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49-1  
Ser 4433

SEP 5 1958

FIRST ENDORSEMENT on NAVAD NAVADMINU SAIPAN ltr 49-1 ser 1888  
of 1 August 1958

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

Subj: Annual Report (OPNAV REPORT SYMBOL 5080-2) period ending  
30 June 1958

1. Forwarded.

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

- a. The references in the basic letter should read:
- (1) Ref: (a) GHO ltr Op-215/2p ser 8750P21 of 6 Sep 1957
  - (2) Ref: (b) GHO ltr Op-215/21f ser 874P21 of 9 Jun 1958

3. The following comments are submitted in connection with  
enclosure (1) to basic correspondence:

a. Part V. Civil Service. The Commander Naval Forces  
Marianas notes with interest the progress made in connection with  
the "on-the-job program" for the training of the indigenes and  
the employment of indigenes personnel when qualified.

b. Part VI. Legislation. The consolidation of the various tax  
ordinances previously in effect into one ordinance is noted with  
pleasure.

c. Part VI. Economic Resources, Activities and Services.  
Discussions have taken place, on Guam, between the Commander Naval  
Forces Marianas, Naval Administrator, U. S. Naval Administration  
Unit, Saipan, and the Commanding Officer, Naval Supply Depot, Guam,  
concerning the purchase of Tinian fresh produce by the Naval Supply  
Depot, Guam, utilizing the services of the Motor Vessel Four Winds.

At the present time the Motor Vessel Hope is operating on a  
reduced schedule due to mechanical difficulties, however, parts  
have been ordered.

d. Part VI. Land and Agriculture. It is noted with satisfaction  
the great progress which has been made in the homesteading program.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT  
CENTRAL MAIL ROOM  
9 SEP 1958



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Nav. No. \_\_\_\_\_

*Beallville*

e. Part VI. Fisheries. It is gratifying to note that seven thousand pounds of fish were exported during the year and that the amount will be increased as shipping between Saipan and Guam becomes more available.

f. Part VII. Standards of Living. The program of replacing old military type housing with homes constructed of more permanent materials will do much to raise the standards of living of the indigenes. This program should be encouraged.

g. Part VII. Educational Advancement. The addition of classrooms to existing schools and the opening of new schools during the year is most gratifying. Taking advantage of the various summer schools by the teachers of the Saipan Public School is noted with deep interest.

W. L. ERDMANN

Copy to:  
NAVAD HAVARDIINU SAIPAN  
CNO (Op 215)

APPROVED  
B. J. ...

U. S. NAVAL ADMINISTRATION UNIT  
Saipan District, Navy No. 935  
c/o Fleet Post Office  
San Francisco, California

FLB:mdw

A9.1

Ser 1268

1 AUG 1958

From: Naval Administrator, U. S. Naval Administration Unit, Saipan  
District

To: Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet

Via: Commander Naval Forces Marianas

Subj: Annual Report (OPNAV REPORT SYMBOL 5080-2) period ending 30 June 1958

Ref: (a) CNO ltr Op-215/fp ser 3738F21 of 6 Sep 1958


(b) CNO ltr Op-215flf ser 674P21 of 9 Jul 1958

Encl: (1) Subject report

1. In accordance with instructions contained in references (a) and (b) enclosure (1) is forwarded herewith.

2. Where there have been no changes from last year's report certain information has not been incorporated in the report, such as description of the territory, judiciary, etc.

D. N. MOREY, Jr.



Copy to:

NO

CINCPACFLT (Advance)

ANNUAL REPORT - OCNV REPORT SYMBOL 5080-2  
PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 1958

PART I

Introductory Descriptive Section

Main Events of the Year

- 4 July 1957 Celebrated by Saipanese as their Liberation Day.
- 22 September 1957 Dedication of the Catholic High School. Academic Courses offered in 10th grade.
- 26 October 1957 United Nations Day celebrated, over 3000 people, both American and Saipanese, attended.
- 27 November 1957 Commander D. N. MONEY, Jr., relieved Lieutenant Commander G. A. EVANS, as Naval Administrator.
- December 1957 Christmas Pageants were presented by Elementary and Intermediate Schools.
- March 1958 Admiral H. G. HOLWOOD, Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, visited Saipan and participated in the following ceremonies:
1. Delivered first Agricultural Homestead Permit.
  2. Made dedication speech at Oleai School.
  3. Delivered naturalization papers to 12 non-citizens of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
- March 1958 Saipan County Agricultural and Industrial Fair.
- May 1958 Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, Admiral E. L. ERDMAN visited Saipan. Admiral Erdman inspected military and civilian installations and attended the dedication ceremonies of the Santa Remedios Catholic Church, Tanapag, conducted by Bishop Baumgartner.
- June 1958 Graduation exercises in all elementary and the intermediate schools.

## PART II

### Status of the Territory and Its Inhabitants:

On 21 October 1957, Executive Order No. 19, amending Chapter 10 of the Trust Territory Code, was approved. This amendment provides for naturalization of certain categories of persons as citizens of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Prior to this amendment, the only persons with the status of citizens of the Trust Territory were those who were born in the Trust Territory. Sixteen persons have been granted citizenship under this amendment. In addition, fifty six applications have been approved. These applicants will be granted citizenship during July 1958 upon taking the required oaths. A copy of Executive Order No. 19 is appended as enclosure (1).

## PART III

### International and Regional Relations

Although no arrangements on the local level have been made regarding the cooperation of the United Nations specialized agencies, correspondence is being formulated and plans laid to request assistance from such bodies as the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The United Nations and its member nations have also been cooperative by making available scholarships and educational training facilities to qualified Saipanese. The scholarships and training received have enabled certain individuals in the district to take over important positions of leadership in their communities. One Saipanese Medical practitioner, Francisco B. Kaipat, is now at Hilo Memorial Hospital, Hawaii, where he is serving a one year internship. The district sheriff has applied for a legal scholarship from the United Nations.

Excellent relationships and cooperation continues to exist with the Government of Guam, other districts of the Trust Territory, and the South Pacific Commission. There is a continual exchange of aid and information between departments of the Government of Guam and the Naval Administration Unit. There are close ethnical ties between the Saipanese, Rotonese, and Guamanians. Saipan representatives attend all conferences and meetings conducted by the Trust Territory at their Headquarters on Guam regarding affairs of inter-district interest or concern. There is also an exchange of representatives and information with the South Pacific Commission. The Commission forwards its reports, publications, and sends technical personnel which have proved beneficial.

PART IV

International Peace and Security;

Maintenance of Law and Order

There have been no instances of collective violence or disorder.

PART V

Political Advancement

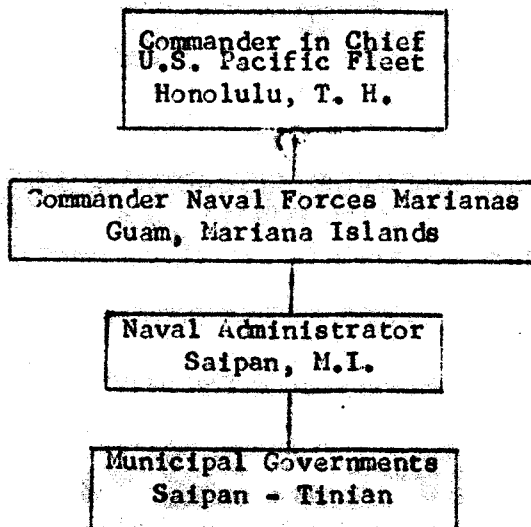
General Political Structure

The District Orders are formulated by the Naval Administrator assisted by his staff and the District Advisory Board for the Saipan District. These orders must be approved by Commander Naval Forces Marianas. Municipal Ordinances are initiated by the local congresses and must be approved by the Naval Administrator. They apply only to the Municipality concerned.

The Administrative organization is made up of a specially trained and experienced Island Government Officer on both the Staff of the Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet and the Commander, Naval Forces, Marianas. The Administrative staff of the Naval Administrator on Saipan consists of both Military and Civil Service personnel. It is the policy of the Naval Administrator to employ Saipanese in all positions where their knowledge, skills, and experience are compatible with sound administrative practices.

Territorial Government

Schematic Diagram of Authority of Saipan District



## Local Government

There are two municipalities in the Saipan District. Saipan Municipality includes Saipan and all islands to the north. Tinian Municipality includes Tinian and uninhabited Agiguan. There are no traditional rulers in the Saipan District. The charters of both municipalities provide for the election of a congress, commissioners, and a mayor. An election was held this year on Saipan on June 8, and the congressmen and commissioners will take office on July 4. Ignacio V. Benavente is Mayor of Saipan Municipality and Antonio Borja is the Major of Tinian Municipality. The following Congressman (Group 1) and Commissioners were elected for the coming year on Saipan:

### Commissioners

Name	District	Village
Joaquin C. Guerrero	(Number) 1	Chalan Kanoa
Isidro S. Tudela	" 2	Chalan Kanoa
Blas P. Tenorio	" 3	Chalan Kanoa
Antonio T. Rogolifoi	" 4	Chalan Kanoa
Mariano Aquino	" 5	Susupe
Tomas P. Sablan	" 6	San Antonio
Cristin S. Cruz	" 7	San Jose
Proencio M. Cabrera	" 8	San Vicente
Pedro Lifoifoi	" 9	Tanapag
Gregorio T. Camacho	" 10	San Roque

### Congressmen

Congressmen serve for a period of two years. They are divided into two groups. There is an election each year for one group so that a continuity exists. This year Group One was elected. Group two will be selected in elections next year.

#### Newly elected Group One

Olympio T. Borja (re-elected)  
Juan B. Blanco "  
Gabriel F. Borja  
Jose R. Cruz  
Francisco S. Pangelinan  
Manuel F. Aldan  
William S. Keyes

#### Holdover Group Two

Manuel T. Sablan  
Mariano M. Sablan  
Juan Tagabuel  
Manuel B. Sablan  
Vicente D. Sablan  
Francisco T. Palacios  
Antonio S. Palacios

In accordance with the Tinian Charter, elections were held 22 June. The following Group One congressmen were elected and will take office on 4 July 1958.

Fredy Hofschneider (Re-elected)  
Felip Mendiola "  
Juan Untalan "

Holdover Group Two congressmen are  
Jesus Matsumoto  
Henry Hofschneider, Sr.  
Juan C. Villagomez  
Henry Fleming, Sr.

## Civil Service

Enclosure (2) is a list of U. S. Civil Service positions authorized this activity.

The employment of Saipanese is in accordance with policy and procedure established by the Department of the Navy, Office of Industrial Relations on 21 March 1956. An outstanding feature is equal pay for equal work regardless of sex, race, nationality, religion or clan association. Hours of work are, in general, the same for both Saipanese and nonindigenous employees. The workweek consists of 40 hours, generally from 0730 to 1630. The Saipanese are allowed 13 days leave per year. Comprehensive programs of on-the-job training are carried on in each department. Programs include training in particular crafts, trade, clerical and professional fields. The Public Health Department has a continuing program for nurses and corpsmen. The Education Department also has a continuing program of training for teachers.

The schools have units taught in each class on the United Nations and its specialized agencies. All school libraries, and all department libraries maintain a special section for United Nations information and reference materials.

Enclosure (3) is a Roster of Officers on the staff of the Naval Administrator which lists their primary duties.

The Naval Administrator has an Advisory Council made up of indigenous leaders as well as staff personnel. The Municipal Congresses, Commissioners and Municipal Officials are also used in an advisory capacity by the Naval Administrator. Resolutions or other action forwarded to the Naval Administrator for information or ratification are translated into English.

The statutory basis for the conduct of the local government is the Code of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, sections 41 through 44. All Municipal Laws and resolutions passed by the congresses must be approved by the Naval Administrator, and must conform with the provisions of the Code of the Trust Territory.



PART VI

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Finance of the Territory

Public Finance

Expenditures from the maintenance and operation allotment under the appropriation 1781301.64 SWON 1958 for the fiscal year 1958 were as follows:

<u>Budget project</u>	<u>Amount Allocated</u>	<u>Obligation</u>	<u>Commitments</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Balance 6/30/58</u>
40 A	\$54,051.10	\$10,116.41	-0-	\$43,934.69	-0-
40 C	17,959.38	1,862.21	"	16,097.17	"
40 O	8,261.32	567.13	"	7,694.19	"
40 S	36,624.65	1,911.53	"	34,713.12	"
41	44,359.60	2,623.64	"	41,735.96	"
42	80,064.35	7,788.86	"	72,275.49	"
43	166,681.39	5,379.55	"	161,301.84	"
44	43,438.32	3,068.12	"	40,370.20	"
45	436,977.44	43,115.90	"	393,861.54	"
47	11,884.00	2,398.72	"	9,485.28	"
98	78,061.73	21,474.79	"	56,586.94	"
TOTAL	\$978,363.28	\$100,306.86	"	\$878,056.42	"

Projects

Government cargo imports during fiscal year 1958 were 4,629.9 long tons. Exports were 1,304.2 long tons.

The funds used by the District Revenue of Saipan come solely from local sources. However, each year the Naval Administrator submits a budget request to the Chief of Naval Operations delineating the needs for projects planned.

A comparison of the actual revenues for 1958 and 1957 reveals that total revenue decreased by approximately \$50,000.00 in 1958 from 1957. The primary cause for this decrease (shown in enclosures (4) and (5), is the decline of scrap sales from \$35,000.00 in 1957 to \$13,000.00 in 1958. This same comparison reveals that the source of revenue which are regular and continuing in nature have increased slightly in 1958 over 1957.

A comparison of the actual expenditures for 1958 and 1957 reveals an increase of approximately \$30,000.00 in expenditures in 1958 over 1957. The most significant source of increased expenditure is the Legal and Public Safety Department.

An analysis of revenues and expenditures broken down by major categories is shown in enclosures (4) and (5).

Financial statements for the Municipalities of Saipan and Tinian are enclosures (6) and (7).

### Taxation

Saipan Municipal Ordinance No. 24 consolidated into one document all taxes for the Municipality of Saipan. No major tax changes were made, however, Saipan Municipal Ordinance No. 26 provides for substantial increases in municipal revenues. Copies of Municipal Ordinances No. 24 and 26 are enclosures (8) and (9) respectively.

### Economy of the Territory

The basis of the economy of the district is government employment. Copra is the largest export item, followed by vegetables and trochus shells. All copra is produced on five inhabited islands north of Saipan. Because of a manpower shortage on these islands a large portion of the copra is not being harvested. Agriculture and fishing make a small contribution to the economy. There are sufficient cattle, swine, and poultry in the district to supply the local needs.

There are no non-governmental organizations of an economic nature in the district.

### Policy and Planning

The entire staff of the Naval Administrator assists with the economic planning. In all economic planning the advice and opinion of the Saipanese are requested and considered. The economic policy is to preserve and develop the economic opportunities in the district for the local inhabitants. They are being trained to fully exploit the natural resources of the area. The general economic policy does not discriminate between the various ethnic groups. The Saipanese are allowed to buy and sell in the world markets. The only exception being copra, which is marketed by the Saipan Copra Stabilization Board. The Board provides protection from violent fluctuations in the world price of copra. Nonindigenous individuals or groups do not enjoy special privileges in any branch of the economy. A land fund is held by the Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, as Trustee, from which loans can be made for worthwhile projects. Interest from the fund provides scholarships for advanced training for worthy students.

### Investments

There are no permanent foreign investments in the district. The policy is to encourage Saipanese investment and enterprise.

### Economic equality

Subject to the security requirements of the area, members and non-members of the United Nations enjoy equal treatment in economic matters with nationals of the U. S.

### Private indebtedness

Credit is extended to the people by the retail merchants, and the Saipan Facility Bank of America makes small loans to individuals. Usury is not a problem.

## ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

The same departments that promote the economic advancement are also responsible for the administration of economic resources.

The T. T. Code provides the necessary statutes for control and conservation of the economic resources.

All copra is marketed by the Northern Marianas Development Company through the Saipan Copra Stabilization Fund. Trochus shell is marketed by a group of Saipanese called the Saipan Trochus Association.

Vegetables from Tinian are marketed by the Tinian Farmers Association through their agent on Guam. The vegetables are transported weekly on the M/V Hope.

The privately owned retail and wholesale outlets are sufficient to supply the needs of the populace. The M/V Hope transports the supplies.

The Northern Marianas Development Company is responsible for supplying the people on the islands north of Saipan. Supplies are taken to the islands and copra returned. The M/V Hope makes a trip to these islands every six weeks.

All the agricultural produce of Saipan is sold locally.

Saipan and Tinian fishermen are beginning to export fish to Guam. Although the amount at this time is very small, it is anticipated that the catch and market will increase.

### COMMERCE AND TRADE

#### Salaries and Wages

	<u>No. Employed</u> (Average Monthly)	<u>Total Wages</u>
1. U. S. Government Sources	758	\$889,656.18
2. Scrap Contracts	73	64,655.53

3. Municipality	109	89,768.44
4. Local Business Establishments	172	122,596.81
a. Imports: \$883,449.38 Exports: \$212,102.51 Retail Sales:		\$1,208,779.30
b. Manufacturing:		\$ NONE
c. Fishing:		3,326.16
d. Agriculture:		44,023.57
e. Services:		16,823.86
f. Food, Beverages and Entertainments:		234,994.72
5. Saipan Shipping Co.:		35,535.81
Gasoline Stands:		74,707.73

Imports - (Not U. S. Government) For local consumption, Value CIF Saipan.

1. U. S. Origin:	\$453,686.31
2. Japanese Origin:	60,840.84
3. Other Origin:	308,880.34
4. Gasoline obtained from U. S. Navy:	60,041.89

Exports - (Value FAS Saipan)

1. Scrap and Salvage:	\$ 85,246.00
2. Copra:	48,024.77
3. Trochus:	45,000.00
4. Produce:	
a. Saipan	2,437.16
b. Tinian	31,394.58

Land and Agriculture

The Saipan District has individualization of land ownership, instituted during the Spanish Administration..

A total of six hundred and seventy three grant deeds on the Damage Exchange Program have been prepared. Five hundred grant deeds have been delivered to individuals conveying 1,029.74 acres of public domain land. In return four hundred and twelve quit claim deeds were executed. All the deeds have been recorded and filed.

To encourage live stock raising, Trust Territory land has been made available to individuals by sixty eight grazing leases containing 3,907 acres at a nominal fee of .97¢ per annum per acre.

The Land Advisory Board appointed pursuant to Section 929 of the T.T. Code is composed of the following members:

Cdr. D. N. Morey, Jr.	- Chairman
Mr. J. B. Johnson	- Executive Secretary
Mr. F. L. Brown	- Member
Mr. I. V. Benavente	- Member
Mr. J. M. A.,a	- Member
Mr. C. N. Clendennen	- Member

The Board met five times during the past year.

The Department of the Navy granted to the Government of the Trust Territory a license to Pagan Island (11,725 acres) for the use and benefit of the people of the district. The term of license is from 1 February 1958 to 30 June 1961. Pagan is being utilized by associates of the Northern Marianas Development Company in harvesting copra.

In June, the Naval Administrator received a voucher for \$85,000 as further payment for retention area eighteen. This money has been forwarded to Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet for deposit with the Saipan District Land Fund.

All villages on Saipan and Tinian have been subdivided and permanent markers placed to delineate property lines and minimize future disputes.

Mr. Elias P. Sablan, Head Administrative Assistant, Land Office, was appointed Acting Land Title Officer Kota District. He spent forty two days there accepting land claims and applications for homesteads, both village and agricultural. He held eighty four hearings and made a title determination on each claim.

Correspondence has been initiated to higher authority requesting outside capital to come into the District to utilize the land resources.

(a) Land under cultivation: approximately 44,306.00 acres (b) land not yet under cultivation: approximately 50,748.00 acres. Total area available approximately 95,054.00 acres.

The Code of the Trust Territory prohibits the acquiring of title to land by non-citizens of the Trust Territory. During the past year there were two private sales of agricultural and six of village Lots. The amount of land transferred and prices are as follows:

**Agricultural:**

5.4 hect.	\$800.00
3.9 hect.	600.00

**Village Lots:**

702 square meters	\$200.00
1094 square meters	200.00
567 square meters	900.00
702 square meters	100.00
836 square meters	80.00
998 square meters	500.00

On the 1 January 1958 the Government of the Trust Territory entered into a twenty year lease agreement with the General Baptist Foreign Mission to lease 8,497 square meters for its work.

Homestead applications:	Total	Permits Issued	Inspected	Surveyed
Saipan Agricultural	556	22	0	270
Saipan Village	521	346	0	521
Tinian Agricultural	67	0	0	0
Tinian Village	82	0	0	82

On all agricultural homesteads prior to the issuance of a permit to enter, the District Agriculturist or the Assistant District Agriculturist confer on the land with the homesteader and formulate an agricultural program. This program is incorporated into and made part of the homestead permit. This program is based upon the type and size of land, the capabilities of the homesteader, the size and needs of the family and other contributing factors. Forty six such programs have been formulated. In April the Commander in Chief U. S. Pacific Fleet, approved all subdivided villages on Saipan and Tinian as homestead sites. A target date of July 31, 1958 has been set for the completion of issuance of village homestead permits to all applicants on Saipan and Tinian.

### Agricultural Products

The traditional subsistence crops produced primarily for local consumption are mango, taro, bananas, yams, sweet potatoes, tapioca, corn, citrus and breadfruit. New subsistence and cash crops that have been introduced into the district are: Avocado, papaya, pineapple, tomato, cucumber chinese cabbage, and bell peppers. There were 5000 pounds of rice produced for local use. The cash crop for all islands except Saipan and Tinian is copra. The cultivation practices follow the traditional high island type, with a few modifications learned from the Japanese and Americans. The shift from the traditional methods to modern improved methods is a gradual process that will take time and effort. As this shift takes place the types of tools also change. There are several tractors complete with equipment on Saipan and Tinian. The coconuts and bananas are planted in rows and interplanted with vegetables and row crops. Other tree crops are planted on the boundries. The use of machinery poses no threat to the land through erosion.

### Agricultural Experimentation

The Naval Administration Unit maintains an Agricultural Station for experimental and demonstration work. Improved plants and livestock of known or demonstrated value are distributed to the local farmers. A supply of new and improved seed, fertilizer and insecticides that are not available commercially are distributed to the farmers at cost. Three students that are taking agriculture courses at the University of Hawaii and PICS, at Truk, are being given the opportunity for supplementary training and practical application of their studies at the agricultural station during their summer vacation. There are no restrictions on the growing of food or economic crops by the inhabitants. The importation of plants and animals is controlled by quarantines designed to prevent the introduction of dangerous plants, insect pests, and diseases. There is a definite dry and wet season, the dry season being from January to June and

the wet season from July through December. Rainfall is adequate for the growing of all traditional crops. Many of the introduced crops require irrigation during the dry season. The water for irrigation is supplied from springs and wells. The scope of the agriculture of the district has increased to the point that it is a departmental size operation. It is planned during the coming year to change agriculture from a subordinate part of Internal Affairs to a full department. The department head will have rating comparable to the heads of other departments.

### Livestock

The principal livestock in the district are cattle, poultry and swine. A rough survey of the locally owned livestock indicates the following:

Cattle	-	2700
Swine	-	1700
Goats	-	2000
Horses	-	9
Chickens	-	11,000
Turkeys	-	80
Ducks	-	200

All animals and fowls are raised primarily for meat, however with the importation of 1050 White Leghorn and New Hampshire Red chicks during the past year, it is hoped that chickens will be utilized for eggs as well as meat. A pilot poultry project has been started at the Agricultural Station. The hens will be used to produce hatching eggs, and the chicks will be distributed to interested farmers at cost.

A slaughter house will be built at the Agricultural Station next year. It will be available for use by the local people. Personnel trained in butchering will be at the slaughter house to instruct in improved butchering practices. Refrigeration will also be available for ageing the meat.

An Animal Husbandman will be added to the civil service staff this coming year. He will assist local livestock producers as well as supervising the Navy cattle herd on Saipan and Tinian. The District Agriculturist inspects Public Domain Land that has been leased for grazing each year. When making this annual inspection ways are suggested in which the lessee can improve his pasture. As a result, many of the pastures are showing marked improvement.

When inspecting pastures and homesteads, the cattle are sprayed at the same time to help control flies and ticks. The local breed of cattle are very hardy but small, and show signs of inbreeding. However, the teachings of the Administration are beginning to show in the more progressive livestock herds. Three improved practices being followed more are: castration of bull calves, use of improved sires, and culling of poor breeding stock.

There were thirty three bulls and heifers distributed to local cattlemen from the Navy herd during the year. These animals will be used to improve the quality of local herds.

The Navy purebred bulls were used for breeding forty three locally owned cows. This service is free.

Naval Administration employees gave veterinary assistance to eighty animals. This service is free as well as any medication that is required.

Following is the inventory of the Navy cattle herd on Saipan and Tinian:

(as of June 30, 1950)

<u>Breed - Purebreeds</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Location</u>
Brahman	18	9	Saipan
Brahman	12	1	Tinian
Aberdeen Angus	0	2	Saipan
Hereford	0	3	Saipan
Brown Swiss	0	1	Saipan
Charbray	5	2	Saipan
<b>Total Purebreeds:</b>	<u>35</u>	<u>18</u>	
<u>Crossbreeds</u>			
Aberdeen Angus X Brahman	1	1	Saipan
Aberdeen Angus X Brahman	38	2	Tinian
Hereford X Brahman	9	4	Saipan
Hereford X Brahman	50	4	Tinian
Shorthorn X Brahman	0	1	Saipan
Shorthorn X Brahman	39	7	Tinian
Brown Swiss X Brahman	0	1	Saipan
	<u>137</u>	<u>20</u>	
<u>Births</u>			
	2	2	Saipan
	11	0	Tinian
<u>Purchases</u>	0	0	
<b>Total Additions:</b>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>	
<u>Reductions</u>			
<u>Death</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Cause</u>
	0	0	Saipan and Tinian
<u>Sales</u>			
	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Purchaser</u>
	0	1	Joaquin Pangelinan
	0	1	Vidal A. Camacho
	1	0	Elias P. Sablan
	1	0	Juan V. Benavente
	3	0	Frank Washington
	3	0	Rodrick Webb
<b>Total Sales:</b>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	



Gifts (injured animal)	0	1	<u>Donee</u> Station Hospital	Saipan
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Total Reductions	6	3		
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	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Bulls</u>	
Last Quarter Total	172	38	210
Plus Additions	13	2	15
Minus Reductions	8	3	11
Total on Hand:	177	37	<u>214</u>

### Fisheries

Fishing in the past has been primarily for subsistence, however there are now four small boats used to catch and sell fish. As the shipping facilities to Guam improve it is expected that more and more fish will be exported. There were seven thousand 7000 pounds of fish exported this year. There were no trochus harvested. The trochus gatherers were contacted who stated their desire to wait for better prices and at the same time allow the beds to increase.

### Forests

There are no forests of commercial value in the district. There are sufficient trees to provide firewood, wind breaks, and shade. The tropical trees grow very fast and help prevent erosion.

### Industries

There are no large-scale industries in the district. However, correspondence has been initiated to explore the possibility of establishing large scale industries such as a dual fish, vegetable and fruit cannery, utilizing the resources of the sea and the land.

### Transport and Communications

Enclosure (10) gives statistical data on passengers and cargo carried by the M/V HOPE, the only commercial surface transportation. The vessel is owned by the Saipan Shipping Company, Inc. The company is wholly owned by Saipanese and is incorporated in the Trust Territory.

The Pacific Micronesian Lines, Inc. charters ships periodically to Micronesian Metals Co., Inc. to pick up scrap on Saipan and Tinian. Navy surface transportation furnishes the Naval Administration with logistics.

Air transportation is furnished by the Naval Air Station, Agana. Two flights each week are scheduled to Saipan bringing passengers and mail.

The Navy maintains radio contact with Guam, Tinian and ships in the locality. The radio facilities can be used for class "D" commercial messages. There is no privately owned telegraph or cable service. Saipan is within the range of the Guam commercial broad casting station KUAM.

The Navy operated telephone service is available to the Saipanese as capacity permits. The same monthly rates are applicable to all.

A regular branch of the U. S. Post Office is maintained in the district for use of the Saipanese. The postmaster is Saipanese.

An Aerology station is maintained on Saipan for gathering weather data.

## PUBLIC WORKS

### Municipality of Saipan

The Public Works Department of the U. S. Naval Administration Unit is located on Saipan. It assists the local population with their maintenance, construction, and utilities problems. Water, electricity, telephone, and radio communication services on a revenue basis have been furnished to the Municipality of Saipan. In addition, local engineering problems have been routinely handled by the Public Works Department. Twenty-six Saipanese house plans were reviewed and corrections initiated on discrepancies noted before construction.

### Informal Contract

Informal contracts for construction of concrete masonry walls for new pump houses at Maui Well No. One, and Maui Well No. Four, and the Tanapag-San Roque Utility Station were awarded to Albert S. Camacho, Saipanese building contractor. The work on Maui Well No. One was completed on 26 March 1958. The work on Maui Well No. Four has not been completed due to delays in procuring materials. The Tanapag-San Roque Utility Station was completed on 10 June 1958. It is expected that materials will be available to complete the Maui Well No. Four Pump House in August 1958.

An informal contract was also awarded to Juan T. Concepcion, Saipanese Cobbler Shop Operator, for fabrication of thirteen Jeep tops, eight seat covers, and one seat bottom. The work was inspected, and found acceptable.

### Public Works facilities

Public Works facilities have continued to function in a manner which permits accomplishment of the department's assigned mission.

### Equipment

Authority has been obtained for the transfer of excess government equipment to the Municipality of Saipan at no cost. A telephone and power line maintenance truck was turned over to them by means of the aforementioned authority. It is considered that equipment obtained in this manner will be valuable in implementing a "self government" program.

for the local population.

### Roads

Several right-of-ways have been cleared during the past year, however, the rapid development of jungle growth continues to present a major problem.

The public works department has continued to aid the Municipality of Saipan in the maintenance of streets in the villages by furnishing 7200 cubic yards of soft coral on a continuing basis.

Construction of island road culverts was commenced in August 1957, and approximately 65 per cent of the project is completed. Completion of this project was temporarily delayed due to lack of funds and material but work will be resumed in the near future.

### Power

During the year, the provision of utilities to inhabitants was increased by the installation of twenty one new private power connections, thus enabling the Saipanese to use modern electrical equipment.

As of 1 July 1958, the Municipality of Saipan has assumed responsibility for all secondary power lines, including connections to individual users.

The installation of a new EE-7 Worthington generator in the Saipan Island Power Plant provides a more reliable source of electrical power for the island and will permit the extension of private power facilities to a larger portion of the local populace .

Fluorescent fixtures were installed to provide more effective lighting in the offices and classrooms of the Saipanese Public Schools.

### Water and Sewage

One long section of water line was replaced during the past year. Replacement of this line, approximately one mile in length, provides a more reliable supply of water to the inhabitants of the northern end of the island.

Water service was extended to nine additional residences.

### Telephone

The telephone switchboard is over capacity. Telephone service has been extended to all persons possible within the capabilities of the existing equipment.

The conversion of some NAVAD telephones to dial-system has been made. Efficiency of the NAVAD dial system is presently poor due to the condition of the existing cable.

### Miscellaneous

The following additional projects were funded and/or completed:

Construction of a new reefer farm and installation of new reefer units.  
Construction of a new reefer farm at the Station Hospital.  
Dredging at the finger pier at Charlie Dock to serve the commercial port.

Rehabilitation of roads between Army Hill and Maui Well Number Four.

Painting of all buildings at the Station Hospital commenced at the beginning of the last quarter of FY 1958.

Construction of the drum fuel storage was completed during the month of May.

### Safety

A safety inspection is being conducted monthly, and corrections have been initiated on most discrepancies noted. In addition, safety talks in all shops for all employees are conducted weekly.

### Municipality of Tinian

The Public Works and Public Utilities projects for Tinian are supported logistically from Saipan. Surface transportation by LCM has been the principal means of support.

Due to austere budget restrictions, no major projects were undertaken on Tinian, however, considerable repairs and alterations to the power and water supply and distribution systems were initiated.

The Tinian facilities continue to function in conjunction with the Saipan Public Works Department.

## PART VII

### SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

#### General Social Conditions

The Saipanese are composed of two racial groups, Chamorros and Carolinians. The two groups are becoming more and more homogeneous and are beginning to lose their racial identity. The reason for this is the common problems and community projects which require their cooperation; such as the school, churches, government, business, group gatherings, and use of the same language and religion.

## Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

The human rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed the inhabitants in the Bill of Rights of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are fully enjoyed by the Saipanese. They have further guarantee of the continuance of these rights and freedoms by their incorporation in Municipal Charters.

There is no slaving or practices kin to slavery in the Saipan District.

The local inhabitants are well acquainted with their rights of petition.

Freedom of the press is exercised in the local newspaper, "The Voice of Information", published in both English and Chamorro. The Saipanese are free to subscribe to any publication. Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals in English and Japanese from the United States, Hawaii, Guam, and Japan are received by the inhabitants. Many families have radios.

There are three commercial motion picture theaters in operation on Saipan. The enterprises are owned and operated by Saipanese.

There are no indigenous religious practices in the district. The inhabitants are 100% Christians, belonging mostly to the Catholic faith.

There are three Catholic American Priests in the district two on Saipan and one on Tinian. There is one Baptist Missionary on Saipan, of Guamanian birth.

The American Consular Office at Saipan District is staffed by two Saipanese, the Chief Immigration Officer and one Assistant Clerk Typist. The Chief Immigration Officer is responsible for all files and the Visa Handbook Parts I and II.

The American Consular Office also prepares all necessary papers for all non-citizens who wish to become citizens of the Trust Territory.

There have been 14 persons naturalized to date.

## Status of Women

The status of women in the Saipan District follows the T.T. Code in which women are guaranteed equal rights with men. Participation of women in community and public activities is encouraged by the Naval Administrator.

## Labor

The largest single source of income in the Saipan District is employment by the Government. The Naval Administrator maintains a labor office where records are kept on every employable person.

Authorized labor ceilings are 255 indigenous and 20 U. S. Civil Service.

There are no trade unions in the district although there is no prohibition against them.

## Standards of Living

More houses of permanent structure are being built on Saipan. Some are hollow concrete block and others poured concrete. The frame houses are showing a more permanent construction, as they are being set on concrete blocks and the lumber is being treated with preservation before construction. The people are replacing old military models with commercial standard models. This year the Land Office started delivering homestead permits, which will do a great deal to improve the standard of living of those families who do not own land and could not afford to purchase it.

## Social Security and Welfare Services

There is no unemployment problem in the district. Medical treatment and hospitalization can be had for nominal fees.

The Naval Administrator gives assistance during emergencies. The Municipality of Saipan maintains a welfare fund for the needy.

## Public Health

### Organization

Section 610 through 625 of the T.T. Code outlines the general principles of the Public Health program. The duties of the Director of Public Health, Saipan District, are vested in the Force Medical Officer, Staff, Commander Naval Forces Marianas. The medical officer of the Naval Administration Unit, Saipan, performs the duties of the Saipan District Public Health Officer.

Saipan District Public Health Regulation Number 2 (Regulation for Construction and Maintenance of Latrines or Toilets), Regulation Number 3 (Regulation for Garbage and Rubbish Disposal), Regulation Number 4 (Regulation pertaining to isolation and quarantine for the control of communicable diseases) and Regulation Number 5 (Regulation for Barber Shops, Beauty Parlors and similar establishments) were issued and promulgated during the year. These public health regulations are enclosures (11), (12), (13), (14) respectively. These regulations have been translated into the Chamorro language and distributed throughout the district. The semi-annual general home inspection of Saipan completed in May 1958 clearly illustrates the advances in the standards of public health and sanitation. Approximately 11% of the 1257 homes inspected during this program were issued written warnings to correct unsanitary conditions as compared to 28% of the 993 homes inspected last year.

### Organization of the health department

The medical department is one of the nine departments of the Naval Administration Unit. The Senior Medical Officer is the head of the medical

department and also the Public Health Officer.

The headquarters of the health department is located in the station hospital and most of its functions are centered around this institution. There are two outlying dispensaries on Saipan and one on Tinian, but these dispensaries are actually annexes of the station hospital. The dispensaries are financed from the station hospital budget and operate under the direction and supervision of the Senior Medical Officer and the Hospital Administrative Officer. In some instances, personnel are rotated between the hospital and the dispensaries. The Municipality of Saipan operates a small sanitation department consisting of one sanitarian, one assistant sanitarian, one driver and one laborer. This unit is concerned primarily with sanitation, although it cooperates closely with the district health department. This unit is financed by the Municipality.

Functions of personnel in the central division is outlined in enclosure (11) organizational chart. There are no local divisions as such, since the outlying dispensaries are considered annexes of the outpatient department of the station hospital. The medical department of the station hospital is charged with maintaining health standards through a continuing public health and sanitation program, the operation of a 90 bed station hospital, two village dispensaries on Saipan, and one dispensary on the island of Tinian.

There are no medical services outside of the government service.

The health department cooperates fully in all international agreements concerning the prevention and combating of disease. All travelers entering or departing the district are required to have an international immunization certificate certifying current immunizations against smallpox, typhoid fever and tetanus. If the origin or destination of the traveler is in areas where cholera, typhus fever, or yellow fever are endemic, they must also be immunized against these diseases. Travelers are also required to have a certificate from a physician or medical officer certifying freedom from communicable disease at time travel began. For passengers departing the area, this letter certificate also includes a chest X-ray within the past year. All aircraft and vessels entering or leaving the district are inspected and required to comply with all applicable quarantine requirements. Navy Department directives require this district to report promptly all epidemics or outbreaks of serious communicable diseases. This directive requires the reporting of single cases of certain diseases. This district completes questionnaires and furnishes vital statistics to the World Health Organization and other recognized authorities.

During this fiscal year, approximately \$168,000.00 was expended for public health, sanitation and operation of the station hospital. This sum constitutes approximately twenty percent of the budget allotted to the Naval Administration Unit. The expenditure includes all salaries with the U. S. Military medical personnel assigned, and is budgeted wholly by the U. S. Navy. There is no other monetary assistance received. The Municipality of Saipan expended approximately \$4,000.00 which was utilized to pay the salaries

of the municipality sanitation department.

#### Medical facilities

Chalan Kanoa Village is the largest dispensary staffed by two full time Saipanese medical practitioners, one Saipanese student nurse and one Saipanese hospital corpsman providing the maximum medical benefits to the populace of that community and southern section of the island. Four beds maintained for light cases awaiting transportation to hospital.

San Roque Village has a smaller dispensary staffed by one full time Saipanese student nurse providing outpatient care for the villages of San Roque, Tanapag and the northern section of the island. There are no assigned beds.

Tinian. The dispensary is staffed by two full time Saipanese student nurses and provides medical assistance for the entire populace of the island. Logistic trips are made weekly and cases requiring further attention are evacuated to the station hospital on Saipan. There is a six bed ward maintained for patients awaiting referral to the station hospital and for mild cases requiring short periods of hospitalization. A Saipanese medical practitioner visits the dispensary bi-monthly and holds consultations, well baby clinics prenatal examinations, arrested tubercular follow-up examinations etc. A partially trained Saipanese health aide is assigned to each of the four Northern Mariana Islands to provide medical assistance to the island population. Visits by a Saipanese medical practitioner or a medical representative of the U. S. Navy are made quarterly or oftener when circumstances arise.

#### Specialized units:

Prenatal, postnatal and well baby clinics are held bi-weekly at the two dispensaries on Saipan, and bi-monthly on Tinian.

There are no special malaria control units on the island of Saipan.

The station hospital is a combination general hospital and tuberculosis sanatoria. Approximately 50% of the hospitalized patients are established tuberculosis cases or tubercular suspects. There are approximately 200 arrested tubercular cases being followed through clinics in the three dispensaries.

Venereal disease is not considered a problem.

One section of the station hospital is designated as the leper ward and is isolated from the rest of the hospital buildings. At present three active leper patients are hospitalized. Approximately 30 inactive lepers are being followed as outpatients in the dispensaries.

There are no other endemic disease control units.

All facilities of the public health department are readily available to the populace.



Patients requiring additional treatment, diagnostic studies and evaluation beyond the scope and means of the facilities available on Saipan are referred to the U. S. Naval Hospital in Guam. On two separate occasions, patients have been transferred to CONUS for further specialized treatment.

There were no research programs in medicine and hygiene conducted,

Prenatal, maternal, and child health clinics.

Medical attention at confinement consists of five days hospitalization for women delivering their first child and three days hospitalization for subsequent births.

Midwifery is not practiced except among the small population of the northern islands. Births on Saipan are delivered by medical practitioners at the station hospital and on Tinian by the two student nurses in the dispensary. On the four other Northern Mariana Islands the few births that occur are attended by midwives, usually female relatives.

Clinics in the dispensaries are conveniently located to all schools on Saipan and Tinian. The outpatient department of the station hospital is always available. The two dental practitioners examined all school children on Saipan and Tinian and started a dental record on each. Urgent dental treatment was done in each case where required. Records are being screened and work that is considered advisable but not urgent will be done this summer. Children were given instruction in dental hygiene. The Saipanese medical practitioners began examining all school children and starting a health record on each. The Public Health Nurse and the Sanitarian visited all the schools and deloused the children and gave health instruction. The Public Health Nurse, working in the Chalan Kanoa Dispensary and also making home visits, dewormed approximately 1400 Saipanese children of preschool age.

On 1 July 1957, medical fees were instituted services rendered to the Saipanese people according to the following scale:

Outpatient calls	\$0.20
Hospitalization	1.00/day
Minor operations	1.00 - \$5.00
Major operations	5.00 - 15.00
Dental fillings (Alamagan)	.50
Dental extraction	.20 - .50

Medical and dental services shall continue to be available without restriction or discrimination. There is no distinction in treatment or care based on non-payment or the amount of payment. Preventive inoculations, sanitation service, maternity care, mental care, communicable disease care and pediatric care to the age of 14 years continues to be provided free. Medical fees charged U. S. Civil Service employees and their dependents, dependents of military personnel and certain Caucasian civilian humanitarian cases are in accordance with current directives and are shown below:

### Inpatient care

Civil Service and dependents	\$5.00/day*
Civilian humanitarian, non-indigenous	\$5.00/day*
Dependents of military personnel	\$1.75/day*

\*Includes cost of ration.

### Outpatient care

Civil Service (Non-occupational where indicated)	\$1.00/visit
Civil Service dependents	\$1.00/visit
Civilian humanitarian, non indigenous	\$1.00/visit

All practitioners must be licensed to practice medicine by the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. All Saipanese practitioners except one are graduates of either the Central Medical School, Suva Fiji Islands, or the U. S. Navy School of Medical Assistants which was located on Guam prior to 1951. Both schools offered a four year course, All practitioners have also completed a one year internship and have passed an examination given by a medical examining board. The two U. S. Navy medical officers are licensed physicians.

The hospital pharmacist is not licensed by the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. He is an older man who received training under the Japanese and who has had many years of experience. Any future pharmacists will be expected to have training equal to the three year course offered by the Central Medical School, Suva.

Dentists are licensed by the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. They are examined by a board of examiners before license is issued. Generally, they complete training equal to that of the Central Medical School, Suva.

There are presently eleven nurses above the rating of student nurse. One is a graduate of School of Nursing at Koror; three have had three years of training by the U. S. Navy in Guam, and the others have had various amounts of training by the U. S. Navy, by the Japanese, or by correspondence courses from the Chicago School of Nursing.

The U. S. Civil Service Nurse is trained and registered.

The laboratory and X-ray technicians have been trained at the U. S. Naval Hospital at Guam.

The Sanitarian is a graduate of the three year course at the Central Medical School, Suva.

This district has need for two more medical practitioners. They are needed to avoid overwork and excessive overtime pay for the medical practitioners presently employed. If two more practitioners were available, the services of this group could be spared more readily for advanced training such as the advanced internship at Hilo Memorial Hospital. and shorter periods of training from

time to time at the Guam Naval Hospital. There is no other numerical shortage of medical personnel. For planning purposes, when the Saipanese may assume more responsibilities in the station hospital, there will be a need for one or more doctors with a degree of Doctor of Medicine, one or more Registered Nurses and some well trained administrative personnel. To solve these problems, the district has two students in training as practitioners at the Central Medical School, Suva and has scholarships to finance one medical and one nurse's education.

#### Environmental sanitation

In accordance with the Code of the Trust Territory and Saipan District Public Health Regulation No. 2, approved latrines or toilets are maintained in connection with each inhabited dwelling. There are approximately 1,257 Saipanese homes on the island of Saipan. Of this number there are between 75 and 100 homes that have indoor flush toilets connected to the municipal sewage system or to private septic tanks. All other homes have approved pit latrines. The Navy housing area is served by a gravity flow sewer that empties into the lagoon. Homes on other islands use pit latrines. Saipan District Public Health Regulation No. 3 was issued to require sanitary disposal of garbage and rubbish. In Chalan Kanoa Village, which is the population center of the island, and in the Navy Housing area, rubbish and garbage is collected by truck and dumped into the ocean at Agingan Point where it is quickly carried away by fast flowing ocean currents. The Municipality of Saipan operates a trash collection service to which approximately one-fifth of the families in the village and all of the business establishments subscribe. Household holders who do not subscribe to the collection service must haul their own garbage and trash to the dumping area.

In rural areas the homes are equipped with pit latrines for disposal of human excreta. Garbage is nearly always fed to swine or poultry. Trash and rubbish collection in rural areas is sporadic and the method of disposal is usually to dump it into the ocean at Agingan Point.

Saipan District Public Health Regulations Nos. 2 and 3 are enforced by Public Health Sanitation personnel and by the Municipal Sanitarian who make frequent inspections for the purpose. Facilities for disposal of human excreta are generally satisfactory and the problem now is better toilet training for children. Garbage and rubbish disposal is generally satisfactory. The public water system on Saipan is operated by the U. S. Navy. It consists of two separate but interconnectable systems. The southern system draws its water from the deep Maui Well #1 and stores it in Isley Reservoir where it is fed into the distribution system that supplies the southern part of the island including the villages of Chalan Kanoa, San Antonio, Susupe and Oleai. The northern system draws its water from deep Maui well #4 and from Donnay Springs. Water for distribution to Navy Housing is stored in Calhoun tank and that for distribution to the villages of Tanapag and San Roque is stored in Tanapag reservoir. The water is treated by automatic gas chlorinators at both wells and at Donnay Springs. Chlorine residual readings are done at least daily. Eighteen samples are collected throughout the system weekly for bacteriological examination. During the year 962 samples have been tested and of this total 918 samples or 95½% have been negative.

All urban communities on Saipan are served by the public water system except the village of San Vicente which consists of only 14 families. About 50% of the rural homes are served by the public system. Of the 1257 homes on Saipan inspected during the last home inspection, 917 or 73% had water piped into the home and many others carried or hauled water from hydrants on the public system. Most of the people who do not draw water from the public system depend on rain water catchment in cisterns, but a few have shallow wells. Practically all of the people on Tinian and on the islands of the Northern Marianas depend on rain water catchment in cisterns.

All food imported into the district is subject to inspection on arrival. A health department sanitarian meets and inspects every ship and aircraft, examines its manifest and inspects any cargo considered necessary. The Farmer's Market where local farm produce is sold in the village is inspected every open day. Other food stores and vegetable stands are inspected at least quarterly, including their storage areas and refrigeration spaces. There is no milk produced on Saipan for sale to the public. There is no slaughterhouse in the District, however there are definite plans to construct a small slaughterhouse at the Agricultural Station. When this project is completed, modern, sanitary methods of slaughter and meat preparation will be introduced.

Stagnant pools do not present a health hazard. Lake Susupe is a small lake on the southern part of Saipan near the village of Chalan Kanoa, the population center of the island. Except for short periods during the rainy season, it is the only pool or body of water that remains standing for any length of time. The mosquito population is quite heavy on the island during the rainy months. Breeding takes place in rain barrels and cisterns maintained by most of the people, in abandoned water tanks and in war debris. Navy pest control personnel combat mosquitoes at Navy Housing by larvaciding or destroying breeding places and with a fogging machine. Sanitarians frequently inspect the village and advise the people to screen or cover their rain barrels and cisterns. Laboratory tests indicate that sub-clinical filariasis is quite common among the Saipanese. However, no clinical cases of filariasis or any other mosquito borne disease has been reported in the district for the past two years.

#### Prevalence of diseases

#### Morbidity

The two principal health problems are tuberculosis and ascariasis. There are 29 active pulmonary tuberculosis patients hospitalized at the station hospital and approximately 200 arrested tuberculars being treated and followed on an outpatient status. These patients constitute approximately 5% of the total population. Ascariasis infestation is extremely high especially so in the pre-school and school age groups. It is estimated that between 60% and 80% of these two groups have ascariasis infestation. Following is a breakdown of diagnosis treated during hospitalization who have been discharged from the station hospital during the month of June, the fourth quarter and during the fiscal year of 1958:

<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>June 1958</u>	<u>4th quarter</u>	<u>FY 1958</u>
Tuberculosis, all types	1	10	17
Infiltration, pulmonary	5	15	53
Leprosy		1	3
Ascariasis	10	37	202
Trichuriasis	0	23	119
Carcinoma			18
Asthma, seasonal			14
Diabetes mellitus	3	6	21
Anemia, all types		1	8
Psychiatric disorder	2	5	14
Acute respiratory infection	3	22	180
Pneumonia, all types	2	7	23
Heart disease	7	12	20
Diseases of circulatory system	3	8	27
Gastroenteritis and enteritis	2	8	72
Nephritis and pyelonephritis	2	5	17
Complications of pregnancy	1	10	32
Abortion, spontaneous		6	29
Disease of cellular tissue	2	9	36
Poisoning due to noxious foodstuff	1	3	10

There have been no other admission for venereal diseases, dysentery amoebic or bacillary. There have been no epidemics. There were 3 cases of mumps and 10 cases of chickenpox diagnosed. Isolation and quarantine procedures were carried out. There were 1367 admissions and 1353 discharges at the station hospital. The average daily census for inpatients was 64.65 and 107.4 for outpatient. The figure for the outpatient average is for the hospital and the three satellite dispensaries.

The adjunct services report statistics as follows:

	<u>4th quarter 1958</u>	<u>1958</u>
Laboratory examinations	3490	16,398
X-Ray examinations	944	4,459
Prescriptions filled	2367	9,962

Enclosure (16) contains the quarterly statistical summary.

#### Mortality

During the year there were 51 deaths and 7 stillbirths. The principal causes of death are enumerated as follows:

<u>Race</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of death</u>
Caro**	M	45	Abscess of lung, left
Cham	F	1 hr	Asphyxia, fetal
Cham	F	7 dys	Bronchopneumonia
Cham	F	1 day	Herniation of abdominal viscera into left pleural cavity

<u>Race</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of death</u>
Cham	F	27	Pneumonia, lobar
Cham	F	58	Hypertensive cardiovascular disease
Cham	F	73	Dehydration
Cham	F	12	Cardiac arrest during surgery
Cham	F	56	Bronchopneumonia
Cham	M	79	Bronchopneumonia
Cham	F	46	Congestive heart failure
Cham	F	13 mos	Bronchopneumonia
Caro	F	45	Congestive heart failure
Chamo	F	55	Carcinoma, vagina and cervix with metastasis
Cham**	F	6 mos	Castroenteritis
Cham	F	87	Congestive hear failure
Caro**	M	76	Carcinoma, right tonsil with metastasis
Caro	M	8 yrs	Hemorrhage intra-cerebral
Cham	F	27	Tuberculosis, pulmonary, active, moderately advanced
Caro	M	62	Carcinoma, larynx with metastasis
Caro	M	18 mos	Ascaris pneumonitis
Caro**	F	33 dys	Interstitial pneumonitis
Cham	M	13 yrs	Intra-ventricular hemorrhage due to brain tumor
Cham	M	2 hrs	Prematurity
Cauc	M	4 hrs	Prematurity
Cham**	M	45	Infarct of lung due to bacillary embolism
Cham	F	79	Pneumonia, n.e.c. hypostatic
Korean	M	40	Carcinoma, abdnom, abdomen with pulmonary metastasis
Caro	M	56	Hemorrhage, epidural and sub-dural, massive
Caro*	F	39	Carcinoma, generalized with metastasis of liver
Cham*	F	87	Arteriosclerotic heart disease
Caro	M	3 mos	Bronchopneumonia
Caro*	M	53	Carcinoma, stomach with metastasis of right lung
Cham	M	55	Hemorrhage, cerebral
Cham	F	2 dys	Anecephalus, congenital
Cham	M	67	Tuberculosis, pulmonary, active, far advanced
Caro*	F	63	Arteriosclerotic heart disease
Cham**	M	47	Tuberculosis, pulmonary, inactive, far advanced
Cham	F	63	Tuberculosis, pulmonary, active, far advanced
Caro*	F	45	Carcinoma. lung with widespred metastasis
Cham	M	6 mos	Bronchpneumonia
Cham*	F	80	Arteriosclerosis, general
Cauc**	M	19	Electric shock
Caro**	F	26	Heomorrhage, traumatic, intra pleural and intra peritoneal
Cham	M	11	Hemorrhage, traumatic, cerebral
Cham	M	53	Tuberculosis, pulmonary, active, far advanced
Caro	M	71	Fibrosis, pulmonary
Cham	F	2 hrs	Patent ductus, arteriosus
Cauc	M	6 hrs	Prematurity
Cham**	M	1 yr	Hydrocephalus, congenital
Cham	M	5 yrs	Cardiac arrest during surgery

\*Died at home  
 \*\*Dead on arrival

<u>Race</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Cause of stillbirth</u>
Cham	F	Death in utero with maceration
Cham	F	Prolapsed of cord around neck
Caro	M	Cord around neck with maceration
Caro	M	Macerated fetus due to maternal chronic pyelonephritis
Caro*	M	Cord around neck
Cham	M	Prolapsed cord
Cham	M	Prolapsed cord

\*Northern Marianas stillbirth

The health and epidemiological statistics are considered satisfactory. The islands of Saipan and Tinian comprised approximately 95% of the population in the district for which the reporting of statistics is considered accurate.

Preventive measures

All babies are vaccinated against smallpox and inoculated with the Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus series and typhoid vaccine in the well baby clinics during the period between 6 months and 1 year of age. Smallpox, typhoid, and tetanus immunizations are instituted or brought up to date whenever any person applies for medical clearance to travel either outside or within the district. A card file is maintained at the station hospital for all persons giving date and vaccine received. All students in the Saipan school system, a total of 1202, and the staff of the station hospital were tuberculin tested with PPD in October of 1956. Nine hundred eighty five of the children were negative reactors and 946 of these were vaccinated with BCG (Bacillus of Calmette and Guerin) vaccine in November of 1956. This program was carried out in connection with the annual chest X-ray survey that year.

There has been no clinical cases of malaria for the past several years. There is no malaria control unit as such. Control is by sanitarians in conjunction with other duties. There are no other communicable diseases that are important health problems.

Tuberculosis is the main health problem. There are presently 30 active tuberculars hospitalized. There are approximately 200 other known arrested tuberculars that are receiving follow-up checks and treatment in some cases, in the outpatient clinics. A chest X-ray survey of the Saipanese population is conducted annually with a 70 mm X-ray machine with approximately 85% of the population participating. Persons with suspicious or positive findings are re-x-rayed and, if considered necessary, are admitted to the station hospital for diagnostic studies and/or hospitalization.

Ascariasis is prevalent and is probably the most important public health problem next to tuberculosis. To combat this disease Saipan District Public Health Regulation No. 2 is being enforced requiring the proper disposal of human excreta. Educational campaigns are also carried out by the public health nurse, by sanitarians during their inspections, and by health department speakers at PTA and other public gatherings.

The station hospital is the only institution that undertakes any training for medical personnel. The training program for nurses consists of one hour classes 5 days per week. Except for these classes the training is of a practical nature and consists of on-the-job training where student nurses are supervised and trained by the head nurse and the Saipanese nurse supervisors. The medical practitioners are given additional training and valuable experience by working under the supervision of the U. S. Navy Medical Officers. Most training of medical personnel is done outside of the district as follows:

The district has an approved scholarship in medical education leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A candidate has been selected and will commence his pre-medical education this year. Every effort will be made to enroll him in an accredited medical school.

This district provides three scholarships for students at the Central Medical School, Suva. Two students are enrolled in this school and beginning their third year. Students graduate as Assistant Medical Practitioners, and after completing an internship and passing an appropriate examination, they are licensed as Medical Practitioners.

The district has made arrangements to have three students in the Trust Territory School of Nursing at Koror. There are no students from this district in training at this time. Two candidates have been selected and it is planned to have them enter school this year.

The district also has a scholarship approved for an education leading to the designation of Registered Nurse. There is no student in training at this time.

One of the medical practitioners is enrolled in an advanced internship at the Hilo Memorial Hospital. When he finishes his training, another practitioner will be sent to take his place.

Arrangements are made with the U. S. Naval Hospital at Guam from time to time to train laboratory and x-ray technicians as needed. They are awarded certificates upon completion of their training similar to those awarded to U. S. Navy technicians.

Saipanese dentists and dental technicians are sent to the U. S. Naval Dental Clinic at Guam for refresher training of about one month to six weeks duration nearly every year. Categories provided for with admission requirements and periods of study are as follows:



Medical education. Scholarship financing is available but institution and final arrangements are not yet made. Pre-medical work will probably be done at University of Hawaii. Length of course will be 7 or 8 years plus an internship. Candidate must be a graduate of a 4 year high school with outstanding scholarship record.

Medical practitioners. Given at Central Medical School, Suva. Length of course is five years. Any future candidate must be graduate of a 4 year high school with a good scholastic record.

Registered nurse. Given at University of Hawaii. Length of course is 4 years. Candidates must be a graduate of a 4 year high school with good scholastic record.

Graduate nurse. Given at Trust Territory School of Nursing at Koror. Length of course is 2 years. Candidates should be graduates of FICS (eleven grades) or equivalent, but the school has agreed to take outstanding graduates of the Saipan Intermediate School, (presently 9 grades).

Internship at Hilo Memorial Hospital. Length of training is one year. Candidates must be licensed medical practitioners.

Laboratory and x-ray technicians are trained at the Naval Hospital in Guam as needed. Length of course usually about 4 months plus further training in the Saipan Hospital. If this district anticipates any need for additional dentists, pharmacists or sanitarians, they will probably be trained at the Central Medical School in Suva with length of course as follows:

Dental course 4 years, Pharmacy and Sanitarian course 3 years each.

Students are selected for the above scholarships on a basis of scholastic record. The greatest difficulty has been to find students with sufficient educational background, especially in the basic sciences, to qualify them for admission to the various schools. This problem is being solved as more Saipanese students are graduating from FICS and from high schools on Guam and other places. Students selected for the above scholarships must agree to return to Saipan and work in their home community one year for every year of support received.

During the year, the health department hired a Saipanese public health nurse who is working full time making home visits and educating the people in health matters. She visits the homes of new mothers and gives instruction in infant care and especially infant feeding. She visits the homes of tuberculosis suspects who are admitted to the hospital for diagnostic study and/or treatment and advises family contacts about the course and symptoms of the disease. She also visits the homes of arrested tuberculars released from the hospital to be sure that home conditions are conducive to convalescence. She visits the homes of children with massive ascariasis infestation at which time she deworms the children and advises on sanitary living conditions.

During the previous year one of the practitioners attended a course in public health education sponsored by the South Pacific Commission. Since his return, he has given lectures to IFA gatherings, high school classes and other groups and has written articles for the publication "Voice of Information".

Infant mortality and maternal health are not serious problems. During the year there were 360 births and, all but 13 of these, were delivered in the station hospital or the Tinian dispensary with competent medical assistance. There has been no maternal death during the past two years. Infant mortality rates compare favorably with those in the United States.

Saipan District Public Regulation No. 2, governing proper disposal of human excreta, and No. 3 governing disposal of garbage, refuse and trash, are enforced by sanitation inspectors. Sanitarians attempt to educate and instruct the people during their inspections.

The Saipanese people readily accept modern medical practice. Lack of confidence in the medical services provided is no problem.

There are no dangerous or injurious indigenous practices that are considered to be public health problems.

#### Nutrition

The nutrition of all sections of the population is generally satisfactory. The population appears to be wellnourished and cases of malnutrition or vitamin deficiency diseases are seldom seen. The few cases of malnutrition that are seen usually occur among young babies at, or just before, the weaning period and in persons of advanced age. These cases are usually the result of ignorance on the part of the mother rather than a lack of quantity or quality of food.

There is no dairy industry in this district and no local supply of fresh milk. Condensed milk is available but is quite expensive for the Saipanese economy.

Rice is the staple cereal grain. From 5,000 to 8,000 pounds are produced annually but approximately 1,000,000 pounds are imported. The principal starchy foods produced locally are taro, yams, cassava, corn, banana, sweet potatoes and breadfruit. Fruits and salad plants are papaya, mango, pineapple, tomatoes, citrus cucumbers, Chinese cabbage, bell peppers, melons and a few others. Coconuts are also used as food. Considerable quantities of all types of canned foods are imported.

The livestock population is considered adequate to meet subsistence needs. The quantity of food available to all sections of the population is considered adequate. Nutritional value of the foods may not be ideal, but deficiencies are not considered serious. All imported rice is the polished, white variety. Saipanese apparently do not care for brown rice which would be much superior

from a nutritional viewpoint. Dietary habits of the Saipanese do not include sufficient fresh vegetables, even though available.

The Naval Administrator makes continued efforts to improve the nutrition of the Saipanese people as follows:

The agricultural department constantly strives to improve growing methods and the quantity and quality of crops. An experimental farm is operated. Farmers are advised and assisted with new agricultural ideas, insect and pest control, etc. Quality strains of livestock are introduced.

The public school system teaches classes in agriculture to the boys and classes in home economics to the girls.

The public health department is conducting an extensive educational campaign on proper infant feeding. Nutrition is not a major problem in this district. No nutritional measures with reference to international conventions or resolutions have been introduced. No special supplementary feeding is supplied to pregnant women, nursing mothers or school children.

#### NARCOTIC DRUGS

Legislation regulating narcotic drugs is found in Section 619 of the Trust Territory Code. The Medical Department of the U. S. Navy is the only agency in this district authorized to import or use narcotic drugs. Such drugs are used only for legitimate medical purposes, are dispensed only on prescription of medical officers or practitioners and are strictly accounted for in accordance with the provisions of Section IV, Chapter 3 of the Manual of the Medical Department, U. S. Navy.

Only those narcotic drugs listed on the Medical Supply Table of the U. S. Armed Forces were imported and all such imports were made through official U. S. Navy supply channels. The quantities imported were sufficient for the use of the station hospital including its outpatient department and satellite dispensaries. There are no drug stores or other sources in this district where narcotic drugs can be sold, purchased, imported or distributed. The control of narcotic drugs is not considered to be a problem nor is there any misuse of these drugs.

#### DRUGS

Legislation governing the manufacture, production, sale, exportation, importation, labelling and distribution of drugs and pharmaceuticals is found in section 619 of the Trust Territory Code. All such dealings in drugs and pharmaceuticals is prohibited except through official government channels. No permits have been issued to any individual or concern to engage in such business.

## ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS

The United Nations agreement gives the Administering Authority the right to control the traffic in alcohol and spirits. A District Ordinance is in effect prohibiting the manufacture, possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages in the district except by certain authorized persons such as Navy Clubs and other American qualified personnel. The consumption of beer is permitted and standard U. S. and Philippine brands are imported from Guam. Should the Saipanese desire to make local alcoholic beverages, such as tuba or aguardiente, the matter would be left entirely in the hands of the local Legislature who are capable of making their own decisions in these matters.

## Prostitution

There is no prostitution or brothel-keeping. The strict chaperonage system of the Saipanese family units has kept these practices out of existence.

## Housing and Town and Country Planning

Naval Saipan District Order No. 9 which provides for specific building regulation's was enacted. This order is enclosure (17). It will serve to minimize fire hazards, insure structural safety and foster satisfactory sanitary conditions.

All new villages and additional subdivision of villages is done by the Naval Administrator and all new lots formed by subdivision are at least 100' x 100' to preclude any tendency toward the creation of slum areas.

In the past new construction of homes has been done mainly with scrap material from surveyed government buildings. However, the more resourceful Saipanese are now beginning to construct reinforced concrete block type houses. There are now five of this type house on Saipan. More are contemplated and the people are being encouraged, within their means, to follow the lead.

Practically all village houses on Saipan and Tinian are serviced with electricity. Although there is very little internal plumbing, water is available to all village houses on Saipan except San Vicente by outside faucets.

Farm planning under the homestead program was discussed under the Section on Land and Agriculture.

## EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

### General Educational System

Laws governing education for Saipan are the same as those for the other districts of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These laws are contained in the T.T. Code, section 9 and section 565 through 579.

Objectives for the Public Schools of the Saipan District are:

To provide every child with an opportunity to attend six years of elementary schooling.

To provide students who satisfactorily complete the sixth grade, the opportunity to enroll in the Intermediate School where they may complete their ninth year of formal education.

To provide trained personnel to guide all phases of the Saipan School System.

To provide in-service training for Saipanese teachers to raise educational standards and to provide purposeful adult education.

To provide guidance and training in self-government through school government, school elections, and school social programs.

To promote sound understanding of economic development through improved methods in agriculture, transportation, buying, merchandising, and thereby improve general living conditions.

To promote increased understanding of public health through guidance and instructional programs.

To bring about an orderly phasing-out of American administration whereby Saipanese may assume more responsibility for education. At the present this includes encouragement in building adequate school facilities and training of young men and women in advanced institutions of learning.

Local inhabitants participate in the formulation of educational policies through the Board of Education, Parent Teachers Associations, and the Saipan Congress. The administration of education is also shared in that the elementary program, except for the procurement of supplies, is at present directed and administered through the Saipanese Superintendent of Schools, the Saipan Municipal Finance Office, and the Tinian Municipal Finance Office, and the Tinian Municipal Government. The Educational Administrator and Teacher Supervisor act as advisors. No private boards concerned with education of Saipanese students are situated in or outside the district.

The general organization of the Saipan Department of Education is shown in enclosure (18).

Schools were in session for a period of 180 days during the year.

Parent Teachers Associations are existent in all of the public schools of Saipan and Tinian. Monthly meetings were held in which school problems were democratically discussed and, in many cases, resolved. The P.T.A. groups have supported the schools financially and morally throughout the school year.

School inspections are made periodically during the school year. The elementary school supervisory program is carried out by the Teacher Supervisor, Superintendent of Schools, and the Educational Administrator.

The Educational Administrator makes periodic inspections of all classrooms, both, public and Catholic Mission elementary and intermediate, on

the islands of Saipan and Tinian, and annual inspections of the schools in the Northern Marianas.

The Superintendent of Schools makes frequent inspections of all classrooms on Saipan, periodic inspections on Tinian, students on Guam, and at least one annual inspection of the Northern Marianas to determine the condition of the school plant, availability of teaching materials, aiding teachers, and informing parents.

This year, during the period 23 April through 26 April, Mr. William Reyes, Superintendent of Schools, traveled to Guam to check on the progress of Saipanese students at George Washington High School and disseminate information concerning the Scholarship Program proposed by the Naval Administrator.

The Teacher Supervisor makes frequent inspections of each public school classroom on Saipan, and periodic inspection of the school on Tinian. Her inspections are to aid teachers in improving their teaching methods, use of teaching aids, student supervision, and correlation of curricula. Her services are available to the Catholic Mission School upon request.

In the Intermediate School program, the Principal Teacher has made visitations to each class, and held periodic teachers' meetings covering school activities and policies.

A direct benefit from the Saipan District Land Fund has been a scholarship program for qualified Saipanese students at the University of Hawaii. During the 1957-1958 school year, three male students attended the University to study in the fields of Education and Agriculture. At present five additional high school graduates have been selected to attend college in the fall of 1958. These additional students will study in the areas of medicine, business administration and education. Present plans are to send four more students each fall until the goal of 16 is reached.

Other scholarship programs currently in effect are as follows:

1. Two youths are studying to be medical practitioners at Suva Medical School in the Fiji Islands.
2. Three female students are in nurse's training at Koror in the Trust Territory.
3. This past school year 61 students from Saipan attended George Washington High School on Guam.
4. Eleven youths took advanced schooling during the year at PICS.
5. Five male students worked toward an Associate of Arts degree at the Territorial College, Guam.

6. During the summer, Saipan's Public School teachers are engaged in three different summer schools:

- a. Twenty-two are attending the Territorial College, Guam.
- b. Fifteen are attending the Academic Summer School, Saipan.
- c. Nine are attending the Teacher-Trainee School, Saipan.

7. In keeping with the philosophy of the United Nations, handicraft, Chamorran language, manual training, and agriculture classes have been given reevaluated emphasis in the Intermediate and Elementary Schools.

a. Evidence of this greater emphasis was illustrated by the number of ribbons won by students at the Saipan County Fair.

A. Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic School was the only non-government school operated in the district. The school has shown a steady growth since its inception in September 1952. As planned, a new grade is added each year. This year a sixth grade was added. It is anticipated that in September a seventh grade will be added which will complete Mount Carmel as an elementary school. Enrollment and attendance statistics for this school appear as enclosure ( ).

B. The new Catholic High School opened in September. It opened with only one grade, the tenth, and as in the case of Mount Carmel Elementary School, a grade will be added each year until a standard four year academic high school program is available. The school, still under construction, contains five classrooms. Three of these were completed in September. The additional two will be completed by September 1958. Each room is 32 feet by 36 feet. The overall building is 180 feet long and 42 feet wide. Construction is of reinforced concrete, allowing large windows on both sides of the classrooms permitting adequate ventilation. On the front side of the building is a covered walkway and a long overhang which will add to the comfort, coolness, and usefulness of the structure.

No schools exist in this district where enrollment is limited due to race, color, or religious beliefs.

There is no compulsory study of nor attendance of any religious service in any public-aided school on Saipan.

School children in both public and private schools learn about the United Nations and International Trusteeship System through several different channels. Primarily, there is the observance of United Nations Day each year, with prior information and facts disseminated by the teachers. Secondly, the schools all have the opportunity to read UNESCO material. Finally, official visits by members of the United Nations organization are constant reminders of the district's relationship to these two groups.

Compulsory education is provided for all children from seven to fourteen years of age or completion of the sixth grade. Attendance is checked through a system established by the Superintendent of Schools and the Insular Constabulary. Parents are required to see that their children attend school through the sixth grade or to age fourteen. Little opposition has been found to this rule and isolated cases have been resolved without difficulty.

Free elementary education is provided through the sixth grade in all public schools, and all provisions apply equally to boys and girls.

A bus system for both Elementary and Intermediate students is provided from areas of greater distance than one mile from the schools.

The physical plants and equipment of both public and private schools in the Saipan District are good. Newest addition to the system is the new Oleai Elementary School. It opened on the 3rd of February 1958. Initial enrollment was 151 with students in attendance from grades one through six. The school is housed in a renovated concrete and steel building. Only the second deck is used for classrooms allowing the main deck of the building to be used for an inclement play area and possible future expansion. The renovation was done by the personnel of the Municipality of Saipan under the technical guidance of the Naval Administrator. The new school now gives Saipan three public elementary schools strategically located so that population centers are best served.

Due to the increased population in the San Roque area, a two room Quonset was added to the physical facilities. Plans are made for the addition of at least two more rooms of a permanent concrete construction for this school.

During the year, the crafts and native arts program was moved out of the agricultural department of the Intermediate School. This was done to increase the scope of both programs and space to accomplish this goal. Consequently, a completely new handicraft Quonset has been erected.

The Catholic High School completed their library-study hall which was in use the latter part of the school year.

A continuing effort was made during the school year to order high quality, applicable text materials. During the year \$3,000 was spent on workbooks and textbooks. Textbooks were purchased to replace badly worn books and to supplement phases of reading education, which material had been scarce. Of the 1500 textbooks purchased most were primary reading training texts. Also purchased were 1,200 arithmetic workbooks.

2. Current events-type papers and periodicals have been received. These publications have been valuable aids in providing instruction in social studies centered on contemporary happenings. In the absence of more



adequate means of disseminating news of world events, these periodicals have contributed significantly. They now form an integral part of the social studies program in all grade levels and plans have been made to expand their use in the future. They are very useful in sponsoring increased interest in the reading of English. A listing of those current events-type papers purchased and utilized appears below:

- My Weekly Reader (grades 1 through 6).
- Current Events (grades 6 through 8).
- Current Science & Aviation (grades 8 and 9).
- Newstime (grade 8).
- Junior Scholastic (grade 9).
- The Young Citizen (grade 7).
- World Week (grade 9).

Over 500 library books were purchased. Lists of recommended books similar to that published by the University of Chicago were utilized in selecting these publications.

Within the structure of the Elementary Schools, student Councils have been organized and are functioning. Groundwork for the organization of the 4-H Clubs has been made for students attending the Intermediate School.

#### PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The elementary educational programs have been planned to provide each child with an opportunity to obtain six years of elementary education. Responsibility for providing this education resides with the people in the local communities; however, they are given assistance in their efforts by the Naval Administrator. Sectarian teaching is not permitted in the public schools.

Saipanese Administered Schools. These schools are the public elementary schools, grades one through six. Three of the public schools (Alamagan, Agrihan, and Pagan) have one teacher each and enrollment ranges from 1 to 23 students. Three schools Tinian School, San Roque-Tanapag School, and Oleai School have three, four and five teachers, respectively. The Chalan Kanoa School has five classes of grade one, five classes of grade two, five classes of grade three, four classes of grade four, two classes of grade five and two classes of grade six. Each school of more than one teacher has a designated principal. The principal is responsible to the Superintendent of Elementary Schools to maintain records of and to prepare reports concerning student progress, supplies and equipment, to handle pupil problems of a disciplinary nature, and to aid local officials in parent-teacher organizations.

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In addition to the schools listed above there is a Navy Dependents School for grades one through eight financed by the Navy Department for dependents of American personnel. This school maintains a curriculum which conforms to that found in schools in the United States. Its purpose is to provide continuing education for American children which will prevent any retardation due to their parents' overseas duty.

The policy for all schools within the Saipan District is basically similar. Both the public and parochial school systems are striving to prepare their students so that they may lead a useful, purposeful, and happy life within the structure of democratic teaching and example. Further the students are being given an opportunity to learn the philosophy and ideals of the United Nations as guiding principles of international living and cooperation.

Grade 1 - In all activities the indigenous language is stressed. There is limited oral use of English in music instruction. The course of study in the social studies for this grade is developed around the family unit. Reading readiness is stressed through reading charts, mimeographed pamphlets, story telling, movie scripts, murals, flash cards, story charts, and dramatizations. Manuscript writing is developed. Counting and number concepts are introduced through the use of visual aids, concrete materials, and by means of actual experiences introduced in game and play situations. Much of the instructional materials used in this grade level are made by the teachers or are objects which have been collected on the island in order to keep the materials used in line with the culture and familiar association patterns. Spelling of basic words is taught through social studies, daily experiences and excursions. Body coordination is developed through dances and simple exercises. Good health habits are encouraged by daily inspections and by means of stories, pictures, and poster work developed in the classrooms. Appreciation of art and music is gained through picture study, nature study, finger painting, use of crayolas and modelling clay, participation in rhythm bands, singing, and listening to recorded music. Sand tables are used to develop a sense of organization and construction. Playhouses are used to add realism to classroom situations which relate to experiences in the students' homes, village stores, and banks. Respect for others and other people's property is demonstrated and encouraged. Cooperation is developed in small and large groupings, in care of school property, and keeping rooms and play areas clean, and in preparing and presenting class programs.

Grade 2 - In all activities the indigenous language is stressed. The course of study for social studies is developed around the school and community. Reading is taught in the same manner as in Grade 1. Children learn to tell time, read a calendar, follow simple computations on an abacus, count above 100, make change, and become more accurate in figure writing. Sand tables continue to be the center of various group activities. Manuscript writing is continued. Story writing is introduced. Health and hygiene instruction continues through daily inspections, talks on first aid, cleanliness in habits, and greater health understanding.

Grade 3 - The use of English is increased through story telling, oral recitations, and reading. At this level a current events type primary paper in English is used regularly. Beginning in the third grade, and continuing through the sixth grade, there is a daily story period for the purpose of increasing student appreciation of reading. At this level phonics is introduced as a tool in the teaching of reading. There is also an increased emphasis on spelling in relation to the English language. Room libraries are

maintained, and when children have completed their assignments they are encouraged to read for recreational purposes. There is pupil-teacher participation in the preparation of reading charts, scripts, and murals. Most pupils take an active part in writing simple letters, making both oral and written reports on excursions, class activities and experiences. Many of the pupils oral reports are recorded on a tape recorder which was procured with funds donated by the Parent-Teachers organization. The recordings are played back to enable the pupils and teachers to evaluate individual contributions and to make comparisons over extended periods of time to indicate progress or lack thereof.

Some formal arithmetic processes are introduced: number combinations, multiplication, subtraction, and the employment of these processes to solve simple thought problems. This grade marks the transition from manuscript to cursive writing. Pupils are aware of the importance of cleanliness, and help in planning ways of improving poor conditions. Classroom activities include dancing, dramatization of stories, learning more difficult songs, and classroom organization in cleaning, minor repairs, and making routine changes in furniture arrangements.

Grade 4 - English is taught as a subject. Activities are conducted in the indigenous and English languages. The social studies course includes the Mariana Islands and the development of some concepts of distance, geography and history. Directed silent reading is stressed. Speed tests are given periodically, and emphasis on supplementary reading is increased. Health texts are used as readers and for instructional purposes to promote better health habits. Arithmetic books of grade level two are used predominantly on this grade level. Most accelerated students are able to follow these books without difficulty. In average class groupings the teacher must interpret the instructions for the students due to language difficulties. However, number concepts which are commonly introduced on the fourth grade level are taught by the individual teachers. In physical education more time is allocated for supervised play and organized games. Part singing in music receives added emphasis in the fourth grade. In art, handicraft in the indigenous mode, is stressed. Class agricultural projects are carried out on a limited scale in some of the one-teacher schools.

As on the other grade levels, programs for assemblies are the products of cooperative planning.

Grade 5 - Most classes are taught in English; in many activities the indigenous language is used to clarify or introduce unfamiliar or new English terms. The course for the social studies expands to the study of other areas of the Trust Territory and the Pacific Islands; there is also an introductory study of the United States, United Nations, and a small amount of world geography gained by a study of maps through the use of the world globe. The average class is ready for book three in arithmetic. Classroom activities increase in complexity. Health programs include keeping height and weight charts, visits to the hospital and dispensary, planning campaigns for worm eradication, and learning to take care of toilets, water catchments, food containers and the care of food to prevent contamination. Monitors from the fifth and sixth grades raise and lower the flag, run errands for the

teachers and principal, assist in policing play areas, street crossings, and assemblies.

Grade 6 - English is taught as a subject; classroom activities and playground activities are conducted in English. The "Weekly Reader" is used extensively in this grade to supplement social studies and reading programs. Tests originated by the publishers of this periodical are utilized to measure comprehension in reading. Textbooks for social studies, health, science, and arithmetic are available for all classes. Generally, activities on the sixth grade level follow the pattern established for grade five. Graduates of grade six who made satisfactory progress are considered for admittance to the Intermediate School.

The approximate age for the entrance of each child to a specific grade is as follows:

First Grade, age 7  
Second Grade, age 8  
Third Grade, age 9  
Fourth Grade, age 10  
Fifth Grade, age 11  
Sixth Grade, age 12

The above figures are the same for both public and parochial schools in the district.

While the figures above are the norm there will be a spread of from one to three years in most grades. This is caused by failure to pass a given grade, retentions due to illness, dropouts, and reentries.

#### Secondary Schools

The Saipan Intermediate School includes grades seven, eight and nine. It is completely financed by the U. S. Navy. There are no other intermediate schools in the district. It is co-educational and though local customs tend to restrict the education of girls, eighty eight were in attendance. For many of the students graduation from the Intermediate School represents the termination of their formal education, however, approximately fifty percent desire to enter high school. Therefore, it is the policy to advance a program which provides both vocational and academic courses so that terminal and prospective high school students receive training commensurate with their needs. To afford opportunities for students from the outer islands in the Northern Marianas to attend the Intermediate School, grants-in-aid of \$3.75 per school week, per student, were made by the Administering Authority to an average of twenty students.

On June 6, 1958, fifty nine ninth grade students graduated from the Intermediate School. The program was marked by excellent choral music provided by the ninth grade graduates and by the seventh and eighth grade chorus. The Naval Administrator delivered the graduation address, see enclosure ( ). The two students who achieved the highest scholastic average during their three years delivered the welcoming addresses in English and Chamorro. These students were Antonio Dela Cruz and Cricencia Cruz of Chalan Kanoa Village.

The Intermediate School staff endeavors each year to admit all students who have been recommended for admittance by their teachers and the Superintendent of Elementary Schools. During the latter part of this school year tests were administered to all graduating sixth grade students. The information gained from these tests will be used in determining whether a student is to be admitted to the Intermediate School. Unless the facilities of the Intermediate School can be enlarged significantly in the years immediately ahead, only those students exhibiting exceptional academic ability can be admitted.

The Catholic High School started in the fall of 1957. Its curriculum was aimed toward a standard college preparatory course. With only the 10th grade being taught in the past year, subjects were English, Algebra, American History, and General Science.

The curriculum of the Saipan Intermediate School has been formulated to provide educational opportunities and experiences which will enable the students to live more useful and productive lives.

The social studies program commencing in the seventh grade is designed to afford a comprehensive study of Saipanese culture, history, geography, and government. In the eighth grade the program is expanded to include studies related to the Trust Territory generally with an extension survey which includes coverage of the rights of citizens of the Trust Territory, government, modes of life on the various islands, geographical concepts, and the social-economic relationship of the islands of the Trust Territory to the rest of the world. Social studies in the ninth grade include studies of the United States, the United Nations, and the Trusteeship Council. On all grade levels considerable stress is laid upon contemporary world developments, and current event-type publications are widely used.

Arithmetic classes use recently published texts and workbooks, together with materials devised by the individual teachers. Emphasis is placed upon presenting problems which reflect situations likely to be encountered in their daily living. Actual experience in making change and keeping detailed records of transactions is provided by student participation in the operations of the school store.

English classes stress problem situations established through teacher-student planning. By means of critical analysis of student writings, oral reports, book reviews, and other situations involving written or spoken English, students learn to correct common errors in grammar and sentence structure. Increased emphasis is being accorded recreational reading. The Intermediate School Library continues to acquire books which have been selected to meet the interests of the Saipanese students. Close attention is paid to the language level to avoid procurement of books which would present too advanced vocabularies.

Due to the size of classes and the number of boys enrolled in the overall program in carpentry, agriculture, and native crafts, each group was divided. Half of the boys took carpentry while the other half had classes in agriculture. When the weather was such as to preclude work in the farm area, classes in native crafts were held. At the end of the first semester the groups were shifted to allow each boy to receive a half year's instruction in each subject.

a. No seventh or eighth grade boy was allowed to use the power equipment, but each assisted the instructor in its use when material was being cut for the boy's particular use. Ninth grade boys were permitted to use power tools and then only under the direct supervision of the instructor. It is significant that no injury occurred in the shop program during the year which required more than a simple bandaid.

b. Individual projects were preceded by the making of simple plans or lay-outs. These projects included the construction of toys, furniture, and repair of similar items. The carpentry classes also did maintenance work required at the school.

Homemaking for girls was taught by a trained American teacher. The seventh grade girls had sewing with the following special points of instruction:

- The vocabulary necessary to the subject
- Use and care of treadle sewing machines
- Suitability and selection of cloth
- Problems of elementary construction
- Beginning study and use of commercial patterns
- Elementary design and color involved in clothing
- Personal hygiene
- Care and repair of clothing.

The eighth grade girls also had sewing the second semester including: Advanced study and use of commercial patterns including alternations, advanced problems in construction and design, colors and design, alternations and repairs, and personal hygiene and social relations. The ninth grade girls studied foods (their preparation and nutritional values) each week during the first semester. Limitations were placed on this study as follows: (1) the foods studied must be available locally, (2) the facilities used in their preparation must conform to the facilities found in the Saipanese homes.

The approximate age for the entrance of each child to a specific grade is or will be as follows:

- Seventh Grade, age 13
- Eighth Grade, age 14
- Ninth Grade, age 15
- Tenth Grade, age 16
- Eleventh Grade, age 17
- Twelveth Grade, age 18

The above figures are the same for both public and parochial schools in the district.

## Institutions of Higher Education

During June three professors from the Territorial College, Agaña, Guam visited Saipan for the express purpose of administering the General Educational Developmental Tests to the teachers of this district. Of the twenty-four taking the exams, twenty-two were judged able to do college level work or work at the college on a special student basis. Of the twenty-two, seven were permitted to do work on the college level. Two of the teachers in this group passed the G.E.D. test with grades indicating they should be awarded High School diploma's. Diploma's were given to Jesus Concepcion and Vicente Santos, first to be given in the district. This summer the Naval Administrator provided funds to cover the cost of tuition, housing and travel to and from Guam. The cost will be just over \$1,000.00. Eleven Saipanese students attended PICS. Two were graduated from the third year of the program. Sixty-one students attended George Washington High School on Guam. Joaquin Tenorio of Saipan graduated 7th in a class of 320 students. Abel Ulopai was awarded the Governor's Trophy for winning the oratorical contest of Guam. Of the eleven graduating seniors, three were selected for scholarships at the University of Hawaii and two for scholarships at the Territorial College, Guam. Thirty nine students attended the 10th grade at Saipan Catholic High School. Five additional candidates were selected to attend the University of Hawaii on scholarships provided by interest from the Saipan Land Fund. They were Jesus Concepcion, Education; Joe Taitano, Education; Joaquin Tenorio, Pre-Med; Maria Benavente, Pre-Nursing; and Ester Seman, Business Administration. At the present there are two students at the Territorial Medical School training to be practitioners. In the United States there are nine students attending various schools and universities, all on private grants or aid programs.

## Teachers

Due to the lack of availability of trained Saipanese teachers the qualifications of those presently employed do not conform to an established United States standard. Some of the teachers have received training at PICS a few attended high school on Guam, and many have only completed the ninth grade at the Saipan Intermediate School. The educational quality of the teachers still requires improvement, and this is being accomplished through in-service training, summer school programs, attendance at colleges and universities in the United States, Hawaii, and Guam. In addition, two teachers are chosen each month during the regular school year to visit schools on Guam for direct observation.

On June 23, a seven week in-service training program for Saipanese teachers was commenced.

Saipanese teachers employed in the elementary schools are paid from Municipal funds, and their salaries approximate those paid under the schedule of wages for other employees of the Naval Administration Unit. A beginning

elementary teacher (Intermediate School graduate) receives a starting salary of approximately \$780.00 per annum. A PICS graduate employed as an elementary teacher receives a starting salary of approximately \$909.00 per annum. Increases each year are by increments which average \$60.00. Such increases are contingent upon the teacher's satisfactory performance, and, additionally, upon the teacher's participation in the summer school program.

#### Adult & Community Education

It is estimated that the Saipanese who can neither read nor write simple materials in the vernacular comprise about ten percent of the adult population.

The Naval Administrator has been actively working on many facets of the adult-education program. Through the station hospital and its departments of sanitation and home nursing, improved health facilities and better standards of living have resulted. Through the Department of Agriculture continued work and guidance has been provided to the adult population resulting in improved farming methods. The education department, through its in-service training program for teachers, summer school and Teacher-Trainee program, is actively engaged in adult education. Plans are currently being made for island-wide classes in commercial work, agriculture, English and arithmetic for the fall of 1958.

#### Culture and Research

There is a continuous collecting of data and experimentation with new techniques in agriculture, land surveys, and economic development. The staff entomologist continues studies of insect pests and means of control. The carnivorous snail, gonaxis, a predator of the giant African snail, atchaina, has been successfully established in one area of Saipan. The snail will be moved to other areas within the next month. There are no nongovernmental organizations having the specific purpose of fostering and preserving indigenous art and culture. The art and culture of the Saipanese, influenced by the various administering powers, is gradually losing some of its identity in favor of a conglomerate mixture of many other cultures. The lingua franca of the district is rapidly becoming English. Chamorro is the next language most widely used with Carolinian and Japanese ranking behind in that order. There are small libraries in each elementary school. The intermediate school has a large library under custody of a full time librarian. There is a large library at the Civil Administration Office. These libraries are open to the public.



ENCLOSURES

- (1) Executive Order No. 19
- (2) Civil Service Positions
- (3) Roster of Officers
- (4) Local Revenue Accounting Report, 30 June 1957
- (5) Local Revenue Accounting Report, 30 June 1958
- (6) Financial Statements Municipality of Saipan
- (7) Financial Statements Municipality of Tinian
- (8) Municipal Ordinance No. 24
- (9) Municipal Ordinance No. 26
- (10) Data on Passengers and Cargo carried by M/V Hope ←
- (11) Public Health Regulation No. 2
- (12) Public Health Regulation No. 3
- (13) Public Health Regulation No. 4
- (14) Public Health Regulation No. 5
- (15) Organization Medical Department
- (16) Quarterly Statistical Summary-(Personnel) —
- (17) Saipan District Order No. 9
- (18) Organization of Education Department
- (19) Executive Order No. 18
- (20) Executive Order No. 20
- (21) Executive Order No. 21
- (22) Executive Order No. 22
- (23) Saipan District Order No. 8
- (24) Saipan District Order No. 10
- (25) Municipal Ordinance No. 25
- (26) Address by Naval Administrator to graduating class of Intermediate School
- (27) Voice of Information, 23 June 1958
- (28) Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council, 3 June 1958
- (29) Population Statistics
- (30) Academic Section of Summer School, June through August 1958
- (31) Sem-annual Statistical Summary -(Legal and Public Safety)
- (32) Total Enrollment in Catholic School

*and Quarterly Statistics*

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS  
Fleet Post Office  
San Francisco, California

21 October 1957

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 19

Subj: Amendment of Chapter 10 of the Code of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to provide for naturalization and for other purposes

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Sections 28 and 37 of the Code of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the authority vested in me by the Secretary of the Navy and the Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, it is hereby ordered that effective immediately Section 660, Chapter 10 of the Code be and it is hereby amended by the addition of a paragraph following subsection (c) thereof reading as follows:

"Provided, that a child born outside the Trust Territory of parents who are citizens of the Trust Territory shall be considered a citizen of the Trust Territory if he becomes a permanent resident of the Trust Territory while under the age of 21 years."

2. Further, it is hereby ordered that effective immediately Section 668 be and it is hereby added to Chapter 10 of the Code to read as follows:

Sec. 668. Naturalization.

The High Commissioner may grant Trust Territory citizenship to person who are 18 years of age or over, of good moral character, as certified by the Naval Administrator, Saipan District, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and two leading citizens of the community in which they intend to reside, and have not acquired, or who renounce, previous citizenship, and renounce allegiance to any and all foreign powers and rulers, and:

a. Who have been permanent residents of and legally domiciled continuously in the islands now known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands since July 18, 1947, or

b. Who have been permanent residents of and legally domiciled continuously in the Trust Territory for at least five years immediately prior to application and have either:

Enclosure (12)

(1) Been born of parents one of whom was a citizen of, and maintained his principal residence in the Trust Territory at the time of the birth, or

(2) Been born of parents one of whom has been granted Trust Territory citizenship under this section.

c. Persons naturalized under this section shall be subject to cancellation of their naturalization for cause upon application by the High Commissioner to, and hearing before, the Saipan Court of Appeals, Trial Division.

3. The above and foregoing order is subject to and is to be construed in accordance with Presidential Executive Orders numbered 10408 and 10470 dated 10 November 1952 and 17 July 1953, respectively.

/s/ W. B. AMMON  
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy  
Commander Naval Forces Marianas

Enclosure (1)

30 June 1958

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

<u>NAME</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>ACTUAL PLACE OF WORK</u>
RAKER, John P.	GS-11	Supervisory Attorney	CIVAD
JOHNSON, James B.	GS-11	Land Title and Claims Examiner	CIVAL
BROWN, Frank L.	GS-11	Supervisory Administrative Officer	CIVAD
CLENDENEN, Charles	GS- 9	Agriculturist	CIVAD
TEWKSBURY, Graham	GS-11	Administrative Officer	Tinian
SHIRLEY, Todd W.	GS-11	School Superintendent	District Educ. Office
HOLSTAD, Myrtle I.	GS- 9	Education Specialist	District Educ. Office
REED, Mary J.	GS -8	Head Nurse	Station Hospital
*YOKEL, Bernard	GS- 9	Teacher - Principal	Intermediate School
REEL, Jim F.	GS- 7	Teacher (Agriculture)	Intermediate School
*YONTECK, E. B.	GS-.7	Teacher (General)	Intermediate School
JOHNSON, Elouise	GS- 7	Teacher (General)	Intermediate School
MILLER, Josephine	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 (Elementary)	Dependents School
*PHILLIPS, James A.	GS- 8	Principal Teacher	Dependents School
*PHILLIPS, Margaret	GS- 7	Teacher (Elementary)	Dependents School
**SHIRLEY, Jean	GS- 5	Teacher (Elementary) (Substitute)	Open
**CARVAN, Donnie	GS- 5	Teacher (Elementary) (Substitute)	Open

\*Enroute CONUS for separation

\*\*Not on ceiling

Enclosure (2)

**Log Chief of Naval Personnel**

**ROSTER OF OFFICERS**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SEE INSTR.	NAME (Last) (First) (Middle Initial)	FILE NO.	DATE OF PRESENT RANK	MOS ON SD	MOS ON PRI DUTY	ON BOARD OFFICER DESIG/GR	ALLOWED OFFICER DESIG/GR	BILLET TITLE OF PRIMARY DUTY	COLLATERAL DUTIES	DUTIES IN TRAINING FOR	PROG. QUAL. DATE
DOS 11/57	MOREY, DAVID N. JR.	097386	7-1-51	7	7	1107/2	1100/2	NA VAD SA IPAN; CO NAVPERS	MORALE; AMCONSULAR OFF SAIPAN DIST; ADDU AS CO NAVTECHTRAU SAIPAN; CHAIRMAN LAND ADVISORY BD. SAIPAN DIST.	NONE	
UDS 8/57	ROCKWELL, DONALD E. JR.	389960	9-1-55	10	10	1100/3	1100/3	ASST NA VAD SAIPAN; XO NAVPERS.	SERINF OFF; PLANNING OFF ADDU XO NAVTECH TRAU SAIPAN; INTEL OFF.	CO NAVPERS NA VAD	QUAL
DOS 7/57	HANN, WILLIAM	495658	4-1-58	12	12	1100/3	1100/4	ADMINISTRATION DEPT ADMIN AND PERS	DIRECTIVES CONT OFF; CLASSMNT- CONTOFF; SENIOR WATCH OFF; LEGAL ASSISTANCE REF- ERAL OFF; FORMS CONTROL OFF; CIVIL READJUSTMENT OFF; VOTING OFF; I&E OFF; TRAINING OFF.	XO NAVPERS ASST NA VAD	QUAL
DOS 1/58	COTTER, LORICE K.	612032	12-14-56	6	6	1105/5	1100/4	OPERATIONS DEPT OPERATIONS & COMMUNICATIONS OFF	ORDNANCE OFF; POSTAL OFF; ELECTRONICS OFF; SECURITY OFF; OGD; SPECIAL SERVICES OFF; TOP SECRET CONTROL OFF.	PERS OFF	QUAL

Enclosure 2

U. S. NAVAL ADMINISTRATION UNIT  
SAIPAN, MARSHALL ISLANDS

6815

1102-0320

PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

1 JULY 1958

SHIP, STATION OR ACTIVITY NAME

REVISION NO. OF CURRENT ALLOW/COMPL

BUPERS 8-DIGIT ACTIVITY IDENT. CODE

DATE

For Chief of Naval Personnel

ROSTER OF OFFICERS

REPORT SUPERS 8-DIGIT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SEE INSTR.	NAME (Last) (First) (Middle Initial)	FILE NO.	DATE OF PRESENT RANK	MOS ON BOARD	MOS ON DUTY	ON BOARD OFFICER DESIG/GR	ALLOWED OFFICER DESIG/GR	BILLET TITLE OF PRIMARY DUTY	COLLATERAL DUTIES	DUTIES IN TRAINING FOR	PROB. QUAL. DATE
DOS 10/57	MURPHY, JOHN F. R.A.D.: 8/28/59	611676	9-1-56	8	5	2105/4	2100/3	MEDICAL DEPARTMENT MEDICAL OFF.	PUBLIC HEALTH OFF. MED WATCH OFF.	NONE	
DOS 1/58	KEMP, ROBERT M.	616830	9-1-56	6	6	2100/4	2100/4	ASST MEDICAL OFF.	MED WATCH OFF.	MEDICAL OFF.	2/59
	WEBBET, JAMES E.	406387	2-1-58	15	15	8172/9	8170/14	MED ADMIN OFF. & SANITATION OFF.	INDIGENOUS NURSE TRAINING; OOD; PLANT AND ANIMAL QUARANTINE INSPECTOR, SAIPAN DIST.	NONE	
DOS 1/58	WILLER, HARRY L.	110153	10-3-45	5	5	3100/3	3100/4	SUPPLY DEPARTMENT SUPPLY & FISCAL OFF.	CRGS OFF; ADDU AS SUPPLY OFF		
ADDU	BOUGHARD, HOLLAND L.	203259		3	3	3100/3		OIC BRANCH NAVY EXCHANGE	N.VSTA GUAM NAVY EXCHANGE OFF.		
DOS 1/58	FILLER, BENJAMIN M. R.A.D.: 6/14/59	579117	6-7-57	1	0	3105/6	3100/5	DISB OFF; DISB OFF FOR CIVILIAN ROLLS; ASST SUPPLY OFF;	RESIDENT ASST N.VY EXCHANGE OFF; ADDU AS DISB OFF N.VTECH-TAU SAIPAN; ODD; SAVINGS BOND OFF.	SUPPLY OFF,	2/59

Enclosure (3)

U. S. N. VAL ADMINISTRATION UNIT  
SAIPAN, MARIANA ISLANDS

6815

1102-0320

PAGE 2 OF 3 PAGES

1 JULY 1958

SHIP, STATION OR ACTIVITY NAME

REVISION NO. OF CURRENT ALLOW/COMPL

SUPERS 8-DIGIT ACTIVITY IDENT CODE

DATE

To: Chief of Naval Personnel

ROSTER OF OFFICERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SEE INSTR.	NAME (Last) (First) (Middle Initial)	FILE NO.	DATE OF PRESENT RANK	MOS ON BD	MOS PRI DUTY	ON BOARD OFFICER DESIG/GR	ALLOWED OFFICER DESIG/GR	BILLET TITLE OF PRIMARY DUTY	COLLATERAL DUTIES	DUTIES IN TRAINING FOR	PROS. QUAL. DATE
ADDU DCS 4/57 D	SMITH, JIMMY J.	608924	3-3-58	14	14	3105/5		OIC NA VCOMSISTO OFF.	ASST SUP OFF NA VTECHTRAU SAILPAN; COD; DEPUTY DISB OFF; TREAS. EM CLUB.	SUPPLY OFF	QUAL
R	UTRUP, RALPH A.	618809				3702/6		PROS OIC NA VCOMSISTO OFF.			
DOS 4/58	GANSTROM, RICHARD H.	520233	7-1-57	2	2	5100/4	5100/4	PUBLIC WORKS DEPT PUBLIC WORKS OFF.	TRANSPORTATION; NONE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY; WAT CONSERVATION OFF; PASSIVE DEF; HOUSING OFF; COD; TELEPHONE OFF.		

*1077 1075 1177*  
D. N. MONEY, JR.

Enclosure (3)

U. S. NAVAL ADMINISTRATION UNIT  
SALTAN, MALIAN ISLANDS

SHIP, STATION OR ACTIVITY NAME

REVISION NO. OF  
CURRENT ALLOW/COMPL

BUPERS 8-DIGIT  
ACTIVITY IDENT. CODE

6815

1102-0320

PAGE 3 OF 3 PAGES

1 JULY 1958  
DATE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SAIPAN SHIPPING CO.  
LCDR D. E. ROCKWELL, JR.

PROVISIONS SURVEY BOARD  
LCDR W. HANN  
LT J. F. MURPHY, MC  
LT R. M. KEMP, MC  
LT R. H. CARLSTROM, CEC  
ENS B. M. FILLER, SC  
CHMEDSERVANT J. E. WEBBER

TRANSPORTATION BOARD  
LCDR D. E. ROCKWELL, JR.  
LTJG L. K. COTTER

CASH VERIFICATION BOARD  
LCDR W. HANN  
LT R. H. CARLSTROM, CEC

SHIPPING BOARD, SAIPAN DISTRICT  
LCDR W. HANN

HOMESTEAD INSPECTION BOARD SAIPAN DIST.  
LCDR W. HANN

EXAMINING BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION AND LICENSING OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS  
LT J. F. MURPHY, MC  
LT R. M. KEMP, MC  
CHMEDSERVANT J. E. WEBBER

NARCOTICS INVENTORY BOARD  
LCDR H. L. MILLER, SC  
LT R. H. CARLSTROM, CEC  
LT R. M. KEMP, MC

AUDIT BOARD FOR THE AUDITING OF TELEPHONE FUNDS  
LCDR H. L. MILLER, SC  
LCDR W. HANN  
ENS B. M. FILLER, SC

AUDITING BOARD, ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB  
LCDR H. L. MILLER, SC  
LT R. H. CARLSTROM, CEC  
ENS B. M. FILLER, SC

FORMAL SURVEY BOARD  
LCDR W. HANN  
LT R. H. CARLSTROM, CEC  
ENS B. M. FILLER, SC  
CHMEDSERVANT J. E. WEBBER

DISCIPLINARY CONTROL BOARD  
LCDR D. E. ROCKWELL, JR.  
CHMEDSERVANT J. E. WEBBER

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BOARD FOR PROTECTION OF MORAL STANDARD  
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LCDR W. HANN  
LT J. F. MURPHY, MC  
LTJG J. J. SMITH, SC  
LTJG L. K. COTTER

BOARD OF MARINE INSPECTORS, SAIPAN DIS  
LCDR W. HANN

LAND POLICY ADVISORY BOARD, SAIPAN DIS  
CDR D. N. MOREY, JR.

PLANNING BOARD FOR TRAINING  
LCDR D. E. ROCKWELL, JR.  
LCDR H. L. MILLER, SC  
LCDR W. HANN  
LT J. F. MURPHY, MC  
LTJG L. K. COTTER  
LT R. H. CARLSTROM, CEC  
FINANCIAL CONTROL BOARD  
LCDR H. L. MILLER, SC  
LT J. F. MURPHY, MC  
LT R. H. CARLSTROM, CEC  
ENS B. M. FILLER, SC

MEDICAL FEE BOARD  
LCDR D. E. ROCKWELL, JR.  
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CHMEDSERVANT J. E. WEBBER

WAGE AND LABOR BOARD  
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LCDR W. HANN  
LT R. H. CARLSTROM, CEC  
CHMEDSERVANT J. E. WEBBER

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LCDR D. E. ROCKWELL, JR.

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LCDR H. L. MILLER, SC  
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SCHOLARSHIP SELECTION BOARD  
LCDR D. E. ROCKWELL, JR.  
LT J. F. MURPHY, MC  
LT R. H. CARLSTROM, CEC



LOCAL REVENUE ACCOUNTING REPORT  
OPNAV FORM 7140-1 (REV. 12-53)

From: Naval Administrator, U. S. Naval Administration Unit, Saipan  
To: Chief of Naval Operations (Op-282)

For Month Ending: 30 June 1957

OPNAV REPORT 7140-1

Enclosure (4)

LOCAL REVENUE COLLECTION									
Sources	Utilities Sales	Local Taxes	Court Fines and Fees	Med. and Dept. Fees	Scrap Revenue	Service ( )	Other (MISCL)	Total All Collections	Total All Collections
Collections Prior Month	39187.50	10875.52	9692.50	4132.50	85116.35			21534.65	170539.02
This Month Collections	3198.12	1562.32	234.75	131.00	-			596.13	5722.32
To Date	42385.62	12437.84	9927.25	4263.50	85116.35			22130.78	176261.34

LOCAL REVENUE EXPENDITURES									
Current Month Expenditures by Object Class	General Administration	Legal Public Safety	Public Education	Med. Care Pub. Health & Sanitation	Commerce Industry and Agric.	Public Works	Total Expenditures	Total to Date	Total to Date
Other (Specify)									
021		4058.22	375.00	200.00	83.00		4058.22	34024.94	2734.50
071									
079	80.50		75.20	81.50	159.10		396.30	1652.74	
084									
089		778.71					778.71	2858.20	
094									
099									
110			262.50	15.00			277.50	6260.75	
Other (Specify)	Special Project #1							1229.94	
Total Expended Current Month	80.50	4836.93	712.70	296.50	242.10		6168.73	48761.07	
Total Expended To Date	1814.60	37571.14	6454.09	1027.44	663.86	1229.94	48761.07	48761.07	

See Reverse side for remarks

Amount Available for Expenditures (Total all collections to date less total expenditures to date) includes balance carried forward \$178,484.40 forward FY 1956

Signature and Title  
G. A. EVANS  
Naval Administrator

\$305,984.67

Enclosure (4)

Copy to:  
COMNAVADMINS

LOCAL REVENUE ACCOUNTING REPORT  
OPNAV FORM 7140-1 (REV. 12-53)

OPNAV REPORT 7140-1

Enclosure (5)

From: Naval Administrator, U. S. Naval Administration Unit, Saipan  
To: Chief of Naval Operations (Op-282) Quarter Ending: 30 June 1958

Sources	LOCAL REVENUE COLLECTION							Total All Collections
	Utilities Sales	Local Taxes	Court Fines and Fees	Med. and Dent. Fees	Scrap Revenue	Service ( )	Other (MISC)	
Prior Quarter Collections	39183.51	13321.73	4166.55	4263.55	13486.48	-	20385.45	94807.67
This Quarter Collections	14890.41	6782.67	1424.00	1966.50	-	-	5406.12	30469.70
To Date	54073.92	20104.40	5590.55	6230.45	13486.48	-	25791.57	125277.37

Current Quarter Expenditures by Object Class	LOCAL REVENUE EXPENDITURES							Total Expenditures	Total to Date
	General Administration	Legal and Public Safety	Public Education	Med. Care Pub. Health & Sanitation	Commerce and Industry	Public Works			
019		14579.59						14579.59	55337.21
021	83.60	322.50	52.00					458.10	2144.44
071				1170.00				1170.00	1170.00
079	28.40				172.64			201.04	1505.60
084									
089									
094		1741.54						1741.54	4591.07
099									
110			1565.18		400.00			400.00	3882.20
Other (Specify)								1565.18	5126.18
Total Expended	112.00	16643.63	1617.18	1170.00	572.64			26115.45	6000.00
Current Quarter Total Expended	811.21	60636.78	6165.59	1728.51	4414.61			79756.70	79756.70

See Reverse side for Remarks

Signature and Title  
D.N. MORSE, Jr.  
Naval Administrator

Amount Available for Expenditures (total all collections to date less total expenditures to date) includes 305,989.67 balance carried forward from FY 1957

\$351,505.34

REPORT OF LOCAL SERVICE COSTS CHARGEABLE TO LOCAL REVENUE

Enclosure (5)

SECTION ONE

Ungraded  
Man Months amount Earned

Graded  
Man Months amount Earned

Excepted Employment - Paid  
 at Native and Alien Rated

\$ 4058.22

SECTION TWO

Ungraded  
Man Months amount Earned

Graded  
Man Months amount Earned

\$ 3582.90

475.32

Basic Salary  
 Overtime & Holiday Pay  
 Lump Sum Payments for Annual Leaves  
 Night Pay Differential

TOTAL SECTION TWO

\$ 4058.22

Special Project #1	Current No.	To Date
Obj. Class 016		\$ 22.84
" " 079		665.64
" " 089		541.46
		<u>\$1229.94</u>

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION  
SAIPAN, M. I.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date: April 1, thru June 30, 1958

CASH:

Cash on Hand	(101)	<u>\$240.61</u>
Bank Acct. Comm. 966	(102-1)	<u>10,488.66</u>
Bank Acct. Saving 3629-3632)	(103)	<u>4,943.73</u>
Total Cash		<u>\$15,673.00</u>

RECEIVABLE:

Returned Check	(121)	<u>None</u>
Labor Cont.	(122-1-2)	<u>\$6,373.78</u>
Elect. Meter	(123)	<u>107.30</u>
Other Receivable	(125-161)	<u>None</u>
Total Receivable		<u>\$6,481.08</u>

INVENTORY:

Beer	(131)	<u>\$5,766.04</u>
Snail Bait	(132)	<u>211.66</u>
Ammunition	(133)	<u>343.20</u>
Elect. Parts	(171)	<u>None</u>
Elect. Meter	(172)	<u>2,699.90</u>
Total Inventory		<u>\$9,020.80</u>

Special Deposit	(151-2-3)	<u>\$6,774.02</u>
Total Assets		<u>\$37,948.90</u>

LIABILITIES

PAYABLE

Acct. Payable	(221-261)	<u>None</u>
" "	(452)	<u>Undetermined</u>
" "	(453)	<u>Undetermined</u>

Net Worth	Total Liabilities and Net Worth	<u>\$37,948.90</u>
-----------	---------------------------------	--------------------

ANTONIO S. PALACIOS  
MUNICIPAL TREASURER

Enclosure (6)

**MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION**  
SAIPAN, P. I.

Date: April 1, thru June 30 1958

**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**  
4th QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1958

RECEIPTS:

Gambling Concession	(301)	None
Collection of Hospital fee	(302)	\$ 661.50
Beer Miscellaneous	(303)	118.76
Head Tax	(334)	129.00
Health Tax	(335)	471.75
Beer Tax	(336)	7,125.60
Soft Drink Tax	(337)	204.00
Tobacco Tax	(338)	1,569.15
Gasoline Tax	(339)	2,194.50
Movies Tax	(340)	309.45
Vehicle Registration Inspection	(341)	180.25
Business Licenses	(342)	388.75
Miscellaneous Income	(325-349)	711.38
Sale of Gasoline	(351)	<del>16,499.20</del>
Gas handling charge	(352)	<del>419.03</del>
Gas Net	(353)	<del>721.50</del>
Beer handling charge	(354)	<del>296.90</del>
Sale of water	(355)	4,166.79
Sale of electricity	(356)	8,043.66
Electrical Installation charges	(357)	90.50
Plumbing Installation charges	(358)	8.99
Trash collection Fees	(359)	507.50
Miscellaneous Income	(375)	\$ 454.09
Total Receipts		<u>\$45,272.25</u>

EXPENDITURES:

Purchase of gasoline	(451) ✓	\$16,499.20
Purchase of water	(452) ✓	3,634.00
Purchase of electricity	(453) ✓	9,237.46
Public Utilities expenditure	(461) ✓	1,135.45
Salaries Utilities	(476) ✓	2,703.31
Operating expenses Administration	(401)	344.20
Operating expenses Congress	(402)	3.95
Operating expenses Sanitation	(403)	None
Operating expenses Education	(404)	None
Operating Expenses Public Safety	(405)	None
Operating expenses Public Works	(406-1-2-3)	1,809.49
Payment of Hospital services	(407)	1,259.10
School building expenses	(408)	300.92
Salaries school building	(408-1)	None
Salaries administration finance	(426)	2,492.25
Salaries Congress	(427-1)	327.50
Salaries Commissioners	(427-2)	750.00
Salaries Congress Office	(427-3)	375.00
Salaries Sanitation	(428)	1,118.64
Salaries Education	(429)	9,196.63
Salaries Public Safety	(430)	1,305.00
Salaries Public Works	(431)	<u>\$3,428.94</u>
Total Expenditure		<u>\$55,921.04</u>

Enclosure (6)

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION  
S. IPAN, M. I.

Date: April 1, thru June 30 1958

BUDGET STATEMENT

Budget	\$ <u>35,254.75</u>
Revenue	<u>45,272.25</u>
Expenditures	<u>55,921.04</u> ✓
Over Expenditures	<u>10,648.79</u>

Enclosure (6)

DVM:cbc  
L1  
Ser - 1067  
Jun 24 1958

SECOND ENDORSEMENT on Tenth Saipan Congress Municipal Budget for Fiscal Year 1958-1959 submission of 3 June 1958.

From: Naval Administrator, U. S. Naval Administration Unit, Saipan  
District, Mariana Islands  
To: Tenth Saipan Congress.

Subj: Municipal budget for the Fiscal Year 1958- 1959

1. Approved with the express understanding that:

a. Departments are limited to the amounts of money approved by Congress for their respective departments.

b. The recommendations contained in Section 7 of the Finance Committees report are binding.

c. The comments contained in section 1 through 6 of the Finance Committees report regarding specific items to be eliminated from the proposed budget as a result of the reductions imposed are for guidance purposes and are not considered binding so long as a. and b. above are observed.

/s/ D. N. MOREY, Jr.

Enclosure (6)

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION  
SAIPAN, M.I.

SAIPAN CONGRESS

From: The Tenth Saipan Congress  
To: The Naval Administrator

Via: The Mayor, Municipality of Saipan

Subj: Municipal budget for the fiscal year 1958-1959

1. The Tenth Saipan Congress in its Special Session assembled on the 30th., day of May 1958, adopted and passed the Municipal budget for the fiscal year 1958-1959.

Therefore, be it enacted by the Tenth Saipan Congress that the Municipal Budget for the fiscal year 1958-1959, shall be made effective upon approval of the Naval Administrator.

/s/ Olympio T. Borja  
Chairman, Tenth  
Saipan, Congress

-----  
1st. Endorsement.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION  
SAIPAN, M.I.

From: The Mayor, Municipality of Saipan  
To: The Naval administrator

1. Forwarded recommending approval.

/s/ Ignacio V. Benavente  
Mayor Municipality of  
Saipan

Enclosure 6 )



MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION  
SAIPAN, M.I.

SAIPAN CONGRESS

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1958-1959

<u>REQUESTED</u>	<u>PROPOSE BUDGET</u>	<u>CONGRESS APPROVAL</u>
<b>1. ADMINISTRATION</b>	<u>PROPOSE BUDGET</u>	<u>APPROVED</u>
a. Administration	\$8,586.00	\$5,700.00
b. Recreation	Not requested but included	250.00
2. Finance	3,310.00	3,310.00
3. Economics	3,903.60	3,903.60
4. Sanitation	4,866.96	3,569.76
5. P. Safety	5,366.00	4,370.00
6. P. Works (a)	14,308.04	14,000.00
Parts (b)	10,921.93	8,225.00
7. Education	48,783.04	42,025.79
8. Congress	5,450.00	3,450.00
9. Election	250.00	200.00
	TOTAL	\$89,004.15

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1958-1959

ESTIMATED:

Tax	\$62,760.00	
Fees, Business	10,000.00	
Franchise, Misc.	6,350.00	
Estimated by virtue of Municipal Ord. No. 26 upon approval.	10,000.00.	\$89,110.00

SUMMARY

Estimated Revenue	\$89,110.00
Estimated Expenditures	89,004.15

Enclosure (6)

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION  
SAIPAN, M.I.

PUBLIC UTILITY

REQUESTED

Expenditures - \$44,500.92  
Labor Wages 11,790.72

CONGRESS APPROVAL

\$44,500.92  
11,790.72  
\$56,291.64

SUMMARY

Estimated revenue  
Estimated Expenditure

\$56,316.07  
56,291.64

Over Revenue

24.43

MUNICIPALITY OF TINIAN  
PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

FOR THE PERIOD 1 April to 30 June 1958

Sales:

Beer Sales \$ 1,083.53

Loss Cost of Goods sold:

	\$ 722.20	
Beer Purchased	<u>117.50</u>	<u>839.70</u>
		243.83

Receipts from Taxes:

Tobacco	19.00
Gasoline Tax	70.80
Gasoline Handling Charges	16.33
Head Tax	16.00
Cattle Slaughter	20.00
Hog Slaughter	17.00
Business License	260.00
Electric Fee	346.36
Dog License	27.00
Fish Weir	5.00
Firearms License	4.00
Coconut Seedling	17.70
Driver Permit	2.00
Livestock Export	2.00
Vehicle Inspection	38.00
Soft Drink Tax	1.20
Miscellaneous	<u>22.96</u>
	885.35

885.35

Gross Income from Sales and Taxes

\$ 1129.18

Operating Expense

Administration

Treasurer	180.00	
Miscellaneous	<u>59.07</u>	239.07

Education Department

Teachers Salaries	<u>600.00</u>	600.00
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Maintenance Expense

Electrician	325.00	
Carpentry	<u>4.00</u>	<u>329.00</u>

Total Operating Expense

\$ 1168.07

Enclosure (72)

MUNICIPALITY OF TINIAN

BALANCE SHEET

1 April to 30 June 1958

<u>A S S E T S</u>		<u>L I A B I L I T I E S</u>	
Balance	\$ 126.78	:	Account payable to
Check Account # 1000	.74	:	Ambros Inc., Guam
Other Assets:			\$ 1053.70
Coconut Seedlings	61.50	:	Frank Edwards & Co
Business License	185.00	:	172.00
Electric Fees	417.17	:	Earned Surplus
Head Tax	218.00	:	1524.85
Beer	1741.36	:	Total
Total	2750.55	:	Net Worth
			\$ 2750.55

Freddy Hofschneider  
Municipal Treasurer

MUNICIPALITY OF TINIAN

TINIAN, M. I.

Fiscal Year 1958-1959

Revenue

1. Taxes	\$	2809.00
2. Fees		<u>1530.00</u>
Total	\$	<u>4339.00</u>

Expenditure

1. Administration	\$	1170.00
2. Education Department		2750.00
3. Public Work		<u>300.00</u>
Total	\$	<u>4220.00</u>

Summary

Total Revenue Estimated	\$	4339.00
Total Expenditure Estimated		4220.00

Enclosure (7)

Estimated Revenue for 1958-59

TAXES:

Beer	\$ 1440.00
Tobacco	240.00
Soft Drink	30.00
Gasoline	360.00
Head	267.00
Cattle Slaughter	25.00
Hog Slaughter	20.00
Goat Slaughter	10.00
Strayed Animal Slaughter	25.00
Live Stock Export	25.00
Bicycle	4.00
Vehicle Registration	300.00
Firearm	15.00
Driver Permit	30.00
Jukebox	18.00
	<u>\$ 2809.00</u>

FEEES:

Business License	\$ 1380.00
Dog Registration	30.00
Cockfight	25.00
Fishing Boat License	25.00
Gasoline Handling Fee	60.00
Miscellenous (Filling Fee)	10.00
	<u>\$ 1530.00</u>

Grand Total	\$ 4364.00
-------------	------------

Enclosure (7)

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS  
MUNICIPALITY OF SAIPAN  
SAIPAN DISTRICT, SAIPAN, M. I.

16 December 1957

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 24. An Ordinance to revise and to compile in one ordinance all laws respecting municipal taxes, business and trade license, and license fees:

THHEREFORE, be it enacted by the Tenth Saipan Congress in Congress assembled that upon the approval of the Naval Administrator the following fees, taxes and rules regulating private businesses shall take effect January 1, 1958:

TITLE 1 ( Business and Trade Licenses )

Section 1. There shall be three (3) classes of traders licenses for persons engaging in general or specialized merchandising. A traders license does not authorize engaging in any trade or business for which a specific license is required by any other section of this title. The three (3) classes of licenses are as follows:

TRADERS LICENSE FIRST CLASS

\$250.00 per year

Privileges

Wholesale of General or Specialized Merchandises  
Import and Export  
All privileges as set forth for other classes of Traders  
Licenses

TRADERS LICENSE SECOND CLASS

\$150.00 per year

Privileges

Import of General or Specialized Merchandises (For own retail  
only)  
Retail of General or Specialized Merchandises

TRADERS LICENSE THIRD CLASS

\$40.00 per year

Privileges

Retail of General or Specialized Merchandises

Section 2. RESTAURANT LICENSE. The fee for a restaurant license shall be \$40.00 per year. In addition to the sale of food, a restaurant licensee may sell tobacco products at retail.

Section 3. The fee for On-Sale beer license shall be \$50.00.  
The fee for Off-sale beer licenses shall be \$25.00.

Enclosure (L)

Section 4. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENTS. Licenses shall be issued for any of the industrial employments listed below upon payment of the indicated fees:

- (1) Shoemaker conducting a business, or in charge of work;  
fee ten dollars (\$10.00).
- (2) Tailor or dressmaker conducting a business, or in charge of work;  
fee ten dollars (\$10.00).
- (3) Silversmith and works in precious metals conducting a business,  
or in charge of work;  
fee fifteen dollars (\$15.00).
- (4) Blacksmith conducting a business, or in charge of work;  
fee ten dollars (\$10.00).
- (5) Plumber conducting a business, or in charge of work;  
fee twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).
- (6) Electrician conducting a business, or in charge of work;  
fee fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (7) Barber conducting a business, or in charge of work;  
fee ten dollars (\$10.00).
- (8) Any person, firm, or corporation conducting a beauty parlor,  
or in charge of its operation;  
fee twenty-five (\$25.00).
- (9) Carpenter conducting a business, or in charge of operation  
of shop;  
fee ten dollars (\$10.00).
- (10) Any person, firm, or corporation conducting a printing  
business;  
fee ten dollars (\$10.00).
- (11) Any person, firm, or corporation conducting a business, or  
operating a shop for the repair of motor-driven vehicles;  
fee fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (12) Any person, firm, or corporation conducting an upholstery shop;  
fee ten dollars (\$10.00).
- (13) Any person, firm, or corporation conducting a bake shop;  
fee ten dollars (\$10.00).
- (14) Any other Commercial or Industrial Employment not mentioned  
elsewhere in this title, license fee ten dollars (\$10.00).

Section 5. SPECIAL LICENSES. Licenses shall be issued for any other of the following businesses or occupations upon payment of the indicated fee:

- (1) Any person, firm, or corporation conducting a moving picture  
theaters;  
fee fifty dollars (\$50.00).

Enclosure (8)



- (2) Any person, firm, or corporation conducting a pool room;  
fee thirty dollars (\$30.00).
- (3) Any insurance company or its agent operating in Municipality  
of Saipan;  
fee one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
- (4) Any person, firm, or corporation operating a steam laundry;  
fee ten dollars (\$10.00).
- (5) Any person, firm, or corporation operating a pawn shop;  
fee three hundred dollars (\$300.00).
- (6) Any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business loaning  
at interest with or without security;  
fee one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
- (7) Any person, firm, or corporation operating an ice plant;  
fee fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (8) Any person, firm, or corporation operating a saw mill;  
fee ten dollars (\$10.00).
- (9) Any person, firm, or corporation operating a soap factory;  
fee five dollars (\$5.00).
- (10) Any person, firm, or corporation operating a soda factory;  
fee ten dollars (\$10.00).
- (11) Advertising sign boards (exclusive of sign boards on site of  
business);  
fee each ten dollars (\$10.00).
- (12) Any person, firm, or corporation operating an automobile washing  
or greasing rack;  
fee twenty dollars (\$20.00).
- (13) Any person, firm, or corporation operating a shipping business,  
License fee four hundred dollars (\$400.00).
- (14) Fish weir license;  
fee five dollars (\$5.00).
- (15) Gasoline Station;  
License fee ten dollars (\$10.00).
- (16) Boxing match promoter;  
License fee fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (17) Any person, firm, or corporation operating an export trade;  
License fee ten dollars (\$10.00).
- (18) Any commercial business or occupation not listed elsewhere in  
this ordinance;  
License fee ten dollars (\$10.00).

Enclosure ( 8 )

Section 6. APPLICATION. Application for a license shall be made at the Municipality of Saipan between the 15th day of December and the 1st day of January for the ensuing year (Except for the calendar year 1958 for which application shall be between 1st day of January 1958 and 30th day of January 1958), and shall set forth the name and residence of the applicant, a full description of the business, and shall state the place where the same is to be carried on, and such other particulars as may be required.

Section 7. TERM. All licenses herein named shall be issued for the calendar year or unexpired part thereof, pro rated by quarters and charged for the quarter during which issued.

Section 8. FORM. Every license shall designate the number and kind of the license, the date of issue and an expiration, the name and residence of the licensee, a sufficient description of the business licensed, and the place where the same is to be carried on.

Section 9. TRANSFER. No license shall be assigned or transferred from one person to another, or shall authorize any other business to be conducted at any place other than that named in the original license, except by written authority of the Municipality of Saipan endorsed across the face of the license, and no transfer shall be made which involves the addition of privileges.

Section 10. SUSPENSION. A license may be suspended to any person for certain period not to exceed 3 months at any time for violation of any law or regulation concerning the business, trade, or establishment for which it is issued.

Section 11. PENALTY. Any person, firm, or corporation engaging in any business or trade without necessary license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned for a period of not more than three (3) months, or shall be fined not more than \$50.00, or by both, provided that for calendar year 1958, person shall have until the 30th day of January to procure the necessary license.

## TITLE II (MISCELLANEOUS LICENSE FEES)

Section 1. The following miscellaneous license shall be charged:

Bicycles	\$1.00
Juke Box (Use in connection with commercial establishment)	\$25.00

Section 2. The miscellaneous license fees herein provided shall be for the calendar year pro rated as provided in Title I, above.

Section 3. PENALTY. Any person operating a Juke Box or bicycles without first obtaining the license required above, shall be subject to fine of not more than \$25.00.

Enclosure (8)

TITLE III (INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES)

Section 1. An internal revenue tax will be collected on the following items, as follows:

- (a) Soft drinks imported into Saipan, will be taxed at the rate of one (1) cent per each 12 fluid ounces or fraction thereof.
- (b) Beer imported into Saipan shall be taxed at the rate of five (5) cents per each 12 fluid ounces or fraction thereof.
- (c) Gasoline imported into Municipality of Saipan shall be taxed at the rate of three (3) cents per american gallon.
- (d) Tobacco imported into Saipan of any kind shall be taxed at the rate of ten percent (10%) of invoiced landed cost.
- (e) Exhibitors of motion pictures shall be taxed at the rate of five (5) cents per each paid admission.

Section 2. TIME OF PAYMENT.

- (a) Internal Revenue Taxes on soft drinks, beer, gasoline and tobacco products imported into Saipan must be paid by the importer or first purchaser at the time the importer or first purchaser on Saipan assumes physical delivery.
- (b) Movie taxes shall be paid by the exhibitors on or before the fifth day of each month for all paid admission of the month immediately preceding.

Section 3. RECORDS. All importers, first purchaser of the taxable items listed above and all exhibitors of motion pictures shall keep complete and accurate financial records which shall be subject to inspection by the Municipality of Saipan.

Section 4. PENALTY. Any person, firm, or corporation who wilfully evades any tax provided by his title or who falsifies any records, or fails to keep records as provided in section 3, above, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by not more than three (3) months imprisonment or not more than \$50.00 fine, or by both.

TITLE IV (GENERAL)

Section 1. REPEALS. The following ordinances are repealed effective January 1, 1958.

Municipal Ordinance No. 3. Dated Sept. 10, 1947 Approved Sept. 10, 1947.

Municipal Ordinance No. 4. Dated Sept. 10, 1947 Approved Sept. 10, 1947. Enclosure (8)

Municipal Ordinance No. 6. Dated Sept. 10, 1947 Approved Sept. 10, 1947.  
Municipal Ordinance No. 8. Dated May 15, 1950 Approved May 15, 1950.  
Municipal Ordinance No. 10. Dated January 3, 1951 Approved Feb. 23, 1951.  
Municipal Ordinance No. 12. Dated May 27, 1951 Approved June 26, 1951.  
Municipal Ordinance No. 14. Dated June 7, 1951 Approved July 24, 1951.  
Municipal Ordinance No. 22. Dated Sept. 21, 1955 Approved Sept. 29, 1955.  
Municipal Ordinance Unnumbered. Dated April 25, 1957 Approved June 30, 1957.

Ayes: 10 Nays: 2 Abstained: 1

/s/ Olympio T. Borja  
Olympio T. Borja, Chairman  
Tenth Saipan Congress

Approved this 27th day of December 1957.

/s/ I. V. Benavente  
Ignacio V. Benavente  
Mayor, Municipality of Saipan

Approved this 10th day of January 1958.

/s/ D. N. Morey, Jr.  
D. N. Morey, Jr.  
Naval Administrator, Saipan District

Enclosure (8)

**ALLOWANCE**  
 1 GS-11  
 2 GS-9  
 1 GS-8  
 8 GS-7  
 Indigenous employees:  
 \*11 Graded  
 5 Ungraded

**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**  
 Responsible for all matters concerning education for indigenous children, indigenous adults, and Navy Dependents.  
 1 GS-11 Educational Administrator  
 1 Secretary (Graded)

**SUPERVISORY DIVISION**  
 Responsible for in-service training and supervision of teaching personnel  
 1 GS-9 Teacher Supervisor  
 1 Librarian (Ungraded)

**NAVY DEPENDENT SCHOOL DIVISION**  
 Grades one thru eight  
 1 GS-8 Principal Teacher  
 5 GS-7 Teachers

**SAIPAN DISTRICT INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL DIVISION**  
 Grades Seven thru Nine  
 1 GS-9 Principal-Teacher  
 3 GS-7 Teachers  
 8 Indigenous Teachers (Graded)  
 1 Indigenous Librarian (Graded)  
 1 Gardener (Ungraded)

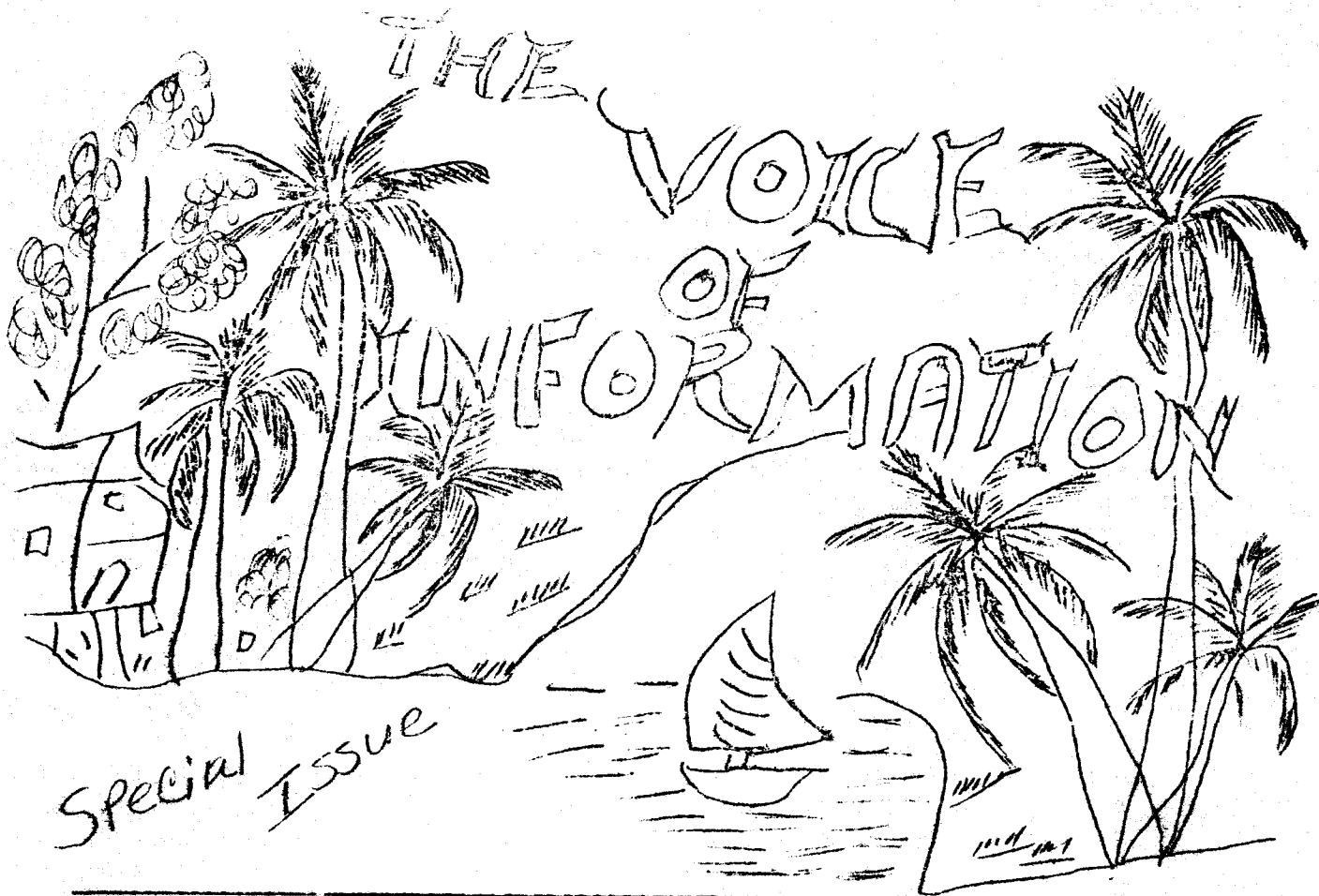
**SAIPAN DISTRICT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIVISION**  
 Grades one thru six  
 1 Indigenous Superintendent of Schools (Graded)

<b>AGRIHAN BRANCH</b> 1 Teacher (Graded)	<b>SAN ROQUE BRANCH</b> 4 Teachers (Graded)
<b>ALMAGAN BRANCH</b> 1 Teacher (Graded)	<b>TINIAN BRANCH</b> 3 Teachers (Graded)
<b>PAGAN BRANCH</b> 1 Teacher (Graded)	<b>OLEAI BRANCH</b> 6 Teachers (Graded)
<b>CHILIAN KANOA BRANCH</b>	
20 Teachers (Graded)	
2 Bus Driver (Ung.)	
1 Carpenter (Ung.)	

\* 33 Paid by Municipality of Saipan not within Navad Unit Saipan Indigenous Ceiling.

\* 3 Tinian Teachers paid by the Municipality of Tinian not within Navad Unit Saipan Indigenous Ceiling.

8 - 7  
 1 - 0  
 74 - 8  
 137 - 0 - 6  
 45 - 0  
 27 - 6  
 110 - 6



Special Issue

Number 55.

June 23, 1958

JULY FOURTH CELEBRATION

The sworn in ceremony will take place on July FOURTH at the Chalan Kanoa Elementary School Play-grounds at approximately 10:00 A.M.

A day's program has been arranged which will surely make this day an enjoyable one. The Navy Band from Guam will participate in the added attractions plus games for the children and adults as well. Concessions will also be on hand for your own pleasure. Everybody is invited to help celebrate this occasion of the day when the United States of America dedicated the DECLARATION OF THEIR INDEPENDENCE for FREEDOM and LIBERTY. A GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, AND OF THE PEOPLE.

I coremonias para manhula u ma choque gi a cuatro de Julio gi Plazan i Elementary School gi Chalan Kanoa approximo gi oran alas 10:00 gi egaan.

I programa esta ma prepara para u seguro na este na haane para u ma gosa megai na minagof. I musicon i Navy ginen Guam para u fan mato lokue ya u nina mas yinama i ginatba i celebracion, yan huego siha para i famaguon yan man amco lokue. Todos manmaconbibida para u fan man ayuda guine na celebracion gi haane anai i DECLARACION I INDEPENDENCIAN I GOBIERNON ESTADOS UNIDOS AMERICA ma dedica para i LIBRE YAN LIBERTY. UN GOBIERNO GIEN I TAOTAO, PARA TAOTAO, yan POT I TAOTAO.

Enclosure 27

NOTICE

I mandanculo siha na troncon atbot gi oriyen guma suman man peligro. Niyog pat hafa na tronco ni dumadanculo ya sina u guaha peligro yangin pagyo anai para u hogse i gima, yan anai para u na lobrigo i ofitio yan i gima ti mauleg na u fan ma tatanom para adotno gi pation guma siha.

Enao mino ti para u ma abiba este na tinanom siha gi oriyen guma pot este siha na rason. Flores ni man gatbo, pat ayo na tinanom i timan peligroso ya ti ufan danculo i troncon nika, debe ha de u ta abiba mas para garbesa yan adotno pareho gi bonito, gasgas yan sanidad. Pues, pago magagagao cooperasion todos ya munga de ufan na consige man ma tanom niyog, camachile, calasaoas, yan atbot del fuego etc. Tanom i rosat, yan i man parehuna siha na flores, ni man bonito sa mas gatbo ma atan, yan menos atboroto gi mana gasgas.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR  
COMMISSIONERS AND CONGRESS-MEN.

CONGRESS-MEN -

1958 - 1959

1. Olympio T. Borja	- - - - -	213	Votes
2. Jose R. Cruz	- - - - -	95	"
3. Gabriel F. Borja	- - - - -	61	"
4. Manuel F. Aldan	- - - - -	52	"
5. Francisco S. Pangelinan	- - - - -	50	"
6. Juan B. Blanco	- - - - -	45	"
7. William S. Reyes	- - - - -	43	"

COMMISSIONERS -

CHALAN KANOA:

DISTRICT NO:	1. Mr. Joaquin C. Guerrero	- - - - -	57	Votes
"	" 2. Mr. Isidro S. Tudela	- - - - -	47	"
"	" 3. Mr. Blas P. Tenorio	- - - - -	50	"
"	" 4. Mr. Antonio Rogolifoi	- - - - -	147	"
"	" 5. Mr. Mariano Aquino	- - - - -	82	"
"	" 6. Mr. Thomas P. Sablan	- - - - -	135	"
"	" 7. Mr. Crispin S. Cruz	- - - - -	78	"
"	" 8. Mr. Pedro C. Lifoifoi	- - - - -	81	"
"	" 9. Mr. Gregorio T. Camacho	- - - - -	61	"
"	" 10. Mr. Proencio M. Cabrera	- - - - -	81	"

NOTICE

THE NAVY WIVES CLUB IS SPONSORING A "CARNIVAL QUEEN" WHO WILL REIGN AT THE

4TH OF JULY HOLIDAY CEREMONIES

ELEGIBLE CANDIDATES: Girls working for Naval Administration Unit.

1. Each department is to choose an entry from their department to represent it in the FINAL VOTING.
2. Names of successful entries are to be submitted to the President, Navy Wives Club (Mrs. Mullin 31R1) prior 10 June 1958. Only one candidate per department.
3. Pictures of the candidates will then be taken and displayed prominently in the Navy Exchange. Containers (cans) will be attached to each photo.
4. VOTES may be cast for the candidate of your choice by placing money in the containers mentioned above. One vote is worth one cent (1¢). (Nickel equals 5 votes - Dime equals 10 votes and etc.)

The following departments are to nominate Candidates:

Administration Office - Supply Department - Navy Exchange - Commissary Store  
Public Works Department - Hospital - Civil Administration Office (including  
Land and Claims and Education).



1. The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated January 1, 1900.

2. The second part is a report on the condition of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State.

3. The third part is a report on the condition of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State.

4. The fourth part is a report on the condition of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State.

5. The fifth part is a report on the condition of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State.

6. The sixth part is a report on the condition of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State.

7. The seventh part is a report on the condition of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State.

8. The eighth part is a report on the condition of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State.

9. The ninth part is a report on the condition of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State.

10. The tenth part is a report on the condition of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State.

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17. The seventeenth part is a report on the condition of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State.

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19. The nineteenth part is a report on the condition of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State.

20. The twentieth part is a report on the condition of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State.

21. The twenty-first part is a report on the condition of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State.

22. The twenty-second part is a report on the condition of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State.

23. The twenty-third part is a report on the condition of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State.

24. The twenty-fourth part is a report on the condition of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State.

25. The twenty-fifth part is a report on the condition of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Saipan District Advisory Council of 3 June 1958

Members present:

Commander D. N. MORLEY, Jr., Naval Administrator  
Lieutenant Commander Harry L. MILLER, Supply Officer  
Lieutenant Robert H. KEMP, Medical Officer  
Mr. Frank L. BROWN, Internal Affairs Officer, Saipan District  
Mr. James B. JOHNSON, Land and Claims Officer, Saipan District  
Mr. Charles M. CLENDENEN, District Agriculturist, Saipan District  
Mr. Todd W. SHIRLEY, Educational Administrator, Saipan District  
Mr. Ignacio V. BENAVENTE, Mayor, Municipality of Saipan  
Mr. Olympio T. BORJA, Chairman, Tenth Saipan Congress  
Mr. Jose TENORIO, Secretary Treasurer, Saipan Shipping Company  
Mr. Juan BLANCO, Cashier, Bank of America, Saipan Facility

Members absent:

Lieutenant Commander D. E. ROCKWELL, Jr., Assistant Naval Administrator  
Lieutenant Richard H. CARLSTROM, Public Works Officer  
Mr. Graham W. TEWKSBURY, Naval Administrator's Representative, Tinian  
Mr. Juan A. UNTALAN, Acting Mayor, Municipality of Saipan  
Mr. Antonio SHIMIZU, Secretary Treasurer, Northern Marianas Development Company

Naval Administrator: The meeting of the Saipan District Advisory Council is called to order. Mr. Tenorio, do you have anything to bring up?

Mr. Tenorio: I have two things to bring up at this meeting. Water and power connections should be properly handled exclusively by persons who have paid their licenses as such in the Municipality of Saipan and any work or connection to fix or repair power or water, a license shall first be acquired before commencing such work. It has been experienced in some cases that power and water has been installed without these proper procedures. By providing an ordinance, in regard to this problem, it will encourage the plumbers and electricians to obtain their licenses and to pay their fees. It would also avoid discrepancies, whereby waste of water and improper installation and connection may be avoided.

It has been noted that purchases of cement by individuals on the island of Saipan has been made through the Municipality of Saipan directly to the individual purchaser. According to the formality of government procedures, to protect the individual as well as the business dealers if I am not mistaken, this is an improper manner to conduct such business. In my opinion and personal knowledge of the Municipality has been violating set procedures. To my personal knowledge and opinion, it is more essential that the local dealer who may be efficiently and financially able, be given the protection and opportunity to handle the sale of such articles. Should the Municipality obtain the goods from the Navy, they should turn the material over to local first class traders. It is realized by the local dealers that these building materials are much cheaper to procure through the Navy and that it will help the people to buy cheaper than the importation of such material directly from outside sources. However, it must be realized that the local business also must have good protection from the local government. That is all I have.

Enclosure 28

Naval Administrator: To take your second problem first. It appears to me that you have a serious problem. With the concurrence of Mayor Benavente, I would like to appoint a committee to study the cement business and make recommendations to Mayor Benavente and myself. Then we will see what we can do with it. As soon as we get proper representation, we can cover the entire problem. The Mayor will appoint two members and I will appoint one member. I will designate Lieutenant Commander MILLER as the Chairman of the Committee.

Mayor Benavente: I will assign two members.

Naval Administrator: Will you give Mr. Miller the names of the two members?

Mayor Benavente: Yes.

Naval Administrator: The purpose of the committee will be to study the problem and submit recommendations. They should also study the problem of procuring and distribution, if the cement comes from Navy sources. They should also study procurement of cement from other than Navy sources.

Mayor Benavente: When do you want them to meet?

Naval Administrator: They will meet on call of the chairman. I would like to have recommendations by the 30th of June.

Mr. Miller: Should this be limited to just cement or should it be all building supplies?

Naval Administrator: I think that the problem is pretty much the same. Why don't we extend it to all building supplies? Is that agreeable with you, Mayor Benavente?

Mayor Benavente: Yes.

Mr. Johnson: Mr. Chairman, before going on to another point. Considering the Homesteads that we are giving out; some of the people have been living on the lots, but there are some that haven't and will not have building material. I would appreciate it if they could meet as soon as possible, and we could have a solution to this problem of building materials.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Tenorio, going back to your first question, I don't know if I understand what you said. I gather that you say that there are some power and water connections not in accordance with existing rules and regulations. Were you proposing that there should be a Municipal Ordinance, that establishes what we refer to as a Building Code, or Electric Code; that prescribes the minimum standards of how connections will be made, etc?

Mr. Tenorio: I believe that this is somewhat similar to the recommendation made by the Congress on Municipal Ordinance Number 24. That if anyone who engages in this kind of business, they must obtain a license and pay a license fee. But, to my knowledge the people are still doing work without getting a license.

Naval Administrator: Right along that line, the Public Works Office in Guam is working on what we refer to as an Electric Code. There has not been anything put out that tells what kind of wire should be put in a house. There are no minimum requirements established and we probably have some fire hazards as a result of it. The Public Works Office on Guam has promised that the Electric Code will be out in the month of June. When we get it, I want to take it to Congress and talk to the members about it. We should have a Municipal Code. Among other things, it should provide that before anyone goes in and wires a house, or alters wiring in a house, they would have to get a permit. The wiring should be done by a qualified and licensed electrician. If the individual himself is a qualified electrician, then I think that this code should provide that he can do his own wiring. Otherwise, he should hire a license contractor. We are aware of the fact that in some instances both water and power leads go into one house and out the back door to another one. When we get the Building Code, I propose to talk with Congress and hope to get satisfactory action from them. I think such a code is mandatory. In fact, it is similar to the restriction from building too close to property lines. It is going to present certain hardships on certain people. It might cost them a little more than they would have otherwise spent. But it will be for the protection and safety of not only the individual and all of his neighbors. I hope that we can get the support and cooperation from Congress on this thing. I am reasonably sure that we can get proper action. We have a situation, as Mr. Tenorio pointed out, a regulation whereby an electrician spends \$50.00 to buy his license and then no one uses his services. They can do their own work and not maintain the proper standards for protection.

Mr. Borja: I have in the past proposed such an ordinance.

Naval Administrator: As soon as I get the code, it is being written by people who do this sort of work all of the time, I will bring it down and I would like to have the opportunity to speak to the members of Congress; to explain what it is and why I feel it is necessary.

Mr. Borja: I would like to ask about the water situation. I understand that there are no regulations or plans as yet. I would like to ask if there is any way to install a meter on individual houses.

Naval Administrator: The way that it stands now, you couldn't install meters. You couldn't install meters because in some cases there are water lines going into one house and then into another. You couldn't install a meter for each house. That situation is highly undesirable and I think that Congress should take action to correct that situation and make it so that there is a line from secondary distribution line into each house and a meter installed upon it. Mayor Benavente, what is the situation on water meters? Do you have water meters?

Mayor Benavente: I know of two individuals that have water meters, but they don't install them.

Naval Administrator: I would like to appoint another committee to investigate the water and power distribution systems. They are to make recommendations as how to meter individual users. This includes procurement of meters, installation, who they belong to and charges. I would like to appoint two members and Mayor Benavente to appoint two members. The two members that I appoint will be Lieutenant Commander Miller and Lieutenant Carlstrom. Enclosure (2)

When it comes to procurement, I think that we should review the excess property lists that come from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. From time to time there are the right kind of meters on these lists. I think the way this will work will be that the committee can make recommendations to me and I can present them to Congress, if there is any legislation necessary.

Mr. Blanco: I don't have anything in particular, Commander, but I would like to ask you one thing. I would like to ask about the progress in making direct shipments from Japan to Saipan.

Naval Administrator: As it stands now, we have permission to ship from Japan to Saipan on Navy ships and we pay the regular MSTS rates.

Mr. Blanco: I am asking whether it is cheaper than getting it from Guam instead of using Navy bottoms. Which is the cheaper, bringing direct from Japan on Navy bottoms or cheaper from Guam?

Mr. Tenorio: I think what Mr. Blanco refers to is that he has seen authority to bring cargo direct from Japan and that the price is the same as from Guam on commercial ships. He thought that it would be cheaper on the Navy bottoms direct from Japan. I recall that at a previous meeting, we received information that the first shipment that we received was the same rate as when we bought from Guam. At that time, I asked the Board that instead of bringing cargo direct from Japan on Navy bottoms to let us go back to buying from Guam and let the M/V Hope carry it.

Naval Administrator: It seems that we all are not talking about the same thing. If you buy in Japan, are you telling me that the price of shipping from Japan to Saipan and from Japan to Guam and then to Saipan are the same?

Mr. Tenorio: Yes, it is the same price.

Naval Administrator: Am I correct that the Navy is charging the MSTS rate from Japan to Saipan?

Mr. Miller: That I cannot answer, but as we have discussed, I have written to MSTS trying to get the rate schedule on various products.

Mr. Johnson: There are two things that I would like to bring up. One: what are the ideas on the next meeting? Will the meeting be on Tinian, so that we can forewarn the people, or do you think it will be here?

Naval Administrator: I would like to have it in Tinian. When Mr. Tewksbury comes back through I will talk to him about it.

Mr. Johnson: The second thing is that there are two ordinances down here that we are going over. However, Mr. Brown thinks that they should not be ordinances as such and I agree with him. However, I have talked with the Chairman of Congress, and he has stated that Mr. Baker wants it that way. Therefore, we would like to wait until Mr. Baker returns and confer with him on the proper way of doing it. We must have some reason for it, therefore, Mr. Brown and I do not want to change it. He is the legal consultant of Congress.

Enclosure (28)

Mr. Brown: I think I can give you quite a bit of background on the idea of shipping from Japan. When we first got the idea, we had a ship a month from there. Two AKL's, and LST. Now the whole situation has changed and we get very few ships through there. Also when we first started, the freight rates from Japan were very reasonable. It was something like .0025 per ton/mile. We paid something like \$5.25 per ton to ship copra from here to Japan. We agreed to pay the freight rate and I believe as of 1 July of last year, we have a directive on this, that on a run up here, MSTIS rates will apply. All of sudden up went the rates. In connection with your committee Mr. Mayor, I might mention the fact that we can get the cement from Japan and we have done it, not on the new freight rates but on the old freight rates. It has worked out fairly reasonable.

Mr. Miller: The last meeting we brought out one point about collecting the outstanding electrical bills of the municipality. I would like to inquire how this has worked out and what the reaction of the people is.

Mayor Benavente: We have disconnected quite a few. Those that could not pay have promised to pay their bill in the next month.

Naval Administrator: Do you have any idea of how much back bills you have collected this month?

Mayor Benavente: About fifty percent of the old back bills. Some of the people could not pay, but they have promised that all the bills will be taken care of within a month.

Naval Administrator: I am glad to hear of this progress.

Mr. Shirley: Mr. Borja, is one person who has taken advantage of the United Nation Scholarship Program. I have received Applications for Fellowships and we have to return these to Washington within the next 14 days. If anyone knows of any adult, they do not have to be a high school graduate, who is interested in this opportunity, they can contact myself or Mr. Johnson. The questionnaire is quite lengthy that they have to fill out. We already have two or three recommendations. We would like to get as many as possible. Mr. Mayor, you might have personnel in your Administration that you would like to recommend.

Mr. Brown: I might add a word of caution. If a person gets a fellowship, he will not leave immediately. It might take two years.

Mr. Borja: I would like to find out about Sugar Dock at Chalan Kanoa. If the dock could be repaired for the people's convenience I would also like to know of any developments concerning economic development for the island, such as a report from the committee on the fishing industry.

Mayor Benavente: I would like to mention about the four trucks in the Municipality. They have been in the Municipality for over five years. They are worn out. I would appreciate it if some surveyed Navy trucks could be turned over to the Municipality so that we could fix them.

Mr. Miller: I have discussed this with Mr. Sablan and the Mayor and he is going to send us four trucks.

Enclosure 28

Naval Administrator: The so-called Economic Committee has not submitted any report as far as I know. There is no general overall report. However, in connection with this, there has been a study that I have here before me in connection with Mr. Diaz and his tuna boat. We worked with him to determine his operational costs and estimated income assuring that he could sell all the fish that he caught, either here or on Guam, it would appear that it is a money making proposition, provided that: (1) we have some refrigeration and, (2) that he could make a contract or some sort of agreement whereby he can dispose of all the fish that he catches. We are still working with him and we will see what we can work out in his particular case. Incidentally, it has been brought out that there are several individuals that are fishing around here now, on a rather small scale. There is considerable fish available for the people of Saipan. This indicates that Mr. Diaz in all probability will have to dispose of most all his fish on Guam.

Naval Administrator: I think that the bottleneck in large scale fishing is the lack of refrigeration. The municipality will be getting three reefers shortly. If they will utilize them properly, that should solve the problem. I am not sure what Mr. Diaz is going to do with his and I don't know if that will be a very long time project. But, several people who are fishing are very interested in this.

Mr. Brown: I haven't personally observed this, but I have been told that people in ChiChi Jima have pretty inexpensive equipment. They are doing a lot of fishing and are regularly exporting to Guam. They are getting nineteen cents a pound and they are making money, because they don't have big, expensive boats. They buy outrigger hulls from Japan. They pay between \$250.00 and \$350.00 a piece for the hulls which are sixteen to eighteen feet long. They outfit the outrigger with an outboard motor. One point in that is that they make the money before they buy the boat.

Naval Administrator: That's right. Two or three go out in a boat. They have pooled their resources. Two or three people chipping in, when it is too much money for one of them to buy a motor. So that no one individual is completely selfsufficient. They pool their resources and help each other out, so that they can buy their equipment. They are doing that and making money by contracting to sell all the fish they can get on Guam. The idea of sixty and seventy foot boats is fine, but it is a pretty big and expensive operation.

Mr. Brown: What I would like to ask Mr. Tenorio is how our little trading expedition worked out on ChiChi Jima. When we swapped the beef for the fish.

Mr. Tenorio: It worked out good. We got rid of all the fish very fast.

Mr. Brown: Here when the ChiChi Jima fish come in he had no trouble getting rid of it. If Aldan goes out and gets fish, he can't get rid of them, he has to ship them to Guam. Why is it that ChiChi Jima fish sell and our local fish doesn't sell?

Mr. Tenorio: I don't know. Frank Aldan came in to see me about selling the fish on Guam. I told him that there was no reason that he couldn't contract direct with the firm. I asked him to meet a price that it was selling for or we couldn't do business.

Mr. Borja: The information that I have is that the price he is getting from Guam is thirty cents a pound. The best thing to do for the fisherman is to come down to twenty cents a pound for sales on Saipan. That would just about equal to thirty cents a pound on Guam, if you totalled the freight. The thing is that they (ChiChi Jima) clean them up for Guam and we don't.

Naval Administrator: I would say that it doesn't take long to clean fish. I can clean a dolphin or wahoo in about three or four minutes, and I'm probably slow.

Mr. Borja: I think that the businessman could sell it faster because it is a smaller fish, reefer size.

Naval Administrator: What was the first item that you mentioned?

Mr. Borja: About Sugar Dock, opening it.

Naval Administrator: The present status of that is that it has a pretty low priority on the list. We figure that the School and the Hospital are more important. We have no money and can get no money from Navy appropriated funds for the Dock. It would have to come out of the District Revenue. It is a worthwhile project, but is so far down on the priority list.

Mr. Johnson: I think that the channel is alright. Frank Aldan has told me that he can get in there with the LCM. We might be able to get some old concrete and dump into the holes on the pier. Maybe the municipality could do it.

Naval Administrator: I would like to detail Mr. Johnson to get together with Mr. Tweksbury and work out plans for a July meeting on Tinian. I will talk to him before he goes back.

Mr. Brown: I will volunteer as soon as I get back to take on the chore of Sugar Dock, and try and see if we can repair it so that we can drive on the pier.

Mr. Johnson: Mr. Mayor, I think that in our agreement last year, that the people living in the swamp areas would get free use of the land if they would keep it cleared. We had the same situation when we had the fire last week. I think that the people should be told to keep the land cleared.

Mayor Benavente: The people say that they are afraid to cut down some of the trees because someone may own the land later on.

Mr. Johnson: I am not speaking of trees. They should keep down the grass and brush to reduce the fire hazards.

Naval Administrator: There being no further business, the meeting is adjourned.



POPULATION STATISTICS

Saipan District

As of 30 June 1958

Age and Sex

Island or Political Sub-Division	Under 1 Year		1 M	4 F	5 M	9 F	10 M	14 F	15 M	19 F	20 M	24 F	25 M	34 F
	M	F												
Saipan	97	91	601	583	576	591	402	399	291	265	263	243	374	375
Tinian	10	6	36	31	46	28	17	22	11	14	11	10	23	17
Anatahan	0	2	4	4	1	2	0	1	5	2	3	0	2	1
Sariguan	0	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alamagan	2	1	6	7	2	8	4	1	1	4	3	2	4	2
Pagan	2	1	1	10	7	8	9	4	2	2	3	3	9	2
Agrigan	2	0	7	8	8	7	4	8	7	3	4	4	6	2
Totals	113	101	656	636	641	644	438	435	317	290	287	262	418	400

Age and Sex

Island or Political Sub- Division	35		44		45		54		55		64		65		74		75		Over		Totals		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Maipan	285	284	222	211	121	139	80	57	28	33	334	327	661										
Minian	19	19	16	12	7	6	3	0	2	1	20	14	367										
natahan	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	35										
arigan	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	11										
lamagan	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	27	57										
agan	1	3	1	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	38	37	75										
grigan	6	4	4	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	49	45	94										
Totals	321	314	246	232	134	148	85	58	30	34	368	355	7250										

SEMI-ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

1. Legal and Public Safety

Criminal Law

<u>Action</u>	<u>Type of Offenses</u>			<u>#1 Total</u>
	<u>#1 Traffic</u>	<u>#1 Misdemeanor</u>	<u>#1 Felony</u>	
Arrests and Apprehensions #2:	155	189	9	353
Confined prior to trial #3:	6	64	5	75
Released on Bail #4:	2	2	3	7
Trials:	155	111	4	270
Convictions:	148	105	4	257
Fines Only #5:	135	58	0	193
Confined on Sentence:	1	28	4	33
Warning:	12	19	0	31
Total Committed:	7	92	9	108
Total Released or Acquitted:	7	84	5	96
Pending:	1	2	1	4

#1 Number of persons involved in each category on each arrest or apprehension and subsequent action thereon.

#2 Includes all persons taken into custody regardless of whether or not later charged. Includes traffic citations and penal summons.

#3 Includes all persons held in custody over 12 hours prior to trial.

#4 Includes cash bail or personal recognizance.

#5 Includes sentence in which imprisonment suspended.

Civil Law

	<u>Commonwealth Court</u>		<u>Dist/Ct.</u>	<u>St. of Appeals</u>	
	<u>Saipan</u>	<u>Tinian</u>		<u>Trial</u>	<u>Appellate</u>
Pending from previous report #1:	0	0	13	2	0
Cases Heard and Disposed of:	0	0	10	4	0
Cases continued or pending #2:	0	0	11	6	0
Longest Delay:	0	0	0	1*	0

**Documents recorded:** 500 Government Grant Deeds, 412 Quit Claims Deeds, 18 Private Deeds, 3 Leases of Government Land, 1 Private Contract, 40 Marriage Certificates, 300 Birth Certificates and 27 Death Certificates.

#1 Includes Civil Cases pending prior to 1 January 1958.

#2 Includes all Civil Cases filed during this report.

\*Pending since October 26, 1955. It is a case of Saipan Importers Inc., a petition for dissolution of a corporation. It will continue pending until liquidation of accounts receivable and distribution of assets are completed.

Microscopic Metals and Equipment Company

1. Tons\* shipped during quarter:
- |             |   |    |
|-------------|---|----|
| Ferrous     | - | 0. |
| Non-Ferrous | - | 0. |
2. Tons\* shipped to date:
- |             |   |           |
|-------------|---|-----------|
| Ferrous     | - | 58,163.20 |
| Non-Ferrous | - | 1,560.50  |
3. Amount paid during quarter: None
4. Amounts due and payable:
- |       |   |              |
|-------|---|--------------|
| 1955  | - | 39.62        |
| 1956  | - | 907.00***    |
| 1957  | - | 35,715.79*** |
| 1958  | - | 11,429.60*** |
| Total |   | 48,092.01    |
5. Total amount received on Contract to date: 377,437.00\*\*\*

\*Long Tons.

\*Does not include amounts due the Naval Administrator: (1) Upon approval of proposed amendment to scrap contract; (2) Upon settlement of controversy over payment by Contractor for explosive items.

Estimates only. Invoices and weight certificates not yet received.

\*\*\*1 January 1953 to 1 July 1958. Records of payments prior to 1 January 1953 not held by Naval Administrator.

Enclosure (3)

MAY 1958

1. Number of Travel Documents issued	31
2. Number of Travel Documents renewed	3
3. Number of Nonimmigrant Visa Revalidated	10
4. Number of Nonpreference Quota issued	18
5. Number of Nonquota issued	-
6. Number of Quota requested	1

JUNE 1958

1. Number of Travel Documents issued	49
2. Number of Travel Documents renewed	6
3. Number of Nonimmigrant Visa Revalidated	13
4. Number of Nonpreference Quota issued	-
5. Number of Nonquota issued	-
6. Number of Quota requested	10

Immigration and Emigration

	<u>Arrivals</u>		<u>Departures</u>	
	<u>Surface</u>	<u>Air</u>	<u>Surface</u>	<u>Air</u>
Visitors (TT Citizens)	11	65	12	70
Government Officials	0	52	0	52
U. S. Dependents	0	21	0	43
Other (Non-TT-Citizens)	0	6	2	14
Emigrants (To U. S.)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Total:	11	144	14	181

QUARTERLY REPORT - April 1 to June 30, 1958

VII Migration

A. Arrivals:	<u>U. S.</u>	<u>Micronesian</u>	<u>Other</u>
Immigrants	-	-	-
Visitors:	68	51	18
U. S. Employees:	191	7	-
B. Departures:			
Emigrants	-	2	27
Visitors:	89	185	-
U. S. Employees:	188	6	-

Travel Documents: Issued: \_\_\_\_\_ Renewed: \_\_\_\_\_

During the last quarter, the following has been completed by the American Consular Office:

APRIL 1958

1. Number of Travel Documents issued	45
2. Number of Travel Documents renewed	4
3. Number of Nonimmigrant Visas Revalidated	9
4. Number of Nonpreference Quota issued	5
5. Number of Nonquota issued	-
6. Number of Quota requested	2

Enclosure (3/)

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN CATHOLIC SCHOOL

GRADES

AGE	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		Total	Grand Total			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
6 & Under	10	19																					10	19	29		
7	9	12	17	25																				26	37	63	
8			10	20	16	15																		26	35	61	
9					10	10	5	15																15	25	40	
10							3	16	8	9														11	25	36	
11									7	9	6	13												13	22	35	
12											6	13												6	13	19	
13																											
14																											
15																											
16																							4	3	7		
17																							7	2	9		
18																							12	2	14		
Over 18																							5	2	7		
TOTAL	19	31	27	45	26	25	8	31	45	18	12	26											28	9	135	185	320

Average daily attendance rate for each Grade Level

Type of School	Grades												Average
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Catholic School	96.4%	96%	98%	98%	97%								97.1%





of  
1958

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SAIPAN, MARIANA ISLANDS

Part I

Prospectus for the Academic Section

of

Summer School

from

June 23

to

August 8, 1958

Page 1

Periods	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Instructor
I 7:30 - 7:50	Inspiration	Time				
II 8:00 - 8:50	Civics (Grades 1-9)	Civics (Grades 1-9)	Civics (Grades 1-9)	Civics (Grades 1-9)	Civics (Grades 1-9)	Mr. Jame Reed Mr. Frank Ada
III 8:55 - 9:45	Literature & English (Grades 1-9)	Literature & English (Grades 1-9)	Literature & English (Grades 1-9)	Literature & English (Grades 1-9)	Literature & English (Grades 1-9)	Mr. Todd Shirley
9:45-10:00	Recess	Recess	Recess	Recess	Recess	
IV 10:00-10:50	Choral Music (Grades 1-9)	Choral Music (Grades 1-9)	Choral Music (Grades 1-9)	Choral Music (Grades 1-9)	Choral Music (Grades 1-9)	Mr. Reyes
V 10:55-11:45	Typing I & Chamorro Language	Typing I & Chamorro Language	Typing I & Chamorro Language	Typing I & Chamorro Language	Typing I & Chamorro Lang	Mrs. Johnson Mr. Reyes
11:45-1:00	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	
VI 1:00 - 1:50	Typing II & Chamorro Language	Typing II & Chamorro Language	Typing II & Chamorro Language	Typing II & Chamorro Language	Typing II & Chamorro Lang	Mrs. Johnson Mr. Ada

Department of Education  
Saipan, Mariana Islands

Summer School Curriculum & Faculty

Location	Saipan Intermediate School Chalan Piao Sunset Saipan, Mariana Islands
Director	Mr. Todd W. Shirley Educational Administrator
Faculty	Mrs. Eloise Johnson Commercial Teacher, S.I.S.  Mr. James Reed Agriculture Teacher, S.I.S.  Mr. William Reyes Supt. of Elementary Schools  Mr. Frank Ada Student, Univ. of Hawaii
Curriculum	Civics & Government American Literature & English Beginning Typing Advanced Typing Choral Music Chamorro Language

Part I

Course Prospectus

The followings outlines have been prepared by the instructors in the Academic Section of the Summer School to give the Teachers of the Saipan District a preview of the work to be covered during the seven weeks of Summer School.

The outlines will be useful both to the Saipanese Teachers and the Instructors in following an organized unit of work and in presenting the scope of objectives of the courses.

## Civics and Government

Mr. James Reed  
Mr. Frank Ada

This course will be conducted on a workshop basis in that the students themselves will compile a booklet on the type of government that is in action in the district of Saipan. This booklet will include organizational charts as well as narrative explanations of the functions of various departments of the administering authority, the United States Navy, under the Trusteeship Agreement and on down to the local level of the Municipality. Similar information on the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under the administration of the Department of Interior will be included.

The past, present and future of the island with respect to the executive, legislative and judicial branches will be discussed and recorded in proposed booklet.

## AMERICAN LITERATURE AND ENGLISH

Instructor

Todd W. Shirley

As a result of the recently administered General Educational Development tests to our Saipanese teachers, an obvious need was found to be in the field of American Literature. The majority of reading done by the Teachers has been in their particular area of instruction. Consequently not much recreational reading has taken place. Therefore we shall endeavor in the short space of seven weeks attempt to cover some of the important and significant areas of American Literature.

There will be instruction in and reading about outstanding authors and poets and reading of well known and familiar stories and poems. A portion of the instruction will be concerned with memorization of poetry, choral reading and speech improvement. Other facets of the course will be the dramatization of certain stories we have read during the class, and oral interpretation of stories.

The usage of good grammar both written and spoken will be stressed throughout the course.

## MUSIC

For teachers of Grades 1 through 9

Mr. Reyes

### INTRODUCTION

The music that the instructor plans to offer this summer will be such that will give the students adequate basic knowledge in elementary music for better understanding, more appreciation and more use of it in schools and at home. The music class will be divided into Sections I and II. These sections will meet every Friday at different times, but both sections will be combined and meet every day at a separately scheduled time for choral music. Each class will be of 45 minute duration.

### OUTLINE OF WORK

The instructor plans to cover the following units of work during the session:

- Note reading
- Pitch setting (by using chromatic pitch pipes)
- Timing
- Singing (both unison and choral)
- Use of rhythm band instruments
- Practice leading of singing.
- Making selection of good music for school children
- Listening to recorded music
- Composition of simple music
- Practice transposition of notes and changing keys



## CHAMORRO LANGUAGE

For teachers of Grades 1 through 9

Mr. Reyes  
Mr. Ada

### INTRODUCTION

Since the Chamorro language is the medium of instruction in the first three grades in the elementary school, adequate instruction must be given to the teachers. The class will be divided into Sections I and II, and both sections will meet separately Monday through Friday. Each class will be of 50 minutes duration.

### OUTLINE OF WORK

The instructor plans to put emphasis on the following subjects:

1. Translation
2. Spelling
3. Phonetics and accents
4. Written
5. Grammatical construction
6. Interpretation

**TYPING I**

Mrs. Johnson

1055 -- 1145

This class for beginner typists will cover the basic techniques of typewriting. Keyboard control, including proper finger positions and reach strokes, and typing of figures and symbols, will be covered. When the mechanics of typing are fully learned by the teacher emphasis will be placed on the improvement of basic skills. Even though the course is short, the teacher will be able to type materials that have a use value for his own class room.

**TYPING II**

1300 -- 1355

This course, for experienced typists, will emphasize speed and review basic skills and techniques and related learning in the English language. Tabulation, manuscript, and production copy will be of great assistance to all teachers in their own visual aid preparation and testing situations.

Part II  
Prospectus  
for  
Teacher Training  
Summer School  
June 23, 1958-August 8, 1958

Department of Education  
Saipan, Mariana Islands

Faculty

Director	Miss Myrtle Holmstad Teacher Trainer
Supervisor	Mrs. Joan Crossland
Instructor	Mr. Nicolas Palacios

Teacher Training

Objectives:

- (1) To acquaint the Teacher Trainees with actual teaching situations.
- (2) The actual building and making of modern teaching plans, schedules methods and techniques for teaching.

## TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAM

June 21, 1958

Osaka Junior School

August 2, 1958

### Daily Time Schedule and Program

7:30 - 7:50	Inspirational Period Saipan Intermediate School
8:00 - 8:30	Planning Period
8:30 - 10:30	Cadet Teaching
10:30 - 10:45	Cleaning of rooms and next day preparation
10:45 - 11:00	Recess
11:00 - 11:45	Evaluation and Workshop
11:45 - 1:00	Lunch Recess
1:00 - 1:50	Chamorro Language
2:00	Workshop

### Grades Set Up For Cadet Teaching

- 2 Second Grades
- 1 Third Grade
- 1 Fourth Grade
- 1 Fifth Grade

There will be 2 Trainees to each room and a maximum of fifteen students per room.

## TRAINING SCHOOL

The Training School this summer will place most of its emphasis on:

- (1) Planning and the Execution of those plans.
- (2) Guidance in the transition from one subject to the next without confusion and waste of time.
- (3) Grouping of children and the value of group teaching, group reference planning and group presentations.
- (4) Phonics and its place in the curriculum.

The 1958-1959 Teacher Training Class in the Intermediate School used as its basic topic text, "Principles of Teaching", by Harold Spears. As it is a College text book it naturally had to be geared down to the understanding of the Ninth Graders. This summer Cadet Teaching will give the Trainees the challenge of putting into actual practice the theories they learned last year.

In the planning period the supervisor and trainees will read over and discuss the plans of the Cadet Teachers, helping them to build better plans. Additionally making them aware of the areas to be covered in competent written plans; encouraging time saving devices, showing them how to make interesting plans that will catch the children's interest and imagination. Here they will also learn how to plan With The Children Participating In The Planning.

## CADET TEACHING

The supervisor will continually be in and out of the rooms to know what is going on in each room. Supervisors will be available for help when Trainees need assistance.

### Class Up Period

Each teacher and his pupils will be responsible for the appearance of his room.

### Evaluation and Work Shop

At this time the Trainees and Supervisor discuss the days teaching experiences, their problems of the day and tentative plans for the next day.

During workshop period the teachers meet to make charts, flash cards, mount pictures, learn action songs, etc. This is the period where the Trainees and the Supervisor practice doing and making all the activities they plan to carry on in their rooms.