

*Addit
Was MG material*

U. S. NAVAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT UNIT
TINIAN
MARIANAS ISLANDS

27
2
AG-8

MC-AGH:cha

In reply use:
Navy #3247, c/o FPO,
San Francisco, Calif.

15 September 1945.

From: Commander Albert G. Hillberg, (CEC), USNR.
 To: Commanding Officer.

Subject: Camp Churo, Tinian, - Report on Military Government For.

Reference: (a) BuPers Restr. Dispatch 13224 of June 1945.
 (b) Orders PL6-4/00 By CinC NavCiv Affairs Staging Area
 Presidio, Monterey, Calif., To Comdr. Albert G.
 Hillberg, of 16 June 1945.

Enclosure: (A) Original and four copies of Subject Report.

1. In accordance with references orders I arrived at your command on Tinian 11 July 1945 for three months training in Military Government and have since that date made a study of subject matter not only on Tinian, but at Guam and Saipan as well.

2. Enclosure (A) is a report of my findings at Camp Churo, Tinian.

File

ALBERT G. HILLBERG

R E P O R T
O N
U. S. NAVAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT UNIT
O N
TINIAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS

A. G. HILLBERG
COMMANDER, (CEC) USE

INDEX

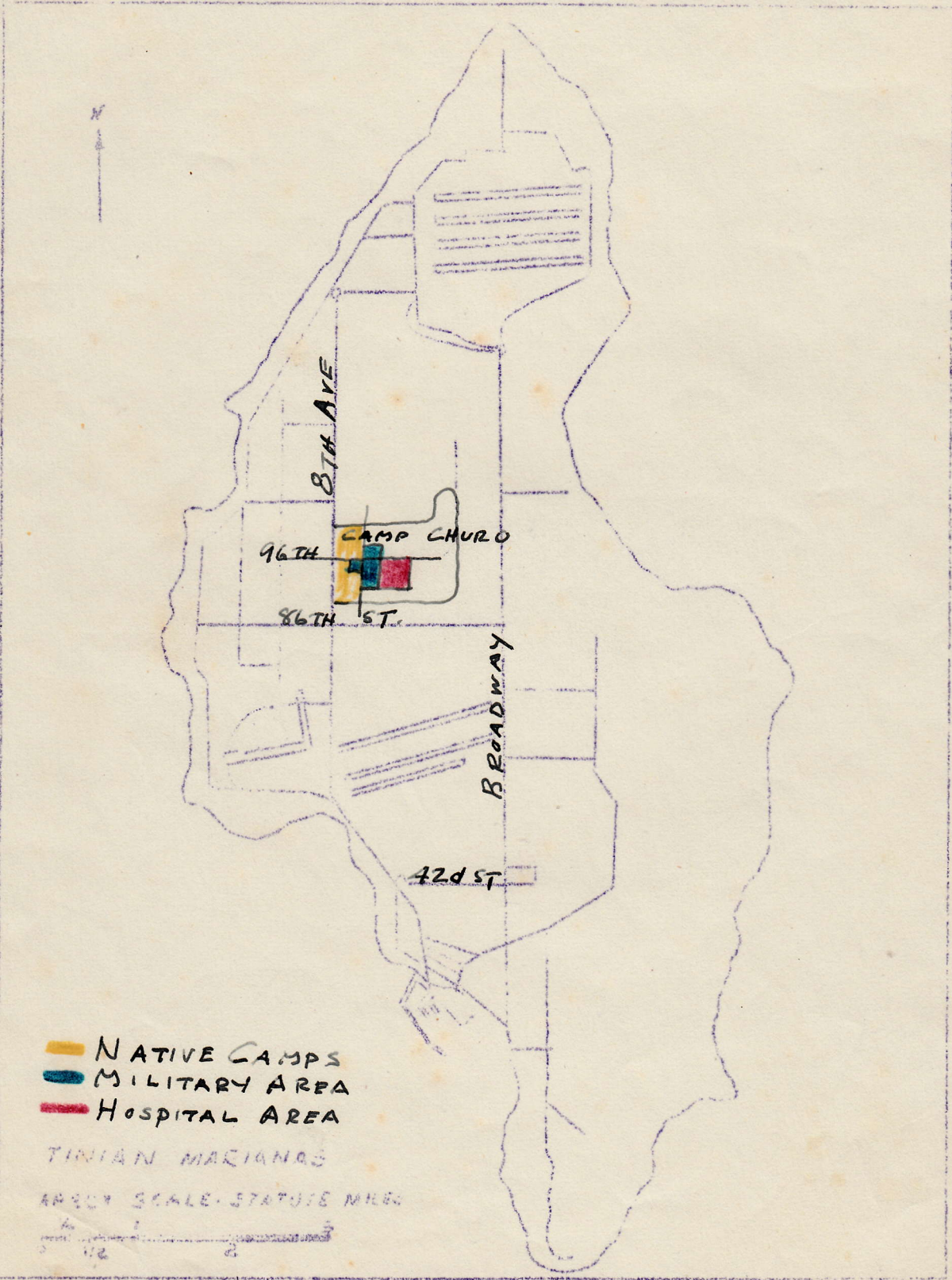
	Page No.
I GENERAL DATA	1
II GEOGRAPHICAL DATA	2
III PRE-INVASION HISTORY	3
IV HISTORICAL DATA ON MILITARY GOVERNMENT	4
V U. S. NAVAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT UNIT ORGANIZATION	6
VI U. S. NAVAL M-G HOSPITAL	8
VII ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF NATIVE CAMPS	10
A. CAMP ADMINISTRATION	12
1. HOUSING	13
a. Registration	14
b. Population	
c. Reports	
2. CAMP KITCHENS	15
a. Food	
b. Water	
c. Fuel	
d. Kitchens	
e. Rations	
3. WELFARE	17
a. Community Chests	
b. Relief Warehouse	
c. Social Service	
d. Children's Home	
e. Kindergarten	
f. Public Relief	
4. SANITATION	20
a. Head Repair	
b. Head Cleaning	
c. Head Digging, Moving and Closing	
d. Dynamiting	
e. Policing Grounds and Drainage Ditches	
f. Oiling of Heads	
g. Penite Spraying	
h. Rodent Control	
i. Garbage and Trash	
j. Head Cleaning, Korean Camps	
k. Policing Grounds and Ditches, Korean Camps	
l. Mosquito Control	
m. Ditch Oiling, Korean Camps	
n. Water Testing and Fly Trap Inspection	
o. Equipment	

5.	RATIONING	22
6.	TRADE STORE	23
7.	MISO AND SHOYU FACTORY	25
	a. Products	
	b. Personnel	
	c. Equipment	
	d. Costs	
B.	INTELLIGENCE AND PUBLIC SAFETY	27
1.	CIVILIAN POLICE	
	a. Recruiting	
	b. Records and Files	
	c. Gambling	
	d. Possession of Yen Currency	
	e. Prostitution	
	f. Smuggling	
	g. Domestic Difficulties	
	h. Accidents	
2.	FIRE DEPARTMENT	29
	a. Personnel	
	b. Equipment	
	c. Water Supply	
	d. Alarm System	
	e. Fire Drills	
	f. Duties of Unit Fire Marshals	
3.	CENSUS	32
	a. Korean Names	
	b. Listing of Persons	
	c. Reports	
4.	VITAL STATISTICS	33
5.	NEWS AND PROPAGANDA	34
C.	EDUCATION	35
1.	SCHOOLS	35
	a. Teachers	
	b. Pupils	
	c. Curriculum	
	d. Text Books and Supplies	
	e. Buildings	
	f. School Terms	
	g. Expansions	
	(1) Farm	
	(2) Kitchen	
	(3) Middle School	
	h. Present Facilities	
	i. Recreational Program	
	j. Camp Sanitation Program	
	k. Movies	

2.	SCOUTING	42
	a. Japanese Scout Section	
	b. Korean Scout Section	
	c. Handicraft	
3.	DAY NURSERY	43
4.	RELIGION	44
5.	PARENT TEACHERS ASSOCIATION	45
D.	LEGAL DEPARTMENT	46
1.	DUTIES	46
2.	COURTS	47
	a. Japanese Law	
	b. Warnings	
	c. Courts	
	d. Cases Tried	
	e. Sentences	
	f. Jail	
3.	CLAIMS	49
4.	PROPERTY	49
E.	LABOR AND INDUSTRY	50
1.	LABOR	51
	a. Payrolls	
	b. Timekeeping and Checking	
	c. Labor Summary	
	d. Extra Rations	
	e. Forms Used	
2.	FISHING	55
	a. Organization	
	b. Equipment	
	c. Operation	
3.	PRIVATE INDUSTRY	56
	a. Records	
	b. Enterprises	
	c. Sales	
	d. Supplies	
	e. Costs	
4.	WAGES	59
F.	AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK	59A
1.	ORGANIZATION	59A

2.	FARMING	60
	a. Acreage	
	b. Crops	
	c. Independent Farmers	
	d. Labor	
	e. Farmers' Associations	
	f. Farm Kitchens	
	g. Fertilizers	
	h. Seeds	
	i. Prices	
	j. Equipment	
	k. Work Animals	
3.	LIVE STOCK	64
	a. Cattle	
	b. Goats	
	c. Hogs	
4.	PRECIPITATION RECORDS	65
G.	PUBLIC WORKS	66
	1. PERSONNEL	66
	2. ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION	66
	3. UTILITIES	66
	a. Water Supply	
	b. Power	
	4. TRANSPORTATION	68
	a. Motor Pool	
	b. Engineering Equipment	
	c. Garage and Shops	
H.	SUPPLY DEPARTMENT	69
	1. PERSONNEL	69
	2. FINANCE AND COMMISSARY	69
	a. Finance	
	(1) Funds	
	(2) Japanese Currency	
	b. Commissary	
	3. TECHNICAL PLANNING AND PERSONNEL	71
	4. SUPPLY	71
	a. Ship's Store	
	b. Stock Control and Accounting	
	(1) Stock Control	
	(2) Accounting	
	c. Receiving and Shipping	
	d. Storage and Fuel	
	(1) Storage	
	(2) Fuel	

VIII	CHINESE	75
IX	CONCLUSION	76
X	ADDENDA <i>DIAGRAM</i>	77
XI	ORGANIZATION DESIGN USNMG UNIT - TINIAN	



- NATIVE CAMPS
- MILITARY AREA
- HOSPITAL AREA

TINIAN MARIANAS
ARCTY SCALE - STATUTE MILES
0 1 2

U. S. NAVAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT UNIT,
TINIAN
MARIANAS ISLANDS

CAMP CHURO

I. GENERAL DATA

The U. S. Naval Military Government Unit on Tinian, Marianas Islands, was commissioned on 12 July 1945 with the mission of governing the enemy civilian population on the island. Former Civil Affairs and Military Government organizations, Marine, Army and Naval, have during earlier stages of the occupation established a civilian camp on the site of the former village of Churo; built an administrative area for Military personnel consisting of headquarters, officers' and enlisted quarters and commissary, all of which the newly commissioned unit took administrative charge of, and a 100 bed U. S. N. Military Government Hospital. The native population in Camp Churo as of 12 July 1945 consisted of 9077 Japanese, 2364 Koreans and 4 Chinese, a total of 11445.

This mixture of three nationalities has created many complex problems. The Japanese, of course, are ~~the~~ enemy nationals and have always in the past treated Koreans as an inferior subject race in their customary overbearing, domineering manner. This is and always has been greatly resented by the Koreans, who now, under present circumstances, will have nothing to do with their former overlords and desire to be treated as nationals of a friendly nation, which at the Cairo Conference was promised its independence.

It has, therefore, been found necessary to segregate them and two camp sites have been located north of 96th Street for Japanese and two sites south thereof for Koreans. A special enclosure with a one-family dwelling has been provided for the Chinese, who, naturally, are nationals of a friendly and allied power and therefore entitled to special privileges. (See also under VIII; Chinese Family)

However, it has been found impossible to carry this segregation through completely. Many of the camp administrative departments staffs, therefore, have their native personnel prorated between Japanese and Koreans, the Education Department is set up to handle all children on an equal basis regardless of race; but has separate classes for Korean children. The Parent Teacher's Association leaders are of both races, there is only one trade store operated and managed jointly, etc., but the Koreans feel that they are always in the minority and thus put at a disadvantage and that they are entitled to special privileges because of their nationality.

The policy of the Military Government has been, and will always be, to steer a middle course so as not to create dissatisfaction and disturbances, but the problem is acute.

In this connection it should be mentioned that on Thanksgiving Day 1944, one of the Korean leaders went to Guam and there presented ComFwdArea (now ComMarianas) with a U. S. Government check for \$666.35 to be sent to the Secretary of the Navy to be used in carry-

ing on the war against the Japanese. The funds had been obtained in a special drive among the Camp Churo Koreans and paid to the local M.G. Disbursing Officer in exchange for the check.

Furthermore, in July 1945, another drive for funds was carried on, this time for a donation to the Korean National Association in Honolulu, T.H. So far \$1997.60 have been sent through the Bank of Guam with a balance of \$435.55 yet to be forwarded.

II. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Tinian, the third largest island in the Marianas Group with an area of 38 sq. miles, is located lat. $14^{\circ} 58' 00''$ North and Long. $145^{\circ} 37' 35''$ East. It has a total length, north to south, of 11 miles with a maximum width of 4.5 miles. The climate is tropical with warm days; and with temperatures up to 92 degrees Fahrenheit and a high humidity. The nights are cool and pleasant. Typhoons occur with rare frequency as the island is practically outside of the typhoon belt. However, violent storms are experienced with about five-year intervals.

III. PRE-INVASION HISTORY

Held by the Spaniards until 1899, when all the Marianas with the exception of Guam (a U. S. possession), were sold to Germany for \$4,500,000 the island remained without population, excepting a few Chamorro families. There were dense jungles with many kinds of game and wild cattle and the natives on Saipan used it as a hunting ground. In 1914 a small detachment of Japanese soldiers occupied the island and at the peace table in 1919 the island, with the rest of the Marianas, excepting Guam, were awarded to Japan as a "Class C" Mandate, i. e. not to be fortified.

Not until 1928 did the Japanese begin to explore the island for agricultural purposes and in 1930 it had been decided to raise sugar cane and to erect a mill. Ultimately about 14,000 acres were under cultivation by the South Seas Development Co. (NKK). Labor was imported by this company mostly from the Ryukyus and Chosen, (Korea) and all supervisory personnel was engaged in Japan.

Two sugar mills were erected in the town of Tinian, located on the south-west coast of the island near the present harbor. Their combined capacity of cane milled was 2100 tons daily. The milling seasons varied from 5 to 6 months. All raw sugar was refined by the salpitation process and the entire production exported to Japan. It is reported that the cost of the refined product was about Y 1.00 per picul.

Of the 14,000 acres under cultivation only about 3,000 remain as the U. S. Armed Forces are now occupying about 11,000 acres.

The last available census of the population (1941) gave the population as follows:

Japanese	15,280
Korean	31
Chamorras	26
Foreigners	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	15,339

2,364 Koreans interned on Camp Shuro,
imported more labor after it took charge
of the situation.
of the situation.

IV. HISTORICAL DATA ON MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

When on 24 July 1944 the Marines landed on the north-westerly beaches of Tinian, they were accompanied by a Civil Affairs group of the Fifth Amphibious Corps consisting of one Lt. Col., one Major and a small M.P. group. These officers established two stockades for the collection of civilians, one at the Japanese North Air Field and later another at the village of Churo, which was a total wreck.

On 26 July the Marine Colonel, designated for the post of Chief Civil Affairs Officer on Tinian and then residing on Saipan, sent a Naval Lieutenant on his staff to Tinian to report ^{on} the situation. This officer, while on Tinian appointed a lieutenant of a Naval Construction Battalion attached to the 2nd Marine Division, as Civil Affairs salvage officer, pro tem, with instructions to salvage all possible materials, equipment, tools and food that could be utilized for the housing and feeding of the civilians. The next day, 27 July, a report on the situation was made at Saipan to the Chief Civil Affairs Officer for Tinian, who immediately took steps to transfer his command to Tinian.

The forward echelon of this command left Saipan in an LCT, 29 July 1944. There were in this group 13 officers and 8 enlisted of the following ranks and grades: 4 language officers (1 from ONI, 3 from JICPOA); 2 doctors with training at Columbia University; 6 Military Government Officers (trained at Columbia University and one of these with engineering background). The 8 enlisted ratings were: 2 storekeepers, 4 hospital corpsmen, 1 yeoman (secretary to the CCAO) and 1 driver (chauffeur to the CCAO). An M.P. group of about 100 marines were furnished by the 4th Division. This detail brought with it, 1 jeep and 3 -6x6 trucks loaded with captured Japanese food; Tarpaulins and line; prefabricated manchurian type latrines (squatting); nails, barbed wire and pickets.

Due to stormy weather it was impossible to land this detachment on Tinian until sometime during the morning of 30 July, when six officers went ashore in an LVT. They found that the 2nd Marine Division Stockade for civilians at the north air field held 2,000 civilians and that the 4th Marine Division stockade at Camp Churo held 800. During the late afternoon all C.A. personnel and equipment were put ashore and the CCAO took command as Corps Civil Affairs Officer from the Lt. Colonel who had accompanied the assault forces. Headquarters were established in partially wrecked buildings at Camp Churo.

By 3 August 1944 more than 10,000 natives were in custody at above stockades. Since then 616 of them have volunteered to go into the mountains and caves on the south end of the island in attempts to bring in more civilians. All told, 814 sorties have been made and about 1,500 civilians have been brought in. Language officers of the Military Government staff have also volunteered and gone into these areas attempting to get the military personnel to surrender.

About 60 soldiers still remain at large in the caves.

Several developments stages have been gone through by the Military Government on this island. They are:

- FIRST STAGE: Assault phase. Marine Civil Affairs Government under V Amphibious Corps. A lt. Col as officer-in-charge.
- SECOND STAGE: Date 2 Aug 1944. Marine Major General as Island Commander with a Marine Colonel as DCCAO. All other personnel U. S. Navy.
- THIRD STAGE: Date 28 Nov 1944. Army Major General as Island Commander with a Marine Colonel as DCCAO. All other personnel U.S.Navy.
- FOURTH STAGE: Date 10 Jan 1945. Same as above but with an Army colonel as DCMGO.
- FIFTH STAGE: 1 June 1945. Army Island Command with a Naval Captain as DCMGO.
- SIXTH STAGE: 12 July 1945. U.S.Naval Military Government Unit commissioned under command of Captain Sydney B. Dodds, USNR; and placed directly under the command of the Army Island Commander. All personnel of this unit is Navy with the exception of the Guard Company (2 officers and 51 enlisted men) which is Army. Captain Dodds also serves as DCMGO on the Island Commander's Staff.

V. U. S. NAVAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT UNIT ORGANIZATION:

Since the taking charge of by Captain Dodds, 1 June 1945, a considerable amount of studies have been made as to how to streamline the organization which had grown from nothing and has been added to peacemeal as needs for various activities arose. On 24 June 1945 the entire set up was reorganized as indicated on DIAGRAM NO. 1. The complement consists of 18 Navy officers, 104 Navy enlisted, 51 Army enlisted and 12 Nisei (Army enlisted) a total of 187 plus the personnel of 8 officers and 96 enlisted at the Hospital. A grand total of 291. Briefly the organization now consists of three departments as follows:

- A. Headquarters with an Executive Officer, a Personnel and Communications Officer, a Legal Officer, who is also ~~is~~ Public Information Officer, a First Lieutenant, a clerical force of 6 yeomen and an Army guard company of 53 officers and men.
- B. U. S. Navy Military Government Hospital No. 204. A complete tactical and administrative unit with a capacity of 100 beds. Complement of 8 officers and 96 enlisted.
- C. Native Camp supervised by 13 officers, 54 enlisted and 12 Nisei, and divided into 8 operational departments.
 - (A) Camp Administration.
 - (B) Intelligence & Public Safety.
 - (C) Education.
 - (D) Legal.
 - (E) Labor and Industry.
 - (F) Agriculture & Live Stock.
 - (G) Public Works.
 - (H) Supply.

Only three of the Camp Operational departments have as additional duties certain functions within the Administrative Headquarters area viz:

- (a) Legal Officer, who acts as advisor on legal matters.
- (b) Public Works Officer, who handles the construction of roads and buildings, all maintenance and also is in charge of headquarters transportation.
- (c) Supply Officer, who through his office acts as pay master, runs the Commissary and the Ship's Store.

At present there are also 7 student officers including the writer, undergoing a 3 months course in the practical phases of Military Government as applied in the field. All of them have received their theoretical training in the United States.

The duties of the personnel assigned to the Military Government Headquarters are as follows:

PERSONNEL AND COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER: has cognizance of all personnel records; assignments of enlisted men to the various departments; supervision of work of all enlisted office personnel;

welfare of enlisted personnel; education program for enlisted men; writes the monthly reports required by the Island Command; and acts as Chief Censor. He also takes charge of extra activities such as War Bond Drives, ect.

FIRST LIEUTENANT: Is responsible for the upkeep of grounds and buildings and the cleanliness of the military area including, quarters, post office, Boatswain's Locker and all equipment used by military personnel. He is also the Fire Marshall for the military area.

RECREATION OFFICER: This duty is assigned on part time basis to the Personnel Officer, and covers all officers and enlisted men's athletic activities and movies.

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER: This duty is assigned on part time basis to the Legal Officer. At present he has assigned to him on part time basis a student officer acting as editor of the camp newspaper the "Churo Chronicle".

CLERICAL FORCE: The chief clerk is a Y1c, who is also the Captain's Yeoman. Under him are four yeomen assigned as follows: Personnel work one Y2c full time and one Y3c part time; one Y2c and one Y3c to general clerical work such as typing, filing, mailing ect. One Y1c is assigned to general office duties and is assistant to the editor of the camp newspaper. Since the Army Guard Detail on 4 August 1945 was reduced from 70 men to 53 and as one Army Private had been used as Headquarters messenger, a Y3c now acts as messenger when necessary.

VI. U. S. NAVAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

As the work load on the medical compliment which landed on 30 July 1944 increased, its personnel was added to from time to time until on 13 January 1945 a G-5 medical (100 bed) unit reported for duty and was able to get buildings put up and a complete dispensary was put into operation on 5 April 1945. This unit, on May 18, 1945 was commissioned as the U. S. Military Government Hospital 204.

It is a fully tactical and administrative unit functioning not only as a hospital for native patients but as an out-patient clinic (dispensary) as well. Sick calls for natives are held twice daily at the dispensary: 0800 to 1030 and 1330 to 1430, at which hours visitors are also admitted to the hospital.

The hospital area is located directly east of the camp area and it is housed in thirty nine (39) Quonset Huts.

1. Personnel:

The commissioned personnel numbers eight (8) and consists of the following ranks: 1 CDR (MC); WOING; 2 Lt. Comdrs. (MC); 1 Lt. (MC); 1 Lt. (jg) (MC); 1 Lt. Comdr. (DC); 1 C.W. Phar (HC) and 1 Phar. (HC). The enlisted complement totals 96 although only 87 are authorized by the T/O. Of this number 3 men are available to the Public Works Officer as power plant operators and 3 assist in hauling water in tank trucks. One officer and 11 men supervise all sanitary matters in all camps (See also A-4)

To this has been added the following natives:

Nurses and Nurses aids --	--	59
(Including 2 midwives)		
Doctors (Japanese)	- - -	3
Dentist (Japanese)	- - -	1
Corpsmen, Korean, male	- -	6
Dispensary assistants (Misc)		22
Sanitary Employees		165

TOTAL 256

Therefore, the total personnel connected with this hospital numbers 360.

2. Equipment:

This hospital unit was sent out completely equipped with all beds, instruments, apparatus, power plant, housing, a 90 day

supply of medicines and drugs and the following automotive equipment: 1 ambulance; 1 jeep; 2 trucks and 2 water trailers.

It was ordered that all future requirements be drawn from Guam. However, as the Fleet has first call on all supplies there, this arrangement did not work out. Now all requisitions are sent directly to the Pearl Harbor Medical Supply Depot, an arrangement which has worked out so satisfactorily that adequate medical supplies have always been on hand.

3. Operations:

During the month of July 1945 the work load was as follows:

a. Control and Treatments:

Surgical Treatments	797
Medical Treatments (inc. Inoculations)	9693
Dental Treatments	410
Surgical Operations	<u>23</u>
TOTAL	10,923

b. Clinical Visits:

Surgical	105
Medical	6,064
Obstetrical	158
Lues	666
Scabies	367
Fungus	125
Conjunctivitis	1,240
Accidents	<u>10</u>
TOTAL	8,741

c. Hospitalizations:

There were 104 patients in the hospital as of 31 July 1945. During that month the number of hospital days treatments was 3 299 or a daily average of about 107.

d. Prevention

During July 1945 the immunization program, begun in

June, was completed. All natives over one year of age are now inoculated against Tetanus; and Small Pox. All over 3 years against typhoid group diseases. It is of interest to note that over 50 percent showed an immune reaction to cow-pox vaccine.

e. Intestinal Parasites:

As practically all natives, particularly children, do not use foot-wear, hook-worm infection is prevalent. To treat these cases would be an endless job as re-infections would be occurring constantly. This is mainly due to the former use of night soil as fertilizer, customary in Japanese held territories. This practice ~~is~~ (now forbidden) ~~and~~ has resulted in a total infection of all ground on the island.

f. Obstetrics:

All births are attended by two native midwives at the hospital necessitating the services of a doctor in critical and difficult cases only.

g. Sanitation:

Supervision is exercised over all sanitary conditions and measures in all camps and this includes the military areas as well. One officer and 11 enlisted supervise a crew of 165 natives assigned to this work and inspections are held as follows: Head spraying with oil and penite (daily); garbage and trash collecting and disposal (weekly); native kitchens (weekly); mosquito control and oiling (frequently); Rodent control (daily), water checking and supplementary chlorination (twice a week); and drainage (weekly) (see also under A-4).

h. Reports:

Reports are submitted daily to the DCMGO station^{Ng} number of patients discharged; number of patient in out-patient clinic; number of cases of communicable diseases; number of birth and deaths; number of immunizations; accident report; burial certificates; ration report; and a sick call report.

American military personnel are sent to the Naval Base Hospital on Tinian for Hospitalization and prolonged treatment. However, the U.S. Naval Military Government Hospital #204 medical personnel attends the sick call at 0800 in camp, and provides treatment for minor ailments, cuts and bruises.

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF NATIVE CAMPS.

As has already been described, all natives are housed in Camp Churo. For their administration eight operational departments have been established, as mentioned previously, and they are organized and supervised and function as set forth in the following chapters:

A. CAMP ADMINISTRATION.

Under the reorganization plan, of which the first steps were taken on 24 July 1945, it is the intention of gradually putting this entire department under native control, and also to absorb several of the other departments such as Education, Intelligence and Public Safety, Labor and Industry, and Agriculture and Live Stock. There will, of course, always be Military Government supervision of the camp and its operations. At present this force consists of one Lieutenant as OINC, one Lieutenant (jg) as his assistant, one CY as office manager and chief clerk, two yeomen as clerks and assistant supervisors, two Nisei (Army) as interpreters and five S1c from the Hospital for the supervision of the Sanitation Detail.

Six Bureaus have been established: Housing, Camp Kitchens Sanitation, Rationing, Welfare and Trade Store; in addition ~~is also~~ the Miso factory ~~and~~ is supervised as a separate activity. For administrative purposes Camp Churo, with its 11,445 native inhabitants is divided into four camp areas. Two total 9,077 for Japanese and two total 2,364 for Koreans. These areas are further broken down into community kitchens with 800 to 1,000 persons assigned to each. Thus there are nine (9) Japanese kitchens and three (3) for Koreans. In addition, there is a larger kitchen preparing the noon-meal for workers of which there are 4,119. On 23 July 1945, a supervised primary election was held in the camp for the nomination of 20 Japanese and 8 Korean candidates to be voted on later for the 14 offices as Camp Councillors. All males over 21 years of age are eligible to vote, and the total electorate is 3 297 of which 2,498 are Japanese and 799 Korean. The turnout was 2,899 or 91% of the total vote. Of this number 2,173 were Japanese and 726 Koreans. On 26 July the elections were held for 10 Japanese and 4 Korean councillors. This time the turnout was 90% among the Japanese or 2,254 and 88% among the Koreans or 710. Sunday 29 July the Japanese and Korean councillors met separately and each group elected among its members one chairman. All of them took office on 1 August 1945.

The voters used their own hand-made ballots, posters, leaflets and ballot boxes, and in this fashion the civilian population of Camp Churo, Tinian, took their first step towards self-government. The entire election was carried out in an orderly fashion without difficulties, complications or recounts and with a minimum of supervision by the Military Government.

A request from the two chairmen that they each be furnished with an office, 1 clerk and 1 office boy has been complied with. The functions and responsibilities of these councillors are to supervise the camp activities. For this purpose in the Japanese camps two (2) councillors supervise the kitchens, food, water and fuel; Two (2) supervise the Housing Bureau; one (1) supervises Welfare; two (2) supervise the Sanitation; one (1) Rationing and one (1) the Trade Store. They are also held responsible for the proper dissemination of rules and regulations for assignment of housing; and for cleanliness of housing and camp grounds,

especially around the kitchens; they report needed repairs to any buildings and grounds; carry complaints to their respective chairmen; investigate welfare cases; and collect and report data for the Census and Vital Statistics Bureaus of the Public Safety Department.

As assistants each of the 12 councilmen have 18 hut leaders, each of which supervises one hut or barracks with up to 80 inhabitants. These hut leaders are regular workers, who spend their evenings, holidays and other spare time on this work for which they are paid \$5.00 per month by the hut inhabitants, a very practical form of voluntary taxation.

The chairmen and the councillors are on the Military Government payroll at \$25.00 and \$22.50 respectively per month.

1. HOUSING.

At first temporary shelters, 16' X 30' were erected on the site of the former village of Chure, consisting of tarpaulins stretched over a center frame acting as a ridge pole and with two longitudinal, parallel strong backs. The tarpaulins and the line were brought from Saipan by the first Military Government Unit on 30 July 1944. There were no side walls and the floor was dirt. Straddle trenches were dug and the natives themselves in time boarded up the side walls using scrap lumber, corrugated G. I. ect.

Instructions to the incoming natives were:

- (a) Use heads and straddle trenches.
- (b) Keep inside barbed wire.
- (c) Observe black-out.
- (d) No washing of bodies or clothing.
- (e) Water to be used only for cooking and drinking.
- (f) Report for work.

Medical attention, food and shelter were promised as soon as these activities could be organized.

Details of workers were organized to salvage as much as possible of the material in and around the former village and trucks under military guard were sent to other parts of the island for the same purposes (See also under E-Labor and Industry).

Japanese cooking utensils were gathered and kitchens set up using food brought in from Saipan. Later on details under guard went out searching for vegetables on farms and also in some locations growing wild.

As soon as salvaged materials were available, two camp sites were laid out at Churo, and natives under SeaBee supervision erected 190 buildings, 20' X 40' in plan of wood frame with corrugated G.I. covering, 135 for Japanese and 55 for Koreans; constructed the community kitchens and dug oriental type heads (squatting latrine) the number being based on 160 per head. A floor space of 10 sq. ft.

per person, including children, was allocated, with a minimum of 80 persons per building. In the beginning, there were dirt floors, but enough height was allowed so that later on raised wood floors could be installed. All this work has long since been completed and it is now contemplated to build new camps for which 1.5 million board feet have already been delivered at the new sites.

This new camp will have barrack type buildings, 20' X 60' in plan and divided into four sections 20' X 15', one for each family. Should a family have 5 or less members a 20' X 15' space is subdivided parallel to the ridge into 2 spaces 10' X 15'. This allots a floor space of 30 sq. ft. per person.

a. Registration: As soon as feasible the civilians were made to give all data required for filling out form PS-4 (8 1/2" X 21"). This form has 12 sections as follows:

- Section 1: Name, sex, present address; place of birth, race, nationality; occupation; salary; employer; occupation prior to U. S. control; changes in name; and list of all former names used.
- Section 2: Personal description; age; height; weight; color of eyes; color and character of hair; (wavy, straight, kinky, etc.); complexion; scars; other marks of distinction or characteristics (i.e. tatoos; deformities; stuttering).
- Section 3: Education.
- Section 4: Residence and travel outside of Japan.
- Section 5. Service in military, naval or police forces of Japan or any other country; types of service and dates; if discharged, state why; if in such service elsewhere give details and dates.
- Section 6. Criminal data, if any.
- Section 7. List of trade, profession, political, social fraternal and religious organizations the individual had belonged to.
- Section 8. List of names and addresses of last 3 employers.
- Section 9. Financial statement; list of indebtedness; foreign assets; Jap currency in possession; list of other property real and personal; list of foreign currency and bullion and precious objects in possession.
- Section 10. Marital status, single, married, divorced, separated, number of marriages; details of above.

Section 11. Relatives, data on father, mother; inlaws; children,

Section 12. Relatives or the persons living with you? Their names and relationship. Have any of them served in the armed forces of Japan?

This form is signed by the interviewed. There is also a place for a photograph, but lack of such equipment has prevented its use. The natives were warned that false statements would lead to prosecution.

At the top of the form are two lines "evaluation" and "By" used by the interviewing officer.

From this form 5"X8" a camp "Registration Card" is filled out. A duplicate is also prepared for file in the Labor office, if the individual is a worker.

b. Population. As of July 15 the camp population was as follows:

	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Korean</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	2751	904	1	3656
Female	2123	480	2	2605
Children	4200	980	1	5181
<hr/>				
Total	9074	2364	4	11442

with a total of available workers of 4110; with 3083 males and 1027 females.

c. Reports; A report is submitted daily to the camp kitchens on the number of eaters in each.

2. CAMP KITCHENS:

This division is under the Food and Water Officer, who has assigned to him one Nisei interpreter, one CY, one Y3c and one native bookkeeper. For administrative purposes the division has been divided into three sections. (a) Food; (b) Water; (c) Fuel.

(a) Food: all food is drawn from the Supply Department three times weekly (Monday, Wednesday and Friday). This Department obtains, warehouses and issues directly to each kitchen food from five different sources:

- (1) From the U.S.; Rice, beans, salt, canned meats and vegetables; sugar; tea and powdered milk.
- (2) From the Camp Miso factory: Miso paste and Shoyo sauce.
- (3) From farm projects: Produce and some fresh meat.

- (4) From the fishing project; Fresh fish.
- (5) Local vegetables and fruits growing wild and gathered by labor parties (so called Scrounging).

(b) Water: There are three sources of water:

- (1) From a well in camp, piped into cisterns.
- (2) Hauled in by truck and dumped into cisterns.
- (3) Rain water collected in barrels by natives.

All water in the cisterns is chlorinated. All of these cisterns but two which are of steel, are made of concrete and were built by the Japanese for use by the villages long before the war. They vary in size from 2000 to 10,000 gal. Many of them cannot be used as the Japanese military used them as pill boxes during the assault, but enough remains so that the total amount of water stored ~~amounts to~~ is about 273,000 gals, quite enough for a population using only 8 gals, per capita per day. All cisterns are gauged every day and contents reported. Chlorination is also checked weekly.

(c) Fuel: In all kitchens home made concrete ranges are fired by locally made oil burners for which the Supply Department delivers diesel oil daily. At the Miso plant scrap lumber is used.

(d) Kitchens: There are 13 kitchens 9 for Japanese and 3 for Koreans and one (1) Labor Kitchen serving a noon meal ~~of~~ to workers who obtain same on a special ration coupon. However, children up to 5 years old get a noon meal of cereals and milk at home, also drawn from above kitchens. All children in school get their noon meal there consisting of K rations, cereals, milk and vegetables from the school Farm and prepared at the school kitchen. Both the farm and the kitchen are operated by the Educational Department under supervision of the Parent Teacher's Association,

Each of the 13 kitchens serve the following number of persons:

9 Japanese kitchens have a capacity of 1000 each.

3 Korean Kitchens have a capacity of 800 each.

The Labor Kitchen has a capacity of 3700.

All operating personnel at the kitchens is native and on Military Government payroll. The crew at each of 12 kitchens consists of one (1) Hancho (foreman); 5 men (cooks); 12 women (at the kitchen) cleaning and preparing food for cooking and dispensing it at the counter to persons calling for their rations; and three (3) women on a foraging detail looking for wild fruit and vegetables. Usually one person

from each household calls for all rations for that family for that particular meal. The food is taken home and eaten there.

At the Labor kitchen the capacity of which is about four times that of the others, the crew consists of one (1) Honcho, 7 men and 30 women. Not only is the food prepared here but it is also put in containers to go to the various job locations.

(e) Rations: The rations given out are based on CinPac "Basic Recommended Diet for Japanese Civilians on Outlying Islands" but modified because of locally available supplies of Miso, Shoyu, fresh vegetables and fish and sometimes meat. CinPac recommends for adults a diet of 15.5 oz. with 1520 calories; for children 2 to 4 years, 11.4 oz with 1116 calories; for 1 to 2 years 10.0 oz. with 921 calories and for children under 1 year 11.7 oz with 782 calories. On Tinian this has been modified so that adults receive 2 meals per day of 31.4 oz. with 1332.5 calories; children three to five years 22.49 oz. with 1338.5 calories; children 1 to 3 years 18.53 oz. with 1203 calories; and children under 1 year 15.62 oz. with 887 calories.

In addition to these rations all workers are entitled to, as a bonus, a noon meal of 11.11 oz. with 1010.5 calories so that a civilian worker receives a total of 42.35 oz. with 2783 calories.

COMPONENTS

Ration ~~coupons~~ are issued by the Supply Department to the pound to the individual kitchens and it is up to the personnel there to see to it that each family gets ~~his~~ proper amount of them.

For patients in the Hospital a weekly issue of rations is made to the hospital kitchen and a corresponding amount deducted from the next ration issues to the respective camp kitchens. Therefore, the Hospital notifies Housing daily of the patients name, his age, hut he lives in and the kitchen to which he is assigned.

The approximate cost of feeding per capita per day, considering food and fuel plus the payrolls at the kitchens, is 10 cents per adult and 7 cents for a child.

3. WELFARE.

As a supervisory staff in this division is assigned one Y3c with a native assistant. Activities cover the community chests; the Relief warehouse; Social Service; the Childrens Home (Orphanage); the Kindergarten; and Public Relief.

(a) Community Chests: Started in September 1944 there are two such organizations, one for Japanese and one for Koreans. The Japanese Section is run by a native president assisted by seven (7) members.

Persons eligible for relief are widows; widowers with small children and thus unable to work; cripples; sick persons and orphans. The Korean Section has a Korean president and three (3) members. Eligible are: Widows, widowers unable to work because of taking care of small children; cripples; aged; large families with small incomes; families with illness; and orphans. It is obvious that pro-rated more Koreans get relief from this source than Japanese nationals.

In addition to the above expenditures, the chests pay the wages of the Nurses in the Day Nursery and to needy persons arriving in camp from Guam Peleliu, Saipan, etc. loans are available to be repaid out of future wages.

The members of the Japanese Chest meet monthly, every first Monday, and the Koreans every first Tuesday.

Funds are collected in several ways and are on deposit with the M.G. Disbursing Officer. At the shows given in the theater within the school grounds admission of 5 cents per adult and 2 cents for a child is taken up. There are also drives for gifts and contributions among the natives. On 1 June 1945 the Japanese Chest had a balance of \$1,030.09; during the month \$133.00 were deposited (no special drive during the month) and \$640.65 withdrawn so that on July 1 the balance on deposit was \$522.44. The contributions were as follows: to 75 widows with small children \$285.00; to 5 widowers with small children \$17.00; to 49 cripples \$137.00; to 65 orphans boarded with families \$155.00; for gifts to hospital patients (candy, cigarettes, tobacco, ect.) \$3.00; wages for nurses at day nursery and miscellaneous expenses \$43.65.

On 1 June the Korean Chest had a balance of \$498.27; receipts for June \$101.32; withdrawals \$88.80; balance 1 July \$510.79. The disbursements were: 1 aged \$2.00; 16 families with ill wage earners \$62.00; 4 widows \$15.00; 2 orphans boarded out \$4.00; and sick benefits to hospital patients \$5.80.

As a rule a sliding scale is applied to contributions to families in need of assistance, so that with one dependant the contribution is \$2.00 per month; with one or two it is \$3.00; for 3 or 4 it is \$4.00; for five or six it is \$5.00; and for 7 or more it is \$6.00.

(b) Relief Warehouse: Two natives run the relief Warehouse in which is stored gifts of cast off and condemned Army and Navy items, mostly discarded clothing, donations of clothing, blankets, toys, ect, by the American Red Cross, and any other articles salvaged or otherwise, which can be used by needy children, and adults. For instance, condemned Army and Navy green coverall trousers in such bad condition that they can not be repaired for issue as clothing, are given to a blind native who cuts them up into strips and makes mops.

No goods can leave this warehouse except upon presentation of an application duly checked, approved and signed by the Welfare Division.

(c) Social Service: This division started in January 1945 is a relief set-up apart from the community chests. No extra money is involved as the cases are housed and fed at government expense as are all other inhabitants in camp. The entire activity is in the charge of the Japanese Catholic priest and concerns itself with cases of blindness, madness and orphans. The blind and insane live with their respective families which draw their rations, feed them and attend to their needs. The priest, when not otherwise occupied, works with them attempting rehabilitation through teaching them a trade.

Orphans, of which there are 65 Japanese and 2 Korean; 43 of which were formerly housed and attended by nurses and volunteers in an orphanage, now, through the efforts of the priest, have been placed in private families, who receive monetary assistance from the Community Chests.

Under Social Service also come neglected children; juvenile delinquents; and unmarried mothers; total number of such cases from January to May 1945 inclusive was only 39.

(d) Children's Home: This activity was first started as an orphanage with 43 orphaned children, but was later expanded to embrace children of sick parents unable to care for them at home. As all orphans now have been placed with private families, which are paid for caring for them by the Community Chests, the name has been changed from "Orphanage" to "Children's Home". The Home is supervised by the Buddhist priest, who makes his home on the premises. He is assisted by a staff of 5 nurses, who also live at the home and rotate the duty among themselves.

At present, seven (7) children are being cared for.

The home is supported by government funds and is supervised by Welfare.

(e) Kindergarten: This activity, open mornings from 0600 to 1100, was organized to keep younger children off the streets and out of mischief. It is in the charge of 5 girl scout leaders who instruct in games and in playing with toys. The entire institution is free to children from 1 to 6 years of age. Present attendance is 330 of which 250 are Japanese and 80 Korean.

(f) Public Relief: This form of relief is headed by a native clerk in the Camp Administration Office and consists mainly of issue of clothing to the needy. Surveyed clothing donated by Army and Navy Units and Red Cross Supplies of dresses, blankets, shirts, socks, toys ect, are on hand at the Relief Warehouse (see also under (b)).

Needy cases are reported by the Hut Leaders and investigated by the Housing Bureau which prepares applications recommending issues of clothing. These applications are then forwarded to the Welfare Office where they are checked against the Relief File. Approved applications go to the Relief Warehouse where the requested articles are issued.

4. SANITATION

This division has supervision of garbage and trash handling and storing; camp drainage system; latrines and urinals; inspection of kitchens and their personnel; water chlorination in cisterns mosquito, fly and rodent control. It has cognizance of camp areas, farms, fisheries and the hospital grounds. An overriding supervisory agency is the Island Sanitation Officer.

A sanitary officer, assigned by the hospital is in charge of all sanitary activities assisted by 11 corpsmen and seamen from the hospital complement. It is contemplated to cut this detail to 9 men in the near future. The Labor Office has detailed a permanent native labor crew of 186 of which 159 are Japanese and 26 Koreans.

For educational purposes the Sanitation Officer has 2 crews (1 Jap and 1 Korean), consisting each of 1 supervisor and 1 assistant. These men hold classes for the natives instructing them in sanitary matters. The other natives are divided into fourteen (14) groups:

- (a) Head (Latrine) repair: This group takes care of all four native camps. It consists of 1 carpenter 1 tin smith; 1 painter; 2 cover makers; 1 fly trap maker; 1 drum cover maker; 1 fly trap maker; 1 urinal funnel maker; and 4 general repair men. A total of 12 men. This detail is responsible for the keeping in good repair of all latrines and urinals and manufacture all parts for them.
- (b) Head (latrine) cleaning: This detail is divided into 3 gangs of 5 men under 1 foreman (hancho), a total of 16 men. It is responsible for the cleanliness of all latrines in the two Japanese camp areas particularly with reference to seats muddied by feet (squatting type latrines).
- (c) Head (latrines) Digging, Moving and Closing: Detail consists of 5 gangs, four of them consisting of 1 foreman and 8 men each and one of 1 foreman and 6 men, a total of 43 men. It takes care of the two Japanese camp sections.
- (d) Dynamiting: This detail consists of 1 white foreman and 3 natives or four men all told. It has the job of removing coral, boulders and large rocks from excavations for heads, seepage pits and urinals in all the camp areas. The white foreman handles the explosives and is responsible for it.
- (e) Policing Grounds and Drainage Ditches: This detail only concerns itself with the Japanese camp areas. It consists of 3 gangs and of 1 foreman (hancho) and 4 men; and two of 1 foreman and 10 men each, a total of 34 natives. All areas are patrolled constantly with particular reference

to drainage ditches, drain stoppages removed and repairs made, and when necessary ditches oiled.

- (f) Oiling of Heads: All heads are sprayed with oil daily by a crew of 1 foreman and 6 men a total of 7 natives. The oil is carried in pressure containers on the back of one man.
- (g) Penite Spraying: One gang of 1 foreman and 6 men sprays every head once a day. This detail also gives all urinal troughs and funnels a dosing by disinfectants once a day.
- (h) Rodent Control: A gang of one foreman and 4 men trap rodents in all four camps. Also investigate that no hollow places exist that might harbor shelter for rodents and vermin.
- (i) Garbage and Trash: Two gangs of 1 foreman and 7 men each pick up trash and trash containers; one gang of 1 foreman and 9 men pick up and handle garbage cans; and a gang of two men is stationed at the garbage rack, a total of 28 men (natives). They are responsible for the handling of garbage and trash in all four native camps, the M-G Area and at the hospital. That the natives use the respective containers for garbage and trash is a matter for the police and sanitary policing details. This group of workers collect and place on trucks all such containers, all of which are taken to a garbage rack along 8th Avenue, where Army Sanitary Details pick up trash and garbage for incineration or other disposal. Two men at the garbage and trash rack assist the colored Army detail in handling cans and containers.
- (j) Head Cleaning, Korean Camps: A gang of 4 men attend to this chore here same as indicated under (b) in the Japanese Areas.
- (k) Policing Grounds and Drainage Ditches, Korean Camps: 11 men take care of this work here same as described under (c) for the Japanese Camps except they do not oil ditches.
- (l) Mosquito Control: A detail of 4 men checks constantly on possible mosquito breeding places and remove same by filling in or drainage, by seeing to (ti) that all covers on water containers are tight and apply oil in places where necessary.
- (m) Ditch Oiling in Korean Camps: All ditches are patrolled daily, stoppages removed, repairs made and oil applied where necessary. This work is of greater importance here than elsewhere as all drainage runs through this camp, which is at the lowest elevation of the entire area.

- (n) Water Testing and Fly Trap Inspections: One enlisted man of the hospital detail takes care of this in all camps and sees to it that all water in cisterns and tanks has sufficient chlorination.

As a rule sludge oil obtained from the Army Air Fields is used for all spraying. However, should no such oil be available or it be found impossible to get the necessary truck transportation, Diesel oil is issued by the Supply Officer.

- (o) Equipment: This division has been assigned the following equipment:

- 3 trucks--flat bodies used for hauling garbage.
- 1 truck - flat body used for general work, salvage, etc.
- 1 - crane (cherry picker) on loan for 2 hours per day from Public Works to the dynamite gang for handling heavy mats, logs, etc.
- 3 Knapsack type spraying outfits for oiling gang.
- 1 " spraying outfit for the penite gang.
- 1 - 1500 gal tank truck with pump loaned by the Hospital when necessary to bring oil from the Air Fields.
- 2 - tanks (one of 720 gal the other of 1200 gals) used in camp for oil storage.

5. RATIONING:

It was soon realized that some form of rationing would have to be put into operation. Consumer goods were scarce and the natives, being fed and housed at no cost to themselves, no taxation, clothes gratis by cast off and condemned Army and Navy Clothing, with some Red Cross supplies distributed free from time to time and paid to boot for what little work they performed at rates more than twice what they had formerly received for hard work, soon were in possession of considerable sums of money.

There are absolutely no places on the island, except those in Camp Churo where a native can spend any money, even if he could get out of the stockade, and the establishment of a black market in camp is prevented by searching all outside workers for contraband upon their return to camp at night. Such contraband articles are sometimes obtained from soldiers and sailors by trading for "souvenirs" at the outside job locations.

Goods manufactured at the shops of Private Industry are sold directly to the natives without rationing but the usefulness to the natives of "getas", metal souvenirs, seed necklaces, basket work, paintings on carved wood, ect., is very limited when trading on the outside for consumer goods is made non-profitable by confiscation if such goods are found upon a worker when returning to camp.

Therefore, (ti) was decided to ration all "luxury" items sold at the Trade Store. Ration cards were mimeographed with numbers to be punched out, and issued to workers only. The rationed items were tobacco, cigarettes, candy, canned meat, shoes, ect. In order to controll rationing under this set up, all clerks had to be enlisted men.

Now regular ration books are issued to all adults as well as for children. They contain 20 white and 40 red coupons and on the 10th of every month a notice is published of ration controls established for the period from the 14th day of that month running through to the 14th day of the following month. For the period 14 July to 14 August 1945 these controls were as follows:

White Coupon #2 - 3 yards of cheese cloth; or 3 yards of printed cloth; or 3 yards of white cloth; or 3 yards of sheeting.

White Coupon #12- 1 pair of shoes.

Red Coupon #3 - - 1 bar of soap or 1/2 bar of salt water soap; or a 10 oz. cup of soap powder plus 1 roll of toilet paper.

Red Coupon #13 - 1 pair of sox.

Red Coupon #32 - 1 box of sanitary napkins or 1 package of razor blades.

A special Bonus Ration Card is issued monthly to all workers who worked 24 days or more during the month. Through to 14 August 1945, this card permitted the purchase of 1 lb. of Miso, 1 lb. of butter, 3 cans of canned meat food, 6 packages of cigarettes, 1 bar of candy 1 package of cookies, 5 boxes of matches, 1 chambray shirt, 1 pair of trousers, and 4/5 qt. of kerosene.

As is readily seen a considerable inducement is through bonus rationing given to workers to put in a full monthly quota of working days.

6. TRADE STORE.

Early in September 1944 the Military Government opened a civilian trade store for the sale of tobacco, cigarettes toilet articles, paper goods, cloth and dry goods, candy, matches, soap, canned meats and salmon, shoes, kerosene, butter, cookies, and other consumer goods, with enlisted men as clerks. In December 1944, as instigated by a directive from COMFWDAREA, discussions were opened with the civilians about forming an association for taking over this store as a private enterprise. On Feb. 10, 1945, the Koreans suggested that they be permitted to operate their own

store as they dislike to be too closely associated with the Japanese and feel that they are put at a disadvantage thereby. This proposal was recommended against by the Private Enterprise Officer 15 February 1945, and a few days later the DCMGO disapproved the application on the ground of lack of building material to erect two stores. The natives then got together and on 18 March 1945 presented their proposed "Articles of the Churo Civilian Trade Store Association". After a few amendments the DCMGO approved these articles and gave the natives until 20 April 1945 to raise the proposed capital of \$10,000 of which the Japanese would be permitted to buy \$8,000 worth of shares and the Koreans \$2,000. Any amounts subscribed above that sum could be by anybody, Japanese or Korean, but no one would be permitted to hold more than \$15.00 in shares. Non-transferable shares were to be issued in denominations of \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00, and no shares could be redeemed during the first 90 days, and would in time, be redeemed by the association. Dividends of 70% of the net income as directed by the DCMGO were to be declared at the end of each fiscal period of 6 months.

On April 30 the association reported that it had sold ~~\$14,600~~ \$14,397.00 worth of shares; \$8,637.00 to the Japanese and \$5,760.00 to the Koreans. On that day the first election had also been held for the posts of 9 directors (7 Japanese and 2 Koreans) who among themselves had selected a chairman, 5 of which would constitute a quorum. An auditing board of 5 had also been elected of which 3 are Japanese and 2 Koreans.

On May 15, 1945 this organization under the name of "CHURO CIVILIAN TRADE STORE ASSOCIATION" took over the store from the Military Government.

This store now employs 14 male and 8 female natives. Of the men 1 is appointed manager, 2 are bookkeepers and the rest are clerks. Three of the directors also work for wages in the store; the other directors are workers in the camp, and only remunerated by the association for time spent at meetings.

All goods sold are obtained on consignment from the Supply Officer and bills are settled monthly. At first the store was permitted a 10% markup on all articles sold, but this proved to be too much so that it has now been reduced to 5%.

However, since the association took over the store the scope of items sold has been considerably increased in that now all tools, materials and supplies, other than direct salvage, used in all private enterprise in camp, are handled through the store.

The Military Government supervises the activity and the book-keeping is checked by a Ylc.

7. MISO AND SHOYO FACTORY

Under the name of "Asiatic Food Products, Ltd." the Military Government operates a factory for native condiments. It is located in the Japanese Camp Area No. 2, and is managed entirely by Japanese, without Military Government supervision in the plant. The activity is operated more or less as a private enterprise directly under the OinC of the Camp Administration Department, who visits the plant at least once per day.

(a) Products: Two products are manufactured: MISO, a highly spiced fermented bean and rice paste and SHOYU, more or less like soy bean sauce.

In September 1944 the construction was begun and in December the first Miso was put on the market with Shoyu following in January.

Miso is ^a brown colored, fermented bean and rice paste used in cooking or as a condiment. It also adds to the flavor of soups and other foods. It is packed in tubs of 45# each.

Shoyu (soy sauce) is a dark-brown liquid prepared from a mixture of cooked beans and cooked rice, salt, sugar, and water. It increases the flavor and palatability of the diet and aids in the assimilation of foods. It is packed in beer bottles of .88 lbs each.

In Japan, several types of miso are manufactured such as brown or white, sweet or salty. Because of local limitations only white salty miso is made here. Shoyu in Japan is of two types depending upon the brewing process, manufactured either by fermentation or by the Amine acid synthetic process. Here all Shoyu is made by the fermentation process. As no wheat is available on Tinian more rice is used in Shoyu and the brown color obtained by the use of caramel made on the premises from molasses.

(b) Personnel: The total compliment of labor assigned to the plant consists of 30 men and 10 women, all Japanese. The Superintendent is a sugar mill engineer, educated in Tokyo, and formerly employed on Tinian in the mill of the NKK. The chemist, also educated in Tokyo was formerly employed by the NKK. There are two supervisors of processes: one for Miso the other for Shoyu, and one interpreter. Three men, formerly sugar mill workers, have been assigned to the boiler plant, the steam operated kettles and the cooking stoves. The other 22 men are cooks, food handlers, yeast men and work in the warehouse.

Of the 10 women one is a seamstress making pot covers, awnings, and strainers and nine are washers of kettles, implements, tubs and bottles.

The production of Miso ~~in July~~ in July 1945 was 43,189 lbs. and

of Shoyu 10,410 liters (1 liter = 1.2 quarts).

(c) Equipment: All equipment used in the factory has been obtained by salvage. The boiler (100 lbs. working pressure) is an old locomotive boiler made in Germany and still in excellent condition. It has been rebuilt for oil firing. The grinder consists of a home made hopper and three ordinary American meat grinders driven by bicycle chains and sprockets. Power is supplied by an old Jap automobile engine. For water tanks, of which there are three, have been ^{used} damaged Naval Construction Battalion pontoon units (5'X5'X7'). Boiling kettles have been salvaged from the old, demolished Japanese sugar mill in Tinian Town. Steam cookers are old tanks with submerged, home made steam coils. Four stoves for cooking rice and beans are made of concrete built to fit the pots and are wood fired. Old Japanese cisterns, built before the war to collect rain water, are used for the storage of fermented bean paste, etc. Fermentation tanks have been built new of concrete.

(d) Costs: As all supplies such as rice, beans and salt, are supplied by the Supply Officer free of charge as part of the native rations the only charges against the products made here are wages, oil and gasoline. The factory is also allowed a mark up of one-half ^{per} cent to cover overhead. Computed on this basis the cost of Miso is 5½ cents per pound and that of Shoyu is 4½ cents.

(e) Marketing: The entire production is turned over to the Military Government Supply Officer who issues it free of charge as part of the rations to all native Kitchens. He also sells to the Cooperative Trade Store about 3,000 lbs. of Misp per month. On these sales a mark up of 5 per cent is permitted the Supply Officer.

B. INTELLIGENCE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

The activities ~~covered by~~ this department cover Civilian Police; Fire Fighting; Census; Vital Statistics and Newspapers.

A Lieutenant, with 2 officers as assistants, 4 enlisted and 1 Nisei constitute the Military Government supervisory personnel.

1. Civilian Police: This division employs 53 native policemen organized as follows: 2 inspectors (1 Japanese, 1 Korean); 5 assistant inspectors (3 Japanese, 2 Koreans) and 46 patrolmen (28 Japanese and 18 Korean). This force wears a distinctive uniform consisting of white painted tropical helmets with a number and the word "Police" painted in black across the front, both in English and Japanese, blue shirts with an arm brassard with stripes and a shoulder patch with the letters M-G, blue denim shorts, white pistol belt, black socks and shoes and are armed with sticks in lieu of regulation police clubs.

The patrol force is divided into 3 shifts and is distributed at the following posts:

Day Shift: 0530-1630; one patrolman at each of 9 fixed points distributed throughout the 4 camp areas; 4 men patrolling, one in each of the four camp areas; and 4 patrolling the farm area.

Swing Shift; 1730-2330: 5 men at fixed posts, 4 men patrolling, one in each area, one assistant inspector at the Police Station.

Night Shift: 2330-0530: same as swing shift with relief for all patrolmen, but the assistant inspector stays at his post.

It has been proposed to reduce the number of patrol men on the day shift in the farm area by using a jeep with one American driver and 2 patrolmen (1 Japanese, 1 Korean).

The police also attends the shows for children in the school theater from 1745 to 2045 on Mondays and Thursdays. One assistant inspector (or an inspector) assisted by 7 patrol men keep order.

W No similar detail is provided for the 3 native theaters giving shows ~~giving shows~~ for adults only.

At the Labor Detail muster at 0600 and 1600 every day 10 patrolmen (6 Japanese, 4 Korean) attend to preserve order, but workers are searched for contraband by a detail from the Army guard company. A detail of 2 men acts as attendants when a M-G court is in session.

(a) Recruiting: Some difficulty has been experienced in re-

recruiting the police force as such work is looked upon by the Japanese as collaborating. Rumors have it that some Japanese have told others not to serve as police men as it "would count against them when the Japanese return to the island". However, when an inspector locates a suitable prospect he is brought in for an examination and given a serious talk about the importance of the job. Even so there is no waiting list in spite of the good pay \$0.50 per day, offered. (Labor only gets 35 cents per day).

(b) Records and Files: A warning is given for a first minor infraction of ordinances, rules and regulations and a case card is placed on file. When a case is taken into court a record is kept of the summons and complaint. After the sentence by court and the approval by reviewing authority are available copies of same are furnished and the sentence is executed. An excellent card file is used. It is in two parts: one has 3" X 5" cards filed by names in alphabetical order. On these cards are entered warnings, sentences, etc., so that a complete record of a felon is always at hand. The other has "case" cards (4 1/2" x 7") arranged in the following order: 1. Warnings; 2. Cases dismissed because of insufficient evidence and Dismissals with Prejudice; 3. Acquittals (not guilty); 4. Sentences Completed; 5. Serving Sentences (Felon in the Brig); 6. Prosecutions; and 7. Pending Cases (Recommended for Prosecution).

(c) Gambling: As there is no proclamation or order against gambling such cases are usually prosecuted under other offences such as violation of the curfew, having a light showing after 2130 (the blackout hour); creating a disturbance; or for "being prejudicial to good order".

(d) Possession of Yen Currency: As this is against proclamation, the amount found is confiscated and the person either fined or restricted.

(e) Prostitution: There is no control as far as prostitution among the natives is concerned, but the American Military Personnel is kept out of Camp Churo and natives are by the curfew prohibited from leaving the camp area. It is of interest to note that the former madam of the "juro" house in Tinian is among the internees.

(f) Smuggling of contraband articles into camp: This has become a game among the natives to see if they can get away with it. There are no prosecutions for violations but the contraband articles are confiscated. As this search is done outside the gates to the camp no direct infractions of the order against having contraband in camp has occurred so no prosecutions can take place. Here the military personnel stationed on the island is mainly at fault as it induces and often requests the natives working outside the camp to bring out souvenirs to be traded for cigarettes, candy, oranges, ect.

(g) Domestic difficulties: As there are no civil courts in the camp such cases are usually referred to the elected camp leaders. Wife beaters are usually prosecuted under the proclamation against

"disturbing the peace".

(h) Accidents: When an accident occurs within the jurisdiction of the Public Safety Department the Police fills out a mimeographed form forwarding same to the Legal Officer. Not all accident reports pass through the police, however, sometimes after having been filled out by an outside activity they may go to the labor Office or to the Hospital, but they always, in the end, reach the Legal Officer where they are filed.

(i) Brig: The native jail consists of two frame buildings and a head enclosed in a double, barbed wire fence. One patrolman is always on duty. There is one solitary cell, but no dark cell. Those interned bring their own bedding or sleep on the bare floor. Felons condemned to hard labor are during working hours always escorted by an armed American guard.

2. Fire Department: All matters pertaining to fire prevention and fire fighting come under and are coordinated by the Island Fire Marshal, an officer on the staff of the Island Commander. He has divided the island into eleven (11) Fire Zones with Camp Churo constituting Zone III.

A Lieutenant of the U.S.N. M-G Unit, as additional duty, serves as Fire Marshal for Zone III, which has for fire fighting purposes been divided into two (2) areas; Area A- Military and native camp; and Area B depends -U.S.N. M-G Hospital #204. Each of these areas has its Assistant Fire Marshal (also assigned as additional duty) and its own Fire Bill. However, Area B depends upon Area A for its fire truck. Area A is further divided into five sub-zones as follows: I-IV, civilian camp No. 1 to No. 4 respectively; and sub-zone V, Military Camp and Warehouse Area.

(a) Personnel: There is no regularly assigned personnel to the fire department. The fire truck is garaged at the Motor Pool of the Public Works Department and the dispatcher is charged with the duty of seeing to ~~it~~ it that, on a 24 hour basis, sufficient personnel is available to man this truck. Should a fire occur in the native village, the police is by the Fire Bill charged with the responsibility of organizing a bucket brigade and the operation of same until arrival of the fire truck. All military forces are ~~acquainted~~ acquainted with the location and operation of all fire fighting equipment in their respective areas and, under the Fire Bill, are charged with marking every effort to extinguish the fire before it reaches major proportions and the removal, to a place of safety, of all threatened files and documents. All other Naval personnel reports to the Staff Duty Officer at Headquarters. Personnel ~~reports to the Staff Duty Officer~~ of the Army Guard Company, not on post, assembles in 96th Street

north of headquarters awaiting orders from the Fire Marshal. Natives are ordered to keep out of the way and to obey orders by the police.

(b) Equipment: The fire fighting equipment is as follows:

1 Fire Truck (converted gasoline tank truck) with a 750 gal tank, 65 gal/min. pump, 4 axes, 20 ft. of 1½" hose (no nozzle). More hose and one nozzle are on order.

112 Fire Extinguishers.

57 Water Drums, 55 gal., steel.
57 Buckets, 2½ gal. for water.
54 Buckets, 2½ gal. for sand.
28 Boxes, 1½ cu. yd. for sand.
1 Barrel 55 gal. for sand.
22 shovels.

Of the fire extinguishers fifteen (15) are of the large CO² type. They cannot be used as the hose is missing. However, they are used for recharging smaller ones.

Thirty-five extinguishers are of the 15-lb, CO² type. They are distributed around the camp, mainly in the trade store, warehouses and most of them in the Military area.

Sixty-seven "Pyrene", 1 qt. extinguishers are located on the motor vehicles.

Water drums water and sand buckets are distributed throughout both the military and native camps. Sand boxes with shovels are distributed in the native camp only, but the sand barrel is located at the military galley.

(c) Water Supply: As there are no fire hydrants on the water distribution system and as it, furthermore, is prohibited to use water in the mains for fire fighting purposes water is taken from the concrete cisterns in the native camp. There are many such cisterns built by the Japanese before the war and probably used mostly for collecting rain water. All of them are not usable having been converted into pill boxes and badly damaged by the assault. However, those remaining in a useable condition hold a total of about 273,000 gallons.

(d) Alarm System: Until a Ships Bell, now on order, has been received and installed, fire alarms are given over the camp loud speaker system by blowing a whistle. The code is simple consisting of one loud blast for Sub-Zone I, two for Sub-Zone II, etc. followed by several short blasts. THIS SIGNAL IS SOUNDED THREE TIMES IN SUC-
CESSION.

Six blasts denotes "Secure", and an announcement is also made over the loud speaker system. When the bell is installed strokes on same will be used instead of the whistle blasts.

- (e) Fire Drills: Monthly, un-announced fire drills are prescribed in which all military personnel participates. In the school all pupils are marched out of the buildings to a safe distance. There are no fire drills in the native quarters.
- (f) Duties of Unit Fire Marshals: These officers are responsible for:
- (1) Obtaining and training the personnel for the operation of fire truck and fire extinguishers;
 - (2) Keeping the fire truck in readiness at all times.
 - (3) Monthly inspections of their entire unit;
 - (4) Submittal of a report to the Zone III Fire Marshal on hazards beyond their control to correct.
 - (5) Distribution, location and serviceability of all fire fighting equipment.
 - (6) Organization of bucket brigades.

So far only a few small fires have occurred in the cane fields (now growing wild) and one fire in a small shack in the native camp.

It should be noted that none of the above refers to U.S. Naval M&G Hospital #204, which, being both a tactical and administrative unit, has its own fire bill and water supply. Arrangements, however, have been made for the use of the fire truck, its equipment and personnel.

3. CENSUS

Every person has a card in the file setting forth his name, address prior to the war, occupation, nationality, marital status and dependents physical characteristics, language knowledge, if formerly in the service of the Japanese Government (civilian or military), previous employer, criminal arrest or conviction, particulars of business if a farmer, fisherman or business man, rate of pay and number of years working if a laborer, property owned or leased, personal property abandoned, property turned in (arms, ammunition, radio, car, boat, bicycle, etc.), life insurance status, schooling, medical history, photograph, thumb print, date of issue of card, capacity for labor (heavy, medium or light) and a space for remarks. Because of the lack of photographic supplies the taking of photographs has been dispensed with--for the time being at least.

In the beginning everyone was just assigned quarters and then had to come to the "Office of the Census" for the filling out of the cards, but now every new arrival has to come to the office first, have his card filled out and is then assigned a number and quarters.

- (a) Korean Names: Great difficulties were experienced in obtaining correct names of the Koreans as they can be written both in Korean or in Japanese and either one can be pronounced in Korean, Japanese or in Korean-Japanese. Some Koreans, long under Japanese rule, have taken entirely new Japanese names, others have added Japanese endings to their names. Furthermore, Korean wives do not take husband's names, but the children do,

JICPOA makes Koreans use Japanese names with Japanese pronunciations, but this does not settle the difficulties. The officers at Camp Churo have worked up their own system which works without difficulties. Briefly it is as follows:

- (1) Korean names and Korean pronunciations are used.
- (2) Wives must take and use husband's names.
- (3) Standardized phonetic spelling on names is in effect.
- (4) Characters and their pronunciation have been standardized.

- (b) Listing of Persons: In the office there is kept a master list of all persons housed in the native camps. This list contains information on the Name, Number, Sex., Date of Birth, and the Birthplace of the person. A supplementary List is also kept of changes to above list giving data on Births, Marriages, Deaths and additions by new arrivals. When a death occurs or a person is transferred to another island the name is stricken from the Master List by a Red line, a Blue line through a woman's name indicates her marriage and the husband's name is inserted below the line

so that she can be found. An asterisk after a name on the Master List indicates an addition to the family by birth, marriage or a relative.

Should a man marry and move away from his old family a blue line drawn through his name on the Master List, and it is, with his wife's new name, put on the Supplementary List.

Periodically the entire Master List is revised and the Supplementary List, as of such date, absorbed in same.

- (c) Reports: As the Labor Department requires information on the number of available workers a daily report is submitted and it is set up by age groups. This report is first divided into two main groups: Japanese and Koreans. Each of these is further divided into Male and Female and these four groups further broken down into the following age groups:

46 years of age and over (too old to work); 45 to 16; 15 to 6 (too young to work) and of school age); and 5 to 0 (children and babies). The age used is the American age and not the Japanese as a Japanese child is considered one (1) year old at birth. In order to keep this report up to date and correct a separate list of critical birth days (6, 16, and 46) is kept and once per month the necessary transfers made in interlined red figures. In case of a death the name is stricken off the list. At the end of every month a recapitulation is made including all changes. In case of a transfer to another island a note is made in the death column (done to save space).

Information on Births, Deaths, and Marriages is obtained from the Bureau of Vital Statistics for incorporation in the census.

Every day this bureau furnishes the Headquarters of the Military Government Unit with a report on the civilians in Camp Churo, Japanese, Korean and Chinese and how many males, females and children there are in each group. This report also contains data on Births, Deaths and hospital beds occupied during the past 24 hours and how many males and females are available for work.

4. VITAL STATISTICS:

This Bureau only concerns itself with Births, Deaths and Marriages. It receives it's information in several ways. Births and Deaths are reported to the U.S. Naval Hospital #204, and the reports are checked by the Housing Bureau of the Camp Administration Department. The Buddhist priest also furnishes a list of all burials including Catholic and Protestants.

Marriage licenses are first filled out here with the names of the contractual parties, signed by the officiating priest or parson after the ceremony and then returned. After corresponding entries have been made the document is turned over to the Legal Officer for filing. ~~After corresponding entries have been made the document is turned over to~~ After the war all documents in this file will be turned over to the Japanese authorities.

As can be seen from the above, both the Census and Vital Statistics records are closely related to the records kept by the Housing Bureau of the Camp Administration. The reorganization of 24 July 1945 made these relations even closer. How the personnel of the Housing Bureau cooperates in this respect see the notes on A-Camp Administration, 1-Housing Bureau.

5. NEWS AND PROPAGANDA:

Several means are used for the dissemination of news and propaganda. Moving picture shows are given twice weekly in the school theater and the news reels carefully selected. The camp also has its own newspaper "Tinian Camp News" published daily by the U.S. Naval Military Government Unit. It appears in two editions: a Japanese of 210 copies and a Korean of 100 copies. It is a 2 page legal size sheet, mimeographed, and is circulated gratis one copy per house and one to each office or work shop. It contains only local and camp news.

The Office of War Information, Psychological Warfare Section, also furnishes free of charge 1500 copies of its paper "Marianas Weekly". This paper is printed in Hawaii and is illustrated. It is of letter size (8½" x 11") and consists of a single sheet printed on both sides. Most of the articles are written for propaganda purposes but Guam, Saipan and Tinian have each its news section. It is published in Japanese and correspondents on the islands supply the local news. This paper is circulated by placing it at the Camp Kitchens delivery counters so that copies can be picked up by persons calling for their food rations. It is also circulated in the school.

Another newspaper circulated in camp is the "Hawaii Times" published daily in Honolulu, arriving at Camp Churo twice weekly about 6 days late. It is of standard newspaper format (17" x 23"), has usually 8 pages, three of which are printed in English and five in Japanese. Two hundred (200) copies are furnished and circulated through the offices and camp kitchens.

There ~~are~~^{is} also the "Churo Chronicle" published in English by the Military Government Unit mainly for distribution among military personnel. Containing only camp news, the format is letter size of 4 pages, censored and mailable with an edition of about 350 copies.

C. EDUCATION

This department has cognizance of the School, the Day Nursery, the Parent Teacher's Association, the Library, the School Kitchen, the School Farm, and Recreation including Scouting. The Educational Officer and his assistant are both lieutenants; there are two seamen working as clerks in the office; and seven Nisei have been assigned to definite duties in the various departments.

1. Schools: The first educational program to be started on Tinian was an English Language program within the Boy and Girl Scout Organizations under the supervision of a Navy lieutenant. The Scout leaders met once a week to receive instruction in English and they in turn taught the same lessons to the children. The latter numbered approximately 400 Japanese and 125 Koreans between the ages of twelve and sixteen.

Early in October 1944 a plan for starting a school was conceived.

- (a) Teachers: There were fifteen experienced Japanese school teachers, none of which could speak English. Four of them were assigned to the newly formed Education Office to engage in searching the island for old, half burned books, revising them, and preparing new text materials. This staff was soon expanded to include the entire group of fifteen and in addition to revising and preparing texts, they instructed and trained new teachers. Forty-five Japanese with no previous teaching experience were selected to teach the forty-five groups of the first eight grades of the Japanese school; one teacher being assigned to each class group of approximately 40 students. Their qualifications were measured not only by their ability to teach but also by the extent to which they could be trusted with the responsibility of teaching in a school system under the auspices of the American Government. All instruction of school children was put in the hands of these new teachers; none of the carefully indoctrinated teachers was permitted direct contact with students in the classroom. Twelve Koreans, all with no previous school-teaching experience, were selected and assigned similarly to class groups in ^{THE} Korean school.

- (b) Pupils: A registration of the school age population revealed that in the first eight grades (ages six to fourteen) there were 1,800 Japanese and 400 Koreans children. They were divided on the basis of prior

School attendance into grades, the latter consisting of one or more groups of about forty students each, as follows:

Grade	Number of Groups		Grade	No. of Groups	
	Japanese	Koreans		Japanese	Korean
1	7	4	5	6	1
2	6	2	6	6	1
3	6	1	7	5	-
4	6	1	8	3	-
			Total	45	10

e. Curriculum: The curriculum planned for the first eight grades in both the Japanese and Korean schools was:

- (1) English Language (conversation, reading, writing)
- (2) Native Language: reading (Japanese Language for the Japanese children, Korean Language for the Koreans).
- (3) Arithmetic.
- (4) Natural Science.
- (5) Calisthenics.

The Japanese and Korean languages were to be the media of instruction until such time as English could be substituted without retarding progress of the students.

The general school curriculum presently constituted includes Arithmetic, Natural Science, And Calisthenics, together with Geography, Manual Training and Handicrafts, and organized athletics. Japanese was dropped as a subject of instruction in March 1945 as per orders by ComMarianas, but Korean continues to be taught as an additional subject in the Korean school.

The number of forty-minute periods per week currently given to each of the various subjects is as follows:

For all grades - English 5; Arithmetic, 5; Geography, 3; Camp Sanitation, 2; Korean, 5 (Korean school only).

For the four upper grades (a total of 34 periods weekly) - Natural Science, 5 (including a two-hour field trip twice monthly Manual Training or Handicraft, 2; Farming 2; Organized Athletics (afternoon), 6; Calisthenics (morning - Japanese school only), 4; . In addition, each class group of the upper grades abandons the normal curriculum one day a month in order to dig sweet

potatoes for the school kitchen.

For the four lower grades (a total of 24 periods weekly) - Natural Science, 3 or 4 including field trip as above; Handicraft 1 or 2,; Calisthenics and games, 5 or 3. Generally speaking, children in the lower grades do not return to school in the afternoon.

In January 1945, the school program was expanded by the addition of classes in manual training (~~handiwork~~ woodwork) and clay moulding and English classes for a total enrollment of about 100 adults which have met twice weekly in the evening (three hours per week). A lieutenant, supervising private enterprise also, conducts evening classes ~~twice~~ twice weekly in English for adults at his office. In this class there are 4 men and 4 women meeting from 1800 to 1900. The course mainly is in English conversation, useful expressions, idioms and phonetics.

d - Textbooks and Supplies: From the outset textbooks were scarce, ~~because in the planning stages of the Tinian operation~~ it was apparently not foreseen that a school like this might be started, and no requisitions for books or supplies had been placed. The only available text materials were remnants of Japanese schoolbooks uncovered in the debris of former school buildings and students' dwellings. These books of course had to be drastically revised to delete objectionable portions and rewritten in order to fill in the gaps left by fire and weather damage. Kinds and quantities of textbooks collected during the last two weeks of October were:

Japanese Language Readers	30	Music Instruction Books	37
Arithmetic Books	17	Drawing Instruction Books	26
Natural Science Texts	76	Manual Training Texts	3
Geography Books	5		

None of the supplies ordinarily associated with the conduct of an elementary school - pencils, erasers, paper, slates, ect., were available.

e. Buildings: Sixteen 20' x 40' G.I. covered shelters were available. One was set aside for office use, the remaining fifteen being divided into two classrooms, each provided a total of thirty classrooms. Materials for making tables and benches were laboriously gathered from dumps and from areas vacated by departing military units.

f. School Terms: School opened for the first four grades of the Japanese schools on 1 November 1944, for the last four grades on 8 November, and for all six grades of the Korean school on 20 November. Because of the lack of adequate classroom facilities

the first four grades met in the morning and the last four in the afternoon. A day's schedule consisted of four periods of formal instruction, each period of forty minutes duration with a ~~ten~~-minute recess between periods.

The school year closed with graduation exercises on 24 March 1945. Many children---approximately three-fourths of the student body ---graduated or were advanced from the grade they had entered in April 1944, despite the interruption occasioned by the arrival of American troops. The new school year which opened on 2 April 1945 brought an increased enrollment of more than 300; comparative figures are as follows:

<u>Japanese</u>	<u>November 1944 - March 1945</u>			<u>April 1945 -</u>		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
L	140	122	262	194	187	381
2	146	114	260	140	120	260
3	127	143	270	144	115	259
4	134	126	260	127	143	270
5	119	111	230	129	129	258
6	114	104	218	120	108	228
7	95	98	187	116	100	216
8	<u>40</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>175</u>
Total	915	868	1843	1058	989	2047

Korean
Grade

1	80	96	176	87	66	153
2	52	52	104	48	57	105
3	37	19	56	43	46	89
4	37	13	50	38	19	57
5	30	5	35	42	10	52
6	30	0	30	15	4	19
7	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>26</u>
Total	266	185	451	299	202	501

Combined
Total: 1181 1053 2234 1357 1191 2548

As of 1 April 1945, the faculty consisted of 83 teachers or teacher-administrators: 65 Japanese (57 Male, 8 female) and 18 male Koreans.

g. Expansions: In April 1945, the school program was expanded as follows:

(1) Farm: A 30 acre plot formerly planted in sugar cane was assigned to the school. Each class group of children from the fifth grade up spends one afternoon a week clearing cane, planting and cultivating ~~sw~~ sweet potatoes and small amounts of several other vegetables. (As of 15 May, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres have been cleared and planted). The plan has two major advantages: the school children will receive necessary nourishment (heretofore they have not received a noon meal); and they are getting practical farming instruction.

(2) Kitchen: A school kitchen was built. Enough vegetables have been collected by the children each day from ~~an~~ abandoned sweet potato fields and squash patches to feed about 300 students daily. Those fed are the groups who picked the vegetables that day or who worked on the farm. When the latter begins to produce it is the intention to provide a minimum noon luncheon every day to each of the 2500 children.

(3) Middle School: This advanced grade open both to Japanese and Korean students on the basis of competitive examinations. The course was designed for the most promising students and progress has consequently been rapid. When the plan was begun this course was announced early in March 1945, 196 Japanese and Korean children, who were then about to graduate from the 6th, 7th and 8th grades, expressed a desire to enter the new class. An examination was held on 26 March and the highest 50 selected, with the following results:

	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Korean*</u>	<u>Total</u>
Boys	22	4	26
Girls	24	0	24
Total	<u>46</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>50</u>

*from 6th grade only.

The curriculum of the advanced grade includes English (conversation, reading, writing); Agriculture, Arithmetic, Botany, Chemistry, Civics, Economics, Geography, Manual Training (for boys), Music, Physics, and Sewing (for girls).

h. Present Facilities: Since 15 May 1945, the school installation consists substantially of the following grounds and buildings:

(1) Roughly four acres of gently sloping land formerly planted in cane and cleared, prior to the establishment of the school, by Boy and Girl Scouts. The greater part of this plot is devoted to an athletic field which includes a track, four baseball diamonds, two basketball and two volleyball courts, and wrestling pits;

(2) Five frame buildings with canvas roofing, windowless but screened in and protected from the rain by wide overhangs. Each building is 30' X 125' and divided by partitions into ten 15' X 25' classrooms, a total of fifty rooms. One of the rooms is used as the Korean teacher's office; another as a dispensary where two full-time civilian nurses of the Military Government Hospital staff treat cuts, bruises, skin diseases and other minor ailments, and meet medical emergencies. As a precaution against fire, eleven large extinguishers are spotted at convenient locations throughout the building area.

(3) Nine framed hospital tents, each divided into two classrooms.

(4) A quonset hut which serves as administrative headquarters of the school. One-third of it is occupied by Military Government personnel, desks being provided for the Officer-in-charge, Education and Welfare; the Education Officer; the Assistant education Officer; and the office yeoman. The other two-thirds is used by the civilian staff of the Japanese school.

(5) Three framed pyramidal tents, of which one serves as an office for the six AJA interpreters who are currently available for the teaching of English and the supervision of such programs as English, Athletics, Farming, the school kitchen, Manual Training, and Natural Science field trips. Here also are stored and checked out all athletic equipment, most of which was obtained as discarded items from various military units. A second is used by the Korean school as an overflow classroom and for storage space. The third is the headquarters for the advanced grade which, because of the special nature of its curriculum, requires a full-time staff of three in addition to its voluntary, unpaid group of several teachers whose services have been lent to the school for an hour or two weekly by various Military Government Officers, and who have been technically trained in their respective fields.

(6) Two frame and ~~canvass~~ canvass buildings, each about 20' X 38'. One is the classroom of the advanced grade, whose 50 students are too many to be accommodated in a 15' X 25' room. The other, equipped with heavy tables and furnished (though inadequately) with tools gradually accumulated over a period of time, is the manual training shop.

(7) A recently built stage in which is incorporated the movie screen used for several months; and a projection booth. The movie area is surrounded by a low coral wall inside which are about 2000 metal bomb fin crates. This area is restricted to the use of students, teachers, members of adult English classes, and military personnel or civilian policemen on duty; the general public stands outside on the open field.

It is expected to use the theater not only for recreation (of which a major object is introducing the people to the sound ~~of~~ spoken English and to American way of life) but also for school ceremonies, for any purpose of the Military Government which the DCMGO may recommend and for staging benefit performances as a means of raising money to be administered (under formal supervision of the newly formed Parent-Teachers Association). Such funds will be used to buy athletic and musical equipment and to pay for the operation of the school kitchen.

(8) The school kitchen, currently serving a noon meal to 300-500 children daily but equipped to feed the entire school when the food is available.

(9) Four open shelters with canvas roofs. One of these houses a 15 kilowatt generator (on loan from another military unit) which furnishes current to the projection booth and stage, the office building and ~~the~~ 12 classrooms in which evening classes are held. The other three are used by pre-school children in a program of games and singing sponsored by the Welfare Office.

(10) A 30' X 90' auditorium made chiefly of Japanese tin and 4" x 4"s salvaged from buildings abandoned by Military units. This structure was built entirely by the teachers. It will be used to house picture exhibits of American scenes furnished by the O.W.I.; to show daytime movies from the same source to groups of two or three hundred children; to hold classes in music appreciation with the use of a phonograph; and for a variety of other purposes.

(11) Under construction is a school supply house warehouse and 20' x 30' building to be used as a library.

So far, there have been no facilities in the civilian camp for the shelving and cataloging or reading of books, a small selection of which (principally English readers) is available. The chief demand on the part of the civilian adults, as well as children, is for books which they may borrow for the study of English.

- i. Recreational Program: A recreational program has been instituted for the third through the eighth grade, inclusive. Heretofore, the children's day had been divided, half being spent at the school in formal instruction, and the other half being given to recreation under the Scout plan. Now, from Monday morning until Saturday noon, the Scout program operating Saturday afternoon and all day Sunday. Henceforth activities conducted under school auspices included, besides formal instruction and calisthenics, volleyball; softball, dodge-ball; touch football; wrestling; track and field events. Track meets held in April were well organized and received.
- j. Camp Sanitation Project: All grades in both Japanese and Korean schools participate in a camp sanitation program one afternoon per week. The program is designed to have the children assist in cleaning the entire civilian area and to give them frequent instruction in sanitation problems. The children are assigned for this purpose to the zones of the camp in which they live and perform their work under the direction of teachers living in the same area, as well as under the general supervision of the Sanitation Department. According to the latter, results continue to be highly satisfactory.
- k. Movies: American films obtained on a last -priority basis from the island's central film exchange are shown (whenever available) twice weekly to all school children and staff members as well as to any of the camp's adult population who wish to attend. Seabee orchestras or those of other military units have entertained school audiences on three occasions. The average attendance at such shows and at movies has been approximately 5,000.

2. SCOUTING:

This program was started in late August 1944 for boys of 12 to 17 years of age as a recreational affair. As usual there were two sections: one Japanese, the other Korean, each headed by a native scout Commissioner.

It was soon found out that the Japanese Scout Commissioner, who formerly had been a scout master in the Tokyo District, where scouting is organized as a preliminary training for the Army, used these methods in his training and that the scouts were merrily goose-stepping all over the place. Fortunately the American mili-

tary compliment contained a Y2c, whose civilian occupation had been that of a professional scout executive. He soon had the program running along American lines and was connected with it until detached on 14 July 1945.

(a) Japanese Scout Section: This section is headed by one native commissioner assisted by 2 boy scout leaders; 5 girl scout leaders and 1 handicraft leader.

In its organization the section is first divided into two main groups:

(1) Scouting and (2) Handicraft. The first group is further broken down into Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. The Boy Scouts are further divided into Cub Scouts with 6 patrols with a total of 72 boys; and Scouts with 12 patrols with a total of 159 boys; and the Girl Scouts into Brownies with 10 patrols with a total of 116 girls; and Scouts with 12 patrols with a total of 164 girls. Thus there are 231 boy scouts and 280 girl scouts.

The scout handicraft program is in charge of a handicraft leader, who supervises 20 boys in the so called "Senior Boys Handicraft Project" and 7 girls in the "Senior Girls Handicraft Project".

(b) Korean Scout Section: This section is headed by a Korean commissioner assisted by 1 boy scout leader and 1 girl scout leader. The scouting is organized exactly like the Japanese with 96 Cub Scouts divided into 9 patrols, 103 Scouts divided into 9 patrols; 48 Girl Scouts divided into 4 patrols and a handicraft ~~with~~ project with 25 boys, no girls. It is contemplated to divide the girl scouts into Brownies and Scouts as soon as the attendance warrants it.

(c) Handicraft: The scout handicraft program was mainly started as a form of consolation for older children failing in their entrance examination to the Middle School in which the enrollment is limited to 50 students. The handicraft for boys consists of making wood toys, models of bull carts, chop sticks in etuis, carved and painted pictorial scenes on wood shingles, etc. The girls make Japanese dolls, embroideries, etc. As all of their articles have a ready market as ornaments and souvenirs at the Army post exchanges and the Navy ship's stores throughout the island the whole project will soon be organized so that it will pay for itself. The Military Government will provide a list of retail prices and 70% of the revenue from sales will be divided among the participants including the handicraft leaders and 30% will provide a fund for the purchasing of materials, paint, equipment and tools.

3. DAY NURSERY:

This activity is open to children 2 to 6 years of age from homes where all are working and nobody at home in the daytime to care for them. One of the Buddhist priests is also the supervisor here assisted by 5 Japanese nurses. The hours are from 0600 to 1600 and a noon meal is served drawn from the nearest kitchen. The average daily

attendance is 42 children.

At first a fee of 3 cents per day per child was charged, but this proved to be too much to pay so the community chest took over the nursery and now defrays all expense in connection therewith.

4. Religion

Two faiths are adhered to by the natives. There was, or probably still is, a third - Shintoism, but as that religion is strictly forbidden no outward signs of it are apparent. No religion is taught in school - a strictly American idea and quite strange to the natives, who have always been used to have a government sponsored religion hammered into them from childhood.

The two religions counteracted by the Military Government are Buddhism and Christianity, the latter in two versions: Catholicism and Protestantism, the latter of the Presbyterian variety.

Among these religions Buddhism has by far the greatest number of adherents, but as only adults are admitted, the membership is about 4000 including both males and females. There are two priests but no temple or church or whatever Buddhists call their place of worship.

Of the Christians ~~13 Christians~~, 13 Japanese and 31 Koreans are Catholics who for their spiritual welfare look up to a Japanese Father. At 0530 every morning he holds an early mass and every Sunday a high mass. Special services are held when called for. The members of this faith, few as they are, but efficiently led by their priest, have erected a very nice chapel and decorated it with whatever meagre resources they have had at their disposal. The altar would be a credit to a congregation many times as large as this.

There are about 600 Presbyterians including men, women and children. They are divided into two congregations, one Japanese and one Korean each with its chapel and in charge of a lay minister. Each operates a Sunday school and services are held on Sundays and Wednesdays.

The religious needs of the military complement are taken care of in several ways. The Military Government Unit has no chaplain. Services are held sometimes during Sunday Afternoon, usually at 1500, by a visiting chaplain from the Navy Base. Members of the different faiths are also given time off and provided transportation to whatever services they prefer to attend.

There are two native cemeteries located at the south easterly corner of the Korean Camp. All natives are buried here regardless of race or religion. The cemeteries are in charge of the two Buddhist priests, who sign all burial certificates.

During the period 13 to 15 July, the Buddhist ritual of O-Bon was celebrated with colorful robes and banners, dances, a large bonfire and visits to the graves. This ritual honors those who have gone to the Land of Extreme Contentment. About 800 invited military and civilian guests witnessed the ceremonies.

5. PARENT TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Literally translated from the Japanese the name should be "Tinian Educational Trustees Association". Its purpose is to cooperate with the Educational Department of the Military Government in planning the curriculum for the various grades; in the establishment of new activities; in arranging for shows in the school theater, etc. It obtains its funds by collecting 5¢ per month from families with children attending the school and from collections and contributions at shows in the theater.

Briefly its organization consists of one overseer (American); 1 President; a standing committee of 8; and a Board of Trustees of 16 members; or all told one American and 25 natives. The 25 natives in order to get a fair representation of all elements interested in the school, are elected from 5 groups as follows:

Group I: 2000 Japanese parents elect a group of 25 who later elect 5 trustees.

Group II. 500 Korean parents elect a group of 13 who later elect 5 trustees.

Group III: 16 Military Government Japanese department heads elect 4 trustees; and Military Government Korean department heads elect 1 trustee; a total of 5 trustees.

Group V: Parents of 46 Japanese Students in the Middle school elect 4 trustees and parents of 4 Korean students elect 1 trustee, or a total of 5 trustees all told.

As soon as the Board of Trustees had been elected its members in turn elected a group of nine as members of a Standing Committee, which committee then elected a president among themselves

D. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

In this department the personnel consists of one lieutenant with legal training and one Ylc. When cases are tried in court one Nisei, of the Education Department, is assigned as court interpreter.

Within its cognizance fall the Provost Courts, all civilian claims and the custodian-ship of enemy and alien property.

1. Duties:

The Legal Officer has the following duties:

- (a) He is the legal advisor to the CO of the U.S.N. M-G Unit;
- (b) He is the chief legal advisor to the Island Chief Military Government Officer for delegated purposes;
- (c) He presides as judge in the Summary Provost Court;
- (d) He acts as the Judge Advocate in the Military Commission;
- (e) He investigates all claims for compensation for property or personal injuries arising within the jurisdiction of the U. S. Navy Military Government Unit;
- (f) He is the Public Relations and Information Officer.

As collateral duties he has been assigned as:

- (a) Recorder in Summary Courts Martial of the U.S.N. M-G Unit;
- (b) Appointed Judge Advocate by ComMarianas for the U.S. Navy General Courts Martial for Tinian;
- (c) Legal assistance officer to the Military personnel of the U.S. Navy Military Government Unit; and
- (d) Treasurer of the U. S. Navy Military Government Unit Officer's Club.

For the time being he has assigned to him a student officer who mainly concerns himself with getting out the camp military weekly newspaper, the "Churo Chronicle".

2. COURTS

For military courts, with the exception of Military Commissions, the convening and reviewing authority is the CO of the U.S. Navy Military Government Unit. A Military Commission can only be convened as a precept by the Chief Military Government officer on Tinian.

For courts martial the CO of the U.S. Navy Military Government Unit is also the convening and reviewing authority with the exception of General Courts Martial. That authority is vested in ComMarianas.

There are no civil courts set up for the adjudication of private disputes among the civilians. While torts, such as wife beating, have from time to time been recognized in fact by the Military Government by way of criminal action for ~~web~~ breeches of public order, private wrongs and grievances are not otherwise redressable. Contract actions, inter-civilian, have not been recognized at all. Now, since private enterprise is encouraged, there is an increasing need for the establishment of civil jurisdiction over contract and tort actions.

a. Japanese Law:

The Military Governor has proclaimed that Japanese law remains in force and effect except as he shall change them. Lack of knowledge of Japanese law in a number of fields has presented substantial problems to the Military Government. In the field of Private Enterprise, Cooperative Farmers Associations, Community Trade Store organized as a Stock Company, etc., there is lack of knowledge of what is the law of Japanese associations, incorporated as well as un-incorporated. Thus the DCMGO has been forced to adopt a policy of laying down a few minimum requirements for a private enterprise and has left it to the civilians concerned to draft, within the limitations laid down, such articles of association and incorporation as they deem necessary.

b. Warnings:

For the first minor offense a warning is usually given. This is a police matter. (see Intelligence and Public Safety: B-1b).

c. Courts:

A courthouse has been erected in the Japanese section of the native camp. The court is only in session when there are cases to be tried. No regular sessions are, therefore, scheduled. All Provost Court cases are prepared by the civilian police department for presentation to the Legal Officer.

On 10 August 1944 the Chief Military Government Officer delegated powers to the DCMGO to convene superior and summary provost courts. On 26 August the first summary provost court was convened and on 7 September the first case was tried before it. Thereafter, three additional, succeeding summary courts have been convened, viz: November 1944, April 1945, and July 1945.

d. Cases Tried:

Since these courts were established about 200 cases have been tried before them. The misdemeanors have been of rather mild nature such as urination on the ground; violations of the curfew; disturbances of the peace; passing through restricted areas; possession of Japanese currency, etc.

One case of communicating with the enemy through written notes was tried before a Military Commission in January 1945 and resulted in an acquittal.

In May 1945 a Superior Provost Court was convened to try two cases of unlawful entry to the Military Warehousing area, both resulting in acquittals.

e. Sentences:

Sentences are light generally consisting of monetary fines of \$2.00 to \$3.00. Usually gambling cases, tried under the pretext of violations of blackout proclamations by having a light showing, bring fines of up to \$3.00 which, if not paid within 30 days, are converted into 10 to 12 days at hard labor. More serious cases, such as wife beating and tried under the proclamations against breach of peace and order, are given up to 90 days at hard labor. In the past, before the natives had money to pay fines, sentences were given for up to 5 days in solitary on K-ration biscuits and water with every third day on C-rations. When Japanese currency is found in the possession of a person he is usually fined a few dollars and the Japanese currency confiscated. All monetary fines and confiscated Japanese currency are deposited with the Finance Officer. No sentence to hard labor, bread and water or solitary confinement is put into execution without a medical certificate that the sentence imposed will not result in serious injury to the health of the culprit.

f. Jail:

For a description of this institution see under B-Intelligence and Public Safety - 1-1.

3. CLAIMS:

As yet higher authority has not formulated an affirmative policy in the matter of private claims. While statutes of limitation are running in respect to claims that may be made under any of a large group of special statutes, no period of limitation has been established in respect to claims that may become payable out of funds of the Military Government as distinguished from funds of the United States. So far the only claims for compensation have arisen from accidents resulting in injuries to workers.

4. PROPERTY:

The duties of the Legal Officer as Custodian of Property have been negligible since October 1944 when the largest amounts of abandoned and captured Japanese currency and official documents were shipped to the Fleet Supply Officer and JICPOA at Pearl Harbor, T.H., respectively.

No buildings were left standing after the assault; so none had to be considered as usufruct or had to be requisitioned for official use.

All salvaged materials and equipment are looked upon, either as Japanese Government property, as most of it belonged to the sugar mill of the South Seas Development Corporation, a government agency; or as abandoned property - owner unknown.

The cattle of the island had been let loose by the natives at the time of the assault and had to be rounded up. These operations are still going on and there are now in charge of the Agricultural and Live Stock Department 333 heads of cattle, 162 goats and 243 pigs. As no native has presented claims to any of this live stock it is treated as abandoned or public property.

E. LABOR AND INDUSTRY

On 3 August 1944 the Labor Officer of this Military Government landed on Tinian and immediately arranged for a meeting with two selected camp leaders (one Japanese, the other Korean) and to them outlined an initial labor mobilization plan. Briefly this plan was as follows:

- (a) All able bodied natives to be gathered together that evening and divided into Squads (Hans) of 8 men each;
- (b) One man per squad to be squad leader (Hanchos);
- (c) Numbered arm bands of different color for Japanese and Koreans to be used;
- (d) Hanchos to have a second arm band to distinguish them to own men and American Guards;
- (e) One Japanese and one Korean to be appointed for each camp to keep records for the Civil Affairs Officer;
- (f) Before accurate time keeping is possible labor serial numbers to be used as pay numbers;
- (g) Books to be set up as soon as possible and to be kept by natives under Navy Yeomen or Storekeeper supervision;
- (h) A Central Labor Office to be set up as soon as feasible to house Civil Affairs officers, Camp Leaders, Yeomen and Storekeepers, and for the consolidation of control and time keeping;.

At that meeting the following projects were set up and organized:

- (1) Burial details;
- (2) General cleaning up and Sanitation;
- (3) Construction of roads, latrines, drainage ditches, ect.;
- (4) Construction of temporary and semi-permanent dwellings in civilian camps;
- (5) Details for the salvage of food stuffs, equipment, tools and building materials;
- (6) Scouting details for work with marine patrols.

Absenteeism during August 1944 was considerable amounting to 20% in Japanese Camp No. 1, 24% in Japanese Camp No. 2, and 30% among the Koreans. However, a total of 44, 556 man-days were contributed during the month of which 3, 512 man-days were utilized at the temporary civilian stocdade at the North Air Field.

Labor was listed in accordance with its qualifications and the following trades and number of workers in each were discovered:

	<u>Japs</u>	<u>Koreans</u>
Cooks	206	75
Carpenters	54	21
Mechanics	51	17
Tin Smiths	22	-
Sign Painters	2	-
Bookkeepers	8	31
Executives	30	-
Blacksmiths	-	4
Scouts with U.S.M.C.	40	7
(1 skilled killed in action).		
Total skilled	413	155
Unskilled	1702	726
TOTAL	<u>2115</u>	<u>881</u>

Under the organization put into effect 24 July 1945 this department has cognizance of all labor, the Fishing Industry and all Private Enterprise.

One lieutenant has charge of this department assisted by 4 yeomen and 16 natives as the clerical force (14 male - 2 female) in the Labor Office; 7 enlisted and 58 natives (all male) in the Fishing Industry; and by 1 officer, 2 enlisted men and 5 natives, of which 3 are Japanese male, 1 Korean male and 1 Japanese female, as supervisors of Private Enterprise.

1. LABOR

Available for work assignments as of 23 July 1945 were 2654 Japanese males and 738 Korean males, a total of 3083, and 780 Japanese women and 247 Korean women, a total of 1027, so that the total number of available workers was 4110. Unauthorized absenteeism is small amounting to only 0.3%. This force is divided into two main groups -- those working for the Military Government on its projects and Private Enterprises, and those working for the other military units on the island. The former group absorbs 1453 men and 949 women or a total of 2402, while the latter employs 1628 men and 65 women, a total of 1693. The outside work consists mainly in cleaning, gardening, maintenance and laundry work.

All priorities on outside Military work are set by the Island Commander. Of course work under the cognizance of the Military Government Unit is to make as much labor as possible available for outside jobs.

sending ~~ret of force~~ ~~being~~ ~~attivity~~ ~~practically~~ ~~all~~ ~~available~~ ~~labor~~

is assigned to jobs and ~~assi~~ activities on a permanent basis and should for some unforeseen reason any activity require more labor a request is forwarded in letter form.

As all work is on a 7 day basis by order of CINCPAC and as the same order prescribes a 6 day work week it is necessary to rotate the labor. This has been done by dividing it into alphabetically lettered groups:

A and G: Japanese Female workers
B, C and D: Japanese male workers
E: Korean male workers
F: Korean female workers

These groups are also rotated on the work details so that if group B is on outside work for the Island Commander one day, this group works the next day on camp projects of the Military Government.

a. Payrolls:

Payrolls are handled in several ways. Activities such as private enterprise including farming and the cooperative trade store, all of which sell goods for cash, handle their own payrolls; all camp projects make up their own payrolls and send them monthly to the Disbursing Officer for payment. Outside activities using civilian labor keep their own time and pay their own payrolls.

b. Timekeeping and Checking:

Permanently assigned camp workers report directly to their respective activities, but labor assigned to outside activities report to the Labor Office at 0600 every morning. This office has set up stalls, one for each group, where the workers are checked in and listed. Original and one copy of such lists are used. The copy is given to the foreman in charge and is retained by him until the workers are returned to camp at 1630 and checked in. The original is filed in the Labor Office for its records of labor sent out.

Each outside activity is required to send its own trucks to the Labor Office to pick up the work detail and ^{to} return it at the end of the work day. Activities work their consigned labor on the following schedule:

0600 Labor reports.
0615 Checking out in order of arrival of trucks.
0700: Labor on job site ready to go to work.
1000-1015: Rest Period.
1100-1200 Noon recess and noon meal.
1400-1415: Rest Period.
1600-1630 Labor returns and is checked in.

All workers are fed at the job sites and all using activities are required to send trucks ~~to~~ from 0930 to 1030 to the Camp

Churo labor kitchen (see also under kitchens and their operation) to pick up the noon meals. For that purpose the labor kitchen gets a report on labor groups and makes ready the rations destined for each activity.

Upon the return of the workers they are searched for contraband articles before they are permitted to enter the camp enclosure. The search is performed by a detail from the Army guard company assisted by 4 Japanese and 2 Koreans of the native camp police. This search is performed for several reasons: One is to prevent the sale of goods on a black market within the camp; another to prevent the storing of food in forbidden places making rodent and other pest control difficult; a third reason is to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition into the camp; and fourth to make difficult direct sale or trade transactions between U.S. Army and Navy personnel and the natives.

C. Labor Summary:

During the month of July 1945 the average allocation of civilian labor was as follows:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Class I (Military projects)	1526	336	1862
Class II (Normal occupations)	1182	529	1711
Class III (Rehabilitation, Subsistence and Food Production)	275	119	392
Class IV (Miscellaneous)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	2983	984	3967

A total of 122,968 man-days of labor was rendered and the average unauthorized absenteeism was 1%. Employment also rose from 3759 workers in June to 3967 in July.

Another recapitulation of labor that is of interest is as follows:

Labor employed (Male and female):

Military Government Camp jobs	1255
Military Government Farms	281
Individual Farmers	61
Private Enterprise	513
Outside Laundries	317
Other outside activities	<u>1580</u>
Total	4007

d. Extra Rations:

As an incentive to volunteer for work all workers get an extra noon meal prepared at the Labor Kitchen and served at the job site. Others only get two meals per day from their regularly assigned kitchen.

Another incentive is an extra coupon valid at the trade store and entitling the holder to purchase an extra supply of rationed goods. (See also under A-5 Rationing).

This coupon is given to all workers who put in their full quota of working days per month. This quota for any particular month is announced at the beginning of each month and is based on a work week of 6 days. However, as the labor is on a 7 day basis and, therefore, is rotated, a worker who gets one of his rest days at the very beginning or end of a month may have to put in an extra day to be entitled to this extra ration coupon.

e. Forms Used:

Several forms have been developed and used in mimeographed form. They are:

(1) Labor Request Form (Discontinued): Each unit requesting working parties must fill in this form by 1300 the preceeding day. They are made available to the guards each morning, or, if notified by phone, can be completed within the office.

(2) Checking Sheet: This form, in duplicate, is completed by employees of the labor office as the common labor details are checked out in the morning. The original is used for ~~our~~ departmental accounting and the duplicate is handed to the guard handling the detail so that he has a complete record of each person in his party. The guard may also use the duplicate to draw prepared rations at the labor galley, providing arrangements are made in advance.

(3) ^{DEPARTMENTS} Departmental Daily Absentee Report: Used by each Military Government employing permanent details. The labor office requires that the workers be mustered by the employing department prior to 0900 and this report on absenteeism to be made prior to 1000 each morning.

(4) Departmental Transfer Request: Used by activities employing permanent workers. Before transfers are made from one department to another, approval from each department concerned must appear in writing.

(5) Attendance Record Card: Inter-departmental form used for recording daily attendance of each worker. Entered daily from checking sheet (2).

(6) Payroll-Attendance Sheet: Inter-departmental form used for recording number of hours worked and wages earned. Entered daily from checking sheet (2) and balanced with record cards (5) each afternoon.

(7) Departmental Work Sheet: Used within labor office to figure daily departmental statistical report.

(8) Daily Statistical Report: Submitted daily to Economics Office and Deputy Chief Military Government Officer.

(9) Chow Ticket: Permits holder to regular noon ration at the labor galley. These tickets are handed to the guard at the time the detail is checked out.

(10) Medical Chit: Handed to workers who complain of illness. Serious cases are treated without pass. Reports must be made to labor office if worker is detained beyond checking time.

(11) Payroll Form: Compiled within office for payroll records. A separate payroll is made for each department employing permanent details to facilitate payment at month's end. The common laborers, not permanently assigned, are listed according to pay number.

(12) Payroll, Continuation Sheets: Used in cases where number of workers exceeds first page (11); .

(13) Departmental Attendance: These forms are made by the labor office but maintained by the departments for their own records.

2. FISHING

A fishing camp has been located in a cove just north of the site of the wrecked Tinian Town. The operating force consists of 7 enlisted and 58 natives of which 20 live in camp. Thirty-eight of the natives are transported daily from and to Camp Churo. The white component lives in camp and one of them is in charge and held responsible. When necessary, two shipwrights ordinarily working in the Camp Churo carpenter shop are made available.

a. Organization: Fer

For administrative purposes an organization has been set up as follows: Boat Crews; Boat Repairs; Net, Tackle and Hook Manufacture and Repair; Camp Maintenance; and Commissary. For security purposes one of the enlisted is placed on each boat leaving the shore. Of the 58 natives

there are machinists and truck drivers, 3 galley attendants and 53 fishermen, who also are charged with the manufacture and maintenance of fishing gear.

b. Equipment:

The equipment consists of one jeep; one 3/4-ton Reconnaissance car; one old Japanese flat truck; one VP boat, 47' long, (converted for tuna fishing by putting on a longer bow and adding 2 deck houses); one VP boat 38' long (used as escort and towing vessel); six 24 ft. sailboats (built locally of pine dunnage by Japanese shipwrights under Military Government supervision); ~~two~~ small Navy row boats for boat to shore communication; one 15-kw shaved ice machine and one 675 cu. ft. refrigerator.

c. Operation:

It was not until 23 November 1944 that 8 natives were put on the payroll for the purpose of making nets and hooks. By 15 December this crew had been augmented to a total of 20 and boat building had begun using dunnage. On 3 January 1945 inshore fishing began and an LGVP had been added to the floating equipment. Off shore fishing was permitted in March 1945 and since then the catches have been sufficient to supply not only the military commissary and Camp Churo, but several other military commissaries on Tinian as well.

The monthly catches during 1945 have been as follows:

January	4,494 lbs.		
February	4,843 lbs.		
March	3,302 lbs.		
April	14,515 lbs.	(mostly tuna)	
May	54,793 lbs.	"	"
June	41,756 lbs.	"	"
July	39,815 lbs.	"	"

All fish is sent to the Military Government Supply Officer where it is rationed to the native kitchens and military commissaries.

3. PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Private enterprise is encouraged to the full extent of available labor. Employees are required to obtain a license setting forth the number of workers he intends to employ, the kind of article/s he intends to manufacture and the wholesale and retail scales of prices. This request is carefully weighed in the Labor Office in respect to the availability of labor, practicability and use of the articles, and the scale of prices proposed. If approved the owner must agree to keep accurate cost data so that his pro-

fits can be controlled. For all practical purposes he runs his ~~own-payrolls-and~~ shop on an independent basis, doing his own time keeping; preparing his own payrolls and paying his force. After a license has been granted the only Military Government control exercised consists in assigning the workers, seeing to it that they are paid in accordance with the island wage scale and in the control of prices so as to prevent excessive profits to the owner.

a. Records:

A licensed proprietor of a private enterprise establishment is required to keep the following records:

- (a) Number of workers and absentees (time sheets).
- (b) Wages paid (payrolls).
- (c) Supplies bought (at Trade Store).
- (d) Production.
- (e) Direct sales to natives in camp.
- (f) Products on consignment with the purchasing agent
(See also under VIII- Chinese Family)
- (g) Capital account including Tools, Furniture, Fixtures and all other assets.

So far only one cheater has been detected, a Korean, who kept two sets of books and reported a much smaller production than he actually had. What tripped him up was a donation to the Community Chest of \$60.00 causing wonder as to how he had so much money that he could afford such a large donation. He was tried in a Summary Provost Court, fined \$75.00 and 30 days at hard labor and his shop was closed.

b. Enterprises:

So far, thirty-eight enterprises have been licensed, employing 477 workers. They are:

- 3 Barber Shops
- 6 Tailor Shops
- 1 Shoe Repair Shop
- 2 Tin Smiths
- 3 Novelty Shops
- 3 Furniture Shops
- 1 Cake Shop
- 3 Theaters (2 Japanese, 1 Korean)
- 2 Artists
- 2 Watch Repair Shops
- 1 Basket weaving Shop
- 1 Hand Sewing Shop
- 2 Bead Work Shops
- 1 Doll Maker
- 1 Broom Maker
- 1 Souvenir Outlet Agency
- 1 Embroidery Shop
- 1 Mutual Novelty Shop

1 Fancy Goods Shop
1 Flower Shop
1 Trade Store

38

Articles made are tin ware such as lamps, cups, pans, trays and tea pots; furniture such as tea tables, cabinets, chairs and crutches for the hospital when so ordered; clothing; brooms; hair pins and hair nets; rugs; confections; seed necklaces, belts and arm bands; basket work; dolls; metal souvenirs such as rings, arm-bands, wrist watch ~~straps~~ straps (napkin rings have been made for the officers mess); "getas" (wooden sandals); rope sandals; grass skirts; hand painted handkerchiefs; local scenes carved and painted on wood shingles; etc. ~~hand painted articles.~~

One of the tailor shops and one of the watch repair shops have been located in the military area for the convenience of that personnel. Each repair job is priced at 5 cents.

c. Sales:

For the month of July the gross sales made by these enterprises were \$31,531.43 of which the largest individual shop sales was that of the Trade Store with gross sales of \$25,375.81. Sales to military establishments such as post exchanges and ship's services totaled \$3,963.82. Donations by the owners of these shops during the month were as follows: To Community Chests \$65.00; to the Parent Teachers Association \$10.00; to the Japanese Theater \$10.00; and miscellaneous \$5.00; a total of \$95.00.

d. Supplies:

These are bought through the Camp Cooperative Trade Store on a 5% mark up. However, most of the supplies used cost nothing as they are salvaged by details sent out by each shop. Trucks are furnished free of charge for this purpose.

Equipment, salvaged, such as sewing machines are repaired, loaned to the shops and maintained at government expense.

e. Costs:

In computing the cost of articles made the only factors used are wages, plus cost of materials and supplies used if any, plus a maximum of 10% for profit; divided by the number of articles manufactured.

It should be noted that the so called Cake Shop only manufactures sweet, hard cakes and buns made of flour, yeast and peanut butter. It also pays a mark up of only 3% on all flour bought from the Supply Officer through the Trade Store. Formerly it also made candy, but at present, no sugar is available.

4. WAGES

As of 1 December 1944 the following native civilian wage scale has been in operation as per General Order No. 10-44:

- (a) Mess boys, orderlies, office boys, runners, scullery maids, and others in similar occupations, male or female, under 18 years of age --- \$0.25 per day.
- (b) Common labor, male female - - - \$0.25 to \$0.35 per day
- (c) Common labor, male and all others lacking technical ability- - - - \$0.35 " "
- (d) Skilled labor, clerks, teachers, policemen, firemen, nurses, artificers, assistant administrative department heads, labor foreman-- - - - - \$0.50 " "
- (e) Master technicians, foremen-interpreters of labor details, head clerks, administrative department heads, interpreters of head nurses, and managers of civilian enterprises- - - - - \$20.00 per Mo.
- (f) Doctors, dentists, and administrative personnel approved by the DCMGO--- - - - - \$20 to \$30 per month.

These wages are in addition to quarters, rations, medical treatment supplies and equipment, which are gratuitously provided.

In this connection it should be mentioned that when the yen currency was exchanged for dollars the rate was set at 20 yen to the dollar, so that 25 cents equals 5 yen; 35 cents is 7 yen; \$20.00 equals 400 yen and \$30.00 is 600 yen, a very generous wage scale considering that housing and prepared foods etc. are provided gratis and that there is no taxation. Consequently, more than \$150,000.00 (3,000,000 yen) in small coins are now in the possession of the natives. For this cash there are no outlets and the money will have to be converted into yen if and when the natives are re-patriated.

F. AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK

The objective of this activity is to raise enough produce to make the civilian population self supporting, with the exception of rice, beans, sugar and tea which will always have to be imported. Rice cannot be planted as the water supply is insufficient for its irrigation and to raise enough beans to supply the demand would entail more labor than is available at present. The sugar industry was considerable in prewar times with about 14,000 acres in sugar cane, but today the U. S. Armed Forces are occupying about 11,000 acres and the wild growing cane on the balance is used for cattle fodder. There were also two sugar mills with a total capacity of 2100 tons of cane (210 tons of raw sugar) per day, but they were completely destroyed during the assault. It is certain that this industry will never be rehabilitated.

It is estimated that a monthly crop of 350,000 lbs. of produce will suffice for the present civilian population of about 11,500. So far the maximum monthly production has been 122,997 lbs. of which 78,505 were raised on the Military Government farm and 44,492 lbs. by individual farmers.

It is realized that canned meat also will have to be imported for another year, when it is expected that a sufficient number of hogs will be raised to satisfy the requirements. Mainly pigs or goats are raised to be slaughtered. Cattle are used as work animals and slaughtered only in case of accidents to such animals.

It should be noted that FEA also has a farm project of about 2,000 acres raising crops for military consumption. The FEA project employs two American FEA Supervisors; one officer, a lieutenant; one chief and an enlisted detail of about 90 men. About 200 natives have been detailed by the Camp Churo Labor Office as a working crew on their farm.

1. ORGANIZATION:

A lieutenant with agricultural training is OinC of this department with an enlisted detail of 5 men, 2 Nisei and 3 natives. One CBM acts as assistant manager and is also in charge of all labor. One Y3c acts as chief clerk and typist and is also in charge of special details such as rounding up stray cattle, cutting feed and rationing of cattle grass. One BM2c has charge of the tractor; power discing and plowing; assists in rounding up cattle and in rationing of cattle grass; is in charge of labor groups foraging for wild growing vegetables on abandoned farms (so called scrounging). Of the two coxwains, one is in charge of Live Stock and the other in charge of cattle feed. The two Nisei act as interpreters and assist in rounding up cattle and pigs. Of the three natives one Japanese is in charge of the "Galley Garden" which is a 10 acre truck farm raising produce for the commissary,

mostly bananas, pineapples, etc. He also exercises supervision of the Military Government farm acreage. One Korean acts as interpreter and is also the general handy man around the office. The book-keeper is a Japanese girl.

Three main divisions embrace the activities of this this department, viz: Farming; Live Stock and taking of Precipitation Records. The farming is further divided into a farm project under direct Military Government control and farmed on a force account; and individual farm projects operated by licensed native farmers as private enterprise. The live stock is divided in to three groups; Cattle, goats and hogs.

2. FARMING

Originally begun as a project under Military Government ownership with all labor on the government payroll all farming will ultimately be taken over by individual farmers. During June 33 farmer licenses were granted and during July an additional 39 so that now 288 acres have been allotted to 72 farmers.

a. Acreage:

All told the Military Government has cleared 838.45 acres but after it had been seeded in vegetables the Army moved in and occupied 80 acres thereof. The FEA has also been allotted 90 acres for its farm project, so that the net acreage now is but 668.45 acres. Of this 46.25 acres have been set aside for the new native camp projects after the crops had been harvested, so that as of 1 August 1945 a net total of 622.20 acres remain. This acreage has been divided into following types: Class I Fields -- 26.75 acres; Class II Fields -- 245.95 acres; Class III Fields -- 146.50 acres; Class IV Fields -- ~~144~~ 144.75 acres and a Fodder acreage of 58.25 acres.

So far 327.30 acres have been planted. It is contemplated to bring an additional 120.70 acres under cultivation making a total of 448 acres. This is estimated as sufficient to produce an average of 370,000 lbs. of fruits and vegetables monthly.

b. Crops:

It is proposed to have 95 acres in sweet potatoes, yams, and taro; 216.25 acres in vine crops such as Amsuri (Sweet Melon), Acuri (Blue melon), cucumbers, hechima, pumpkin, Togan (Squash), yugo, watermelon and cantaloupe; 10.50 acres in bananas and pineapple; and 126.25 acres in miscellaneous crops such as beans (black, davao and green), string beans, beets, carrots, corn, radishes, eggplant, leafy vegetables, leeks, okra, onions, peanuts, green peppers, chile peppers, tomatoes and turnips.

Of this acreage 285 acres have already been allotted to 72 independent farmers. Available for further allotments are 163 acres (as of 1 August 1945).

c. Independent Farmers:

In order to get a farm a native provides the data on his name; age; camp labor number; number of workers he intends to employ; wife's age, name, and labor number; children, sex and ages; names, ages and sex of all other relatives; employment to date of application; ~~ca~~^{NT} previous experience before occupation; health; and remarks as to how many acres are requested. All this information is placed in a file on 5" x 8" cards.

As soon as an application has been approved by the DCMGO, a license is issued giving Plot Number; directing that planting be as prescribed by the DCMGO; tenure of 12 months; agreement to sales as directed by the DCMGO; and agreement to obey instructions by the Agricultural Officer. This instrument is signed personally by the DCMGO and the farmer.

Lots are drawn by numbers and size out of a hat by the applicants. So far it has been possible to clear all applications made during a month before the 1st of the succeeding month so that the tenure begins on that date. This also gives the Labor Officer time to replace such of his workers as are going into farming.

d. Labor:

The average labor forces used in farming were during the month of July 1945 as follows: On the Military Government farm 234 of which 147 were male and 53 female Japanese and 19 male and 15 female Koreans. On the 33 individual farm projects there were 64 workers of which 52 were Japanese (32 men and 20 female) and 12 Koreans (11 male and 1 female).

It should be pointed out here that the individual farms vary from 1 to 3 cho (1 cho is 2½ acres) with an average of about 2 cho per farm.

e. Farmers' Associations:

As dealing with upwards of 100 farmers would be rather complicated and is-as-much as all supplies come from and all sales of produce are made to the Military Government Supply Officer, two farmers' cooperative associations have been formed -- one ~~for~~ for Japanese farmers, the other for Koreans. Each plot as licensed, entitles to one (1) membership irrespective of its size or the number working thereon.

The articles of these associations stipulate that they shall act in behalf of its members as follows:

- (a) Sell to the Military Government all farm produce raised:

- (b) Shall purchase such agricultural supplies and equipment as the Military Government may from time to time make available.

From the gross returns accruing from the sales the association deducts 8% for its operating and capital expenditures, including wages, and distributes the balance pro rata among its members. In case of loss each member will be assessed in accordance with the value of produce sold by him during that period.

A board of 5 directors, elected among the members, manage each association. These boards are authorized to employ a manager, who shall not be a member of the association, and such clerks and other personnel as are necessary for carrying on the business. The manager is responsible to the board only.

All rights of the Military Government to supervise these associations have been granted and it has been agreed to comply with all present and future regulations, rules and orders as issued by the Military Government. The associations have also bound themselves to see to it that all members are familiar with and adhere to such regulations.

f. Farm Kitchens:

As the farmers have to leave early and often get back late to camp, it has been agreed to let them establish their own kitchens at the farms. It is now proposed to have the associations run these kitchens so that ~~the~~ rations and fuel can be drawn in bulk. It is also permitted to augment these rations with some of the produce in the making of soups, etc.

g. Fertilizers:

It is estimated that crop production can be increased about 33% by the use of fertilizers. As the customary Japanese fertilizer - night soil - is strictly forbidden, the Military Government is faced with the problem of supplying suitable fertilizers.

So far only 2 tons of 12-18-12 complete fertilizer (12% nitrogen, 18% phosphate and 12% potash); 500 lbs. of ammonium sulphate nitrogen and some pig manure and cattle dung from the Live Stock farms have been supplied.

It is estimated that a total of 45 tons of commercial fertilizers will be needed annually.

Because of the climate no irrigation is necessary on this part of the island.

h. Seeds:

Most of the seeds were obtained on abandoned farms on the

island and by now the project is entirely self supporting as far as seeds are concerned. In the beginning bean, squash, pumpkin, etc. seeds were supplied by the government and the FEA, but it was found that native grown seeds have greater resistance to disease and insects. Also the natives like their own varieties better.

i. Prices:

Before the individual farms were started the cost to the Military Government of the produce raised on force account was about 1.3 cents per lbs. Now under the new price list most of the bulk staple vegetables such as sweet potatoes, pumpkins, togan, yugao and sponge melon is 1 cent per lb. Of course, the only items of cost considered are the wages of \$22.00 per plot per month multiplied by the number of months required per crop and divided by the estimated yield in pounds of crop per plot. The savings, however, to the Military Government is greater than the 0.34 cents per pound ~~paid~~ in that fewer American supervisory personnel is required with individually operated farms.

j. Equipment:

All power equipment, because of limited numbers, has to be used in rotation. Therefore, such equipment is manned by enlisted drivers. All told it is as follows:

- 1 Jeep, assigned to OinC;
- 1 Weapons Carrier;
- 4 to 5 trucks, 6x6 Japanese make (salvaged) are made available by the Public Works Officer for rounding up stray animals and for bringing in forrage;
- 2 Tractors;
- 3 Disc Harrows, 2 of which are of American make, 1 Jap;
- 1 Mold Board Plow;
- 1 Disc Plow (tractor drawn);
- 5 Plows, native, bull drawn;
- 5 Insectide Sprays (one-man outfits);
- 1 Power Driven Duster of American make;
- 60 Bull carts (Japanese make, salvaged);
- Small tools such as rakes, spades, scythes, sickles, hoes, spaking forks, etc., mostly salvage but some supplied by FEA, are provided farmers without cost by the Military Government.

It should be noted that native farmers do not readily take to imported American tools as they, generally, are too large and clumsy for them. They prefer their own makes even if they are in bad condition.

k. Work Animals:

Bulls and cows are loaned to farmers as work animals. They

are cared for at the farms.

Of the 60 bull carts, 10 are used by farmers for hauling stone and debris from the clearing of farm lands; 7 used at bull pens for hauling fodder; 22 assigned for hauling food, vegetables, coral for construction work and roads, laundry, etc. Private enterprise also uses bull carts for hauling salvaged and other supplies. At present 21 carts are idle (as of 1 August 1945).

3. LIVE STOCK

When the assault came either the natives took the live stock with them into the hills or let them loose. Thus cattle, goats and pigs, ~~therefore~~, had to be rounded up and that activity is still going on. During July 1945, 8 heads of cattle, 2 goats and 33 hogs were rounded up and impounded. All live stock is looked upon as Japanese Government property or of unknown ownership. So far no native has laid any claim to it. Three live stock farms have been established for cattle, goats and hogs, respectively.

a. Cattle:

As of 31 July there were 333 heads of cattle; during July 15 heads had been slaughtered weighing 6170 lbs; and 8 heads rounded up.

The personnel consists of 50 natives including bull cart drivers. Individual farmers also use the cattle as work animals. They keep these animals and care for them. Meat from slaughtered cattle is examined by the Island Veterinary (Army) ~~consistently-re~~ and if found healthy is sent to the Supply Officer for issue to the native kitchens. The Island Veterinary consistently refuses to permit the issue of such meats to military galleys.

b. Goats:

As of 31 July there were 162 goats, including 2 heads rounded up during the month.

Four natives care for them. It is of interest to note that 270 goats were in April shipped to Guam for distribution among the farmers there. It was originally intended to donate the goats on Tinian to such farmers as wanted them but no one did. In all probability most of them will be slaughtered for meat and a small herd kept for breeding purposes.

c. Hogs:

As of 31 July there were 243 hogs at the pig farm; 8 have been slaughtered during the month weighing 2250 lbs. and 33 hogs were rounded up. In addition there are 33 young pigs surviving among those born in July.

The personnel at the pig farm consists of 14 natives.

Hogs are raised to be slaughtered for food and it is estimated that $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per capita per day will require 2800 hogs annually.

The pigs are fed entirely on garbage from the galleys of Army and Navy Units on the island.

In addition to the personnel enumerated above there are 14 ~~natives~~ natives on a scrounging detail for wild growing fodder mostly sugar cane.

4. PRECIPITATION RECORDS

A home made rain fall guage has been installed near the main office as of 10 June 1945. The OinC reads the guage daily at 0700 and reports daily and monthly readings to the Headquarters of the Military Government and to FEA.

Since August 1 1945 the main office of this department is located in a 40' X 100' Quonset type warehouse in the area north of the military encampment known as the warehousing area. The hut is oriented east and west and along its south side a raised wooden deck has been constructed 15 feet in width. On it has been partitioned off 15'-0" for the OinC and his office, two 9' wide spaces for the two cooperative associations, two enclosed storage spaces 25' and 42' in length respectively. In the latter are 30 bins for seeds arranged in three tiers of 10 each.

G. PUBLIC WORKS

This department has cognizance of all Public Works and Utilities within the camp. It obtains most of its materials through salvage, but can, when necessary, requisition construction materials and equipment from the ABCD (Advance Base Construction Depot) through the Supply Officer. The operation of the motor pool is also one of its activities.

Three main divisions make up the department, viz: Engineering, Utilities and Transportation.

1. PERSONNEL

The personnel consists of one Lieutenant (JEC) as OinC and a total of 28 enlisted men. Of this complement one enlisted is Army, and Hospital #204 has assigned 6 corpsmen. Three of the latter are detailed to the power plant operation and 3 to the task of hauling water in tank trucks to the hospital. Regularly assigned is a native labor gang of 350 men of which 277 are Japanese and 73 Koreans. Culprits condemned to hard labor also work under the supervision of this department on tasks such as excavating, drilling boulders and rocks for dynamiting, removal to new locations of latrines and filling the trenches, etc.

2. ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION

The Engineering division handles all design work, new construction and maintains all buildings and grounds. An important function is the salvage operation as 90 per cent of all material used is obtained through scouring the island for materials and equipment which can be re-used. One CBM and 18 natives are constantly employed in the searching for, hauling, storing and reclaiming of salvage. Of the enlisted personnel one acts as Assistant Public Works Officer, four are job superintendents and seven act as gang foremen. The native common labor crew numbers 138, and there are 60 carpenters and 26 painters. For skilled personnel and for mechanical jobs on construction work personnel is drawn from the shops operated at the Public Works yard under the supervision of the garage superintendent.

3. UTILITIES

(a) Water Supply:

Only water supply and electric light and power constitute the public utilities. Since the entire water supply on the island now is in charge of Army Engineers all that needs to be done is to check on the water levels

in the two 5,000 gal elevated wood stave tanks at the galley; the water levels in the cisterns in the native Camps (cap. 275,000 gals); and to repair the well pumping machinery when it breaks down, which occurs quite frequently. As Hospital #204 is supplied entirely by water hauled in tank trucks, the hospital has assigned 3 drivers for this purpose. These men are responsible for keeping the tanks within the hospital grounds filled at all times.

The Sixth Naval Construction Brigade has laid all piping for a unified water supply system on the entire island. So far the Army Engineers have taken over all wells and are operating them, but soon these wells will be connected up on the new mains and all activities will draw their water from this system.

(b) Power:

Two 75-kw, 220/110 volt, 60 cycle, diesel operated units constitute the main source of power. In addition there are one 60-kw, 220/110, 60 cycle and three 15-kw, 220/110, 60 cycle, diesel operating generating sets as stand by and reserve power. Six enlisted and 15 natives constitute the operating crew. Of the enlisted men one Coxswain is in charge of the generating plant assisted by 3 men, one per shift, assigned by Hospital #204. The other two enlisted and the 15 natives operate as line men, maintain the distribution system and are responsible for all new installations and extensions to the camp distribution system.

An island wide electric distribution system has been planned and the necessary equipment and other material have been ordered from the U. S. As soon as this system is in operation this local power plant will be maintained as a standby and all power taken from the transmission system by means of pole transformers.

4. TRANSPORTATION

Most important activity is the operation of the Transportation Division, which has incorporated in it the Motor Pool, all engineering equipment, the garage and the public works shops.

a. Motor Pool:

In the motor pool there are 12 jeeps; 2 weapons carriers; 2 reconnaissance cars; two 3/4-ton trucks (converted ambulances); seven 2 1/2-ton American dump trucks; two 1-ton Japanese dump trucks; six 5-ton, 6x6, American flat trucks; twenty-one 1-ton 2x4, Japanese flat trucks; five 750-gal American tank trucks (1 for gas, 1 for diesel oil, and 3 for water); one 750-gal American fire truck; and one 500-gal Japanese tank truck (water).

b. Engineering Equipment:

The engineering equipment consists of one marine type machine-shop trailer; two 1/2-ton old Japanese cherry pickers (cranes); one tow grader; one 1-ton gas crane, caterpillar type; and one 30-hp tractor (on loan from the FEA for work on the farm). Other equipment, when needed, is obtained on loan from the ABCD or the various N.C. Battalions.

c. Garage and Shops:

To keep this equipment in operating condition there is a garage in charge of a CMO MM assisted by 4 enlisted Mo MM's and 45 natives, who are mechanics, tire changers, car washers, greasers, etc. The superintendent also has charge of the pipe shop with 7 natives, the sheet metal shop with 12 natives, the blacksmith shop with 15 natives and the bicycle shop and tool shop with 9 natives.

This department is now getting ready to build an entirely new native camp involving 1.5 million B.ft. of lumber and an addition to the officers' club, so that a separate mess and galley can be set up. It is also constantly working on the repair and maintenance of the camp road system, which is not, as are all other roads, under the island-wide maintenance by the Seabees.

H. SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

This department has cognizance of all financial matters, the commissary and all supply functions for the entire camp, military as well as civilian. It is not organized as indicated on the attached organization chart into Disbursing, Commissary and Ships Store. One of its most important functions is acting as Finance Agent for the entire camp and that is not indicated on the chart.

As it is now set up and functioning, this department is divided into three main divisions: Finance and Commissary; Technical Planning and Personnel; and Supply. The latter division is further broken down into four activities:

(a) Ships Store; (b) - Stock Control and Accounting; (c) - Receiving and Shipping and (d) - Storage and Fuel.

1. PERSONNEL

The Cinc is a Lieutenant of the Supply Corps with two assistants, both Ensigns (SC) one of which is the Finance, Disbursing and Commissary Officer, the other assistant supply officer in charge of all supply activities. The enlisted compliment totals 35 consisting of 1 CCS, 3CSK, 1 CSK(D), 9 SK, 2 SK(D); 8 SC; 5 STM and 6 Seamen. In addition 70 natives form a labor pool in the warehousing area and others in the Ship Store Laundry.

2. FINANCE AND COMMISSARY

The Disbursing Officer has also been appointed Finance Officer, so that he can receive, bank and handle funds - a very important function considering the number of private enterprises and individual farmers now operating among the natives. Before that he operated as an Agent Cashier under the CincPac Disbursing Officer at Pearl Harbor, T.H., but his activities grew to such an extent that he had to be appointed the local Finance Officer.

a. Finance: The functions of this division are to receive, maintain custody of, and make all disbursements of funds for the Military Government Section; to check and to pay all disbursements of payrolls presented by the Labor Section for work performed by native labor; to maintain banking facilities for civilians; and to maintain safekeeping deposit procedure for Military personnel.

As assistants he has assigned to him one CSK and one SK(D)2c, who handle all bookkeeping, make up and check payrolls, and perform other clerical work in connection with financial transactions.

(1) Funds: When this activity was first established, it had only \$75,000, mostly in small coins brought

from Pearl Harbor, with which to operate. However, as soon as native labor was organized and paid wages for work done, a monthly payroll of about \$32,000 had to be met and added to the \$15,000 monthly payroll of military personnel, this fund was found to be inadequate. The Finance Officer thus had to draw on the Disbursing Officers of other naval units on the island so that now he is responsible for more than \$210,000. Of this amount about \$35,000 in bills are so worn as to be un-usable. A checking account has also been opened in the Bank of Guam so that through it un-serviceable bills can be exchanged for new and supplies of coins in small denominations obtained when necessary.

At first only bills overstamped "HAWAII" were introduced, but now regular American bills are put into circulation.

As all supplies and trade goods are sold in camp through the Ship's Store to military personnel and through the Trade Store to natives, a considerable turnover of money exists. Funds collected by the Farmers' Associations, the Community Chests, the Parent Teachers Association, the Trade Store, etc. are all deposited with the Finance Officer for safekeeping.

All payrolls, military as well as native labor, are paid on a monthly basis. Labor payrolls are prepared by the Labbr Department in triplicate of which the original and first copy are delivered to the Disbursing Officer and by him included in his monthly return to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in Washington.

The Disbursing Officer estimates roughly that he needs a fund of \$200,000 in order to function properly. Of this sum about \$30,000 must be in coins as follows: \$10,000 in halves; \$8,000 in quarters; \$6,000 in dimes; \$5,000 in nickels and \$1,000 in pennies (note here that there are about 250 men on the military payroll and about 12,000 natives with 4,110 workers).

(2) Japanese Currency, exchange of: Japanese currency was by Proclamation No. 6 of 15 August 1944 ordered to be turned in and receipted for by 1 September 1944, but this was later extended to 1 February 1945, after which time it became a misdemeanor to be in the possession of anyone. As natives were constantly during this time coming out of the caves in the hills and had nothing but yen currency to buy necessities with, the DCMGO issued a special order permitting its acceptance as legal tender beyond the date of 1 September 1944.

The rate of exchange had by the State Department been fixed at 20 yen to the dollar. All told 289,657 yen were turned in and most of it, in October 1944 sent to the Fleet Disbursing Officer at Pearl Harbor, T.H. During 7, 8, and 9 of February 1945, depositors of Japanese currency were permitted to draw up to \$50.00 and a corresponding annotation was made on their original deposit receipts. This amount, however, was high enough to permit closing out most of the deposits.

b. Commissary: This activity is for military personnel only and consists of the receiving, storing, maintaining of records of all provisions; and in the operation of the galley and mess halls in accordance with instructions by the Commissary Officer.

A CCS has been assigned as assistant for this activity. Three messes are operated off the same galley, viz: An Officers Mess with four Stmc; a CPO Mess with one Slc; and an enlisted mess. However, as soon as the new addition to the officers Club is completed a separate Officer's Mess with its own galley will be established.

The present galley, under a galley captain, a SC1c, is divided into Port and Starboard watches of 3 cooks and one Slc each; a Bake Shop with one SC3c and a Slc as a helper; and the Vegetable Locker in charge of a Slc.

All supplies such as food stuffs, rations, fresh fish fresh vegetables, fuel, etc. are drawn from the Supply Officer.

3. TECHNICAL PLANNING AND PERSONNEL:

This division has cogniaance of preparing operating plans and programs; advising the Supply Officer with respect to the procurement of machinery, equipment and technical items; preparation of Supply Department orders; and assisting in the handling of personnel matters.

A CSK is in charge and he handles independently all personnel matters such as watch lists, credits for courses taken, recommendations for promotions and prepares and submits all personnel reports to the Military Government Headquarters. Most of the technical planning is done to meet supply problems arising from changes in the Military Government program.

4. SUPPLY

Supplies are obtained from several sources; Naval stores are requisitioned from the Naval Supply Depot in Saipan; Rations from the Army Quartermaster at Tinian; Fresh fruit and vegetable come from the camp operated farms and from the FEA farms; and

fresh fish from the camp operated fishery; Construction materials and equipment are obtained from the ABCB. The supply situation, particularly in the early stages has been difficult mainly for lack of a definite policy as to amounts needed and shipping space to be made available by higher echelons of the military command. Most of these difficult problems have now been solved and the situation has eased up considerably.

All supplies arriving by water are delivered at the camp warehouse area by the Port Command (Army) and the Army Quartermaster delivers rations as called for.

a. Ship's Store: This activity is a combination of Ship's Service and Small Stores and is open to military personnel only. All goods sold are of U.S. manufacture with the exception of souvenirs, which are made in Camp Churo.

The entire compliment consists of two SK2c who receive, store and maintain custody of all stock for sale; operate the store in accordance with instructions by the Assistant Supply Officer; and who also prepare and submit Ship's Store returns.

In addition to the above activities the Ship's Store also operates a Laundry and a Barber Shop the services of which are free to military personnel.

Because of the small allotments of goods received monthly the store does its own warehousing in the rear of the 20' X 46' Quonset hut which houses the establishment.

b. Stock Control and Accounting: Both of these activities are in charge of a CSK with three enlisted assistants for Stock Control and one for Accounting.

(1) Stock Control: The three enlisted in this activity, 1 SK1c, one SK2c and one S1c (SK), examine, screen and record all stub requisitions; issue cards for all supplies; prepare all requisitions for the procurement of supplies and material; maintain a file of all requisitions and supervise the taking of all inventories.

(2) Accounting: The SK3c assigned to this activity maintains stock ledger cards or sheets and stock obligations; and prepares all statements and reports in connection with accounting for supplies.

Since the Trade Store was taken over by the Churo Civilian Trade Store Association, a cooperative institution with native stock holders, it is now, because of

the money involved, handled by this section in the same way as the Ship's Stores. However, one of the warehouses is used exclusively for goods to be issued to the Trade Store.

c. Receiving and Shipping: The offices of this activity, in charge of two B33c, are located in one of the two warehouses. These enlisted men receive all incoming stores (except for the Ship's Store); accomplish stores invoices and bills of lading; handle the transportation of all supplies and equipment shipped out from the stock in the warehouses; ship outgoing supplies and personal effects; and prepare shipping papers.

d. Storage and Fuel: This activity has a personnel complement of four enlisted and about seventy natives. The latter form a pool from which details are drawn as required in handling supplies and for the delivery of rations to the native kitchens. One man and four women form a permanent laundry detail working in the laundry in the military area.

(1) Storage: The personnel consists of three storekeepers who are responsible for the proper warehousing of all supplies; maintenance of stock tally cards; and issue goods as called for.

Of the eight warehouses in this area, seven have been assigned to this department, the eighth is occupied by the Agricultural or Live Stock Department. They are all 40' X 100' in plan, Quonset Hut type, and have been spaced 20' apart for fire protection along both sides of a central roadway 50' wide. Four of the warehouses are used in the storage of food staples such as Rice, Beans, K and C-Rations, Canned goods, Salt, captured Japanese provisions, etc. The fifth is used exclusively for consumer goods sold through the Trade Store. The sixth has been used for the receiving, sorting, and weighing in and out of vegetables issued chiefly to camp kitchens as part of the rations. One half of its floor area is at present used by the public works Officer for the storage of cement.

In the seventh warehouse are located the receiving and shipping offices. It also serves as storage of small stores, stationary, small tools or in other words, supplies known as GSK.

(2) Fuel: A Sk2c is charged with the transportation; proper storing; custody; and issuing of all fuels and is also responsible for proper delivery to various uses in camp. For labor he draws on the labor pool in the warehouse area.

The following fuels are used:

- (a) 80 Oct. Gasoline for automotive equipment.
- (b) White gasoline for stationary equipment.
- (c) Diesel Oil for diesel engines, oil burners and kitchen stoves (Sometimes used in oiling of heads, ditches, ~~ditches~~ etc. ^{if} No sludge oil is available.

- (d) Motor Lubricating oils.
- (e) Kerosene, sold to natives at the Trade Store.

As the handling of all fuels on the island is a Navy function, all supplies are drawn from the Island Naval Fuel Dump. The Public Works Department has two tank trucks; one for gasoling the other for deisel oil, which it makes available when requested. These trucks are filled at the dump and then make direct deliveries to tanks, drums or other containers at activities within the camp. The camp gasoline pump for auto-motive equipment is located in the yard of the Public Works garage.

In addition reserve supplies of fuel are stored in drums located in a field near the warehouse area.

The monthly consumption of fuels are about as follows:

80 Oct. gasoline	11,250 Gals.
White gasoling	1,590 "
Diësel Oil	28,249 "
Motor Oils	212 "
Keresene	530 "

The magnitude of the work in the Supply Department as far as food is concerned is indicated by the following figures for July 1945:

Balance on hand 30 June 1945	1,592,830 lbs.
Receipts	1,127,484 "
Total	<u>2,720,314 "</u>
Issues	684,227 "
Balance on hand 31 July 1945	<u>2,036,087 lbs.</u>

VIII. CHINESE

Among the civilians there is a Chinese family of Fukinese origin, which is looked upon as civilians of an allied power and thus entitled to special privileges. It consists of one (1) adult male, his wife and two (2) daughters plus an adopted orphan of Okinawan origin.

This family has been assigned a separate one-family dwelling on the Japanese side of the camp. It is located directly along the north side of 96th st. and the yard limits are fenced off. The family has its own kitchen privileges and draws its rations directly from the supply officer, and is entitled to three (3) meals perday. In addition, the family enjoys the same ration and trade store privilege as the other civilians.

Before the assault the family had a Kimono (clothing) shop in Tinian Town selling mostly goods imported from Japan. Now the head of the family has the monopoly on sales of all goods made by private enterprise and industry in camp, with exception of direct sales to natives at the shops. All articles sold are obtained on consignment from these shops, and accounts are settled monthly. A small show room and retail store has been partitioned off in the rear of the camp administration building and all business both wholesale and retail, is transacted through this store. By far the largest proportion of sales are to the Army post exchanges and Navy ships stores on the island. (For goods sold see under Private Enterprise). Profits from all transactions are derived from a 1% mark up. The net earnings range from \$17. to \$35. per month.

Both girls work, one 17 years old, in the labor office; the other, 15 years old, in the trade store.

The family for its own safety observes the same black out and curfew regulations as all other civilians.

CONCLUSION

Because of lack of facilities in drafting and reproduction, organization diagrams have been omitted. The text, however, is in sufficient detail so that they can be individually drawn by those interested.

Also in order to keep the report down to a minimum, none of the many mimeographed and printed forms developed here have been included. They have been referred to, however, and where possible a discription of their texts included.

The U.S. Military Government Unit on Tinian is a well organized and excellently managed organization with a very commendable spirit of cooperation and feeling of good fellowship among its personnel. It is recommended that as many students in the ranks of military Government as possible be given the opportunity of making a study of the organization set up and the methods used here.

ALBERT G. HILLBERG
Commander (CEC) USNR

X ADDENDA

Since this report was written in August 1945 Japan has surrendered bringing with it several changes. The various Japanese garrisons on the smaller, bypassed islands in the Marianas Group have capitulated and in many cases the civilians brought with the military personnel to the three larger islands where facilities for their feeding and housing were available.

On 8 September 1945 the island of Aguijan was evacuated. Military personnel was taken to the POW stockade at Saipan and the civilians brought to Camp Churo on Tinian. Thus the camp population, as tabulated on page 15, was increased as follows:

	JAPANESE		
	Adults	Children	Total
Male	63	32	95
Female	44	33	77
	KOREAN		
Male	41	23	64
Female	<u>32</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>64</u>
Total	180	120	300

Several other changes have also taken place.

A. Water Supply.

All mains and connections have been installed for the island water supply system and the cut-over is scheduled for 18 September 1945.

B. Working Hours.

On 10 September 1945 a 40-hour work week was put into effect for all personnel, military as well as civilians. The work week consists of 5 days of 7 hours each, 5 hours on Saturdays and no work on Sundays.

C. Farming.

As many of the farmers had put forth requests that they be permitted to live on their farms they have been allowed to erect small dwellings out of scrap lumber and are now in the process of moving out to their work sites.

The island is now being looked over for other suitable farm areas particularly in the vicinity of present Army and Navy camps soon to be vacated. It is the intention of making native farming communities out of these camps by remodeling them. This will tend to relieve the present over crowding of Camp Churo where, at present, the housing space allocation is 10 sq. ft. per person.

D. Ship's Store.

As the income from the ship's store was found insufficient to cover its expenses, considering that laundry and barber services are free to military personnel, it was decided to make it the sole outlet to the public of all souvineers or other articles manufactured by the several private enterprises in camp. A mark up of 15% was decided upon (the maximum permissible under existing regulations) and as the estimated monthly turnover is \$2,000., the net income of the ship's store will be increased by \$300.

E. Fishing.

The fishing industry will be transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Live Stock upon the departure of the present OinC of the Department of Labor. This is expected to be on or about 1 October 1945. The reason for this transfer is that since 1 September 1945 practically all farming is done by individual farmers thus relieving the OinC of the Agriculture Department of a large part of his responsibilities.

ORGANIZATION CHART
 U. S. NAVAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT UNIT
 TINIAN
 MARIANAS ISLANDS

24 JULY 1945.

