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EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL SOURCE

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
AND PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

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17 November 1944

From: Inspector General, U.S. Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas.

To: Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas.

Subject: Inspection of SAIPAN.

Reference: (a) CinCPOA's serial 003177 of 5 October 1944.
(b) CinCPOA's serial 9376 of 26 October 1944.

Enclosure: (A) Report of subject inspection.

1. In accordance with the instructions contained in reference (a), I conducted an inspection of the Island Base, SAIPAN, between 29 October 1944 and 3 November 1944, assisted by: Rear Admiral R. N. Laning, (MC), USN; Colonel Millard Pierson, IGD, USA; Captain E. A. Tarbutton, USN; Captain R. E. Jennings, USN; Captain W. B. Goulett, USN; Lieutenant Commander J. A. Dominy, (C2C), USN; Lieutenant B. Hunt, USNR; and Lieutenant B.F. Birdsey, USNR.

2. The general mission for the Island Base, SAIPAN, is to provide an Advanced Air Base to support offensive operations of VBH and VLR aircraft; to provide a Naval Base and to develop harbor and harbor facilities to the extent of physical limitations in order to support the island and fleet activities.

5. The base is under the command of Major General Sandeford Jarman, USA., and appears to be well organized and smoothly functioning. At the present time, intensive development is taking place, and there is a lack of attention to uniform regulations which should be corrected after the construction period is over. There is some lack of smartness and military courtesy on the part of enlisted personnel which is believed to be due to ignorance rather than intent. The morale of officers and men appeared to be excellent. There had been a definite improvement with the arrival of fresh food two days prior to the arrival of the inspection party.

10. Hospitals. There are three Army hospitals on the island, the 369th Station Hospital with capacity of 750 beds, the 176th Station Hospital with 500 beds, and the 148th General Hospital with 1000 beds. An annex to the 369th Station Hospital contains 550 beds which are used for the civilian population. In addition to the above, the SECOND Marine Division

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has a 750 bed hospital which is not directly under the Army Garrison control. Field dispensaries are dispersed through the areas of troop concentrations. Dental clinics are maintained as a part of the station and general hospitals. A medical supply unit whose mission is to supply all Army troops in the Marianas area, is at present largely under canvas, and maintains a 90 day level of supplies.

Great progress has been made in the elimination of flies and mosquitoes, DDT was sprayed over the area of troop concentration and sodium arsenate has been used in the operation of temporary pit latrines. These measures together with the change in the season have almost eliminated flies and mosquitoes from this area.

11. Public Works. All construction units except the CBMUs attached to the ACONRS are under the control of the Island Commander, and under the direct supervision of the Island Engineer. This organization is working effectively and efficiently. Great progress has been made on road development. Air Fields, water supply system, military depots, hospital facilities and fuel storage are being pushed to the utmost with available construction forces and material, and fleet support projects are progressing satisfactorily. The small boat repair facilities are in need of enlargement and considerable work must be done before this activity can be considered entirely effective. With the arrival of the 117th NCB, which is scheduled to assist in this project, marked progress should be made. Some additional dredging is needed there, and a considerable amount around the harbor and Naval Base.

Steel piling for the marginal pier from which four piers, 486 feet by 96 feet will project, is due to arrive in the next echelon shipping. Dolphins are already in place for the first of these piers. pontoons for these are available, but jewelry for their assembly is missing.

13. Naval Base. New offices have been provided for the Naval Base Commander, and immediately adjacent to same, a new office for the Port Director will be established.

Five Liberty ships can discharge simultaneously alongside docks at present, and when the new pier construction program is completed 13 such ships can discharge alongside piers. At present cargo is handled at the rate of approximately 7000 M/T per day. Only vessels available for use as tugs are two MTL's and two LCK's. With additional vessels being moved to and from piers, additional tugs will be required and two tugs of approximately 1000 horsepower each should be provided.

15. Military Government. The Military Government is organized into the following departments: Public Relations,

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Korean Compound Commander, Jap Compound, ring,
Medical, Transportation, Legal, Economics, education, public
Safety, Finance and Supply.

In addition to the Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer there are 22 line officers and 15 staff officers. There are 108 enlisted men assigned to this section. An M.P. company is also assigned by IsCom but not under disciplinary control of DCCAO.

(a) Training of Officer Personnel. With certain exceptions the officers have succeeded in turning in creditable performances, in spite of inadequate training. During training of Military Government officers, increased emphasis must be placed on the fact that in its early stages, and for a considerable period, the task to be performed by them is one of housing, major medical care, mass feeding and clothing, and camp organization and control. Later the organization and operation of government in the generally understood term will take place but the Japanese and the Korean populations will probably remain under surveillance and such rehabilitation as takes place will be directed toward relieving pressure on imported supplies.

(b) Housing. The present housing is inadequate in that it still consists of salvaged materials and hastily constructed shelter. With the arrival of building materials housing units on a simple but adequate scale are being erected. The Chamorros will be moved to Charan Kanoa and will be aided in reconstructing the damaged buildings therein.

(c) Economics, Agriculture and Fishing. The civilians furnish their own personal services as laundry, barbers, tailors, etc., and a number of light industries have been organized including cigar making, bakery, candy maker, soap making, furniture shop and souvenir handicraft.

Land adjacent to the camp has been assigned for subsistence farming and is being placed under cultivation. This can and should be expanded to the maximum.

One Japanese sampan has been salvaged and others will be reconditioned with the aid of the small boat repair facilities of IsCom. These can make a major contribution to support of the civilians.

A trade store has been opened. Stocks on hand have been inadequate but requisitions outstanding should correct this.

(d) Education and Religion. Teachers picked from those with previous experience have been selected and are training inexperienced personnel. When an adequate staff is assembled and suitable structures can be erected, schools will be opened. It is believed this will require

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careful supervision and it is recommended that CinCPOA issue a directive on educational principles to be followed. In order that native population may absorb the ideas and ideals of the United States it is believed that Japanese, Koreans and Okinawans from Hawaii, who are known to be loyal, should be sent out as teachers to those groups.*

(d) Labor. Just under 4,000 laborers male and female, are turned out daily. This is 81% of estimated potential. The labor used within the camps is held to a minimum in order to provide as much as possible to other units of the Island Command.

* Religion is free from control except from State Shinto which is forbidden.

(f) Public Safety. Three police forces have been organized, Japanese, Korean, and Chamorro-Carolinian. Japanese police have authority over their own people. A surprising degree of cooperation has been experienced from the Japanese. Supervision is thorough but a good job has been done in making the Japanese understand they are policing themselves for their own benefit. Laborers working for military units are policed by those units while absent from their camp.

(g) Medical. Adequate medical facilities and personnel are now available or in immediate prospect. The death rate has declined to reasonable proportions and sanitation is satisfactory considering lack of construction material and constricted space.

16. Recommendations.

(i) Provide nurses for Civil Affairs hospital and take steps to prepare quarters for them at an early date.

(j) Establish a bank to handle civilian savings and to establish sound basic economic system.

(k) Provide more trade goods for sale in Military Government trade stores, especially cloth for womens clothes and shoes.

(l) Provide teachers for SAIPAN schools from American citizens of Japanese, Korean and Okinawandescent in order that they may absorb American Ideas and ideals.

(m) Provide teachers for the Chamorro schools at SAIPAN from among the Chamorro teachers of GUAM.

(n) Give training in gas warfare to all personnel who have not received such training, and resume gas warfare drills.

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(o) Take steps to insure an adequate supply of spare parts for motor vehicles.

(p) Furnish a standard type safe for each Gropac, and communication unit, for safeguarding registered publications.

(q) Give Civil Affairs officers more practical training for the duties they are called upon to meet. This should include emergency construction of houses, organization of camps, camp sanitation, jungle living, and the handling of men.

J. F. SHAFROTH

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MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS FROM QUESTIONNAIRES
OF OTHER NAVAL ACTIVITIES

(Items are numbered the same as in original questionnaire)

SAIPAN

- 8.1 c Hospital Buildings - The Civilian Hospital, now constructed in floored tentage will be permanently constructed of quonset material, and operated by Navy CA Section.
- 8.4 Medical Supply Unit
(3) Mission
(a) Supply of all Army troops in Marianas
(b) Supply of other services and civilians on Saipan when necessary
- 9.2 Water Supply
(c) Comment and Recommendations
That adequate springs exist and wells may be driven to amply supply the island population.

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EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF INSPECTION - SAIPAN, MARIANA ISLANDS
30 October to 2 November 1944.

13.0 MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND OF SAIPAN.

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13.1 BASIC POLICY OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL AFFAIRS.

- (a) Are military considerations paramount in the control of the civil population?

Yes.

- (b) Is control of the civil population in accordance with the principles expressed in the basic manuals of Military Government?

Yes.

- (c) Comment and Recommendations.

The principles of military government and directives thereon call for the restoration of native populations to normal self-sufficiency through economic rehabilitation. The base development plans for SAIPAN make complete self-sufficiency impracticable. Nevertheless every effort should be made to turn out maximum labor, restore fishing, cultivate such arable land as can be made available and promote handicraft and light industry. An admirable job has been done towards these objectives, but, particularly in fishing, a little more support from the Island Commander in making repair facilities available would result in a considerable further contribution to the logistics support of the population.

13.2 ADMINISTRATION.

- (a) In whom is the power of the Military Governor vested?

The Island Commander, who reports to CinCPAC through ComFwdArea-CentPac. The Island Commander exercises his responsibility through the Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer, Col. A. C. Huston, Infantry, AUS.

- (b) To what degree has the Commander Forward Area, Central Pacific, co-ordinated the administration with the administration of other islands?

ComFwdArea sent his military government officer to the field where he worked with the civil affairs units during the assault and occupation phases in all areas. On 25 August, ComFwdArea directed that a monthly report be drawn up by the three Island Commands, covering all military government activities during the months. These reports are interchanged keeping all three units advised of activities in the other areas. Copies of these reports in duplicate are sent to

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CinCPOA where these reports are analyzed and any weaknesses brought to the attention of the Island Commander for action. On 2 October, a directive on civilian economy - ComFwdArea Secret Serial 001474 - was issued to all IsComs. On 19 October weekly reports on matters of special import were requested and copies of these are sent to CinCPOA as enclosure (C) to weekly advanced base progress reports. ComFwdArea has arranged for and is supervising the preparation of lists of the 21,000 Japanese on SAIPAN and TINIAN as directed by CinCPOA. ComFwdArea's Comparative Analysis of Military Government in the three Island Commands was presented to the Inspector General, Pacific Ocean Areas, upon his arrival, and is attached as Appendix 21.

(c) Comment and Recommendations

Military Government is a command responsibility of the Island Commanders. Since the military government organization is not a self contained unit it requires support from certain of the other activities under the Island Commander, and it should receive such support within the bounds of military necessity. It is believed that military government should be a separate section of the General Staff as it is on GUAM and TINIAN, and as it is in the occupied areas in Europe.

15.8 POLICY REGARDING CIVIL AFFAIRS PERSONNEL.

- (a) Are civil affairs administered by a separate section of the Island Commander's staff? If so, what is its designation?

Yes. Civil Affairs Section, Island Command. This is a Special Staff Section which places it in too subordinate a position. It is believed that at SAIPAN, TINIAN and GUAM it should be a section of the General Staff.

- (b) What is the Civil Affairs Organization (include diagram)?

See Appendix 22.

- (c) Is the Civil Affairs Section provided with adequate:
(1) Personnel? (Append tabulation of personnel by rank, corps, and rating.)

Officer personnel is in excess of requirements. Enlisted complement is below strength, especially in non-rated men. See Appendix 23 for tabulation.

- (2) Office Space?

Office space will be adequate when programmed construction is completed.

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(3) Equipment?

Office equipment satisfactory. Equipment for general camp development is short. Items such as generating and refrigerating equipment, miscellaneous hand tools is on requisition. Some items requisitioned prior to the operation had not yet arrived. A study of non-received requisitions is to be made.

(d) Are Civil Affairs personnel adequately trained for their duties? What changes, if any, should be made?

Officers were not adequately trained for field conditions including physical training. They should be prepared both mentally and physically to contend with very adverse conditions and to depend on themselves. In other words, practicality must be emphasized. N.B. the revised military government training program at Princeton University and at Fort Ord, California, is understood to have already taken care of this problem.

(e) Comment and Recommendations.

It is recommended that a course in jungle living be given to military government officers prior to their assignment to military government duty in the Central Pacific. Such failure on the part of military government officers as has developed, was largely due to the fact that they were trained for white collar jobs rather than for field jobs which involve the handling of large bodies of men. Such failures as develop should not be attributed solely to the individuals who were sent to this Island to do the military government job, but should properly be laid at the door of those responsible for the selection and training of those officers.

13.4 POLITICAL POLICY.

(a) Given population as indicated:

	<u>Adult Males</u>	<u>Adult Females</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
(1) <u>Japanese</u>	8,588	3,692	6,595	12,843
(2) <u>Koreans</u>	556	285	497	1,338
(3) <u>Natives</u>	846	906	1,209	2,961
<u>Totals</u>	<u>4,950</u>	<u>4,883</u>	<u>7,301</u>	<u>17,142</u>

(b) Are any Japanese public officials now in office?

No.

(c) Are Japanese segregated from the native population?

Yes.

From the Koreans? Yes.

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(d) Is there a local civil police force?

Yes.

How constituted?

Three police forces have been organized; the Camp Susupe police manned by Chamorros and Kanakas, a Japanese police force and a Korean.

(e) What provisions are made for the religious, educational and physical needs of the natives?

There is a Spanish Catholic Father, a lay brother and six nuns for the Chamorros and a Kanakas, a Buddhist priest for the Japanese and a protestant lay reader for the Koreans. In all three sections of the camp educational officers conduct schools for teachers. All children of school age are under teachers for physical and vocational training. Nurses are under instruction in the hospital and dispensaries. Children under sixteen employed as orderlies and messengers are given special schooling in elementary subjects.

(f) Are schools for Japanese maintained? What teachers are employed?

Pending the construction of facilities and the training of teachers, there are no schools in the literal sense although children are under teacher control. In Charan Kanca there will be a Chamorro School.

(g) Are natives and Japanese nationals co-operative with the military government?

Yes.

(h) Are any U.S. civilian agencies participating in the military government?

No, except for limited F.E.A. farming advice. Red Cross has contributed clothing.

(i) What forces are available for control of civilians:

(1) Within camps?

Each section of the camp is policed internally by its own nationals.

(2) As external camp guard?

Camp Susupe police (Chamorros and Kanakas) patrol externally, and a Company of SP's is on duty. Native and KP police patrol in pairs.

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(3) In areas where civilian travel is permitted?

When outside camp area working parties are under control of organization to which assigned.

The MP Company is directly under control of the Island Command. It should be assigned to the DCCAO to insure proper disciplinary control and enforcement of camp regulations and orders.

(j) Are chaplains of our forces available to hold religious services as desired by civilians?

Not required.

(k) What, if any, restrictions are placed on freedom of worship?

None, except state Shinto forbidden.

(l) If any Japanese priests are permitted to function, what has been done to prevent subversive teaching in the guise of religion?

Supervised through interpreters.

(m) Has the holding of state Shinto ceremonies been completely prohibited?

Yes.

Have all demonstrations of loyalty to the Emperor been suppressed and the possession or display of the Imperial portraits been forbidden?

Yes.

(n) Comment and Recommendations.

A definite program for education should be formulated. In order that the students shall absorb American ideas and ideals in this Island which should remain in our control, it is recommended that natives of Hawaii, of Japanese, Korean and Okinawa ancestry be employed in place of those who are natives of SAIPAN and presumably favorable to the Japanese. The teachers sent out should be selected from those who are unquestionably loyal to the United States.

13.5 ECONOMICS.

(a) What is the total arable land assigned by Island Commander for civilian agriculture?

292.5 acres.

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(b) What approximate percentage of such land is under cultivation?

37%.

(c) On what basis was the land allotted to civilian individuals or families?

1 hectare (2.4 acres) assigned to certain heads of families on basis of their previous market garden experience.

(d) What is the volume of production and to whom is it made available?

2,351 lbs. from market gardens, 2,000 lbs. from childrens gardens, 20,829 lbs. salvaged from pre-occupation crops, total 25,180 lbs. Crops divided among camps on basis of population.

(e) Are farmers paid for their crop or for their labor?

Paid for crop on fixed prices which are calculated to yield average farmer about the same as he could secure by day labor.

(f) What is the program for development of subsistence farming? How are seeds procured and distributed?

Uncultivated arable land assigned to military government will be placed under cultivation as rapidly as possible. Island Commander will be requested to assign any additional land available after base development plan is executed. Seeds procured from present and salvaged crops, by requisition and from FEA. Distribution of seeds is free.

(g) How much Japanese or native fishing equipment has been salvaged and what is the estimated remaining salvageable equipment?

One 20-ton fishing Sampan in operation. One hull is under repair and reconditioned engine being installed. Two other hulls are raised and six more believed salvageable.

(h) What is the daily production of fish?

2,234 lbs. fish produced in week of 15 - 21 October by Sampan. An additional 1,285 lbs. by reef fishing. Total, 3519 lbs.

(i) How are fishing vessels manned?

Sampan manned by 25 Jap fishermen and 1 U.S. enlisted man. An LCI accompanies for security.

(j) To whom is the catch distributed?

To various sections of camp in accordance with population.

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(k) Do fishermen receive wages or sell their catch?

Wages.

(l) How is military security safeguarded?

LCY accompanies and harbor patrol notified.

(m) Does FEA operate its farming projects under the military government organization or under the Island Commander?

FEA under Island Commander for its own farming projects.

(n) Do military government farming projects receive technical advice, seeds, loan of machinery, etc., from FEAT?

To a limited extent.

(o) How was the division of arable land as between FEA projects and civilian subsistence farming decided?

FEA was assigned land at North end of Island, military government was assigned areas adjacent to camp. There is no conflict. If more land becomes available, additional logistic support of the civil population would result.

(p) Are measures undertaken to restore the island to its normal degree of self-sufficiency?

Within the severe limits imposed by the base development, Yes.

(q) Are central stores established, and, if so, where located?

One store in operation in Camp Susupe.

(r) Are commodities rationed?

Yes - all items.

Are prices controlled?

Yes.

(s) What is general economic condition?

Fair, within limits of goods now available.

(t) What is present condition relative to:

(1) Copra? There is no copra production nor is any feasible. Very few coconut trees left.

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(2) Sugar? Sugar mill destroyed, land needed for air strips and other developments. The sugar industry is finished.

(3) Phosphate? No production.

(4) Fishing? See 13.5 (g) above.

(5) Vegetable growing? See 13.5 (a) et. seq.

(u) What steps have been taken to encourage the maximum production of native handicraft?

Establishment of shops, provision of materials, training of children, etc.

(v) Have prices been established for all articles of native handicraft on a basis which will yield the worker a comparable return with that available for other types of labor?

Yes.

(w) Are all purchases of such handicraft made by the military government?

Military government is the intermediary between the maker's guild and the ultimate buyers.

(x) Are all sales of such handicraft made through Ship's Service stores and Post Exchanges at standard rates of profits?

Yes.

(y) Do all profits accrue to the Ship's Service or Post Exchange? If not, why?

Yes.

(z) What steps have been taken to develop local industries such as soap making, copra production, etc?

There will be no copra production. The following light industries have been organized: Soap factory, Blacksmith shop, Bicycle repair shop, Paint shop, Carpenter shop, Bamboo shop, Bakery, Reef fishery, Cigar factory, Candy factory, various personnel services.

(aa) Has a survey been made of mineral deposits exploited under the Japanese and a report made of potential production?

Yes, by Dr. Stearns, sent out by Logistics Section of CinCPAC.

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(bb) Have Military Government trading stores been established and stocked with reasonable quantities of goods desired and needed by civilians?

Yes.

(cc) In terms of months, what stocks are now available in trading stores and what is the objective in requisitioning for stockpiling?

\$13,000 worth of goods on hand, \$154,000 on order. Based on wage payments of about \$55,000 per month this is about 5 months stock.

(dd) What steps have been taken to establish trading stores operated by civilians thereby relieving the Navy of the retailing responsibility?

None.

(ee) Is the PFA surveying the trading activity with a view to eventually taking over?

No.

(ff) Comment and Recommendations.

As stated under 13.1 (c), the military government organization should receive repair aid from the small boat repair pool to put more Jap sampans into condition for fishing. It is felt that excellent progress has been made in developing light industries and that the arrival of additional machinery and tools will further aid this position. Within reason the military government section should be directed to requisition all materials which will aid in self support of the natives and other civilians so as to lessen the shipping space required for their support.

13.6 LABOR

(a) Are wage rates non-discriminatory as between different racial groups?

Yes.

(b) Are wage rates for women equitable with those for men?

Yes.

(c) What is the minimum age at which labor is hired?

16 with exception of messengers, orderlies, etc.

(d) Are laborers examined before being assigned manual labor?

No.

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(e) Is adequate medical aid available in the event of accidents to workers, particularly when assigned to other than military government projects?

Yes.

(f) Are reasonable safety measures established and enforced?

Yes.

(g) What is the incidence of serious accidents to laborers not due to own misconduct?

Low.

(h) In the event of accidents, are the circumstances recorded for possible future claims commission purposes including the taking of depositions from witnesses?

Yes, accidents recorded, sworn statements taken.

(i) Have any claims been made, and, if so, were they properly processed?

None made.

(k) Is an adequate guard, consisting of members of U. S. forces maintained to prevent sabotage over laborers working on or near supply dumps, etc?

This is responsibility of employing organization. There has been no difficulty.

(l) Are laborers provided with identity badges or other distinctive emblems, and guarded against our own personnel?

Yes.

(m) How is discipline enforced in labor groups?

No difficulty to date.

(n) Has labor requisitioning been resorted to at any time? If so, state on whose authority and under what circumstances.

No.

(o) How is labor recruited?

Voluntary basis.

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(p) Has all labor been compensated for, either in cash or goods?

Yes, 25¢ per day for orderlies, mess boys, etc. 35¢ per day for unskilled labor. 50¢ per day for skilled labor. \$20.00 per month for clerical and administrative employees approved by DCCA0.

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- (q) Have standards of wages and hours been established by the Island commander? If so, give table of wages by skills and state working hours.

For wage scale see (p) above. Working day 8 hours, seven day week.

- (r) Are enemy nationals employed as laborers? If so, in what activities?

Yes, all activities.

- (s) Are natives employed as laborers? If so, in what activities?

Yes, all activities.

- (t) Are wage scales uniform in the Forward Area? If not, why?

No, TINIAN rates will be discussed in report on that area. GUAM rates set on pre-war wages.

- (u) Comment and Recommendations.

It is noted that SAIPAN had, as of 14 October, 3,233 male and 664 female, a total of 3897 laborers at work. This is about 81% of the able bodied adults and, even disregarding the condition of the population and the fact that the majority of civilians are enemy aliens, this is a remarkable performance.

13.7 SUPPLY

- (a) Would automatic monthly shipments of food, clothing, relief and trade goods be desirable? If so, what are the recommendations?

Yes, but only after further experience determines what items should be included.

- (b) Have adequate storage facilities been provided? If not, what is being done?

No. Present storage inadequate but materials have been received and construction will start when cement can be procured.

- (c) Are adequate stock control methods employed? Do stock records spot check with stocks on hand?

Yes.

- (d) What provision has been made for guarding military government dumps or warehouses? Has this proven adequate?

Stocks guarded by native police detail. Adequate.

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- (e) Recent requisitions for cloth are very large. Who reviews such requisitions, and who indicates final approval or disapproval?

129,000 yards of cloth on hand and on order. This is less than 8 yards per person and is not excessive.

- (f) Are trade goods on hand or on order sufficient to:

Meet essential civilian requirements?

Trade goods on hand are short. Together with those on order the total is \$177,00, which is adequate.

Absorb cash in hands of civilians as a result of their wages, sales of handicraft, fish and farm products?

Yes.

- (g) Is a six month's stock pile of trade goods being built up?

Approximately.

- (h) Are gratuitous issues made? If so, to what extent?

Free issue of captured Jap goods and Red Cross clothing continues. There will be indigents to whom free issue will have to continue but others will be required to pay for American goods.

- (i) Are prices prescribed at which goods are sold? If so, by whom prescribed?

Yes, by order of the Island Commander.

- (j) Are there any Japanese stores?

No.

- (k) Comment and Recommendations.

The supply officer understands the necessity for careful screening of all requisitions to avoid importation of luxuries or unwanted goods. Beans have not been acceptable as an article of civilian diet and a large excess is on hand which should be made available to the Quartermaster Department of the Island Commander. It is believed that the question of the supply of food for the native population should be considered with a view to obtaining all food from Army sources rather than establishing a separate supply for native population.

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13.8 FINANCES.

- (a) Are the provisions of the Financial Directive being followed? Has all Japanese currency been collected, exchanged, and forwarded to the Fleet Supply Officer?

Yes.

- (b) When can an adequate budget be drawn up for military government revenue and expenditures?

When the proposed military government accounting system is installed.

- (c) Pending the installation of military government accounting system, are complete records being kept of all receipts and expenditures of money and supplies?

Yes.

- (d) Are captured Japanese supplies taken up on stock records as U. S. Government property and proper stock accounting made when supplies are issued?

Separate stock records and accounting are carried for captured Japanese stocks.

- (e) Are captured Japanese stocks sold through trading stores and the receipts taken up by the Military Government?

Gratuitous issue of Japanese stocks to indigents and to communal kitchens. This is considered in setting wage rates.

- (f) What steps have been taken whereby civilians may obtain stocks on credit for sale through civilian stores?

No civilian stores as yet.

- (g) Does the department have facilities whereby civilians may deposit currency for safekeeping and, if so, are such facilities utilized to any extent?

No facilities. The need exists and it may be necessary for the Agent Cashier to set up a safekeeping account.

- (h) Is there an enemy property custodian? If so, who?

No. Enemy property, aside from land, ceased to exist.

- (i) What taxes are imposed?

None.

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(j) What currency is in use?

U. S. currency, Hawaiian series.

(k) Comment and Recommendations.

At present there is no military government income aside from proceeds of American goods sold and those proceeds have to be remitted. Rather than impose a system of taxation on a 100% refugee population it is recommended that the military government buy all handicraft from the guilds. This material could be sold to PXs and Ship's Service Stores at a large profit since the prices are far below equivalent souvenirs in Hawaii. This profit could be put into a military government capital fund for the development of light industry and for native welfare.

13.9 NARCOTICS.

(a) Have all narcotics been ordered turned in to the Medical Officer?

Yes.

(b) Are drug addicts receiving medical treatment?

No drug addiction.

(c) Are adequate measures in effect to prevent the cultivation, importation, possession or manufacture of narcotics?

Yes.

(d) Comment and Recommendations.

SAIPAN was not an area of drug addiction. Some captured Japanese drugs for medical purposes have been turned over to the medical officers.

13.10 COURTS.

(a) Organization (Departmental).

The court is presided over by the Legal Officer of the military government. The Public Safety Section handles the arrest and prosecution. Review is by the Island Commander.

(b) What types of military government courts have been established?

Summary Provost Court only.

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(c) What is the jurisdiction of each over:

Persons - Jurisdiction over all persons in Camp Susupe.

Offenses - Jurisdiction over offenses sufficient to cover all cases that have arisen to date. If it becomes necessary, Provost Courts and Military Commissions could be set up.

What are limitations on punishments of each type? - Limited to one year in jail, no limit on fines.

(d) Are courts functioning efficiently?

Yes.

(e) Tabulate the incidence of various types of offenses including by nationalities, stating briefly the facts of any serious offenses against forces of the United States, and the action taken.

Offenses have been petty in nature, mostly illegal possession of U.S. Government property (in negligible amounts). There have been no serious offenses against forces of the United States.

(f) State briefly from the Court Records if offenses have been adequately and promptly punished and determined that no punishments of a cruel or unusual nature have been inflicted.

Adequate.

(g) Comment and Recommendations.

None.

13.11 FOREIGN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

(a) Has a claims Commission been set up?

No. No claims have been presented and none immediately expected.

(b) What officers constitute the membership of the Commission?

None.

(c) Are members of this Commission thoroughly familiar with CMO top-secret serial 034713 of 10 June 1944?

No.

(d) Are private rights and private property respected?

Private property, aside from land, ceased to exist during the occupation. Land records are scattered and incomplete but the legal department is processing these records.

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SECRET**(e) Comment and Recommendations**

In large part the land belonged to the Chamorros and was leased to the Japanese development companies. Under international law and in view of CinCPAC directive stating that Chamorros are not to be regarded and treated as enemy aliens, it is considered necessary to make a thorough investigation of all land ownership and, when adequate records are available, to set up a commission and establish rentals for land taken by our Forces for military installations.

13.12 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION**(a) Give in chart form the organization of a typical Refugee Camp.**

There is only one camp, with three sections, and all civilians live therein. The organization of the camp is therefore the same as that of the military government section.

(b) List the duties of the Camp Commander and his organization

The Camp Commander is the DCCAO.

(c) Indicate the degree of efficiency in the discharge of the above duties

No basis for comparison exists. It is believed that a good job has been done when circumstances are considered.

(d) What particular qualifications are desirable in a Refugee Camp Commander?

Experience in organization of troop encampments, ability in handling personnel, some knowledge of oriental psychology, common sense and practicality.

(e) How is venereal disease treated and controlled?

At present this problem concerns only the civilian population as contact with military personnel has been fairly well controlled. Medical personnel has been inadequate to survey the civilian population but this will be undertaken. Meanwhile all pregnancies are given Kahn tests as well as hospital patients. Cases of open lesions observed are treated.

(f) Is there a liaison with other medical sections so as to trace disease contracted by U. S. Personnel to their source?

Good liaison exists. The IsCom medical officer states that no military personnel have contracted venereal disease locally.

(g) In cooperation with the Engineering Department has a sanitary program been instituted in the civilian camp areas and other centers of civilian residence?

Yes.

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(h) Are communal kitchens considered the best answer to the feeding problem? If so, is private cooking prohibited and the prohibition enforced?

Yes, among the Koreans and Japanese but not among the Chamorros. Private cooking is prohibited to the former, permitted to the latter.

(i) Are communal kitchens adequately screened and policed? Are they inspected at frequent but irregular intervals by a medical officer?

Not screened and the incredibly successful job of fly elimination makes this unnecessary. A very small number of flies observed. Kitchens are policed and the sanitary condition appeared fair. Medical officers inspect. In the new building program screening will be included as an added precaution.

(j) Are cooks and other help in communal kitchens inspected and thoroughly examined at satisfactory intervals?

No. This will be included now that medical personnel has been augmented.

(k) In cooperation with the Engineering and Public Safety Departments are heads properly constructed, adequate for the needs, inspected frequently and are waste disposal regulations adequately enforced?

Head construction has been primitive but fly control and medical supervision is adequate. The sanitary problem must be carefully watched by local medical officers where there is a large concentration of natives in a congested area.

(l) How is failure to use the heads controlled?

Through local police forces. Parents required to clean up feces left by their children.

(m) What educational measures are in effect regarding use of heads?

Through local police forces.

(n) Is there is program of nurse training in effect or planned?

Yes.

(o) Are intelligent natives being selected as hospital attendants with a view to later training as native medical practitioners. Selected as practical nurses.

(p) Are hospital facilities including equipment and supplies on hand or enroute adequate?

Yes.

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- (q) Indicate in tabular form present number of hospital beds available to civilians and ration to population; number of beds in units enroute and resulting total of beds and ratio to population.

Army hospital facilities available to civilians has 500 beds for the population of 17,143. The replacement units enroute will total 200 beds.

- (r) What information exists as to pre-war Japanese ration of hospital beds to civilian population? In the case of GUAM, what was the 1941 ratio? Were these pre-war ratios considered adequate?

Prior to U.S. Occupation there were two hospitals with not over 125 beds for the population. These served both the civil and military.

- (s) How many orphans are there, by race?

As of 14 October there were 56 Japanese orphans. All Chamorro and Korean orphans had been adopted.

- (t) Is the housing and care adequate?

Yes.

- (u) What is being done to secure adoption?

The Korean and Chamorro populations have adopted all orphans. The Japanese have been very reluctant to accept this responsibility but efforts are being made to induce them to do so.

- (v) What measures of immunisation have been taken and are planned? Is this a complete program?

All civilians were immunised against typhoid and smallpox by the Japanese. We have given typhoid boosters to all civilians and vaccinated all children below school age. A program for immunisation against tetanus is under way.

- (w) What Japanese doctors or native medical practitioners are working with the department?

There is one Japanese doctor, one Japanese dentist and a Chamorro native medical practitioner working with the medical department.

What is their degree of skill? Their skill is fair, especially the N.M.P.

What is their remuneration? The rate of pay is \$20.00 per month.

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- (x) What Japanese or native nurses are working? What is their ability and what wages do they receive?

There is one Japanese registered nurse and several Japanese and Chamorro nurses aids employed. They receive skilled labor pay of 50¢ per day.

- (y) Tabulate the following:

Death figures and percentage by:

Race - Japanese	116
Koreans	1
Natives	14
	<u>131</u>

Cause - Diarrhea/Dysentary	45
Malnutrition	28
Beri-Beri	16
T.B.	3
Miscellaneous	39
	<u>131</u>

- (z) Are adequate measures taken to prevent the spread of Malaria, Dengue, dysentary and similar diseases?

Yes, there is no malaria but there is filariasis which does not, however, result in elephantiasis. The results achieved by the revolutionary methods of insect control by DDT are spectacular.

- (aa) Are adequate measures to control flies, mosquitoes and other pests in effect?

Yes.

- (bb) Are Japanese properly fed, clothed and housed?

Yes. Improvements to living conditions being made.

- (cc) Are natives properly fed, clothed and housed?

Yes. Improvements to living conditions being made.

- (dd) Comments and Recommendations.

Adequate medical personnel and hospital facilities are now available. The constantly falling death rate is evidence of the excellent performance by the medical staff and the other departments cooperating with them.

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13.13 INTELLIGENCE

- (a) Have all civilians been screened and proper records instituted? If not, is such a process underway and when will it be completed?

This is well underway and will be completed in the near future.

- (b) What information is sought in the screening process?

A complete personal history including background, occupations, place of birth, affiliations, etc.

- (c) Are civilians provided with identity cards? Describe.

Yes, An I.D. card with fingerprint, will ultimately be provided all civilians.

- (d) What methods are used to detect any attempt by Japanese stragglers to contact civilians?

Contact with Japanese stragglers has been encouraged by sending out Japanese volunteer scouts with our patrols to persuade stragglers, civilian and soldier, to give themselves up. This has met with some degree of success.

- (e) Have sabotage attempts taken place and what methods are used to anticipate such attempts?

There have been no sabotage attempts.

- (f) Is there adequate liaison with the Intelligence Section of the Island Commander's staff?

Yes, excellent liaison.

- (g) What attempt is made to inform the Japanese civilians of the progress of the war, our war aims, the certainty of Allied victory? Have such attempts been successful in reconciling the Japanese to their present position?

There is no camp paper and there have been no propaganda lectures. A Japanese language paper printed in Hawaii has been distributed and American papers made available.

- (h) What is being done to inform the Koreans and the Chamorroes of their probable political future? Are they fully cooperative?

None.

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- (i) JICPOA is in a position to furnish practically any type of material desired for propaganda purposes. Is any needed and if so has it been requested?

If a need for any material becomes apparent, JICPOA will be asked to furnish.

- (j) List interpreter officer and enlisted personnel now on duty and their language qualifications.

There are three officer graduates of the Boulder Japanese language school:

- Lt.(jg) H. I. Martin, I-V(S), USNR.
 - Lt.(jg) Lance Labianca, I-V(S), USNR.
 - Lt.(jg) Philip R. Monahan, I-V(S), USNR.
- and one Korean Apprentice Seaman.

In addition, Lt. H. M. Cary, I-V(S), USNR, has reported aboard as Intelligence Officer. Lt. Cary is qualified in the Japanese language and has had extensive residence in Japan.

(k) Comment and Recommendations

In general the civilian population has accepted its situation and there is no apparent unrest. However, it is felt that the use of Japanese nationals on military installations and the presence of a large concentration of Japanese in an area like SAIPAN required constant vigilance. To implement this it is believed Army Missel personnel should augment the regular interpreter and intelligence staff.

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FACTS FROM ORIGINAL SOURCE
(COPY)

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UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
AND PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

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20 November 1944

From: Inspector General, U.S. Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas.

To: Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas.

Subject: Inspection of TINIAN.

Reference: (a) CinCPOA's serial 003177 of 5 October 1944.
(b) CinCPOA's serial 9376 of 26 October 1944.

Enclosure: (A) Report of Inspection.

5. The Island is under the Command of Major General James L. Underhill, USMC. At the end of October the Army, Navy and Marine Corps personnel totaled 1,284 officers, 79 warrant officers, and 21,137 enlisted men. The general appearance of the men was above average, but as in all bases where intensive construction work is underway, many men worked without shirts. The general demeanor of the personnel was very good, sentries and military police were smart and effective. The morale appeared excellent and had been boosted materially by the arrival of fresh food some three days before the inspection was held.

10. Hospitals. (a) There are several small hospital units that have been set up on the Island, but no regular hospital has as yet been established. Base Hospital 19, composed largely of Quonset type buildings, is about 50% completed. A G-5 hospital component is scheduled to arrive, and is to be used as the native hospital. This will release the present G-6 component used as a civilian hospital, and the G-6 unit used by Gropac 6. An Army hospital is expected to arrive about 1 February 1945.

(b) Garbage was not screened until collected, and the latrines and heads were only about 50% screened. The present G-6 component which is used for native patients was well organized and administered, but the native nurses' mess hall should be improved immediately. The large number of mosquitoes and flies that were present during the assault phase and immediately afterwards, have been reduced to a negligible number, and few were noticed during the inspection.

12. Communications. Communications are under the direct control of the signal officer on the Staff of the Island Commander. The J.C.C. at TINIAN is adequate, and while extensive expansion is not expected, there is ample room for the expansion of teletype and telephone installations to meet any increase in the garrison. As **SECRET** Islands of the Marianas, the process of supplying sufficient telephone service is tedious and difficult in large part due to the lack of appropriate cable, wire, and associated necessities and the time re-

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quired for proper installation. The situation is improving and is receiving close attention. The communications facilities are housed in semi-permanent Quonset buildings which are highly vulnerable to sea and air bombardment. This risk had been taken in order to have the facilities promptly installed.

13. Naval Base. Naval Base facilities to be installed here will be few. A small boat repair unit is operating under the Gropac, but in order to be effective, requires an orderly layout, the erection of buildings to house machinery, and the installation of tools and equipment. Two fire tugs should be provided to safeguard vessels loading and unloading in the harbor. It is understood that this has been approved by CinCPac.

15. Military Government.

The Military Government is organized with the following departments under the Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer: Engineering, Motor Transport, Legal, Agriculture, Food and Water, Public Relations, Labor, Economics, Education, Public Health, Supply and Finance, Welfare and Relief, Intelligence and Liaison, and Public Safety.

There are 30 officers and 75 enlisted men attached to the department in addition to C. B. units detailed for specific work, and an M.P. Company assigned for Guard duty. This Company is rotated frequently, and is not under the disciplinary control of the DCCAO, and in view of the language difficulties it is believed that a permanent guard assigned to the Military Government would be preferable.

(a) Training of Officer Personnel. The morale and efficiency of the officers attached to the Military Government at TINIAN is excellent. While many lack the training desired for the establishment of civil government under conditions pertaining at this Island, they have cooperated whole-heartedly and have performed most creditably. During training of Military Government officers, increased emphasis should be placed on the fact that in the early stages of an island's occupation, and for a considerable period thereafter, the task required of the civil government is primarily one of housing the civil population, providing medical care, mass feeding, and camp organization and control. For this, Military Government personnel with knowledge of construction organization and the handling of large groups of men, is necessary. This Island was fortunate in having an experienced Marine officer detailed as DCCAO. It is believed to be very desirable to have a well qualified senior Naval or Marine officer detailed as the DCCAO, well in advance, in order that the Military Government unit may be organized to meet the problems that will confront it immediately subsequent to the assault. He should be landed immediately after the assault echelons.

(b) Housing. The present housing for the civil population is constructed largely from materials salvaged from

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buildings that were destroyed on the Island. With the arrival of building materials for the Civil Government, this situation will be remedied.

(c) Economics, Agriculture and Fishing. The native population furnish their own personal services such as laundry, barber, tailor, etc. Agriculture has been excellently developed and a large area immediately adjacent to the camp is under cultivation. The produce from this farm will go to the camp to assist in feeding the civil population. The food for all the civil population is prepared in numerous communal kitchens within the camp area. The fishing industry has not been developed due to the lack of salvable Japanese fishing boats, and due to the conditions pertaining at the port. A trade store has been opened and retail stores will be established when sufficient stores arrive.

(d) Labor. The labor turn out on TINIAN averages about 3000 daily, or 75% of the estimated potentials.

(e) Education and Religion. Schools and play-grounds have been established and the children give every appearance of being cheerful and happy. Education should be carefully supervised and it is believed that a directive as to the principles to be followed and the extent of the education given, should be issued in order that the native population may absorb the ideas and ideals of the United States. It is believed that Japanese, Koreans, and Okinawas from Hawaii, who are known to be loyal, should be sent out to be teachers. Religion is supervised but free from control except that State-Shinto is forbidden.

(f) Public Safety. A single Japanese-Korean police force has been organized and appears to be functioning efficiently. The Japanese themselves have aided in turning in Japanese soldiers masquerading in civilian clothes. Laborers working for military units are policed by those units while absent from camp.

(g) Medical. An excellent hospital for the care of civilian population has been established and this will be improved when a G-5 hospital component arrives and is set up. Sanitary conditions are generally good considering all the local conditions, and the death rate is about normal for the type of population.

16. Recommendations.

(p) Provide nurses for Civil Affairs hospital and take steps to provide quarters for them.

(q) Establish a bank to handle civilian savings and to establish sound basic economic system.

(r) Provide more trade goods for sale in Military Government trade stores, especially cloth for womens clothes.

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(s) Provide teachers for TINIAN schools from American citizens of Japanese, Korean and Okinawa descent in order that they may absorb American ideas and ideals.

J. F. SHAFROTH

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MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS FROM QUESTIONNAIRES
OF OTHER NAVAL ACTIVITIES

(Items are numbered the same as in original questionnaire)

TINIAN

- 2(f)4 Prisoners of war prepare their own food which is furnished from Civil Affairs stocks.
- 6.7.4 Salvage Depots
Civil Affairs handles captured salvaged food.
- 8.2 Dispensaries - General (Location, size-equipment)
G-6 Number 38 (IsCom for Civil Population)
TA 600-0, 601-K; 300 beds - Field Equipment
- 8.3 Dental Clinics
G-6 Number 38 (IsCom for Civil Population);
1 Dental Officer; Field Equipment
- 9.0 Public Works - Recommendations
(c) The FEA is expected to arrive shortly to commence work on their farm projects. No appreciable amount of equipment and labor can be diverted to this project without slowing the base development.
- 9.1 Power Supply - In two cases, reconditioned Japanese generators have been set up and are being used successfully by Civil Affairs and CBMU597.

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13.0 MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND OF TINIAN.

13.1 BASIC POLICY OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL AFFAIRS.

- (a) Are military considerations paramount in the control of the civil population?

Yes.

- (b) Is control of the civil population in accordance with the principles expressed in the basic manuals of Military Government?

Yes.

- (c) Comment and Recommendations.

TINIAN's agricultural program is further advanced than that of SAIPAN. On the other hand, their production of native handicraft has been delayed because of lack of materials.

13.2 ADMINISTRATION.

- (a) In whom is the power of the Military Governor vested?

The power of the Military Governor is vested in the Island Commander as Chief Civil Affairs Officer. The Island Commander exercises his power through the Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer, Colonel W. C. James, USMC.

- (b) To what degree has the Commander Forward Area, Central Pacific, coordinated the administration with the administration of other islands?

See remarks on Appendix 25, ComFwdArea's "Comparative Analysis of Military Government" attached. Coordination is exercised as directed.

- (c) Comment and Recommendations.

Military Government on TINIAN is a General Staff function and is designated G-5 with Colonel James as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5. This has proven very successful in establishing Military Government as a command responsibility.

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13.3 POLICY REGARDING CIVIL AFFAIRS PERSONNEL.

- (a) Are civil affairs administered by a separate section of the Island Commander's staff? If so, what is its designation?

Yes. G-5.

- (b) What is the Civil Affairs Organization (include diagram)?

See Appendix 21.

- (c) Is the Civil Affairs Section provided with adequate:

- (1) Personnel? (Append tabulation of personnel by rank, corps, and rating.)

Officer personnel in excess. This was arranged so that field training could be given for future operations. The DCCAO will recommend recall for further assignment of excess. See Appendix 22 for tabulation.

- (2) Office Space?

Office space is not adequate at present. 25 small and 10 large Quonset huts are on requisition and 10 small huts will be secured locally. This should provide adequate space.

- (3) Equipment?

Office equipment is satisfactory. Engineering equipment is inadequate but requisitions have been placed.

- (d) Are Civil Affairs personnel adequately trained for their duties? What changes, if any, should be made?

While Civil Affairs officers have been given a course of training, such course did not fit them to cope with many of the conditions encountered on this island. As recommended for SAIPAN, Military Government officers should be given jungle (living) training, and some training in handling groups of men. An excellent job has been done considering lack of training and equipment. The leadership of the DCCAO has been very good.

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(e) Comment and Recommendations.

The problems of Civil Government arise immediately after the assault phase. Personnel, equipment and material are needed at once. Particularly is this so with regard to hospital facilities for the civil population are suffering from wounds, mal-nutrition and numerous other diseases. Particularly is this true in the case of children.

It is recommended:

(1) That a Civil Affairs Medical Unit be landed as early as possible after the completion of the assault phase.

(2) That Civil Affairs officers for the Pacific Area be given training in handling groups of men and a course in jungle living.

(3) That materiel and equipment for Civil Affairs projects begin to arrive as soon after the completion of the assault phase as is practicable. It is not necessary that all arrive at one time but some should be in each echelon.

13.4 POLITICAL POLICY.

(a) Give population as indicated:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children under 15</u>	<u>Total</u>
(1) Japanese	2564	1988	4067	8619
(2) Korean	872	487	938	2297
(3) Chinese	_____	_____	_____	_____4
	3436	2475	5005	10920

(b) Are any Japanese public officials now in office?

No.

(c) Are Japanese segregated from the native population?

No natives.

From the Koreans?

Yes.

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- (d) Is there a local civil police force?

Yes.

How constituted?

The police force consists of 51 men and one women. There are 20 Koreans and 32 Japanese on the force.

- (e) What provisions are made for the religious, educational and physical needs of the natives?

There are two Buddhist priests for the Japanese and a CB unit chaplain conducts services for the Koreans. A school system is being organized which will meet educational needs. The diet is ample, shelter fair and being improved, and medical care is entirely adequate.

- (f) Are schools for Japanese maintained? What teachers are employed?

Schools are about completed and were opened on 2 November. 16 former Jap teachers have been hired and are being used to train 45 others with no teaching experience.

- (g) Are natives and Japanese nationals cooperative with the Military Government?

Yes.

- (h) Are any U.S. civilian agencies participating in the Military Government?

No. FEA has loaned some tools and Red Cross has donated clothing.

- (i) What forces are available for control of civilians within camps, as external camp guard, and in areas where civilian travel is permitted?

Within the perimeter of the camp area, the local police force operates. There is also an MP Company on loan from the Island Commander for internal and perimeter patrol, mainly to prevent military personnel from unauthorized entry. When on working parties, the unit employing is responsible for supervision.

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Are these forces adequate? If not, what action has been taken?

The forces are adequate but the MP companies are rotated every two weeks.

- (j) Are chaplains of our forces available to hold religious services as desired by civilians?

Yes.

- (k) What, if any, restrictions are placed on freedom of worship?

None, except Shinto forbidden.

- (l) If any Japanese priests are permitted to function, what has been done to prevent subversive teaching in the guise of religion?

Checked by Intelligence and interpreters.

- (m) Has the holding of State Shinto ceremonies been completely prohibited?

Yes.

Have all demonstrations of loyalty to the Emperor been suppressed and the possession or display of the Imperial portraits been forbidden?

Yes.

- (n) Comment and recommendations.

Excellent cooperation by civilians has been achieved through careful explanation that their cooperation is for their own good.

Relative to the MP Company on loan from the Island Commander for internal and perimeter patrol, a permanent company should be assigned to the Military Government and come under control of the DCCAO.

It is recommended that teachers be obtained from natives of Hawaii of Japanese, Korean and Okinawa parentage in order that the ideas given to the children should be those of our country rather than those of Japan.

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- (a) What is the total arable land assigned by Island Commander for civilian agriculture?

There are about 1350 acres within the camp perimeter. About 400 acres are suitable for market gardening and an additional 500 acres suitable for certain crops as sweet potatoes, yams, etc.

- (b) What approximate percentage of such land is under cultivation?

About 200 acres is cleared or is being cleared. 120 acres have been planted.

- (c) On what basis was the land allotted to civilian individuals or families?

No individual or family allocation.

- (d) What is the volume of production and to whom is it made available?

Crops not yet ripe. Production will be distributed to the community kitchens on a population basis.

- (e) Are farmers paid for their crop or for their labor?

Farmers paid as labor.

- (f) What is the program for development of subsistence farming? How are seeds procured and distributed?

The present planting season is about at an end. It is planned to expand the cultivation area to all arable land within the perimeter and to request more adjacent land when needed. Seeds have been procured from salvaged crops and have been requisitioned. Seeds are distributed in accordance with planting program.

- (g) How much Japanese or native fishing equipment has been salvaged and what is the estimated remaining salvable equipment?

No Jap fishing equipment is salvable.

- (h) What is the daily production of fish?

None

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(1) How are fishing vessels manned?

No vessels.

(j) To whom is the catch distributed?

No catch.

(k) Do fishermen receive wages or sell their catch?

No fishing.

(l) How is military security safeguarded?

No fishing.

(m) Does FEA operate its farming projects under the Military Government organization or under the Island Commander?

FEA is administratively under the DCCAO but its efforts will be to feed the garrison force and hence their program is mainly of concern to the Island Commander.

(n) Do Military Government farming projects receive technical advice, seeds, loan of machinery, etc. from FEA?

Yes--to a limited degree.

(o) How was the division of arable land as between FEA projects and civilian subsistence farming decided?

Military Government got the land within the camp perimeter--FEA in other locations. There was no conflict of interests.

(p) Are measures undertaken to restore the island to its normal degree of self-sufficiency?

To the extent permitted by base development.

(q) Are central stores established, and, if so, where located?

A central trading store has been established in camp.

(r) Are commodities rationed?

Yes.

Are prices controlled?

Yes.

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- (s) What is general economic condition?

When trade goods are available in adequate quantity, the economic condition of the civilians will be greatly improved.

- (t) What is present condition relative to:

- (1) Copra?

No copra production and very few coconut palms.

- (2) Sugar?

The sugar mill was destroyed and the cane will not be harvested.

- (3) Phosphate?

There are no phosphates.

- (4) Fishing?

Fishing possibilities poor. Efforts should be concentrated on SAIPAN.

- (5) Vegetable growing?

Farming for civilians is well under way.

- (u) What steps have been taken to encourage the maximum production of native handicraft?

Unfortunately, the supply of pandanus leaves is very small. The DCCAO is conscious of the potential market for native handicraft and its production is being encouraged.

- (v) Have prices been established for all articles of native handicraft on a basis which will yield the worker a comparable return with that available for other types of labor?

Yes.

- (w) Are all purchases of such handicraft made by the Military Government?

They will be.

- (x) Are all sales of such handicraft made through Ship's Service Stores and Post Exchanges at standard rates of profits?

They will be.

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- (y) Do all profits accrue to the Ship's Service or Post Exchange?

They will.

- (z) What steps have been taken to develop local industries such as soap making, copra production, etc.?

The following local industries are in operation or planned:

- Barber shops.
- Tailor shops.
- Seamstress shops.
- Cobblers.
- Hatchmaker.
- Clog makers.
- Blacksmith.
- Bicycle and Sewing Machine Shops.
- Paint shop.
- Laundry (for Military Government personnel).
- Miso (bean paste) and Shoyu (sauce) factory.
- Candy maker.
- Carpenter.
- Cabinet maker.
- Basket and Handicraft shop.

- (aa) Was a survey made of mineral deposits exploited under the Japanese & a report made of potential production?

A survey of mineral and water potential was made by Dr. Stearns--report is available at CinCPOM's hqtrs.

- (bb) Have Military Government trading stores been established and stocked with reasonable quantities of goods desired and needed by civilians?

Yes. Stocks have been short but recently \$30,000 worth was secured from a vessel in the harbor and adequate stocks are on requisition.

- (cc) In terms of months, what stocks are not available in trading stores & what is objective in requisitioning for stockpiling?

Stocks on hand are short. Six months supply is the objective in requisitioning.

- (dd) What steps have been taken to establish trading stores operated by civilians thereby relieving the Navy of the retailing responsibility?

Civilians retail stores will be set up when stocks are available. The present trading store will then become the wholesale outlet. **SECRET**

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(ee) Is the FEA surveying the trading activity with a view to eventually taking over?

No

(ff) Comment and Recommendations.

The progress made in restoring some measure of local industry has been excellent. In particular, the Iiso and shoyu factory, constructed almost entirely of salvaged materials, is an example of what can be accomplished by industry and imagination. More trades are at present needed and regular shipments are desired. Cloth for women's dresses is an urgent need.

13.6 LABOR.

(a) Are wage rates non-discriminatory as between different racial groups?

Yes.

(b) Are wage rates for women equitable with those for men?

No. Rates for women lower as recommended by camp leaders.

(c) What is the minimum age at which labor is hired?

See Appendix 23.

(d) Are laborers examined before being assigned manual labor?

No.

(e) Is adequate medical aid available in the event of accidents to workers, particularly when assigned to other than Military Government projects?

Yes.

(f) Are reasonable safety measures established and enforced?

Yes.

(g) What is the incidence of serious accidents to laborers not due to own misconduct?

Injuries have been minor.

(h) In the event of accidents, are the circumstances recorded for possible future Claims Commission purposes, including the taking of depositions from witnesses?

Yes.

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- (i) Have any claims been made, and, if so, were they properly processed?
 None Made.
- (j) Is an adequate guard, consisting of members of U.S. forces maintained to prevent sabotage over laborers working on or near supply dumps, etc?
 Yes. Units hiring labor furnish supervision.
- (k) Are laborers provided with identity badges or other distinctive emblems, and guarded against our own personnel?
 Yes.
- (l) How is discipline enforced in labor groups?
 Through local police force and by unit employing.
- (m) Has labor requisitioning been resorted to at any time? If so, state on whose authority and under what circumstances?
 No.
- (n) How is labor recruited?
 Voluntary, through selected camp leaders.
- (o) Has all labor been compensated for, either in cash or in goods?
 Yes.
- (p) Have standards of wages and hours been established by the Island Commander? If so, give table of wages by skills and state working hours?
 See Appendix 23.
- (q) Are enemy nationals employed as laborers? If so, in what activities?
 Yes--in all activities desiring their services.
- (r) Are natives employed as laborers? If so, in what activities?
 No natives on TILIAN.

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- (s) Are wage scales uniform in the Forward Area? If not, why?

No. ComFwdArea is not conducting a survey which will lead to uniform rates between SAIPAN and TINIAN.

- (t) Comment and Recommendations.

ComFwdArea's comparative analysis indicates that TINIAN turns out about 3,000 workers daily. This is an estimated 75% of the labor potential which constitutes an excellent performance. Every effort is made to reduce the labor employed at the camp to the minimum in order to provide more labor for other units on the island. Other units appear well satisfied with the cooperation received.

13.7 SUPPLY.

- (a) Would automatic monthly shipments of food, clothing, relief and trade goods be desirable? If so, what are the recommendations?

Yes. Recommendations will be made.

- (b) Have adequate storage facilities been provided? If not, what is being done?

Storage facilities are inadequate, but quonset huts will be set up for this purpose.

- (c) Are adequate stock control methods employed? Do stock records spot check with stocks on hand?

Yes. Forms S&A 211 and 463A.

- (d) What provision has been made for guarding Military Government dumps or warehouses? Has this proven adequate?

MP and local police guard. A continuous duty watch is maintained.

- (e) Recent requisitions for cloth are very large. Who reviews such requisitions, and who indicates final approval or disapproval?

There is no cloth on hand except a small quantity of captured Jap heavy duck. There is a total of 79,000 yards on requisition, which is not excessive.

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(f) Are trade goods on hand or on order sufficient to:

- (1) Meet essential civilian requirements?
- (2) Absorb cash in hands of civilians as a result of their wages, sales of handicraft, fish and farm products?

Trade goods on hand were insufficient until \$30,000 worth were secured from a Ship's Service Store officer. Stocks on order are adequate.

(g) Is a six month's stock pile of trade goods being built up?

Six months stock pile is the objective.

(h) Are gratuitous issued made? If so, to what extent?

Gratuitous issue of food, Red Cross clothing and the limited captured Jap stocks.

(i) Are prices prescribed at which goods are sold? If so, by whom prescribed?

Yes, on basis of invoice prices plus a small profit. Established by order of Island Commander.

(j) Are there any Japanese stores?

No. When adequate stocks are on hand, retail stores run by Japs and Koreans will be set up.

(k) Comment and Recommendations.

As was the case in SAIPAN, the arrival of goods requisitioned has been greatly delayed and this has been a considerable handicap in re-equipping the population with essentials and in absorbing the cash paid out in wages.

13.8 FINANCES.

(a) Are the provisions of the Financial Directive being followed? Has all Japanese currency been collected, exchanged, and forwarded to the Fleet Supply Officer?

Yes.

(b) When can an adequate budget be drawn up for Military Government revenue and expenditures?

At present, there is no revenue. A budget will be drawn up

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when sufficient data are accumulated. This could be done at any time, but it would be preferable to wait until further information on costs and requirements is available.

- (c) Pending the installation of a Military Government accounting system, are complete records being kept of all receipts and expenditures of money and supplies?

Yes.

- (d) Are captured Japanese supplies taken up on stock records as U. S. government property and proper stock accounting made when supplies are issued?

A record of such supplies is kept but not as U. S. goods.

- (e) Are captured Japanese stocks sold through trading stores and the receipts taken up by the Military Government?

No.

- (f) What steps have been taken whereby civilians may obtain stocks on credit for sale through civilian stores?

When stocks are adequate, credit in limited amount will be given to set up civilian retailers.

- (g) Does the department have facilities whereby civilians may deposit currency for safekeeping, and if so, are such facilities utilized to any extent?

No. There is need for banking facilities on the Island which will increase.

- (h) Is there any enemy property custodian? If so, who?

The Legal Officer is the enemy property custodian.

- (i) What taxes are imposed?

None.

- (j) What currency is in use?

U. S. currency, Hawaiian series.

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(k) Comment and Recommendations.

There is a definite need for limited banking facilities.

It is recommended that a "Bank of TINIAN" be established as there is an urgent need for this.

13.9 NARCOTICS

- (a) Have all narcotics been ordered turned in to the Medical Officer?

Yes.

- (b) Are drug addicts receiving medical treatment?

This is not an area of narcotic addiction.

- (c) Are adequate measures in effect to prevent the cultivation, importation, possession or manufacture of narcotics?

Yes.

- (d) Comment and Recommendations.

None.

13.10 COURTS

- (a) Organization (Departmental):

An officer has been designated as Provost Court. The court activities are supervised by the legal department of the Military Government.

- (b) What types of Military Government courts have been established?

Summary Provost Court only.

- (c) What is the jurisdiction of each over persons and offenses?

Jurisdiction over all civilians and over all offenses of type so far committed. Provost courts or military commissions will be set up if the need arises.

What are the limitations on punishments of each type?

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Punishments by Provost Courts is limited to a year in jail or \$100.00 fine, or both.

- (d) Are Courts functioning efficiently?

Yes.

- (e) Tabulate the incidence of various types of offenses, including by nationalities, stating briefly the facts of any serious offenses against forces of the United States and the action taken. See Appendix 24.

Possession of yen, entering forbidden areas without authority, and violation of camp regulations are the more common offenses. There have been no serious offenses against U.S. forces.

- (f) State briefly from the Court Records if offenses have been adequately and promptly punished and determine that no punishments of a cruel or unusual nature have been inflicted.

Satisfactory.

- (g) Comment and Recommendations.

None.

13.11 FOREIGN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

- (a) Has a Claims Commission been set up?

No. No claims have arisen.

- (b) What officers constitute the membership of the Commission?

None set up.

- (c) Are members of this Commission thoroughly familiar with CNO top-secret serial 034713 of 10 June 1944?

None set up.

- (d) Are private rights and private property respected?

Yes.

- (e) Comment and Recommendations.

It appears that all land on TINIAN belonged to the Japanese government through commercial companies in which the government held stock or otherwise controlled. This is being thoroughly checked and a statement of the evidence is being compiled for future use. Such personal property as life insurance policies, etc., as reached the Military Government are being examined and returned to the owners when they can be located.

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SECRET13.12 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

- (a) Give in chart form the organization of a typical Refugee Camp.

The refugee camp is organized as shown on Appendix 21.

- (b) List the duties of the Camp Commander and his organization.

Same as duties of DCCAO.

- (c) Indicate the degree of efficiency in the discharge of the above duties.

Excellent.

- (d) What particular qualifications are desirable in a Refugee Camp Commander?

Knowledge of troop encampments, of oriental psychology, imagination and initiative.

- (e) How is venereal disease treated and controlled?

A test check of syphilis revealed 11.9% positives and these are being treated. Examined all known prostitutes of whom there were 60--found 22 with positive Kahns, 12 with gonorrhoea and 9 showed positive Frey tests. Examined 500 laborers and found none with acute gonorrhoea. A VD ward has been set up in the hospital for isolation.

- (f) Is there a liaison with other medical sections so as to trace diseases contracted by U.S. personnel to their source?

Informal liaison. Recommend that Island Commander issue an order to all units directing that any venereal infections be reported and that the source of the infection be traced and treated.

- (g) In co-operation with the Engineering Department, has a sanitary program been instituted in the civilian camp areas and other centers of civilian residence?

Yes.

- (h) Are communal kitchens considered the best answer to the feeding problem? If so, is private cooking prohibited and the prohibition enforced?

Yes.

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- (i) Are communal kitchens adequately screened and policed? Are they inspected at frequent but irregular intervals by a medical officer?

Screened and policed. Inspected by medical officers.

- (j) Are cooks and other help in communal kitchens inspected and thoroughly examined at satisfactory intervals?

They were given an initial stool test and a course of sulphamiazole pills. They are provided with a disinfectant for hands.

- (k) In co-operation with the Engineering and Public Safety Departments, are heads properly constructed, adequate for the needs, inspected frequently, and are waste disposal regulations adequately enforced?

Yes.

- (l) How is failure to use the heads controlled?

Through local police. Offenders prosecuted.

- (m) What educational measures are in effect regarding use of heads?

Publicity to penalties, lectures, pamphlets, etc.

- (n) Is there a program of nurse training in effect or planned?

Yes, in effect.

- (o) Are intelligent natives being selected as hospital attendants with a view to later training as native medical practitioners?

No.

- (p) Are hospital facilities including equipment and supplies on hand or en route adequate?

Yes, A G-5 unit is en route to replace present GroPac facilities.

- (q) Indicate in tabular form present number of hospital beds available to civilians and ration to population; number of beds in units en route and resulting total of beds and ratio to population?

The G-5 unit is a 100 bed hospital expandable to 200 beds. This is proportionate to a population of about 11,000.

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- (r) What information exists as to pre-war Japanese ratio of hospital beds to civilian population? Were these pre-war ratios considered adequate?

There is believed to have been one hospital with 50 beds and outpatient facilities of about 20 more.

- (s) How many orphans are there, by race?

There are 13 Japanese and one Korean orphans. There has been a material decrease due to adoption.

- (t) Is the housing and care adequate?

Yes.

- (u) What is being done to secure adoption?

Adoption has been voluntary and successful.

- (v) What measures of immunization have been taken and are planned? Is this a complete program?

All children, nine and below, have been immunized against smallpox and typhoid. All civilians, 10 years and above, received booster shots for typhoid. The Japanese gave everyone typhoid shots in 1943. A diphtheria program will be instituted for all children of nine years and below.

- (w) What Japanese doctors or native medical practitioners are working with the department?

There are two Japanese doctors and one Jap dentist at work. Another Jap doctor was found to have TB and has been hospitalized.

- (1) What is their degree of skill?

Their skill is fair.

- (2) What is their remuneration?

They are paid \$16.00 per month.

- (x) What Japanese or native nurses are working? What is their ability and what wages do they receive?

There are six Japanese registered nurses at work in the camp and hospital. They are very competent. Their pay is 25¢ per day. Other Japanese girls are hired as nurses aides at 20¢ per day.

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(y) Tabulate the following: Death figures and percentage by race, sex, age group, cause.

There were 30 Japanese and one Korean deaths in the period 1-14 October. The principal causes were as follows:

Diarrhea/dysentery	7
Malnutrition	2
Beri-beri	3
T.B.	2
Pneumonia	7
Miscellaneous	10

(z) Are adequate measures taken to prevent the spread of Malaria, dengue, dysentery and similar diseases?

Yes. No malaria. Few flies observed and no mosquitoes.

(aa) Are adequate measures to control flies, mosquitoes and other pests in effect?

Yes.

(bb) Are Japanese properly fed, clothed and housed?

Yes, allowing for delay in arrival of requisitioned clothing and building materials.

(cc) Are natives properly fed, clothed and housed?

No natives. Koreans receive same as Japanese.

(dd) Comment and Recommendations.

The medical officers have done an excellent job.

It is recommended that the mess room for native nurses be immediately improved as it was much the worst spot observed at the hospital.

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13.13 INTELLIGENCE.

- (a) Have all civilians been screened and proper records instituted? If not, is such a process underway and when will it be completed?

Yes.

- (b) What information is sought in the screening process?

PS form 1 as in the case of SAIPAN.

- (c) Are civilians provided with identity cards? Describe.

They will be when requisitioned photographic material arrives.

- (d) What methods are used to detect any attempt by Japanese stragglers to contact civilians?

Combat scouts volunteer and contact stragglers, both civilian and military, to persuade them to surrender. This has been quite successful and the basis of persuasion is that it is in the best interests of the stragglers themselves to come in. No reward or compensations are made for this very dangerous work.

- (e) Have sabotage attempts taken place and what methods are used to anticipate such attempts?

No sabotage incidents have occurred. Employing units are responsible for supervising labor gangs.

- (f) Is there adequate liaison with the intelligence section of the Island Commanders Staff?

Yes, excellent cooperation.

- (g) What attempt is made to inform the Japanese civilians of the progress of the war, our war aims, the certainty of Allied victory? Have such attempts been successful in reconciling the Japanese to their present position?

Camp newspapers in Japanese and Korean are mimeographed. These are translations of the IsCom news communiques, articles from Time, etc. Japanese broadcasts are not included unless favorable. American newspapers and magazines are eagerly sought by civilians many of whom are teaching themselves to read English. Japanese language newspapers from Hawaii (provided by OWI) were most successful.

- (h) What is being done to inform the Koreans and the Chuzorros of their probable political future? Are they fully cooperative?

Nothing.

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- (i) JICPOA is in a position to furnish practically any type of material desired for propaganda purposes. Is any needed and if so has it been requested?

The newspapers sent out by JICPOA as a trial were very successful and should be continued. Any other reading material available from JICPOA should be sent.

- (j) List interpreter officer and enlisted personnel now on duty and their language qualifications.

See officer roster attached as Appendix 22. In addition there is one Army Lieutenant and a detail of five Japanese and one Korean Army enlisted personnel on interpreter duty.

- (k) Comment and Recommendations.

A remarkably successful job of reconciling the Japanese to their position and securing their cooperation has resulted from the fact that the Intelligence Officer also knew the Japanese and their language.

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