten of these walk-in reefers, initially, be enough?

Mr. Clendenen: Two would probably be enough.

Naval Administrator: They possibly could be made available for fish. Today, when fish are caught, they all have to be sold in one day. If the people could go to the fish market every day and buy fish or meat, it would do away with the high prices of importing from the States.

Mr. Clendenen: If we can just get them to build a slaughter house, get corrals outside and have a certain day to butcher, and have them bring their cows in so that they could be quieted before they kill them, it would work very good.

Naval Administrator: There would be enough customers in the village to pay the people to raise stock. You see a farmer out here with sixty head of cattle; where is he making money if he doesn't slaughter them?

Mr. Clendenen: He isn't. The value is in the numbers, just the prestige.

Naval Administrator: Prestige doesn't buy any rice and it doesn't pay the medical bills.

Mr. Clendenen: Wherever the slaughter house is put, we are going to have to be where we would be close to plenty of water, and where we can dispose of the waste, and a slaughter house smells and draws flies too. Of course, we would screen it in, but the waste would have to be taken to where it can go into the sewer line or near the ocean where it could be disposed of.

Naval Administrator: The next question that was brought up was the equalization of salaries for the teachers, in the intermediate school and the elementary schools. Is there now a difference in the wages, Mr. Shirley, being paid by the municipality and by the Navy?

Mr. Shirley: Yes sir, the George Washington High School graduates in the elementary school are not being paid the same as the beginning teachers who are graduates from the George Washington High School in the intermediate school. The reason for that is one is being paid by the municipality and one is being paid by the Navy. This is all contingent upon the municipality paying a greater share or portion for the elementary schools.

Naval Administrator: In other words, right now the municipality is only paying wages for the elementary school teachers in the Chalan Kanoa school, and the San Roque School, and Tanapag, and the northern islands?

Mr. Shirley: Not completely all of the Northern Islands. At the present they are paying only a third of the Northern Islands teachers salary.

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Mayor Benavente: We are paying half on each island.

Naval Administrator: You are supposed to pay one hundred percent. It is supposed to be paid from the monies made available by the Municipality.

Mayor Benavente: I think we will start next fiscal year.

Naval Administrator: No, this fiscal year.

Mr. Shirley: That is supposed to be for this fiscal year?

Naval Administrator: Yes, it should have been. In the past, there were private deals made where the Northern Marianas Development Company would pay some and the Municipality of Saipan some, and the Naval Administrator some. It was determined in a meeting two or three months ago that the Municipality would pay all the salaries because the northern islands are a part of the municipality of Saipan.

Mr. Shirley: If we do make that retroactive, and assume that, then that restoration of the \$4,200.00 will still be considerably insufficient to complete this fiscal year, let alone any possible adjustment to come up even with the intermediate school salaries.

Naval Administrator: We will have to wait until Congress passes a pending municipal ordinance, then there should be enough money after January to make an additional allotment of money available to the school system.

Mayor Benavente: If they approve it.

Naval Administrator: It was after the budget was approved that this was set up. It will have to be fitted into the budget, and Congress will have to appropriate more money. The monies, \$4,200, left from last year were carried over, which helped considerably. Of course, we will have to take that up with congress, but if the bills go through, which they should, there will be enough money in January to give an additional appropriation of two or three thousand dollars to the school program.

Mr. Shirley: Right now, the budget does not provide for any school supplies, the budget does not provide for any equipment, and I'd say that it didn't even provide for all the wages.

Naval Administrator: The Municipality now realizes that they have complete responsibility for the elementary schools and that they haven't taken that responsibility in the past.

Mr. Borja brought up the question of molestation of children.

Mr. Raker: Something was brought up in the judicial conference last year.

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I believe under interim regulations, they had a section of the criminal code which made it a felony for carnal knowledge of a child. Now, we have nothing that is incorporated into the present code. I am not talking about a case of where a fourteen year old girl has sexual intercourse. We are talking about three or four year old kids. On molestation, there is nothing in the Code that would cover it. Sometimes we call it simple assault, or assault, but the crime just doesn't fit either of them.

Naval Administrator: Do you suggest that we make a recommended change to the Trust Territory Code?

Mr. Raker: I think that it will be necessary, and I thought that Interior was going to make it, but now it is just dropped.

Naval Administrator: We shouldn't sit back and wait for interior. Should it possibly be a municipal ordinance?

Mr. Raker: No, I think that it is a felony, and I don't think the Municipal Court can handle it.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Borja, do you think that there is a need for a law against prostitution, adultery, and child molestation?

Mr. Borja: I remember three years ago the congress brought up the matter about immoral conduct, for adultery, fornication, prostitution, all these things, which deal with sexual intercourse, which is entirely against our religion, I was not in congress, but there was no result. They say that it is enough for the crime of maintenance of a public nuisance, set out in the Code, but the way I look at it maintaining a nuisance is entirely difference, so I feel that the congress would like to take action on it, but I am still waiting for advice of how to provide certain sections. I'd like to mention again, that at the Interdistrict Judicial conference, the High Commissioner pointed out that all the delegates should go back to their District and study more and recommend their views and the High Commissioner will take action. This last conference, I didn't bring up the matter because I didn't study it. So I believe that this is about the time for us to remedy such a problem. It is just like Mr. Raker pointed out, we charge them with assault or disturbing the peace.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Raker, how about the Congress petitioning the High Commissioner to pass a change to the Trust Territory Code against unlawful co-habitation, rape, adultery, child molestation, etc.? Should the congress petition the High Commissioner to make a law or do you think we should request a change in the Code by Executive Order?

Mr. Raker: I don't think there is much room for argument. I can't see how anyone would object to it.

Naval Administrator: What would your recommendation be?

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Mr. Borja: It may take so long again.

Naval Administrator: Here is the last item, the stray animal ordinance. In the last month I have heard about two wrecks where cars hit stray animals on the road, and there have been claims put in for animals destroying crops.

Mr. Brown: Tinian does have a stray animal ordinance, in fact if an animal is found loose, he is picked up by the municipal police, and impounded. To get the animal back, the person has to pay a fee of so much a day. If the animal is not called for within a certain period of time, the municipality then sells it for cost.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Borja, do you think the Congress would be open to a recommended municipal ordinance of that class, a stray animal ordinance.

Mr. Borja: Mr. Chairman, I feel they would because several persons already have approached the Mayor about this problem, and the Mayor is trying to do something about it but they have no ordinance to impound such an animal, as provided at Tinian, so I feel that this should be originated by the Congress. I will take action on it.

Naval Administrator: Mayor Benavente, do you think a stray animal ordinance is in order?

Mayor Benavente: It is very neccessary to control stray animals in order to protect the farmers' crops.

Naval Administrator: I will now ask Mr. Raker to get the Mayor together with some of the members of the congress to draw up an ordinance to present to congress for passage.

Naval Administrator: That is all of the subject that were brought up for discussion, there are a few more that probably should be brought up. One is the electrical distribution system in the village. There was a near fire the other night and it was found that electricity was led from the main feeder line directly into the house without a junction box, and that it was further carried to at least three other dwellings. That is a very dangerous habit. Many houses in the village are set up without fuze boxes, with no protection against fires, and the village is far overcrowded. I am afraid that if a fire were to start in the village, we would probably lose a good many houses. Then, there is garbage collection. At the present I understand that the garbage is being collected by a hit and miss system for people who pay a certain fee, and the majority of the people pay no fee, so the garbage isn't collected. It just lies around the house. Trash the same. There is fire hazard material lying about the houses. Another question that should be brought up when the Public Works Officer, Mr. Wright, gets back, is an equitable system for charging for water and for electricity. Mr. Thomas, do you have any suggestions on equitable charges for water and electricity.

MINUTES OF FIFTEENTH AND REGULAR MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The fifteenth and regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Saipan Shipping Company was held on the 16th day of October 1957 at 1400 pursuant to Article II, Section 4, of the By-Laws.

The following Directors were present:

Herman R. Guerrero
Vicente S. Camacho
Jose C. Tenorio
Francisco Cruz
Santiago C. Tenorio
James B. Johnson

On invitation from the Board the General Manager, Capt. Vaughn of the M/V Hope and Mrs. D. Miller sat in on the meeting.

The Chairman read the minutes of the fourteenth and special meeting of the Board of Directors and they were approved as read.

Special director J. B. Johnson informed the board that he had just returned from Guam and had contacted three of the insurance agencies that the Saipan Shipping Company had requested insurance coverage from. He further informed the board that at the time of his visit only E. T. Calvo Insurance agency had offered firm premium rates as outlined in their letter of 2 October 1957. The offer constituted 2 policies with a combined rate if both were accepted. The policies are (a) Total loss only including salvage charges of valuation of vessel at \$50,000 at a rate of 8% or premium of \$4,000 and (b) Protection and Indemnity policy for a total of \$50,000 at 4.25% or a premium of \$2,125 with the following deductibles: \$1,000 cargo claims each voyage and \$500 all claims other than cargo. Although the Board felt the premium rather high they believed that good business practices dictated the acceptance prior to the expiration of its present policy on October 31, 1957. The Board directed the president to accept the insurance offer. The Board also instructed the Secretary-Treasurer to study ways and means of obtaining more reasonable rates during the coming year and make a report prior to March 1, 1958.

Director Johnson reported to the Board that he had investigated the bonding of employees of the company who handle cash. He stated that fidelity insurance was obtainable from the Commercial Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey at approximately 2% of the amount each person is bonded for. The president Mr. Guerrero, stated that he would have the individuals handling cash fill out the necessary applications. The Board approved this action.

The General Manager stated that the M/V Hope's 10 ton chill box was arriving at Saipan only half full each trip and proposed transporting Blue Seal recombined milk at 75¢ a case or roughly 3¢ per quart on a space available basis. After discussion the board approved the suggestion.

Enclosure (4)

In accordance with instructions from the Board of Directors in its thirteenth and regular meeting, the General Manager submitted an agreement and employment schedule including salary and leave programs. The schedule being rather lengthy the president suggested that the directors study same and be prepared at the next meeting to discuss and approve or disapprove said schedule.

The General Manager recommended a change in the schedule of the M/V Hope as follows: 1 trip a week for 3 weeks from Guam to Saipan and 1 week in Guam for maintenance then 3 more weekly trips from Guam to Saipan and then the northern islands field trip, provided that if a trip to the Northern Islands is deemed necessary, prior to its scheduled trip then the week set aside for maintenance could be utilized for such a trip.

The Board approved the recommended change.

The General Manager submitted to the board the schedule for the Northern Islands which called for departing Saipan Oct 31, and returning Saipan November 6th. The Board approved the schedule.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, the meeting was adjourned at 1600.

/s/ Jose C. Tenorio
Jose C. Tenorio
Secretary of the meeting



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11 October 1957

TO THE PEOPLE OF SAIPAN

I have just returned from a trip that took me almost half way around the world. The purpose of this trip was to learn some ways to improve the living standards here on Saipan. On this trip, I attended the Health Education Training Course, which was held in Noumea, New Caledonia. The course was under the auspices of the World Health Organization and the South Pacific Commission, and it lasted for 8 weeks. The trainees for this course represented almost all professions and were from all over the Pacific. One student came from Africa. During the course there were a lot of talks and discussions about the health problems of the pacific islands and we learned a great deal from each other's experiences.

While realizing the need for education exists in all countries, we also recognize that there can be no standard pattern for a health education program that will work everywhere. Education in any subject must be scientifically sound and built on the current attitudes and understandings of the people to be educated. It must focus on goals which seem to them to be important, and which can be realize within their capacities and resources.

Enclosure (7)
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All those factors vary with the educational, social, economic, and cultural conditions of the different countries, and health education must vary accordingly. It is only after thorough study of the people, their attitudes, interests, beliefs, cultural values, wants, needs and resources that the most effective health education can evolve, and ultimately effect a working partnership between the people and the health workers.

Therefore, the aim of health education is to help people to achieve health by their own actions and efforts. Health education begins then with the understanding by the people of their own problems, and the interest of the people in improving their conditions of living, and aims at developing a sense of responsibility for their own health betterment as individuals, and as member of a family, communities, or governments.

Health is but one of the elements in the general welfare of the people, and health education is only one of the factors in improving health and social conditions. It is however, an indispensable factor and should therefore be integrated with other social, economic, health and educational efforts. But again, we could say that the economic and social development of any country or territory depends to a large extent upon the health status of the people.

It goes without saying that the best possible health and medical services must be provided if the level of health is to be raised, but to succeed, any health program must have the understanding and interest of the people. People in all parts of the world have their own set of health beliefs and practices. In many instances these are based to a great or lesser extent on magic, sorcery and misunderstanding rather than on scientific principles. After many years of experience, it has been established that the health habits and attitudes of the people can not be changed simply by giving them correct scientific information. Unless the suggested changes are seen by the people as leading to the goals in life which they value, little attention will be paid to these new ideas.

In summarizing the statements above, we could say that while health education in the past has dealt largely with preparation and dissemination of health information, it is not seen as the process whereby people learn to improve their personal health attitudes and habits and to work together for the improvement of health conditions in their neighborhoods, communities and government.

In a matter of weeks, the medical department here on Saipan, together with myself, will go out to the people discussing with the people what are some common health problems in the villages. There will also be some programs in health in the very near future. These programs will be planned as mentioned above, with the people and not for the people. We will be asking for your full cooperations in all of our activities concerning the health of the people of Saipan. With your understanding of what is being done about your health, and with your cooperation, we will be will be going a few more steps towards a "Healthier Saipan".

DR. J. T. VILLAGOMEZ
Medical Practitioner
Station Hospital
Saipan, M.I.

NOTE:

Translation in Chamorro will appear
on next issue of the Voice of
Information.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES DURING THE
MONTH OF SEPTEMBER
1957

A special session was called and assembled on the 23rd, day of September 1957. This session was particularly called for the purpose of an overall discussions on local taxes and for the modification of the present Municipal tax ordinance for the assesment of all taxes direct and indirect, and taxes of less important are to be discontinued.

The Naval Administrator and the Assistant Naval Administrator, and the Mayor were present at this session. The administrator brought before the Saipan congress the important obligations of any contry's citizens, emphasize the important of Education for the children as well as for the benefit of the economic improvements, now and in the future.

The Administrators also brought up the question of the BEER sale control in the Saipan district. This question originated from the various petitions by the local merchants to the Administrator for the release of control by the Municipal Administration to the local importers as deemed necessary and more essential in the conservation of the island economy. These subjects were handed to the House of Congress for study and comments. It is now under the various committees who will make thoroughly study and recommendations.

Ma agang Spececial na session ya man dana gi 23 de Septiember 1957. Este na session particularmente ma agang pot para u ma descute i question pot apas contribusion siha yan pot para u fan matulaika ya u ma modifica i presente na ordinancia municipaldad pot contribusion siha, directo pat inderec .
man para u fan ma discontinua yuhe siha na contribusion i ti man importante.

I Naval Administrator yan i Assistant Naval Administrator yan i Mayor man presente guine na session. Yan ha suplica huyong gi congreso i asunto pot i man importante siha na obligasion ciudadanon cualquier nacion guine gi tano, ha omentaye pot i importanten i educasion i famaguon yan i beneficia ni para fato gi adelanton economia siha, pago yan i man mamamaila na tiempo.

I Administradores lokue ha hatso hulo i question pot i para ma control i ma benden i serbesa gi distriton Saipan.

Este na question originalmente humyong ginen i unos cuantos na petision ginen i man comerciante guine gi isla guato gi Naval Administrator pot para u mana suha gi control i Municipal Administration ya u fan mana-e i comerciante pot para u mas finamauleg i maprotehen i linala i economian i isla etc.

Este na asunto ma entrega i congreso para u ma estudia. Gaegi page este siha na asunto gi menan i committen i congreso para u man estudia de buenamente yan i recomendasion ni para u fan ma fatinas.

AN ARTICLE OF INTEREST TO OUR COMMUNITY
EXTRACTED FROM
UMATUNA SI YUUS

OVERTIME?

Ayo i chaotna done, chana tataitai este na tinige nosea upinika. Ayo i ti yana na unanae amot at mismo tiempo para uiname enao na chetnot, munga mataitai este nosea unina ronchas. Ayo i dumefiefiende i derechona kumentos pat manggi lao ti hananae lugat i otro taotao na uexpresa mona i hinasona yan i konbiksion chana tataitai este na attikulo. Ayo i pinelota na manmaeduka lao esta pago-ha mankaninifis hinasonniha, pat estrecho i tatanusniha, munga maatiende este na tinige nosea uninafan mas estrecho i atitudniha. Ayo i para utaitai este na attikulo ya pinelona na abladorias-ha pat guaha taotao en pattikulat masasangon maulegna munga mataitai este nosea ufanu husga prohimo. Sa guaha tenga na bial na en general-ha i kuentosm pues enseguidas-ha mausa i imahinasion ya matutuhon maaplika i tiningohiha ni umiisao. Ayo i pot para uabladorias-ha na hatataitai este na attikulo, mauleg munga magasta tiempona. Lao ayo i malago na umafanue nu i linachichina ni finabababa i minauleg i anti, ayo i umitde na taotao ni hatungo kumorihe gue yangin mafanue i linachina, ayo na taotao i hanasesetbe i tiningoka para unamauleg maisa gue yan para uebitai eskandalo yan para ufanna mauleg na ehemplo, buente sina guaha probechona yangin hataitai este na attikulo. Hatungoha lokue enao na klasen taotao na ti maafuefuetsas gue manaitai.

Bueno, pot este i overtime gi checho, guaha na biahe na guaha siha dangkulo na peligro, ya ayo-ha tenga humongang hit i guaha eskandala. Finenena nihi tai hafa na guahana biahe na presiso i overtime. Ginenmanmachocho-ha hit anako na gi ofisinin gobietno yan pago gi ofisinin gumayuus para utalii no gi tiempon report, gi teimpon budget, gi tiempon kontribusion, yangin bula chocho siha, yanhin para manalista i payroll, yangin guaha meto batko masea hafa na ora, yangi uaha gi tenda inbentario yangin guaha baratura, yangin guaha siha especiat na konferensia yan inetnon manmagas, yangin problema ni dnagkulo, guaha nesidad ni impottante. Deve de ufan-overtime. Yangin guaha para madiskatga ginen i batko, deve de ugauah overtime, sa time-and-a-half. Nos poko i extra na salape. Ombres yangin pipikaro enao i empleao, sina-ha humagan gi propio oran chocho, kosa ke usaga despues de i checho, u-overtime, ufangana mas salape.

Lao ti enao puntota guine na attikulo. Ayo mas presisota paga ni biahe i peligro siha gi overtime ni sina inafekta i minauleg i anti. Por ehemplo, yangin kada puenge asta a las siete i media pat a las ocho i hobensita-ha na empleao yan i magas pat i tatatkilo ni checho sisiha gi halom ofisina, guaha peligro-kalan gosolina gi fion guafe. Enao na i saina debe de uchecheck yan i setterana, sa hafa na astrasao gue. Hafa-ha talo na overtime. Hava na a las kuarto i media pat a las sinko mamagpo i checho, ya sa hafa na esta kalan regular na pasao a las siate? Ya yangin debe de usaga, munga na usisiha-ha i dos gi halom ofisina. Masea adai i janitor, deve de unfanalale mientras machochogue i overtime. Lao baba yangin sisiha i dos yan u nagas pat i lagehilo na empleao, o sino, i parahona-ha mismo na empleao manmasube i kumomplaprase i magas, tat komo overtime, lao fuera de i inhustitia, guaha eskandalo tenga, guaha sospecho ni guaha fundasionna gi mainagahet.

Lamagai na ofisina, tanto gi gobietno yan gi otro siha na ofisina na sagan chocho, peligro este i overtime, ni ti manpresiso. Pues guaha na biahe lola na i manmalate manottera yan manottero mafaatkuagueguete-ha i magas pat i taotao ofisina. Masangane si nana yan si tata, o sino si hubby yangin esta umasagua, na guaha presiso na chocho, ya polo-ha sa siempre unakolao sandwich. Mientras tanto, gi oran sena antes de unakontinua i overtime, yangin tumunog papa i atdao, mapos si komaire yan i kompadre para udinner. Pues na matutuhon de nuebo i overtime. Guenao siha na kondision, mapot mauleg i checho. Guaha-ha na biahe na siempre lachi i spelling o sino ti madalalake i multiplication table. Guaha na biahe siempre na ti maangoko i custotodian kao gaige, despues manhinenang he halom. Siempre lalalo i custodian, sa enao depotsi obligasionna i para ufamulan, ya yangin ti mannao na umadulalag gi chechona, yangin ti yana i eskandalo, siempre ukuentos enao na custodian.

Yangin para u-overtime enao i sottera gi chechona, masea amano na chocho, chuna uguigui a-ha na maisa. Munga madage si nana yan tata na todo i taotao ofisina para ufamato, pues mascosedo na i nobio kumekeilgna i todo i taotao ofisina. Guaha na presiso i overtime. Lao naseguro naya hafa enao na klasen overtime. Sa este i manganite lokue enao-ha bidadana i overtime. Taya no maigo gi chechona. Taya na ti up-to-date chechona. Ogan yan taloane yan puenge, lumililiku, haespiha haye sina hanalaman i antina. Taadahe-ha mauleg ya munga hit nu ayo na klasen overtime i ti presiso, sa tafababan mamaisa i antita, tafabababa i gobietno, pat i bisnis, tafabababa i manmanapaapse kontribusion para i suitdota, tafabababa i manianata, yan tafabababa i onrata. Una onsa na prebension, bale una libra na inamte.

UNITED NATIONS DAY
1957

In accordance with the instructions of the Naval Administrator on 30 September 1957, the United Nations Day Committee met on 1 October 1957 at the District Administration Office.

The committee discussed the desires of the Naval Administrator for a general cleanup of the villages prior to the UN day. A Clean Up Committee then was formed.

The committee suggested to the Naval Administrator that the COMNAV MARIANAS or his representative be invited to attend the UN day celebration here. It was also suggested that either the USN, the USAF, or the Marine bands be invited to participate.

The site chosen for the celebration to be staged was decided to be around the area of the Officers and Enlisted Men's Beach Club, and the celebration will be entitled "Saipan UN Olympics 1957". Games, races and dances and many other sports will be stressed.

People of Saipan, get ready and come out all of you - lets do it again like we did in 1956 - at the same beach - same crowd - good enjoyable time.
DON'T MISS IT!

N O T I C E

A considerable number of BIRTH CERTIFICATES are still held at the office of the Department of Statistics, (Mr. Antonio R. Guerrero) Municipal Administration. Please come and pick it up the sooner the better. These certificates are still remaining uncalled for since the year 1954.

Un cantida na CERTIFICON MAFANAGO asta pago man mamantietiene ha trafia gi officinan i Statistics (Espia si Mr. Antonia R. Guerrero) gi Municipal Administration. Pot fabor fan mato ya en chile este na certificado cuanto mas pronto mas mauleg. Este siha na certificado haga ti man ma chuchule deste el ano 1954.