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1 March 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR CAPT. SABIN.

*Declassify*

**Subject:** Reports of Inspector General on Saipan and Tinian - Analysis of.

**Reference:** (a) General Report of Inspection of Saipan from Inspector General, U.S. Pacific Fleet and POA to CinCPac and CinCPOA, dated 17 November 1944.  
(b) General Report of Inspection of Tinian from Inspector General, U.S. Pacific Fleet and POA to CinCPac and CinCPOA, dated 20 November 1944.

**Enclosure:** (A) Extracts from references (a) and (b) pertaining to Military Government.

1. An analysis of these reports revealed the following information and recommendations which may be of particular interest to this Section:

a. Chain of Command. Military Government should be a General Staff function (G-5), as on Tinian and Guam, rather than a Special Staff Section subordinate to General Staff Sections as on Saipan. (P.8 and 33).

b. Phasing. The M.G.O. in C. (DCCAO) should land immediately after the initial assault wave. Personnel and equipment in sufficient amounts to meet initial emergency requirements should be available on call from M.G.O. in C. After the emergency is over, less personnel is required. (P.35).

c. Coordination. The M.G. officer on the ComFwdArea staff coordinated M.G. between islands. Monthly M.G. reports from Island Commanders are sent to ComFwdArea and copies exchanged between Island Commands. (P.7).

d. Personnel. M.G. officers should be trained in civilian camp construction and management, handling men, mass feeding and clothing, jungle living, and gas warfare. (P.3 and 29).

e. Education. Teachers should be recruited from loyal Hawaiians of Japanese, Korean and Okinawan parentage to foster education in American rather than Japanese concepts. (P.4, 11 and 31).

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f. Police. Japanese police have maintained order among their own people, and uncovered Japanese soldiers masquerading as civilians. Korean and native police have also functioned effectively. Where constant vigilance of Japanese civilians is required, "Army Nisei should augment the regular interpreter and intelligence staff". (P.4, 27 and 30).

g. Military Police. A permanent MP company should be assigned to the M.G.O. in C. (P.29).

h. Nurses. Nurses should be provided for M.G. hospitals and steps taken to prepare adequate quarters for them. (P.4, 30 and 52).

i. Foreign Economic Administration. FEA does not intend to take over trading activities on the islands. It has loaned tools and given seeds and advice to M.G. (P.42).

j. Red Cross. The Red Cross has distributed limited amounts of clothing. (P.10 and 36).

k. Trade Goods. Lack of materials has restricted native handicrafts industry on Tinian. More trade goods, especially shoes and cloth for women's clothes should be sold in M.G. stores. (P.4, 30 and 40). Clothing relief will be cut more than half when stocks on order arrive. (P.64). Automatic monthly shipment of civilian supplies would be desirable. (P.17). Beans not acceptable as item of civilian diet. (P.18).

l. Trading Ban. Ban on direct trading with natives at Guam was not effective; it was, however, on Saipan and Tinian because of camp segregation. (P.61).

m. Property Rights. Private property rights of Japanese are not recognized on either Saipan or Tinian; land rights of Chamorros are being investigated at Saipan and rent will be paid for Chamorro land used for military installations. (P.22).

n. Taxes. No taxes have been imposed. M.G. should buy native handicrafts from guilds and sell them to P.X.s and Ships Stores, using profits for native welfare and development of light industries. (P.20).

o. Claims. No claims have been presented at either island. (P.21).

p. Banks. A bank is needed to handle civilian savings and to establish a sound basic economic system. (P.4 and 30).

q. Safes. A standard type safe should be furnished for each Gropac and communication unit, for safeguarding registered publications. (P.5).

r. Accounting System. A M.G. accounting system has been devised and may soon be installed.

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s. Fishing. One-tenth of the fish in the world is said to be located in the waters of the mandated islands. With experienced natives and a small amount of naval personnel and equipment, 60,000 lbs. of edible fish can be obtained; providing 120,000 people with two 4 oz. rations of fresh fish weekly. (P.73). Small boat repair units should salvage and repair fishing vessels. (P.7 and 15).

t. Labor. 80% of the employable men and women on Saipan and Tinian are employed, and there are growing needs for more workers. Wage rates and policies differ between islands. (P.4, 30, 42 and 44).

u. Supply. Steps should be taken to insure an adequate supply of spare parts for motor vehicles. (P.5). Additional tools and machinery needed for light industries. (P.15).

2. Six copies of reference (a) are available for distribution.

Respectfully,

L. T. Chapin.

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(COPY)

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, (CEC), 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 ACORNS 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 LCM'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 Commander, Engineering, 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 Okinawas 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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**SECRET**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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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 CinCPOA 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.

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. 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>	3,556	3,692	5,595	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>4,958</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 Kanoa 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 MP 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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