

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Washington 25, D.C.

28 April 1961

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MEMORANDUM

To: RADM G. R. Donaho, OP-09B
From: CAPT L. G. Findley, OP-09B22
Via: CAPT S. P. Moncure, OP-09B2
Subj: Trip report of Captain ^mL. G. Findley about certain areas in the Pacific

12 194 ϕ May -
a clear, vivid, interesting
Trip report! G. Donaho -

Ref: (a) BUPERS Orders 113735/1105 Pers-B75-bfc-2 of 1 Mar 1961

1. The Mission

RADM G. R. Donaho, Assistant Vice Chief of Naval Operations/ Director of Naval Administration authorized an inspection trip to certain islands in the Pacific administered by, or the security responsibility of, the Navy. In addition to being in the Marianas and Bonins, consultations would be held with the representatives on the Staffs of Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, Commander Naval Forces Marianas and the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Departure for this annual inspection was timed to arrive in the Saipan District (administered by the Navy) and on Guam, as soon as possible after the Visiting Mission of the United Nations had completed their five weeks inspection of the Trust Territory.

2. Inspection by the Visiting Mission of the United Nations

In the past, the United Nations have sent a team to the U. S. Trust Territory every three years for a two to three week inspection. By resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council on 12 August 1960, it was decided to dispatch a separate regular visiting mission to the Trust Territory in 1961, one year ahead of previous schedules, "... in order to permit a closer study of developments in that Territory."

DOWNGRADED AT 3-YEAR INTERVALS

DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS

DOD DIR 5200.10

DECLASSIFIED
per authority of
OPNAVINST C5513.10-5
by En 27 Apr 93

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In the writer's opinion this accelerated trip to the Pacific area was prompted by two events:

a. Resolution No. 7, submitted to the U. N. in September 1959, which proposed that, in pursuance of the objectives of the Trusteeship System and in accordance with the apparent desires of the inhabitants, serious consideration be given to integrating the Mariana Islands within the governmental framework of the Territory of Guam, including the granting of U. S. citizenship. The resolution further proposed that the U. N. undertake a study of the possibility of holding a plebiscite throughout the Mariana Islands in order to learn the views of the inhabitants on this important subject.

b. By the end of this calendar year, of the eleven territories once included under the United Nations Trusteeship System only three will remain: Nauru and Northeast New Guinea, administered by Australia and our Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. With the liquidation of anything that smacks of colonialism we can expect our Trust Territory to be brought in sharp focus by the Trusteeship Council. Minor flaws in administration will be magnified in size and Visiting Missions to the area may be expected every two years, perhaps yearly in the near future.

Members of the Visiting Mission and members of the Secretariat making the trip were:

Visiting Mission

Amb. Carlos Salamanca (Bolivia), Chairman
Mr. Jean Adriaenssen (Belgium)
Mr. Geoffrey K. Caston (United Kingdom)
Mr. Maharajkrishna Rasgotra (India)

Members of Secretariat

Mr. Mangalama Chacko, (India) First Secretary
Mr. Kyaw U, (Burma), Assistant Secretary
Mr. John McManus (U. S.)

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Of particular interest to the Navy and our Administration Unit on Saipan were the following subjects on the Visiting Mission's schedule:

- (1) War Damage Claims
- (2) Saipan Petition
- (3) Naval Administration of Saipan
- (4) Financing of Fishing and other industries

The results of the Visiting Mission's inspection of Saipan/Tinian as reported by COMNAVMARIANAS and during discussions with naval officers and Saipanese, will be reviewed in the following pages. As of this writing an official report had not been received from the Visiting Mission, however, excerpts from memorandums prepared by a representative from the State Department, Mr. Curtis Cutter, are included as a matter of record (See Appendix 1).

3. The writer's observations

A great improvement was noted in the physical condition of the Naval Administration Unit on Saipan in comparison to observations made during February 1960. The attached photographs illustrate the status of special and local projects that for the most part were in the doldrums a year ago. The economy of the island has improved. The Saipanese are happy and enthusiastic about what the future may hold in store. On the other hand they are getting too wrapped-up in politics and must divert some of this energy, and enthusiasm, to the further development of the local economy. This, RADM Wendt is fully aware of, and has so directed those concerned to encourage the Saipanese along this course. Further, in keeping with past recommendations made by members of the Visiting Mission of the United Nations "... economic development should have immediate priority in the Trust Territory..." a new position has been created in the Saipan District. That position will be held by Mr. George Taggart and his title will be that of Supervisory Economist. It was possible to create this important position by combining two Civil Service billets which have been abolished. Mr. Taggart is an old hand in the Pacific. He spent six years in the Marianas and Carolines, developing the local economy--

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especially Commercial fishing--and 10 years on Okinawa as an economist on the Staff of U. S. Civil Administration Ryukyus. It is expected that Mr. Taggart will report on Saipan about 1 June. Our Navy Staff is happy to welcome him aboard!

Further the morale of our Navy crew is excellent! A District slogan, coined by the Naval Administrator, Commander Paul W. Bridwell, USN, typifies the tempo - "It will be done in '61 -- or you are through in '62."

Likewise, the physical condition of our Naval Facility at Chichi Jima, in the Bonins could be graded very satisfactory. This has required a tremendous amount of work by our Navy crew as the tidal wave of last September flooded the administration, naval housing and islanders residential areas. Although damage to utilities, buildings and crops was extensive, no one was injured. It has been reported that extreme high water, such as was experienced last fall in Fatumi Ko, occurs once in a lifetime.

4. The Trip (all times local)

a. Wednesday - 8 March 1961

(1) Departed Washington National Airport at 1030 via United Air Lines for San Francisco. Arrived at the San Francisco Airport at 1910. Reported to COMTWELVE and remained overnight in San Francisco.

b. Thursday - 9 March 1961

(1) Departed for Travis Air Force Base at 0830 via bus. After seeing Fort Mason and Treasure Island, arrived at Travis AFB at 1100. Departed Travis at 1200 and arrived at Hickman Air Force Base at 2000. Met by Commander Robert D. Law, Island Government Officer, CINCPACFLT and checked in at COM Makalapa.

c. Friday - 10 March 1961

(1) Called at CINCPACFLT headquarters at 0830. Reviewed all the subjects in my "briefing book" with Commander Law.

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These included (a) War Damage Claims in TERPACIS, (b) Visiting Mission's trip to the Trust Territory - especially the Saipan District, (c) forthcoming visit of Dr. Najmuddine Refai (United Arab Republic), designated High Commissioner for holding plebiscite in Western Samoa, (d) Entry Authorization Program - CINCPACFLT to handle more clearances which will reduce number of messages and letters to CNO, also speed will improve public relations, (e) Use of Special Deposit Fund monies on Saipan to encourage, and develop, the local economy.

(2) Lunch at CINCPAC headquarters with Colonel John Duffy, Chief, Civil Affairs Military Government Branch. Discussed Civil Affairs matters in the Pacific. Called on Vice Admiral Herbert D. Riley, Chief of Staff, CINCPAC. Discussed U. N. Visiting Mission, Japan, Trust Territory and "new faces" to be seen in the Pacific. Also mentioned Dr. Refai's trip to Western Samoa. Called on Colonel Arthur A. Maloney, USA, Chief Special Projects Branch.

(3) Commander Law and the writer met with RADM John L. Collis, USN, (Ret.), now Vice President of the Bank of Hawaii and Mr. Charles Klenske, Comptroller. The Bank of Hawaii, has since opened new branch at Agana, Guam.

(4) With Commander Law, called on Admiral John E. Sides, CINCPACFLT. Reviewed U. N. Visiting Mission's recent tour through the Territory, special projects on Saipan, the Torres Hospital, Naval Reserve Officers in Island Government billets, and Admiral Hopwood School. Other administrative matters in the Pacific under CINCPACFLT's control were discussed.

(5) Had dinner with Commander and Mrs. Law at the temporary Officers Club in the Navy Yard. Observed that the new club (to replace the one that burned down approximately a year and a half ago) was about 60% complete. The new site is just south of the swimming pool.

d. Saturday - 11 March 1961

(1) Reported at CINCPACFLT headquarters at 0830. With Commander Law called on RADM Paul H. Ramsey, Chief of Staff. Discussed Visiting Mission, "New Frontier" in the

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Pacific and the status of our Entry Authorization Program. Informed RADM Ramsey that for the time being the policy and implementation of Entry Authorization procedures would continue as it had in the past.

(2) At the invitation of RADM Ramsey attended the CINCPACFLT morning briefing.

(3) With Commander Law called at the Bishop Museum and spent several hours with Mr. Harold Coolidge, Executive Secretary of the Pacific Science Board. Matters under discussion included the Tenth Pacific Science Congress that will be held in Honolulu 21 August to 6 September 1961; the Fifth South Pacific Conference to be held at Utulei, near Pago Pago, American Samoa, in July 1962; and the South Pacific Commission.

(4) In the afternoon swam in the Towers Pool at Makalapa. Evening was spent at Waikiki.

e. Sunday - 12 March 1961

(1) Went to Church at chapel in Makalapa.

(2) Talked briefly with the Honorable Sterling J. Cottrell, Political Advisor to CINCPAC regarding the Visiting Mission of the United Nations and the forthcoming meeting of the Trusteeship Council in New York during the early part of June.

(3) Spent the afternoon as the guest of Commander and Mrs. Law at the Officers Beach at Barbers Point.

(4) Evening at COM Makalapa.

f. Monday - 13 March 1961

(1) Reported at CINCPACFLT headquarters at 0830. Attended CINCPACFLT briefing at 0900.

(2) Reviewed the status of the War Damage Claims in the Trust Territory, and what the Navy has done to date on this subject.

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(3) Called General Henry S. Aurand, USA (Ret.) newly appointed member on the South Pacific Commission. Discussed South Pacific Commission matters and learned that General Aurand planned to be in Washington the early part of April. Suggested that he call me so that a conference could be arranged with RADM Donaho and representatives in Office of Dependent Area Affairs, State. This was later accomplished.

(4) Lunched with Commander Law at COM Makalapa.

(5) Packed in the afternoon. With the Laws, I was the guest at Captain and Mrs. M. C. Walley's quarters for cocktails.

(6) Departed at 2140 aboard a MATS charter Flying Tiger plane for Wake and Guam.

g. Wednesday - 15 March 1961 (crossed International date line)

(1) After stopping at Wake in the middle of the night arrived at NAS Agana at 0830 (Guam is no longer on daylight saving time). Met by LCDR Miles C. King, Island Government Officer.

(2) Reported to Captain W. E. Gaillard, Chief of Staff to COMNAVMARINAS. With LCDR King reviewed the items in my briefing book with RADM W. F. A. Wendt, COMNAVMARINAS. These items included all aspects and reaction of the Visiting Mission's visit to Saipan -- which was by and large most favorable; War Damage Claims; Development of the Guamanians with reference to training plan; availability of a two engine aircraft, for NTTU, between Agana and Kobler; personnel matters on Saipan and Chichi Jima; the continued promotion of the economy of Saipan.

(3) LCDR King and the writer had lunch with Mr. J. C. Putnam, Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory and Mr. John DeYoung, the Staff Anthropologist. Matters of joint concern between the Interior and Navy were discussed. Mr. Putnam learned the evening before that he would not continue

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as the Deputy High Commissioner. His successor would be Mr. Jose A. Benitez of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

(4) Met briefly with the Force Civil Engineer, CAPT W. T. Maley, Jr. regarding CB's and CEC officers on Saipan.

(5) Discussed Navy classification system, the Saipan District Local Hire Title and Pay Plan and the direct vs. indirect hiring of Filipinos on Guam with Mr. J. M. Mahaffey, Force Civilian Personnel Director. Mr. B. J. Cassidy, OP-09B81, Head, Civilian Personnel Branch had requested that I review this material with Mr. Mahaffey.

(6) Reviewed administrative matters pertaining to the Saipan District and the Bonin-Volcano Islands with LCDR King. Discussed the Saipan Special Deposit Fund; use of monies from this Fund to finance economic activities in the Saipan District. This question had been raised previously and by letter dated 30 December 1957 (serial 5695). CINCPACFLT had approved the program, as proposed, in principle, subject to the receipt of additional information. NAVAD Saipan had raised the same question recently and in order to expedite the continuation of this program, copies of this correspondence were obtained from CINCPACFLT and left with LCDR King and Commander Bridwell on Saipan.

(7) In the evening I was the guest of RADM and Mrs. Wendt. During the course of the most pleasant evening had an opportunity to discuss surface transportation matters in the Caroline and Marshall Islands with Mr. Dean H. Bush, Executive Vice President and Resident Manager of the Pacific Micronesian Line. This company is a subsidiary of the Pacific Far East Line, Inc. and has a contract with Interior to provide the logistic support to islands under that department's administration.

h. Thursday - 16 March 1961

(1) With LCDR King called on High Commissioner D. H. Nucker at his headquarters. Mr. Putnam, the Deputy, was also

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present. During the hour's meeting, matters of mutual interest between the two departments concerning the administration of the Trust Territory were discussed including the forthcoming meeting of the Trusteeship Council in June.

(2) Departed Guam at 1330 aboard a Beachcraft, piloted by Commander Frank Larsen for Saipan. Arrived at Kobler Field at 1430 and met by Commander Paul W. Bridwell, the Naval Administrator, Commander Charles E. Miller, Deputy CAMG Officer, Staff, CINCPAC (who had been on the island several days following a trip to the Philippines). Also present with leis were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown, Miss Myrtle Kolmstad and Mr. C. M. Clendenen.

(3) With Commander Bridwell inspected Maui Well #1 (south end of island that supplies water to Chalan Kanoa, San Antonio, Susupe and Oleai villages). Next the laying of the water line from Maui #1 (photograph #1) to the underground Isley reservoir (photograph #2) was inspected. From Isley reservoir the water flows by gravity supplying the villages listed above and all areas on the south end of the island. The new Department of Agriculture building which is nearing completion and financed from District Revenue funds was visited (photograph #3). Site of the Dr. Jose D. Torres Hospital, dedicated several months ago by Admiral Herbert G. Hopwood, was inspected. The greater part of the grading has been completed by detachment Alpha of MCE-11 from Guam. Road ways and surfacing of the site are well under way with coral mined from the pit (south end of the island) and crushed as shown in photograph #4. Material from this coral pit is being used on other projects at that end of Saipan. About 60% of the site preparation, described above, had been accomplished at the date of inspection. The Dr. Torres Hospital is being constructed with funds from the Special Deposit Fund (administered by CINCPACFLT) under BUDOCKS contract with Koster and Wythe. The contractor's employees are expected on the job by 1 May. Date of this contract is 18 January 1961. The original contract amounted to \$444,744.00. To date this amount has increased to \$615,881.00. The Bridwell Auditorium, (photograph #5), was built from salvage material with local funds and labor in time to receive the Visiting Mission. The Auditorium can seat 1600 persons and will be used by the Saipanese for social, educational, PTA and/or political gatherings

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It is probably the largest auditorium in the Trust Territory. The account of this needed structure was included in the last Quarterly Report from Saipan, quoted here for ready reference to show what can be done by the Saipan community:

"Building of an auditorium was started the first week in November with dismantling old giant quonset buildings donated to the municipality, for salvage of materials. It is a joint effort of the municipality of Saipan, the Naval Administration Unit and the community. It is situated within the school ground to the east of the Annex building of the Chalan Kanoa Elementary School. This building is one hundred seventy-five feet long, sixty-four feet wide and twenty-nine feet high. The space for the audience is about 9,600 square feet and can seat approximately 1600 people. The stage is forty feet wide and twenty-five feet deep.

(4) As shown in photograph #6 the Saipan Hatchery is a modern, businesslike going concern. The hatchery is stocked with white Leghorns. From May to 31 December 1960 the hatchery produced 2079 chicks, the majority of which were distributed to farmers on Saipan and Tinian. It was reported that one local poultryman has developed his flock into a commercial enterprise and has over 1000 laying hens. The demand for fresh eggs and poultry exceeds Saipan's present production. However, the day is not far off when this demand will be met. With chill boxes and reefers aboard the M/V HOPE, owned and operated by the Saipan Shipping Company, this vessel will soon be carrying fresh eggs and poultry on the overnight run to the waiting market on Guam. It is expected that in several years the poultry from Saipan and Tinian will meet the demand in the Marianas. As reported, during the quarter ending 31 December 1960 the NAVAD flock consisted of 167 birds, 11,000 were owned by the Saipanese/Tinianese and 3,188 dozen eggs were produced for a value of \$2,269.20.

(5) The next project to be visited was the site of the Saipan piggery shown in photograph #7. Cost of this project is \$6,000.00 financed from District Revenue funds. It is expected that within the next 60 days the piggery will be in operation. Coinciding with the writer's trip to the Pacific,

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Mr. Jim Reed, Animal Husbandman for our Administration Unit on Saipan, was in Hawaii purchasing five bulls and ten swine to be used by the Navy for breeding purposes. An interesting account of this purchase and the critters voyage from Honolulu to Guam, then Saipan, is described in the article from CROSSROADS, the Navy paper on Guam, attached as (Appendix 2).

(6) The modern slaughterhouse was inspected. The slaughtering of all beef cattle is carefully supervised and the meat properly chilled and cured. As of 31 December 1960 the NAVAD breeding herd consisted of 215 cattle. Young bulls and heifers are distributed to local cattle breeders at a nominal fee. In the Quarterly Saipan Report, it was recorded that the buyer must agree to use the animal for breeding purposes for at least five years before slaughtering. The number of head owned by the indigenees is about 4,036. During the last quarter of 1960, 52 beasts were slaughtered, fifteen of which were marketed on Guam. The balance of the beef was sold on Saipan. With the continued improvement of the Saipan herd as outlined in Appendix 2, there is a very good possibility that within the next few years the cattlemen on Saipan and Tinian may be able to supply Guam with the amount of beef required -- at least to the military. When this becomes a reality two important steps will be accomplished: (1) A saving to the Navy and military dependents and (2) A tremendous boost to the economy in the Saipan District.

(7) The Public Works Area was visited as was the Fuel Tank area where the second fuel tank has been completed under Special Project 1-59. Also inspected was the 8 million gallon underground, Japanese constructed tank. This tank has not been in use for years. The frame roof has long since collapsed and a portion of the huge structure is filled with water. From a cursory inspection it would appear that this tank might have some use to the Navy for underground fuel storage. It would seem that with a minimum amount of expense the tank could be drained and the tank walls examined to determine condition. If satisfactory, the tank could then be cleaned, re-roofed and secured for fuel oil storage.

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(8) The former Brown-Pacific-Maxom storage area was inspected. Here is an accumulation of materials ranging from cedar telephone/power poles to drainage tile and copper wire. Some of this material is in dilapidated jumbo quonset warehouses while the larger items are lost or scattered about in the adjacent jungle. The Naval Administrator had no idea what all is in the area. This did not happen on his watch. However, he is making an attempt to sort through the mess and will have an inventory of usable items in the near future. CNO, CINCPACFLT and COMNAVMARIANAS will be interested in his findings. Original ownership of this material, how and when it got there is uncertain at this writing. Considerable wastage is evident.

(9) The Navy Commissary was visited. Here is a small, well-stocked, well-run commissary that supplies the needs of the entire Navy establishment located on the island. Refurbished walk in reefers, nearly ready for use, were also inspected.

(10) The second increment of the Admiral Herbert G. Hopwood Intermediate School is shown in photograph #8. This school is being constructed from funds generated by District Revenue under contract with a Saipanese contractor, Albert S. Camacho. The third increment in the amount of \$50,000.00 was authorized by CNO letter, Serial 241PO9B2 of 12 April 1961. The next increment will be for the fourth and fifth wings. Two hundred and two Saipanese children presently attend this school in the 7th through the 9th grades.

(11) During the evening Commander and Mrs. Bridwell, Mr. and Mrs. John Raker, Commander Miller and the writer were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Clendenen for dinner. Following this our party was invited to a farewell party for LT. and Mrs. R. E. Cotton, Supply Officer, at the Enlisted Men's Beach Club. Then to top off the busy day, we attended a farewell party hosted by Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Whitman at their quarters at NTTU. Mr. Whitman is master of the FOUR WINDS.

(12) During my stay on Saipan I was the guest of Commander and Mrs. Bridwell and stayed in their Guest House.

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i. Friday - 17 March 1961

(1) At 0830 met in Commander Bridwell's office with three members of the Board of Directors of the Saipan Shipping Company, namely Jose C. Tenorio, Herman R. Guerrero, and Olympio T. Borja. Also present were Commander Bridwell, Commander Miller (Staff CINCPAC), and Mr. Sherwood Wiseman, Comptroller of Jones and Guerrero Co., Inc. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the pros and cons of the Saipan Shipping Company's contemplated purchase of the M/V SIRENA owned by Jones and Guerrero and presently in Apra Harbor, Guam. The vessel is a former FS (AKL) once owned by the Department of the Army. Several years ago the vessel was taken to Japan and lengthened by 37 feet. The Craft was to be used by that company to operate a shipping line between Guam and certain Australian ports. During the period required to obtain a waiver of the Navigation and Inspection Laws of the U. S. for the SIRENA, the company purchased a larger ship, the M/V CHICOT (AK), from the Government of the Trust Territory. Hence, Jones and Guerrero have been anxious to dispose of the SIRENA at a price quoted in the neighborhood of \$225,000.000. The deal seems to orbit around the possibility of the Saipan Shipping Company turning in the HOPE (which they own free and clear) for about \$50,000.00. Commander Bridwell pointed out the excessive cost to operate an FS type vessel. With the lengthening of the ship to add another hatch, no boom is available to work the after hold.

The Saipan Shipping Company has done an excellent job in providing surface transportation, via the HOPE,* from Guam, to Rota, Tinian, Saipan and the Northern Islands. The Company has made money and a definite need exists for this type of transportation. During the quarter ending 31 December 1960 the company showed a net profit from operations of \$11,176.33. As of the same date total liabilities and net worth of the company was \$49,060.16.

Whether there is adequate additional business on this run to warrant the expenditures of the amount of money required to obtain the SIRENA, or a similar type, is extremely doubtful. Commander Miller made an excellent suggestion. He recommended that the Saipan Shipping Company determine the

* photograph #BA

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amount of business that was available in all the Marianas together with possible runs to Japan and figure this against the purchase and operating costs of the SIRENA, then the individuals concerned meet again to determine how the accounts compared.

With the sound counsel and advice the directors of the Saipan Shipping Company will receive on Saipan, and on Guam it will only be necessary for Jose Tenorio et al, to take heed -- and be governed accordingly.

(2) After lunch, Commander Bridwell and I conferred on the items in my briefing book. These items included (a) Saipan Legislation, (b) Visiting Mission of the United Nations, (c) Land Survey in the Saipan District and areas retained by the military that could be returned to the Saipanese - Pagan Island for example (See BUDOCKS serial R-107/DWA/pb dated 26 April 1961 to CNO, copies to CINCPACFLT and COMNAVMIANAS, Pagan/NI-1/10266-11724.80 acres), (d) Dr. Torres Hospital, (e) Admiral Hopwood Intermediate School. At this point it might be well to include some interesting information provided by Calvin K. Snodgrass, the Educational Administrator.

"Because of the constantly increasing population of the island it is going to be imperative to add additional classrooms to those already existing. Although a new intermediate school is under construction, it is only replacing the present school and is not adding additional space.* The new intermediate school is planned to house approximately 300 students. There will be almost twice that number of students eligible for attendance at the intermediate school in five years. The following supports the need for additional classroom space at all levels of instruction:

* Commander Bridwell plans, and justifiably so, to increase the number of wings in the Intermediate School to 8.

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Public School Enrollment

1957	-	1172)
1958	-	1274)
1959	-	1355)
1960	-	1368)

average increase - 5.3% per year

Estimate

1961	-	1440
1963	-	1595
1965	-	1767"

(f) Special projects. This included those that had been accomplished, such as the concrete culvert on the road leading to Tanapag, (photograph 9);*the Calhoun Tank (photograph 10) which was the subject of years of correspondence as outlined in my report of last year -- now will be a reality by 15 May; and the special projects necessary for 1962. A list of these urgent items is appended as Appendix #3; (g) Funds from the Special Deposit Fund to finance local businesses were discussed and a copy of CINCPACFLT's letter, referred to previously, was left with the Naval Administrator; (h) Commander Bridwell reported that the financial status of the Northern Marianas Development Company was considerably brighter following a thorough shake-up of policy and procedures as directed by COMNAVMARIANAS. The company is now on a "cash and carry" basis. Gone are the days when directors could draw a year's salary in advance. Grub-staking the families living on the Northern islands is no longer permitted. Such financing can now be obtained through the Saipan Branch of the Bank of America. Loans for this purpose can now be obtained from the bank up to \$350.00 per family. The first payment on the loan will not be due until after the first sale of copra is made; (i) The Civilian Personnel situation on the island was discussed. Some changes have been made while others are contemplated. The text of the recent Civil Service Audit made on Saipan was reviewed; (j) Finally, progress made by the Saipan Chamber of Commerce was reviewed. This is an enthusiastic group of Saipanese who have done a great deal during the past year to bolster the economy of Saipan and Tinian. Even more is expected of this organization, the only one of its kind in the Trust Territory.

* photograph 9A taken in March 1960

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(3) At 1530 the writer attended the weekly staff conference called by the Naval Administrator. Commander Bridwell reviewed pertinent items and called for a report from each of the thirteen Staff members present. The writer was introduced and reported on the Visiting Mission's visit to Washington and the two hour session with Admiral Russell and RADM Donaho; War Damage Claims; the recent plebiscite held in the Saipan District; the Navy's future role in the District; Special Projects; trends and thinking in Washington and finally finances and the budget were reviewed. A request was made to have a Japanese attend the Trusteeship Council meeting in New York in June, as was done several years ago. This request was denied.

(4) That evening the writer was the guest of the Bridwells at the Officers Club. Before dinner Commander Bridwell and the writer visited the Enlisted Men's Club, "The Trade Winds." This is a splendid club, with dining facilities for enlisted personnel, separated from the bar and game room. The club is located on NOB Hill, overlooking Tanapag Harbor with a commanding view of the south end of the island, the reef and the ocean. After dinner I was invited to attend the St. Patricks Day party at the NTTU.

j. Saturday - 18 March 1961

(1) With Commander Bridwell made an inspection of certain Special Projects, in the process of construction, and others including: (a) Maui Well #4 (photograph #11); the 1,000,000 gallon Calhoun tank, which was discussed in detail in my report of last year, presently under construction as shown in photograph #10. This work is being accomplished by Detachment Alpha of MCB-11. The unit consists of one officer and 37 CB's. Also inspected the CPO barracks with barbecue and picnic area (photograph #12); the Harold C. Agerholm Navy Dependent School, (photograph #13). There are 88 youngsters attending this school in grades one through eight. The teaching staff consists of a principal and five classroom teachers. The Donnay Springs pump and water storage area was visited. As shown in photograph #14 and as outlined in the request for Special Projects for 1962 (#8 and 9 see Appendix #3) this important area is in sad shape physically -- hence the request for \$10,000.00 to replace the pumps and

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pump house. As pointed out in the justification for funds, the finest water on the island is at Donnay Springs, located on the Eastern side of the island. From here the spring water is boosted up several hundred feet to new steel water tanks where, by gravity flow, it supplies NTTU, and other areas on the western side of the island. Under existing conditions a limited amount of this excellent water is captured -- while the bulk of it flows into the sea. The possibility of constructing a cofferdam at a suitable location in this valley, to catch and retain this water, should be explored.

Also inspected were the two areas which require storm-drainage maintenance, referred to in paragraph 7 of the List of Special Projects for 1962, attached as Appendix #3. During the rainy season two of the islands primary roads are unavailable to vehicle traffic due to flooded areas. Urgently needed are two concrete culvert type bridges such as is shown in the attached photograph #9 completed last fiscal year. The Island Power Plant was inspected and the urgent need for repair and heightening of the retaining wall, Special Project 1962 Item 1 on the priority list was discussed. As outlined in Appendix #3 the Island Power Plant was constructed in early 1945. For wartime security, and protection, it was located in a ravine, above the Naval Operating Base. During extreme rains that occur annually, the valley becomes a gorge resulting in the flooding of the diesel generators and other allied equipment. The damaged wall must be repaired, strengthened and heightened to divert the flow around the Power Plant thereby protecting the costly equipment therein. In addition the roof of the Power Plant must be replaced. Because of its location, the fumes and gases cannot properly escape into the atmosphere. Settling on the corrugated sheet iron roof during the past 16 years has deteriorated the material to the point where there is little or no protection.

(2) Made an inspection of Charley Dock.* On this Saturday morning the area was bustling -- by Saipan standards. In addition to the M/V HOPE and M/V FOUR WINDS in port, the USS WANDANK with a barge of material from Guam was being unloaded. The outboard end of Charley Dock is still in need of repair. In the writer's opinion, the condition is no worse than reported last year. Eventually,

Photograph # 15

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steel piling must be driven along the sides and the area filled. This should prevent further slippage that has taken place during the past 16 years.

(3) Spent the afternoon swimming at Blue Beach in the area where I lived with my family in 1946 and 1947.*

(4) Spent a most enjoyable evening at the Officer Beach House at a cook out steak dinner and skit put on by the NAVAD officers and their wives. Being an "off-islander" from far off Washington and the Office of CNO I came in for my share of "ribbing". Fielded all shots to the best of my ability.

k. Sunday - 19 March 1961

(1) With Commander and Mrs. Bridwell visited Tanapag and San Roque Village. Drove through NTTU area to eastern side of island. Noted with pleasure the number of farms that have been started during the past year and the many head of cattle grazing in these fenced in areas. Tobacco has recently been introduced and a field of plants was observed on the eastern slopes of Mt. Topachau. A stop was made at Tutturam Beach. The garbage dump at the southern end of the island which is located at a point where the islands of Saipan and Tinian are separated by approximately three miles of sea was also visited.

(2) In the early evening a group of NAVAD officers and their wives entertained at cocktails at the quarters of Mr. and Mrs. John Raker. Later the group attended a dinner hosted by the Marianas Development Company at the Saipan Style Center. During the course of the evening a check for \$12,000.00 was presented to Judge Juan M. Ada by LT. R. E. Cotton for a recent sale of copra generated in the Northern Mariana Islands.

l. Monday - 20 March 1961

(1) Called at the present hospital and briefly discussed the plans and construction of the new Dr. Torres Hospital with the senior medical officer, Dr. Manhart. The present

Photograph # 116

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hospital, which is a series of quonset huts erected in 1945, is located on a hillside overlooking the Tanapag Harbor. The buildings and equipment are in poor condition. With the construction of the Dr. Jose Torres Hospital in sight, further expenditures of funds on the present hospital will be held to the very minimum.

(2) The BOQ has been rehabilitated and in commission. The quonset building, with accommodations for member of both sexes is in excellent condition.

(3) Inspected all of the public schools on Saipan with Commander Bridwell and Mr. Calvin K. Snodgrass, the Educational Administrator. This included the Chalan Kanoa School, San Roque-Tanapag School, Oleai School, Intermediate School, the first wing (completed) of the Admiral Herbert G. Hopwood Intermediate School -- but not the Harold C. Agerholm Navy Dependent School. The educational objectives of the Saipan District Educational Program, which are so important to the Saipanese, and the Administrators, are quoted here for information:

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

b. To provide all students who satisfactorily complete the sixth grade the opportunity to proceed to the Intermediate School where graduates may complete their ninth year of formal education.

c. To provide trained personnel for all phases of educational advancement including administration and teacher supervision, also to provide an intermediate school principal and teachers in specialized areas.

d. To provide in-service training for Saipanese teachers in order to raise the educational standards through regular afternoon classes and summer school.

e. To provide guidance and training in self-government through school governments, school elections, observing municipal governing functions, and school programs.

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

g. To promote increased understanding of public health through guidance and instructional programs wherein the medical department provides trained personnel for instruction.

h. To promote an understanding of the importance of the individual and better understanding and pride in the island and culture through a study of background and historical development.

i. To bring about an orderly phasing out of the American administration whereby the indigenous population assumes complete responsibility for all education."

(4) Commander Bridwell and the writer had lunch at the General Mess. The food was excellent and the menu left nothing to be desired. After lunch, an inspection was made of the galley and food storage space. All was ship-shape -- except for the galley equipment, which is old "hand me down" gear that needs replacement. A report on this equipment is covered in Appendix 3, Special Projects 1962, paragraphs 5 and 6.

(5) After leaving the Enlisted Men's Mess we drove to the CIVAD Area near Chalan Kanoa. At this headquarters I discussed political, economic, social, educational and health conditions on Saipan with three of the leaders of the Saipan community namely, Olympio T. Borja, Vincente Guerrero and Elias P. Sablan. I was left with the impression that conditions on Saipan could be rated from "Very Good" to "Excellent". The people are happy and the members of the United Nations Visiting Mission were impressed with what they saw on Saipan and Tinian.

(6) Called on Father Arnold, Capuchin Priest and Pastor on Saipan for nine years. I have known Father Arnold for years. During my half hour visit he reported that all was

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well on the island, also the Visiting Mission was impressed with what they observed. He had one problem -- that was the Church's request to purchase land. I explained, and I am sure that the good Father was aware of the law, that such a purchase could not be made as it would be contrary to the Code of the Trust Territory.

From a reliable source, I had heard that Ambassador Salamanca had made an extended visit to the classrooms at the Catholic School. During the course of this visit he was asked several questions by a Saipanese student as to how he (Salamanca) felt about Prime Minister Fidel Castro's regime and the present situation in Cuba. His replies favored the present government in Cuba and the policies prescribed by Castro. I did not bring up this matter with Father Arnold.

(7) Inspected the former Sugar Mill Pier. During the Japanese administration this pier was used by craft of shallow draft to load and unload supplies required in the operation of the Sugar Mill. There is a break in the reef in the vicinity of the pier, permitting craft to reach the open sea. During the invasion the mill and pier were paramount targets and the results were conclusive. During the past 16 years the pier has been used occasionally for small pleasure craft and fishing boats. It was reported that a former Naval Administrator had promised the Saipanese that the Navy would repair the dock if the District would pay for and improve the access road. The latter has been done but the ruins of the pier remain. This project has appeared on a request for funds, however, the limited use the dock would receive if placed in commission does not warrant or justify the cost of repair.

(8) Saving the worst for the last, the Freight Transfer Warehouse, located near Charley Dock was inspected. This frame building was erected in late 1944, as a temporary structure. It has been in constant use since that time with a minimum amount of maintenance. The entire building is beyond repair. The structure is termite ridden, the roof leaks, boards and beams are rotten, in fact the building is on the verge of collapse. Correspondence has been received in OPNAV,

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originated by the Naval Administrator, with favorable forwarding endorsements from COMNAVMARIANAS, COMSERVPAC, DIRPACDOCKS and CINCPACFLT, that the Freight Transfer Warehouse be replaced. A new warehouse, at an estimated cost of \$60,000.00, should be constructed adjacent and north of the approach to Charley Dock. By using a site near the shore end of the pier, fork lifts can be used to transport freight and merchandise from ship side to the warehouse. This will eliminate the use of trucks, thereby reducing costs. Plans for replacing the present structure propose a building 80' x 200' having a concrete deck, concrete block walls, and steel roof trusses. Local labor and supplies are available. It is expected that this project will be approved.

(9) Returned to Guam aboard the M/V FOUR WINDS. The ship cleared Tanapag Harbor at 1730. A delightful overnight cruise to Guam.

m. Tuesday - 21 March 1961

(1) The FOUR WINDS docked at NSC Guam at 0630. I was met by LCDR King and driven to the Cabin Mess. Reported to COMNAVMARIANAS headquarters at 0830 and attended the 0900 Staff briefing.

(2) Talked to the Force Logistics Planning Officer, and at his urgent request authorized an expenditure of \$2300.00 for emergency repairs on Tinian dock. This was #3 on the priority list of Special Projects for 1962.

(3) Talked to David Sablan (Elias Sablan's son) a Saipanese who is now a U. S. citizen living on Guam. David is the General Motors and Atkins Kroll representative on the island. He worked for me as a young lad on Saipan in 1946.

(4) Had lunch at "The Office" with LCDR King and Mr. Don Augustine, President and owner of the Accurate Electric Company. His firm has the electrical sub-contract on the Dr. José Torres Hospital.

(5) Made a brief inspection of the M/V SIRENA, in dry dock at the Ship Repair Facility.

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(6) Spent an hour with RADM Wendt going over my notes and reviewing conditions on Saipan. Of particular interest were: (1) further development of the economy - particularly fishing, (2) civilian personnel situation, (3) Saipan Shipping Company, sale of the M/V HOPE and reports on the craft's skipper, (4) Visiting Mission of the United Nations. Some interesting points that came up during Mr. Caston's (U. K.) discussion with RADM Wendt on 11 March 1961 are quoted here for ready reference:

"The Mission feels that it is important for the administration to do all it can to take the heat out of this issue (becoming part of United States as separate territory or as part of Guam) by reminding the people in strong terms that the future of Saipan cannot be considered apart from the rest of the Trust Territory, and encouraging them to look to the rest of the Trust Territory. The mission had the impression that this had not always been done in the past. The results had been that Saipan politics were at present dominated by a false issue (Guam, or not Guam). This can only lead to frustration and possibly bitterness, which would not be in the interests of the United States, United Nations, or the Trust Territory.

The Mission felt that the Administering Authority should consider means of reducing the causes of dissatisfaction amongst the people of Saipan (note - in the writer's opinion this wording is not quite correct). This may be impossible insofar as these are emotional, but to the extent that they are practical, perhaps something could be done. In particular, the Administering Authority might consider ways of giving to the people of Saipan the practical advantages of United States citizenship (as the people of other Trust Territories enjoy in their metropolitan countries, and might find ways of facilitating work by Saipanese in Guam, and easing travel between Saipan and Guam.)

The United Nations has often asked the Administering Authority to review the separation of the Naval Administration on Saipan from the civilian administration of the rest of the territory. The Mission is quite prepared to take account of the security needs which make this separation necessary, and do not wish to pursue the point on theoretical grounds. Moreover, the Mission is satisfied that there are no overriding

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administrative disadvantages in the system, and that there is more or less satisfactory coordination in most administrative fields.

On the other hand, the Mission has to take account of any political consequences which appear to flow from the separation. The fact is that the United States Government is putting far more money into Saipan (which is already richer) than into the other districts, with one result that the people of Saipan appear rather more fond of the United States than do the people of the other districts. For example, Saipan was the only district in which the Chief Medical Officer was able to say that there were no financial impediments to his work.

This financial discrimination can only have the result of further encouraging Saipan's feeling of separateness from the rest of the Trust Territory. Saipan has, in a sense, a financial responsibility for the rest of the Trust Territory just as the richest part of any country has far poorer parts. When national sources of revenue begin to be built up, Saipan will probably have to contribute more than it receives in expenditure on public services, since one effect of a national budget is always to redistribute that part of the national income which is devoted to public purposes.

At present the arrangements by which Saipan's share of the only national source of revenue (the copra tax) is spent in Saipan to "district revenue", whereas the copra tax from the rest of the districts goes into a common pool, militates directly against this. This impedes the natural course of development, which would be for Saipan to take some sort of economic lead in the Trust Territory."

(7) Talked to Mr. John Mahaffey, Force Civilian Personnel Director regarding the area wage classification study made recently on Saipan and direct vs. indirect hire of Filipinos on Guam.

n. Wednesday - 22 March 1961

(1) 0735 departed NAS Agana aboard a UF2 for Chichi Jima. At the time of departure there was some question whether

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weather conditions would permit a landing at Futami Ko. If closed in at time of arrival we would backtrack to Iwo Jima, refuel, and then return to Guam.

(2) At 1200 LCDR Willard Bonniwell, the plane commander, flew over Iwo and passed the word the Air Force on Iwo Jima reported that Chichi Jima was in the clear. We had a rather bouncy trip up from Guam passing through turbulent areas.

(3) After flying up the east coast of Haha Jima, making one pass through the valleys and tree tops, we landed on Futami Ko at 1330. Waiting on the sea plane ramp to greet us were LCDR V. W. Weatherby, the OIC of our Naval Facility, most of his force, and the adult members of the Bonin Island Community.

(4) Following a brief social gathering at LCDR Weatherby's quarters with members of the Bonin Island Council, went over the items in my briefing book with the Officer in Charge. These included: (a) procurement of single side band equipment for Chichi Jima (a request has gone to CNO and it is assumed that this necessary equipment will be forthcoming); (b) two 250 KW caterpillar diesel generators - now in place and the primary source of power; (c) Code 7341 fire truck, previously requested, and now on station; (d) use of the general mess by dependents. This has been changed. Family meals limited to Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners; (e) condition of reefers - understand replacements are on the way; (f) economy of the islands; (g) Japanese poachers in territorial waters; (h) effects and aftermath of tidal wave last September.

(5) Accompanied by LCDR Weatherby made an inspection of the station and facilities. Areas visited included: (a) warehouse and storage areas (GSK formerly Japanese caves); (b) the two 250 KW caterpillar diesel generators. Two civilian experts from the PWC Guam came up on the plane with us and were putting the finishing touches on the installation; (c) carpenter and electrical shops; (d) hospital; (e) EM galley; (f) Micro-Navigation Scrap pile (an assortment of worthless junk); (g) Japanese constructed sea plane ramp in the vicinity of the Administration building. Ramp is being repaired.

* Photograph #17

** Photograph #18

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Pilots of plane questioned the wisdom of making these repairs. They reported that after the work was finished the UF pilots would continue to use the present sea plane ramp, in the vicinity of the pier and the former Japanese sea plane hanger because of the depth of the water. If this is the case it would seem that the officers who fly the planes and the engineers concerned would have gotten together before beginning making repairs; (h) the Administration Building; (i) EM Club; (j) typhoon shelter. This is a two story reinforced concrete structure built by the Japanese to house the island power plant. This structure is back from the water on higher ground than the present generator "shack". It would appear that the former Japanese Power house would have been the location to install the new diesel generators, rather than the present site which remains vulnerable to high water; (h) dependents housing area; (i) new theatre, under construction - a jumbo quonset hut; (j) submarine pier. This pier was originally built by the Japanese. At the end of the war the entire industrial and military area at Chichi Jima was bombed by our planes. The pier was one of the targets. Several years ago we repaired the damage so that the pier could be used. Apparently a lack of funds prevented extending the pier another 20 feet to deep water. As a result, it is necessary to use dolphins at the outboard end of the pier to secure the submarines, fore and aft, and a gangplank from the boat to the dock; (k) several farms were visited. Tomatoes, cucumbers and melons were ready for harvest; (l) a number of turtles were noted in the pens.

(6) That evening the two pilots, the PWC representatives, and two other officers who made the trip from Guam, and the writer were guests of the Weatherby's for dinner. The two other officers attached to the Facility and their wives were in the group. The Bonin Islanders know my fondness for longusta and fresh island tomatoes so they furnished the principal course.

(7) I was the overnight guest of LCDR and Mrs. Weatherby.

o. Thursday - 23 March 1961

(1) Arose at 0600 and had a wonderful breakfast at the EM Mess. The food was excellent (no wonder the dependents wanted to join the general mess).

* Photograph # 19

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(2) Made a further inspection of the station which included: (a) fire station and newly acquired rig- (Code 7341 fire truck). All station personnel respond to a fire alarm and all have been trained in each required duty; (b) the recreational area, which has been added since my visit of last year, included tennis and basketball courts; (c) storage space for dry stores - new and rat proof adjacent to the galley; (d) observed the work progressing on the BOQ, a former Japanese constructed two story concrete structure; (e) last but not least Aitchenson's assets were inspected. The Contractor, Bruce Aitchenson, has been declared bankrupt and the U. S. Court on Guam has taken jurisdiction. The Military Governor of the Bonin-Volcano Islands brought suit for non-performance and declaration of bankruptcy. What material that was left, the principal asset being a barge, is now strewn along the beach past Yankeetown, a result of the tidal wave last fall.

(3) The weather was clear and bright as we taxied down the ramp to the water at 0815. With the aid of jado bottles we were airborne at 0830 and headed for Iwo Jima. Spotted a Japanese fishing boat midway between Haha Jima and Chichi Jima.

(4) Arrived at Iwo at 0930, refueled and were airborne at 1040. Passed close to Minami Jima, which is cone shaped rising 3181 feet from the sea, as compared to 554 feet, the height of Mount Surbachi.*

(5) Returning to Guam we altered course, at my request, so that I might observe the Northern Mariana Islands.

Maug and Asuncion. Observed from a distance as they are uninhabited.** Maug, a cluster of three islands, the highest being 748 feet while Asuncion is 2923 feet.

Agrilan. Flew over a ship, well out to sea. Could not detect nationality. No glasses aboard the plane and the ship's colors, if flying, were not visible. Believed to be a Japanese cruise ship headed for Japan, Black Hull, white super-structure carrying passengers and cargo. At 1315 flew down

* Photograph #20

** Photograph #21

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western side of Agrihan at a height of about 2500 feet. The coconut groves on both the north and south side of the island looked good. The village, where 114 natives live, is about 2/3 down the western side of the island. A fishing craft, obviously Japanese, was spotted underway near the village about 200 yards from shore.

Pagan.* Flew down the western side, then across the narrow end of the island at 1330. There are 3 villages on the island; the first next to the northern lake, the second near the LST landing, and the third in the former Marine compound near the Japanese shrine. Ninety-four natives live in these villages. The buildings are painted white. The coconut groves looked excellent.

Alamagan. At 1340 flew down the western side. The highest point is 2441 feet. Eighty-two natives live in the two villages. The larger village is on the northwestern side and the smaller on the southwestern. Ten to twenty huts are in the village, plus copra warehouses. Trails lead from the warehouses down to the water. Two principal groves; one on the northern and the other on the southern end.

Guguan. Unpopulated volcanic cone. Height is 988 feet. The north and central portion is lava rock with a sheer drop to the sea.

Sarigan. Only fifteen natives live on this island. A few coconut trees on the central and south central side of the island. About six huts plus several drying sheds.

Anatahan. A high (2585 feet) fairly large island. An extinct volcano with a crater now covered with vegetation. Few coconut trees on the south west end of the island. The village consists of twelve to eighteen huts, several drying sheds and a warehouse. Thirty-two people live on Anatahan.

(6) Landed at NAS Agana at 1530. Passed an hour with RADM Wendt discussing conditions at Chichi Jima, Japanese fishing in the vicinity of the Northern islands and continued violations of the three mile territorial waters by these fisher folk. Land survey of Chichi Jima was reviewed and for ready reference two copies of the Kan Akatani survey of land made in 1952 have since been mailed to COMNAVMARIANAS.

* Photographs 21-24

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(7) Invited to RADM and Mrs. Wendts for cocktails that evening. Later I was the guest of LCDR and Mrs. King for dinner at the Top O' Mar Club.

p. Friday - 24 March 1961

(1) Spent morning in conference with Mr. John Mahaffey, Force Civilian Personnel Director regarding:
(1) area wage and classification survey on Guam and (2) direct vs. indirect hire of Filipinos on Guam.

(2) Called on Captain W. E. Gaillard, Chief of Staff, and reviewed pertinent items of my trips to northern islands with him.

(3) Dinner at the Cabin Mess, packed and departed NAS Agana at 1900 aboard MATS flight 1900 for Wake and Honolulu.

q. Friday - 24 March 1961 (crossed International Date line)

(1) Spent two hours re-fueling at Wake. Arrived at Hickam AFB at 1700L (17 hours out of Guam).

(2) Cleared customs in record time. CDR Law had the duty but a car was waiting to take me to COM Makalapa.

r. Saturday - 25 March 1961

(1) Reported at CINCPACFLT Headquarters at 0830. Attended Staff briefing at 0900.

(2) Spent morning discussing notes made during my trip with Captain Walley and Commander Law. Particular emphasis was on (a) economy of Saipan District, (b) employment of Civil Service employees for the District to replace those who had gone -- or were about to go, (c) Special Projects, (d) over-all condition of NAVAD Saipan and Naval Facility, Chichi Jima.

s. Sunday - 26 March 1961

(1) Went to Church at the Makalapa Chapel.

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(2) Spent the afternoon at the Officer Beach at Keehi Lagoon. Called on friends and former neighbors at Maloelap and Makalapa.

t. Monday - 27 March 1961

(1) Called at Honolulu International Airport. Had United Air Line ticket validated and paid extra charge for jet flight from San Francisco to Friendship.

(2) Spent balance of morning with the Staff Legal Officers, CAPT Staring and LCDR Pepple, on the War Damage Claims issue in the Trust Territory.

(3) Lunch at COM Makalapa then called on RADM Paul H. Ramsey, Chief of Staff and briefly reviewed high lights of my trip to the islands.

(4) Dinner at COM Makalapa, packed and reported to Hickam Protocol Office at 2230.

u. Tuesday - 28 March 1961

(1) Departed Hickam AFB at 0015 aboard a MATS Charter Capital Air Line plane.

(2) Arrived Travis AFB at 1215 and via Air Force car driven to the Marines Memorial in San Francisco.

(3) Dinner at Fishermen's Wharf.

v. Wednesday - 29 March 1961

(1) Boarded United flight 808 at 0830 with my gear, flowers from Hawaii, and turtle shell from the Bonins.

(2) Four and a half hours later arrived at Friendship International Airport in the chilly and breezy weather. But home!

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CONCLUSION:

As reported last year, I consider the trip to our Naval establishments in the Pacific beneficial and timely. It is a pleasure for me to report that I found conditions greatly improved at Saipan and Chichi Jima since my visit a year ago. The local economy at Saipan has made noteworthy strides--particularly in the raising and breeding of cattle and in the poultry field. It is expected that even greater progress will be made during the next twelve months in the raising and marketing of produce, development of commercial fishing and the raising of swine. Again, it is urged, that the Saipanese be encouraged to devote more of their time and energy in developing their island economy rather than continue their rapid pace in the political field.

It is also gratifying to report that the bulk of the money requested for Special Projects 1962, listed in Appendix #3, has now been made available by RADM Donaho.

The many conferences that I attended with representatives from the Staffs of CINCPAC, CINCPACFLT, COMNAVMARIANAS, HICOMTERPACIS and our units on Saipan and in the Bonins, were, in my opinion, beneficial to all concerned. Finally, I appreciate the time that Admiral Sides, RADM Ramsey and RADM Wendt gave to me during my trip.

Respectfully submitted,


L. GORDON FINDLEY
Captain, USN
Head, Civil Affairs and Navy
Department Continuity Plans
Branch

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UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Memorandum of Conversation

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March 22, 1961

SUBJECT: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Maharajakhrishua Rasgotra (INDIA)
Mr. Jonathan B. Bingham, USGADEL
Mr. John G. Bacon, USGADEL
Mr. Curtis C. Cutter, USGADEL

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USUN - Mr. Bingham
COUNS
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The above named members of the US Delegation joined Mr. Rasgotra at his invitation for lunch. The purpose was obviously to allow him an opportunity to express his views and opinions on the development of events in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

He began by emphasizing that in his opinion economic development should have immediate priority in the Trust Territory. Political developments were at this stage of secondary importance, and he indicated that the US (in his estimation) could take a far more extended period of time in developing the final political structure of the Islands although we should by no means drag our feet in this.

He noted the disparity in the economic development of the districts under civilian administration and those under Naval administration and emphasized that the Navy with its far larger budget was doing things on the economic side that could not be done by the civilian administration. He seemed completely aware that it was easier for the Navy to find funds and personnel. By way of example, he pointed out the deplorable condition of the dispensary on Rongelap and the low level of training of the medical technicians assigned there. He compared this with the excellent modern dispensary on the Island of Tinian with two full-time nurses and mentioned that those facilities went practically unused, the difference being, of course, that the Navy could afford this kind of installation, whereas the civilian administered district did not seem able to.

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Appendix #1

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UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Memorandum of Conversation

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March 22, 1961

SUBJECT: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

He made very clear his feeling that the Naval administration on Saipan, whether intentionally or inadvertently, was fostering the separateness of that district from the rest of the Trust Territory. He discussed in some detail a public meeting held on Saipan. The Mission had told this public meeting that the UN would not consider splitting off portions of the Territory but that they expected that developments should proceed at a pace in all districts. The Saipanese then indicated that they just wanted to express their opinions and were in no hurry to achieve a different status. As Rasgotra said, the air went right out of their balloons when they realized no immediate action could be taken.

In discussing economic development, Rasgotra emphasized the fact that although up until now he had agreed with Nucker's policy of allowing the Micronesians to develop slowly, he felt that the time had arrived for a new departure. He went on to enumerate some of the small industries that he felt should be introduced by the administration in each of the districts, such as Copra processing plants, soap factories, fishing industries and more extensive agricultural development. His approach, which has obviously been influenced by Chandian ideals, goes so far as to recommend interdistrict tariffs to encourage the growth of industries within districts.

As had Andrianssen, Rasgotra commented on the uneven quality of the people assigned to the Island administration. He felt that there was a special weakness in the Headquarters Staff and mentioned the Director of Education who he felt had no real grasp of the needs of the Islands in the educational field. He cited the fact that in the Trust Territory students are not allowed to start school before eight years of age (an age, he feels, is much too advanced) and English teaching was not introduced until after the third grade. He also criticized the Director of Education's lack of familiarity with the actual problems existing in the field. On the positive side he highly praised the efforts of the Agricultural Advisor in Truk who seemed to have the kind of drive and initiative needed to push the Micronesians ahead.

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UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Memorandum of Conversation

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 22, 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

In discussing political development Rasgotra mentioned a questionnaire which had been circulated in all the districts asking the more educated Micronesians to consider possible future course of development. He said that at this time the majority of Micronesians with whom he talked either indicated a desire for independence in the future or had no opinion on the matter. He felt this was unfortunate because he had always thought the future of the area lay with the US. If the US wants those people to remain associated with it, it had best introduce programs which prove that it is in the best interest of the peoples of the area to stay with the US.

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UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Memorandum of Conversation

March 22, 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: UN Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories in the Pacific

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. G. K. Caston (UK)
Curtis Cutter (USUN)

COPIES TO: IO

ODA
USUN - Mr. Bingham
Mr. Bartlett

COUNS
ADM
REF
NAVY

INTERIOR

In a discussion with Mr. Caston, which centered on the Visiting Mission report, the following points emerged:

1. The people (and especially the young people of Micronesia feel that the US is holding the island strictly for strategic purposes and not putting in enough in the way of economic and social development to pay for this use. Many of the young people pointed out that the US spends far more money in areas not under the American flag for far less in the way of strategic consideration. Caston stated that if the US wants to keep this area it had better begin planning now before the idea of playing off East and West becomes too firmly implanted in the minds of the people. A tiny seed of this has already taken root.

2. War damage claims will continue to haunt us until they are settled. Salamanca was almost obnoxious during the public meeting on this subject. Anyone raising individual claims was imperiously silenced and told that only a global settlement of the problem was possible at this late date.

3. Caston noted the deplorable state of public works throughout the Trust Territory in those areas administered by the Interior Department and compared them to the relatively high state of development in the Navy administered areas. He felt that

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economic development would have to be greatly accelerated in
the next few years if the US wanted to stay ahead of the game.

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UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Memorandum of Conversation

March 22, 1961

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SUBJECT: UN Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories in
the Pacific

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Jean Andriaenssen (BELGIUM)
Mr. Curtis Cutter (USUN)

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Mr. Bartlett
COUNS
ADM
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NAVY
INTERIOR

Andriaenssen emphasized the generally constructive spirit among the junior members of the Mission (Rasgotra, Caston, and himself). However, he felt that Salamanca had been somewhat less helpful in his approach.

Andriaenssen commented on the unevenness of quality of our personnel and said that although some were quite good, he felt the general average was low. It was pointed out to him that the US had no career Colonial Office from which to draw this sort of administrative personnel and that as no career opportunities could be offered, it was difficult to attract the best people into this line of work.

Andriaenssen felt that the major problem in the Trust Territory was the lack of an adequate transportation system. This, he emphasized, was the key to most of our problem. More transportation would allow a greater feeling of cohesion among the peoples and would accelerate economic development. He thought that although civilians should be responsible for the direct administration, the Navy should be assigned the task of providing this adequate transportation network. This would also assure the security of the area.

In discussing the problems in the Marshall Islands, Andriaenssen quoted Amata Kabua as saying he wanted independence

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so that he could play off the US and Russia although of course
he would always stay with the US.

Andriaenssen hoped to get a constructive report and felt
that if Rasgotra cooperated as well in the final draft in New
York as he had on the trip, there was some possibility, of
achieving that end.

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UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Memorandum of Conversation

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SUBJECT: UN Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories in the Pacific

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. M. E. Chacko (UN Secretariat)
Mr. Curtis Cutter (USUN)

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I called upon Mr. Chacko in his office to inquire when the Visiting Mission would be coming to Washington. He indicated that the Mission wanted a first draft of the report before coming to Washington so that concrete suggestions could be discussed and constructive US responses could be incorporated into the report.

Mr. Chacko felt that the principal problems were the ones that everyone anticipated. War damage claims were an item of conversation and petition in all the major districts. He said that the Mission emphasized the need for a global settlement of this problem and played down individual claims. He further indicated that the Mission may be thinking in terms of a commission created by the US to establish a definite amount.

The land claims question in Kwajalein continues to be as difficult as ever. The more buildings the US erects on the Island the more value the land assumes in the eyes of the Marshallese people. The US faces more bitterness on this question and can only expect its proportions to grow the longer a settlement is delayed. Chacko was certain that the principal stumbling block was the US demand for indefinite usufruct rights. The people will never agree to this as it is a concept they can't understand. Annual rental payments must figure in a final settlement.

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Mr. Curtis Cutter (USUN)

The other major problem was the question of Saipan's integration with Guam. The Mission had a very lively meetings with all political groups on Saipan. The Mission is convinced, and will probably so indicate in its report, that continued Naval administration of Saipan has caused a good part of the separateness which they feel.

Chacko then emphasized that he felt more economic development was necessary throughout the Territory and that he could not see much improvement in the economic condition of the Island since his last visit there in 1956. All in all he felt the Mission's recommendations would attempt to be constructive as they realized the coincidence of the Mission's reports and the opening of the new administration gave hope that their recommendations would be accepted.

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SPECIAL PROJECTS FY 1962

Naval Civil Administration Unit, Saipan, Mariana Islands

1. Repair and Heighten Power Plant Retaining Wall \$ 8,300.00

Justification: The Island Power Plant was constructed in early 1945. For wartime security, and protection, it was located in a ravine, above the Naval Operating Base. During extreme rains the valley becomes a gorge resulting in the flooding of the diesel generators and other allied equipment. Damaged wall must be repaired, strengthened and heightened to divert the flow around the power plant thereby protecting the costly equipment therein.

2. Re-roof Power Plant 12,400.00

Justification: Because of its location, described above (1) fumes and gases cannot properly escape into the atmosphere. Settling on the corrugated sheet iron roof during the past 16 years has deteriorated the material to the point where there is little or no protection. The roof must be replaced to protect the contents of the building during the tropical rainy season.

3. Re-wire Public Works Buildings 8,400.00

Justification: Buildings in question are jumbo quonsets, wartime construction, housing Public Works Shops. Present wiring is dangerous and must be replaced - or we may be faced with a costly fire.

4. Painting and Re-inforcing various Buildings 15,800.00

Justification: - Here again, the buildings in question - power plant, communications, public works buildings, administration building and commissary are wartime quonsets. All are in need of certain re-inforcing, repair and particularly painting. It goes without saying that maintenance of quonsets in the tropics is costly, but necessary, on structures still in daily use after ten to fifteen years.

5. Replace Galley Equipment EM Mess 10,000.00

Justification: All equipment in the Mess, i.e., ovens, washing machines, steam cleaning machines, are

old and obsolete. This is wartime equipment that has been moved from island to island as needed. The ovens leak, the washing machines and steam equipment must be replaced after years of service.

6. Replace Galley, EM Mess, Condensate System \$ 5,600.00

Justification: Installation is a jerry rig affair that has limped along through the years. Condensation is on all lines leading to steam operated equipment. Lines have always been exposed.

7. Storm Drainage Maintenance 7,400.00

Justification: Two areas in particular need the present sunken road dug up, re-excavated, culverts installed, filled, and the road re-surfaced. One is along the Beach Road - and the only one - leading to Tanapag and San Roque Villages; the second is on the main road leading to NTTU. During the rainy season these two spots are submerged and in the case along the Beach Road - to a depth reaching from 3 to 5 feet. This may last for day, or weeks, and during these flood conditions all vehicle traffic to and from the area stops. For emergency reasons - a must.

8. Replace Donnay Springs Pumps 6,000.00

Justification: The finest water on the island, on the eastern side, is at Donnay Springs. From here the water is pumped up several hundred feet to new steel water tanks where, by gravity flow, it supplies NTTU, and other areas on the other side of the island. Pumps have been in service for years and require replacement.

9. Replace Donnay Springs Pump House 4,400.00

Justification: Building was constructed (frame) about 1945. Needs to be replaced and relocated. Has reached the point of uneconomical maintenance. As stated above (8) the Donnay Springs are located across the island about ten miles from our NAVAD Unit. A secure pump house is mandatory.

10. Head at Navy Theatre 2,000.00

Justification: Required for sanitary measures.

TOTAL \$80,300.00