

COPY

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

Serial: 034038

*Undersigned*  
20 NOV 1945

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

From: Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet and  
Pacific Ocean Areas.  
To: Chief of Naval Operations.  
Subject: Summary of Military Government Administration  
in Pacific Ocean Areas.  
Reference: (a) CNO despatch 142123 of November 1945.  
Enclosure: (A) Summarized Report of Military Government in  
Pacific Ocean Areas.

1. There is forwarded herewith in compliance with  
reference (a), a summarized report of Naval Military  
Government Administration in the occupied territories of  
the Pacific Ocean Areas.

/s/ J. H. Newton

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REPORT  
OF  
U. S. NAVAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
IN THE  
PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS

ENCLOSURE (A)

## GENERAL

Except in OKINAWA, the attitude of the indigenous natives in all areas under U. S. Naval Military Government control has been that of enthusiastic acceptance of U. S. Naval Military Government. The natives of the Marshalls have petitioned to remain under U. S. control. All manifest their gratitude for medical attention and for the steps taken to advance their economic standards and well-being. The policy adopted by Naval Military Government of extending self-rule and of respecting native laws, institutions and customs has won the allegiance of the natives throughout the occupied areas.

Without exception the Japanese and Okinawan civilians under Naval Military Government have been docile and obedient. They cooperate because it has been to their benefit to do so. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether their loyalty in areas outside of OKINAWA has been weaned away from Japan. On OKINAWA, while expressing gratitude for medical attention and benefits received and admiration for American power and methods, it is still a matter of doubt as to whether the bulk of the population would elect to be separated from the Japanese Empire.

Concerning post-war government it is recommended that it conform to the pattern of policy and to the organization outlined by the present Naval Military Government. Self-government should be allowed and encouraged and the natives taught to accept the responsibility for the management of their own affairs. Native laws, customs and traditions should be respected and should form the basis by which they should be governed. Continued attention should be given to the improvement of health, dietary habits and sanitation and the progressive development of the native economy.

Full use should be made of natives in governmental positions. In the Marshalls, on ULITHI, FAYANGEL and ANGAUR native officials perform all governmental functions under a modicum of supervision on the part of Military Government officers. On GUAM, the Chamorro courts function in a most satisfactory manner. Full use should be made of the U. S. Naval Military Government Medical Training School soon to be opened on GUAM for the training of native practitioners and nurses from all areas. The installation of Normal School on GUAM is under consideration as a means of training native teachers from all the islands and atolls. GUAM is recommended as the site for such a school because the transition from island life to Hawaii or the mainland would be too abrupt for assimilation by many of the natives.

In all areas the natives should be encouraged to attain the highest possible degree of self-subsistence. To this end agriculture should be encouraged and attention given to the possibilities of importing more varieties of food growths. The development of subsistence fishing should be

continued. Where ever possible all trade and industries should be encouraged under native ownership and management to the end that the natives may reap the profits of their own labor and enterprise and to the end that they may contribute to the support of their own government. For this reason the continued employment of a governmental importing and marketing agency is advocated for the lesser developed areas until such time as the natives therein are capable of performing these functions for themselves.

Consideration should be given to the disposal to the natives of such surplus equipment and supplies within their areas as would be useful in the rehabilitation of public and private buildings and in the re-establishment of trade and industry.

The continued presence of Japanese, Okinawans and Koreans in the ex-Mandated Islands cannot but retard the development of their economy and the early attainment of self-government. Were these elements repatriated the natives in each area would be capable of performing the major portion of their own governmental functions.

## MARSHALL ISLANDS

U. S. Naval Military Government established as follows:

<u>KWAJALEIN</u>	31 January 1944
<u>MAJURO</u>	2 February 1944
<u>ENIWETOK</u>	17 February 1944

Other islands and atolls were searched and cleared of enemy detachments until all islands and atolls of the Marshall groups with the exception of MILLE, JALUIT, MALOELAP and WOTJE were under the jurisdiction of U. S. Naval Military Government. Several expeditions succeeded in evacuating the natives from WOTJE and MALOELAP and in partially evacuating the natives from MILLE and JALUIT. The natives so rescued were given temporary homes on MAJURO and ARNO atolls. Military Government Units were established at ENIWETOK, KWAJALEIN, and MAJURO. ARNO and AUR were governed from MAJURO. The remaining outlying islands and atolls were administered from KWAJALEIN. Periodic visits were made by a party consisting of Administrators, Medical Officers and Trades Goods Officers. This party enforced the sanitary regulations, gave medical treatments, dispensed trade goods and purchased native handicraft. Volunteer labor from the outlying atolls was furnished transportation to and from their homes on these trips. With the surrender of Japan the four remaining atolls were brought within the jurisdiction of Military Government. On JALUIT and MILLE the Japanese garrisons were segregated and the natives provided with food, clothing and medical attention, and materials with which to reconstruct their homes. Schools have already been started on JALUIT. All displaced natives are being returned to their former homes as rapidly as possible.

Population as of 1 November 1945

Marshallese 9,103

Rear Admiral W. K. Harril, USN, Commander Marshalls-Gilberts Area and Chief Military Government Officer, Marshalls Islands.

Lieut. Comdr. J. J. O'Connor, USNR, Military Government Officer, Staff, ComMarGilsArea.

Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Carre, USNR, M. G. O. KWAJALEIN.

Lieut. Comdr. D. W. DeLaurier, USNR, M.G.O. MAJURO

### Health and Sanitation

#### Medical Facilities

U. S. Naval Military Government Hospital #201 -  
25 beds

Located at MAJURO - 2 Medical Officers, 1  
Dental Officer

Serves MAJURO, ARNO, MILLE, AUR, MALOELAP  
Native Hospital RCI - 75 beds  
Serves KWAJALEIN and non-garrisoned atolls  
3 Medical Officers, 1 Dental Officer

Indicative of the work accomplished by the above units are the reports for the quarter ending, 30 September 1945.

Cases treated	6,145
Patients hospitalized	245
Operations	245
Treated for yaws	878
Vaccinations	1,178
Dental treatments	876
Eye surgery (June)	117

Progress in health and sanitation is most encouraging. Yaws is under control. Village sanitation is generally "good" and constant improvement is being shown.

Natives with some training in medical work, and others having an aptitude for it, have been selected and are under training in native hospitals. When considered adequately trained they are stationed in the native villages and on non-garrisoned atolls and islands. Native practitioners are now engaged in practice on MAJURO and JALUIT. Native nurses and corpsmen are under instruction at ROI and MAJURO. The school for training native medical personnel on GUAM will be used for additional training of Marshallese natives as well as those from other islands under Naval Military Government administration.

Vital statistics are maintained by native Scribes who record all births and deaths and report them to the Military Government. Now that the entire population is under the jurisdiction of the Military Government and receiving adequate medical care, dietary and clothing attention, the birth and death rates should reflect the vastly improved health conditions.

#### Education and Welfare

Good progress has been made in education in the Marshalls. Schools are flourishing on all garrisoned atolls with teachers drawn from military and native personnel. On the non-garrisoned atolls, native teachers are employed. Liberal use is made of educational aids provided by O.W.I. similar to those in use on SAIPAN. Moving pictures are most helpful in teaching English.

A teacher's training school is currently in progress on ROI with an enrollment of 62 natives drawn from all atolls.

Twenty-eight Marshallese have completed the course in English at the Military Government Interpreters School on KWAJALEIN. Some of these interpreters were used to advantage in the Eastern Carolines, particularly on KUSATE.

### Public Information

Since early in the occupation, newspapers in mimeographed form have been issued in English and Marshallese. O.W.I. informational materials have been distributed and copies of standard American magazines have been made available to the native. Moving pictures are shown regularly both for amusement and information.

A Marshallese/English Dictionary and Grammar was compiled by the District Intelligence Officer, FOURTEENTH Naval District, and checked and amplified by Military Government officers stationed in the islands.

### Trade, Industry and Agriculture

Trade stores were originally established by the Naval Military Government for the dual purpose of providing the natives with a market for their produce and handicraft as well as a place where they might purchase off-island necessities. The stores were operated by naval personnel assisted by natives. The Navy has turned the operation of these stores over to the United States Commercial Company (USCC) which, in turn, has commenced the formation of co-operatives among the natives to take over and operate the stores as native institutions. Already five cooperatives have been organized at Namu, Mejit, Ebon, Namorik and Ailinglapalap and the stores at these places are native-owned and managed.

In addition to stores regularly maintained at Kwajalein, Roi and Majuro, the scheduled Military Government visits to non-garrisoned atolls serve the natives with a floating trade store. The craft in use are ex-NEW ZEALAND freight lighters which are partially manned by native crews.

Trade store sales to natives in September 1945 amounted to \$17,022.80.

It was early recognized that the native handicraft offered the best opportunity for restoring the native economy in the Marshalls. Military Government at first purchased the handicraft for re-sale through its own store and through ships service stores and post exchanges. The U. S. Commercial Company has taken over this function. The profits derived from re-sale are returned to the Naval Working Fund to offset salaries of teachers and other public employees.

In September the U.S. Commercial Company completed its preparations for re-opening the copra trade. The first cargo of copra is now enroute to Hawaii for sale there.

The receipts from wages and handicraft have rendered the natives self-supporting and enabled them to

sustain a standard of living far better than any they had previously attained.

Native income during September 1945 included:

Purchases of native handicraft	\$16,464.60
Wages paid to native labor	<u>5,336.65</u>
Total	\$21,801.25

Fishing in the Marshalls has been confined to reef-fishing and lagoon fishing for subsistence only. One craft operates off shore. Catches have been sufficient to provide for native wants, and for minor sales to garrison forces. Absence of bait fish would appear to preclude commercial fishing in this area until some method other than the "live-bait" method can be developed.

Due to the limited areas, the nature of the soil and lack of fresh water, agriculture in the Marshalls has been limited. Good progress has been made in re-planting in areas deforested by bombing and shell fire. The principal growth are coconut palms, breadfruit and pandanus. Efforts are being made to grow vegetables. Agriculture in the Marshalls will generally be limited owing to the natives' disinclination to cultivate. A survey is now in progress to determine what food and other useful growths of a nature requiring little or no cultivation can be imported. Bamboo has been brought from the Marianas in the hopes of augmenting the new materials for building and handicrafts.

Government and Administration In the early phases of the U. S. Occupation of the Marshalls, government was provided under the proclamations and orders of the Military Governor, with administration down to the local headmen manned by Military Government personnel.

Conclusion of active hostilities in the islands permitted the Military Government to reorganize the native government along traditional lines, giving the district and the local headmen and other officials an increasing responsibility for administration at the people's level. Ordinance No. 1 was promulgated to effect this change, and provided for the establishment, officially, of certain native posts, including those of Magistrate, Native Medical Practitioner, Native Policeman, and Scribe, and officially recognized the district and clan headmen.

The duties of the Magistrate were those of a chief executive of an area composed of several villages. He settled minor disputes among the natives, enforced the native laws as well as those imposed by the Military Government, and was generally responsible to the Military Government for the conduct of the natives in his jurisdiction. The Scribe was officially the recorder of vital statistics.



Early in 1945, in order to provide for a larger measure of native self-government, the Military Governor published Ordinance No. 2. This established Atoll Councils for the joint discussion of native problems and for the enactment of native laws within the framework of the Military Government proclamations and ordinances, provided for free elections of native officials, and gave the natives nearly full self-government, the Military Government only retaining supervisory authority and the overall right to veto or amend native rules which might conflict adversely with the established laws of the Military Government. Councils customarily consist of the hereditary chiefs, the headmen, the Magistrate (who is also usually a Chief), and the Scribe. It meets once a month, with the MGO sitting as an observer.

The natives now elect their officials by secret ballot under a democratic system, (establishing their own rules as to election procedures and qualifications of electors) and are allowed to replace unsatisfactory officials by the same method.

The Atoll Councils are currently taking steps to restore a system of taxation on the islands, to the end of making the native government self-sustaining.

#### Maintenance of Law and Order: Courts

Throughout the U. S. Occupation, the natives of the Marshalls have been thoroughly law-abiding and cooperative with U.S. officials. There have been no serious infractions of Military Government orders or proclamations; the few violations of native laws have been settled by the natives themselves through their Magistrates. The only law and order problem on the islands has had to do with keeping service personnel from the native areas, which have been placed out of bounds to all military personnel except those on official business.

Courts have been established throughout the islands, but litigation is nearly unknown, and they exist largely to add force of law to the marriage covenant, and to provide divorce machinery.

Native policemen are responsible for maintaining order, under the supervision of the native Magistrates, and do so without assistance from the Military police.

EASTERN CAROLINES

(Administered by ComMarGils Area)

KUSAIE

U.S. Naval Military Government was established on KUSAIE on 8 September 1945.

Population:

Native Kusaiens	1663 (21 re-patriated from PONAPE, 13 October)
Ocean & Gilbert Islanders	771
Japanese Civilians	142
Okinawan Civilians	357
Japanese Garrisons	4523

170 Ponapeans were returned to their homes on 8 October

37 Marshallese were re-patriated on 19 October

1 U. S. Citizen (Mr. Jack Youngstrom of Oakland, Calif.) was re-patriated via KWAJALEIN on 24 October

Military Government operations on KUSAIE have been somewhat hampered by the presence of the Japanese ex-garrison now designated as "disarmed military personnel." Government of the garrison and Japanese civilians is exercised through the medium of the Japanese Garrison Commander.

Japanese and natives have been segregated on segregated on separate halves of the island. All are engaged in intensive farming for the purpose of raising their own food.

Military Government headquarters have been established on LELE Island. A dispensary has been set up and treated 500 natives the first week. This dispensary will be expanded into a small Military Government hospital. Medical care of Japanese civilians was furnished by Japanese medical personnel, who were given medical supplies in quantities sufficient to meet standards required by humanitarian considerations.

A school for 200 Ocean and Gilbert Island children is operating in their village. Other schools have been started for Kusaien children. The one at MALEM Village having an enrollment of 125 under a native school teacher. Some school supplies were available at MWOT Mission and others including OWI educational aids were obtained from Military Government Headquarters.

The former Japanese Garrison has been engaged in repairing roads, bridges, water-front facilities and in the reconditioning of land and water transportation facilities.

When the Japanese Garrison has been evacuated and as soon as school, agricultural, fishing, sanitation, and trade programs are well started, it is planned to administer KUSAIE from PCNAPE.

PONAPE

U. S. Naval Military Government installed 11  
September 1945

Population as of 8 November 1945:

Natives	5472 (estimated)
Japanese Civilian	5641
Japanese Army	5765
Japanese Navy	5641

76 Chamorros were repatriated to SAIPAN on 16 & 18  
October 1945.

Other displaced persons number as follows:

YAP	64
GREENWICH	77
ENIWETOK	17
MARSHALLS	17
NUKUCRO	50
TRUK	100
PALAU	2
NUGUOR	37
KUSAIE	1
NGATIK	137
SAIPAN	2

Lieut. J.H. Louchheim, USNR, MGO, PONAPE

Public Health and Sanitation

268 yaws patients were handled in four hours  
time. Slightly over two-thirds of all the people on the  
island have been treated by the medical department.

Education and Religion

As soon as the puk en wat-wat (vernacular textbook)  
is reproduced in sufficient numbers, the local schools will  
be formally opened. Plans for the management of the cen-  
tral school, in Colonia, are nearing completion. A full  
report of the details, as well as an estimate of the con-  
struction required, will be submitted as a separate report.

A vocational training program has been started with  
encouraging results. This will be expanded where possible  
and practicable. Pending the arrival of a qualified ma-  
chine shop instructor, machine shop work cannot be taught,  
despite those facilities. Operation and maintenance of  
all equipment on PONAPE by Ponapeans is a definite possi-  
bility of the not too distant future.

The Japanese protestant missionary departed for  
Japan, leaving his mission and church work in the hands  
of his Ponapean assistants.

## Public Welfare

Athletic contests - baseball and track - are regularly held between the various districts. Where possible, naval personnel compete with the Ponapeans. Cigarettes are offered as prizes.

## Trade and Industry

### (A) Trade Stores

An effort is being made to select certain Ponapeans who are anxious to act as storekeepers for M. G. The stores will be operated by M. G. It is hoped that in time the storekeepers will decide to buy out the stores, and go into business for themselves.

### (B) Native Handicraft

Some inferior handicraft is made and exchanged for cigarettes or candy.

### (C) Copra

Copra can be exported from PONAPE on short notice. However, it is desirable to delay trading in copra until some of the confusion and debris caused by the destruction of Colonia, is cleaned up.

### (D) Fishing

From conversations with the local district governments, it seems unlikely that the people of PONAPE will ever fish for anything more than their own immediate needs.

(E) A barber shop will be established in Metalanim and Colonia. There are a number of skilled and semi-skilled workers on PCNAPE who could set up shops of their own, on a very small scale. Butchers, bakers, garage mechanics, boat builders, and carpenters are a few of these. (See education and religion)

This island has definite agricultural possibilities. Gardens furnish crops in abundance, and tropical fruits are plentiful. Efforts are being made to locate the records of the Japanese agricultural experimental station with a view to profiting by their experience.

## Labor

A total of 86 persons work for M. G., including the two Belgian advisors in native affairs.

About fifteen Ponapeans are working on their own time, endeavoring to learn a trade and become skilled in mechanics or machine shop work, as the case may be.

### Native Government and Administration

Each district has appointed a representative who is attached to M.G. Daily meetings which occur between M.G. and these representatives. Problems of local government, both with regard to organization as well as administration, are discussed at these meetings. At the moment, a health and sanitation official, a police force, and a postal delivery system have been created.

Each district government is headed by the Nanmarki. The second in charge is the Nanken, his executive assistant. Together with a secretary, a few titled Nanmarkis and Nankens, and various sub-section chiefs (people's representatives), these men form the government of each district of PONAPE.

### Maintenance of Law and Order

A district police force, designed to cover the entire area of each district, is in the making. Each district has a police chief, and as many assistants spread out through the district as is necessary. The authority of the district police force is limited to natives and Koreans. As soon as the organization is completed, the authority of the Japanese policeman in each district will be limited to Japanese people.

### Courts and Law

There have been no crimes reported or arrests made among the natives.

The postal savings head, Mr. Yokatah, was reported to the civil government for violation of a Military Government regulation regarding postal savings. He was arrested by the civil government, and will be tried and punished by them. M. G. will review the case.

### Claims

A district schedule has been drawn up for hearing native claims, and each district has been instructed in the matter to facilitate its handling. The number of people who will file claims is estimated at somewhere between 600 - 700

The legal officer and the Nanmarki of the district concerned are hearing each claim.

### Custody and Administration of Property

All property taken from Japanese repatriates is being held by the civil government. Receipts were issued to each individual who had any property taken away.

Where ownership can definitely be established, property such as houses, boats, cattle, and the like is being returned to the original owner, in settlement for the claim. (See claims)

Miscellaneous

Construction on M. G. living quarters will be completed by 15 November 1945. M. G. office quarters are now completed and will be occupied on Thursday, 8 November.

The expansion of the hospital will begin as soon as the new office quarters are occupied.

OUTLYING ISLANDS AND ATOLLS  
EASTERN CAROLINES

ANT, OROLUK and PAKIN are uninhabited  
MOKIL, PINGELAP, NGATIK and NUKUORO were inspected during  
October by a detachment from PONAPE.

Population: As of 29 October 1945

<u>MOKIL</u>	<u>PINGELAP</u>	<u>NGATIK</u>	<u>NUKUORO</u>
327	383	222	158

Conditions as to health and sanitation varied. NGATIK was clean and the native health was in general excellent. Food supplies were adequate. Instructions in sanitation and health matters were given the natives.

A school is already in operation on NGATIK. A Ponapean teacher is in charge and is giving instruction in English (Note: Books are being shipped by air from Honolulu for this school). Schools will soon be started on the remaining islands.

No trade program has as yet been inaugurated. Possibilities for handicraft and copra compare favorably with the Marshalls.

Native government is functioning smoothly and the natives appear capable of managing their concerns with but little supervision. Periodic inspection trips are scheduled from PONAPE. Medical treatment, trade goods, and school supplies will be provided for these trips.

NOTE: Nearly 4,000 volumes of school books have just been donated to Military Government by the schools of Honolulu. These books will be shipped by air and water to schools in the Eastern Carolines.



MARIANAS AREA

(Includes BONINS and VOLCANCES, MARIANAS and the CAROLINE ISLANDS West of longitude 155 East.)

Vice Admiral G. D. Murray, USN, Commander MARIANAS and Chief Military Government Officer, Marianas Area

Captain Sidney K. Dodds, USNR, Military Government Officer, Staff Com MARIANAS (Reporting)

Commander James A. Garrison, USNR, Military Government Officer, Staff Com MARIANAS (under orders for separation)

BONIN AND VOLCANO ISLANDS

The civilian population of the BONIN and VOLCANO ISLANDS was evacuated prior to the occupation by U.S. Forces. Military Government has not been installed in the BONIN and VOLCANO Groups. One legal officer is attached to the staff of the occupation forces.

NORTHERN MARIANAS

The islands of the MARIANAS Group north of SAIPAN are administered by the U.S. Naval Military Government Unit SAIPAN. All Chamorro and Carolinian civilians were evacuated to SAIPAN where they were afforded shelter and medical treatment. On PAGAN are 469 Japanese civilians. The remainder of those islands are uninhabited save for an estimated 30 Japanese military believed to be in hiding on ANATAHAN.

SAIPAN

U. S. Naval Military Government installed: 15 June 1944

Population as of 30 September 1945

Japanese	13,954
Korean	1,411
Chamorro	2,966
Carolinian	<u>1,025</u>
Total	19,356

Rear Admiral F.E.N. Whiting, USN, IsCom SAIPAN and Chief Military Government Officer, SAIPAN  
Commander R. L. Ramey, USN, DCMGO and Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Military Government Unit, SAIPAN

Remarks Military Government was installed on SAIPAN during the assault phase. As a result of combat operations all habitations, buildings, facilities, fishing craft and means of subsistence were wholly destroyed. The civilian population had taken refuge in caves and was suffering from wounds, exposure, hunger and thirst and from the effects of

malnutrition resulting from a diet curtailed for a period of nearly two years prior to our occupation. The entire population was without shelter or means of subsistence and was wholly demoralized. Immediate steps were taken to provide medical attention, food and shelter. When this was accomplished the efforts of Military Government were directed to making the civilian population as nearly self subsisting as possible.

### Health and Sanitation

#### Medical Facilities

U.S. Naval Military Government Hospital #202 - 336 beds  
Chamorro - Carolinian Dispensary (Charan Kanoa)  
Japanese - Korean Dispensary (Camp Susupe)  
A Leprosarium

A training school for civilian nurses has been established and 108 nurses aides are employed and under instruction

Medical treatments for the month of September total as follows:

Hospital days treatment - 6,365  
Dispensary treatments - medical 10,496  
Dispensary treatments - surgical 638

A general program of immunization was completed in 1944. Hookworm has been prevalent and each community has undergone through treatment for de-worming.

At the beginning of our occupation sanitation conditions were indescribable. Filth abounded and the entire civilian area swarmed with flies. A vigorous sanitation campaign was inaugurated and every effort was made to educate the civilians in proper sanitation measures. The results have been highly successful. The camps are now clean and all latrines are equipped with a flush sewage system. Statistics relative to births, deaths and hospitalization are included in the Summary Sheet.

### Education and Welfare

Separate schools were installed for Japanese, Koreans and Chamorros soon after the occupation. Text books were furnished from among those donated in Hawaii (see Guam) and were supplemented by orders from the mainland. The OWI contributed movies with Japanese sub-titles, sound recorders, radios, record-players with Japanese records, strip films, and projectors and such materials as globes, wall charts and pictorial displays. All of these were employed as aids in teaching. Teachers were drawn from the civilian population and from Military Government personnel. Language officers and Nisei interpreter personnel proved of particular value in this program.

As of 3 September 1945 the school enrollment for SAIPAN was as follows:

Chamorros	632
Koreans	232
Japanese	<u>3,360</u>
Total	4,224

$\frac{1}{2}$  daily attendance has averaged 96.9%

Five night classes in English language are conducted for adults every night except Sunday.

Each of the three groups, Japanese, Korean and Chamorro has its own Welfare Organization which contributes to the support of the orphanage, schools and to the care of the indigent.

A local newspaper has been printed utilizing the facilities of the OWI. Newspapers in Japanese and Korean languages have been provided by the OWI in Hawaii.

A Spanish Catholic Priest and a Japanese Buddhist Priest who were on the island at the time of the occupation have continued to minister to their congregations. Buddhist temple fittings destroyed in combat operations were replaced from Hawaii. The Korean Protestants are served by a pastor of their own race. Army and Navy chaplains have cooperated whole-heartedly in serving both Catholic and Protestant congregations.

#### Agriculture, Trade and Industry

On SAIPAN, the Japanese pattern of farming was carried out. Allocations of land were at first made by lot to Japanese, Korean and Chamorro farmers. Seed, fertilizer and small tools were issued, at first gratuitously and later by sale. In September 1945 there were 350 small farms varying from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  acres under cultivation. The produce is bought by Military Government and redistributed through sales and food issues. The farm produce per month and the total produced to date are shown on the SAIPAN Summary Sheet. No attempt has been made to revive the sugar industry. All farm production has been confined to edible produce for the subsistence of the civilian population.

Handicraft and small trades have been encouraged. At the present time handicraft shops are turning out various articles such as shell-work, wood-carvings, woven articles and model canoes. Light industries include a candy shop, soap factory, bicycle repair shop, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, tailor shop, cobbler shop, bamboo-work shop, laundry, bakery, cigar making shop and pottery shop. The work and products of the light industries are wholly for the benefit of the civilian population and for Military Government Administration. Handicraft is sold largely to

## Ship's Service Stores and Post Exchanges for re-sale.

Trade goods stores were originally operated by Military Government. In March 1945 three civilian cooperatives took over the operation and management of the trade goods stores. The Japanese, Korean and Chamorro groups each have their own cooperative. Monthly receipts from sales of trade goods are shown on the Summary Sheet. The U.S. Commercial Company is now preparing to take over the importation of civilian supplies.

The pre-war fishing industry on SAIPAN was wholly destroyed together with all its facilities. In order to cut down food imports and to render the population self-subsisting to the greatest possible extent, early steps were taken to revive fishing. Eight sunken sampans were raised from the bottom of Garapan harbor, towed to the beach and re-built from the keels up. Salvaged lumber and materials were all that were available. These boats were powered with engines salvaged from wrecked landing craft. Great perseverance and ingenuity were displayed by Lieut. George M. Taggert, USNR, in salvaging and equipping this sampan fleet in the face of many difficulties. The shore establishment consists of a pier, ice and cold storage plants, engine and hull repair shed, net repair and drying facilities and a fish-cleaning shed. The sampan fleet has been augmented by 3 38 foot buoy boats used for trolling and seining. Several small boats are utilized for taking bait. The foregoing craft are manned by Japanese crews under the supervision of Military Government personnel. Of four ex-Tuna Clippers originally allocated for fishing purposes only two were completely re-converted. The others were utilized as patrol and escort craft. Results to date indicate that the use of Tuna Clippers is uneconomical by reason of the shortage of small bait fish. Two clippers have been decommissioned, a third is in the process of decommissioning and the fourth has been assigned to Com MARIANAS for the purpose of surveying the fishing potentialities in the TRUK and PALAU areas. The success of the fishing fleet in providing food for civilian and troop consumption is evidenced by the record of catches as shown on the Summary Sheet.

TINIAN

U. S. Naval Military Government established 28 July 1944

Population as of 30 September 1945:

Japanese	9306
Koreans	2517
Chinese	<u>4</u>
Total	11,827

Brigadier General F.V.H. Kimble, USA, Island Commander and Chief Military Government Officer, TINIAN

Commander R.W. Kenney, USNR, DCMGO and CO, U.S. Naval Military Government Unit, TINIAN

Remarks The remarks relative to the conditions obtaining on SAIPAN at the time of the U.S. Occupation are equally applicable to TINIAN where difficulties were aggravated due to troubles encountered in landing cargoes.

Health and Sanitation

Medical Facilities

U.S. Naval Military Government Hospital No. 204 - 174 beds, 60 native nurses and nurses aides are employed and under training. There are 3 Japanese doctors, 1 Japanese dentist and 9 Korean corpsmen attached to the medical facilities.

In general the medical problems encountered on Tinian were similar to those encountered on SAIPAN. A record of medical treatments is included in the summary sheet for TINIAN.

Sanitation on TINIAN, at first bad, has now improved until it compares favorably with any American community.

Education and Welfare

Average daily school attendance (September 1945)

Japanese School	2,071 (93.3%)
Korean School	511 (97.4%)
Advanced 7th Grade	50
Jap. Kindergarten	414
Korean Kindergarten	<u>180</u>
	3,226

There are 53 teachers including Japanese, Koreans and Catholic Sisters. Enlisted Nisei and Military Government language officers assist and supervise.

Adult Education: Average attendance, Adult English Class - 100.

Parent Teachers Association: The Tinian School PTA, represented by a council of 25 Korean and Japanese members continues to be actively engaged in the support of school functions. Funds raised by the Association in the form of dues and contributions were used to purchase a piano for the school auditorium and two sewing machines and is now paying the wages of all workers in the school kitchen.

Additional books to the extent of 1,000 English School primers were received from O.W.I. The School theater presented nine movies during the month of which five were American movies and four Japanese language newsreels and features supplied by the C.W.I.

The school library, furnished with books supplied from Hawaii, is open to both school children and adults.

#### Scout organizations

Total Korean and Japanese children enrolled in the Boy and Girl Scout organizations was 816. Uniforms have been made locally. A Handicraft apprentice shop is run in connection with the Scout movement.

Newspapers printed in Japanese and Korean in Hawaii have been regularly received through cooperation of O.W.I. and supplemented with mimeographed materials prepared locally. American magazines are made available when acquired.

#### Churches

One Catholic Priest, two Buddhist Priests and a Korean Pastor serve their congregations. Churches have been built for each group. Army and Navy Chaplains have held services for the members of their faiths.

#### Trade, Industry and Agriculture

##### Cash position of civilians:

	Cumulative to September 8/31/45	Cumulative to 9/30/45
Wages paid to civilians	\$270,122.73	\$18,563.84 \$288,686.57
Wages paid by outside activities (Military Units)	66,225.34	11,000.00 77,225.34
Cash paid for yen	11,333.58	45.58 11,379.10
Handicraft	21,465.01	3,515.97 24,980.98
Total Cash Paid	\$369,146.66	\$33,125.39 \$402,271.99
Deduct:		
Trade Store Sales	\$155,131.03	\$155,131.03
Warehouse Sales	87,264.51	\$32,311.38 199,575.89
Fines Collected	707.97	707.97
Misc. Collections	20.94	20.94
Totals	\$243,124.45	\$32,311.38 \$275,435.83
Cash in hands of civilians:	\$126,022	\$ 813.95 \$126,836.16

The Trade Store was initially organized and operated by the Military Government using service personnel later assisted by natives. Somewhat later a corporate enterprise was established by the natives, on a regulated participation basis so that it was in essence a cooperative, and the inventory sold to the corporation. The Navy then supplied the store on a wholesale basis. This function will soon be turned over to the U.S. Commercial Company.

In addition to the trade store, civilians are permitted to establish private enterprises where the need for such exists. The licensed businesses now number 36 with 418 civilians engaged. These enterprises include barber shops, tailors, seamstresses, clog makers, bicycle repairers, tool shops, watch repairer, in fact all the normal service functions of a civilian community.

Prices at the trade store and for the private enterprises are established by the Military Government as an anti-inflationary measure. Rationing at the store has been necessary to some extent since the shortage of shipping space as well as scarcity of civilian articles in the United States prevented a supply of all articles desired or in quantities desired.

On TINIAN the initial program of agriculture followed the community farm. This was necessary for reasons of security and because of the location of Military Reservations and farming lands. Recently the community farm has been divided into small plots following the SAIPAN pattern. As of 30 September 1945 there were 357.5 acres in crops. The yield for September was 234,350 pounds with a total to that date of 1,312,196 pounds.

The main fishing enterprise in the Marianas was centered on SAIPAN. However, Military Government on TINIAN inaugurated a fishing program using a converted LCVP and a sampan with excellent results. Catches are indicated on the Summary Sheet for TINIAN.

#### Government

Military Government in the camps on TINIAN is administered insofar as is practicable through native councils in each of the Japanese and Korean camps. Membership in the councils is by election. Considerable responsibility is vested in the president of each council and results to date are very encouraging.

## GUAM

U.S. Naval Military Government established: 21 July 1944.

Population as of 31 August 1945:

Guamanians	21,478
Japanese	360
Total	21,838

Major General H. L. Larsen, USMC, Island Commander and Chief Military Government Officer, Guam.  
Colonel Victor F. Bleasdale, USMC, DCMGO and CO, U.S. Naval Military Government Unit, Guam.

Remarks Cincpac-Cincpoa Secret Serial 00894 of 6 March 1945 described Military Government activities and traced its progress on GUAM from the day of re-occupation by U.S. Forces until 31 January 1945. The data herein given describes the progress made between 31 January and 31 August 1945.

### CIVILIAN CONSTRUCTION

To date a total of 1607 housing units have been constructed in the villages of Agat, Asan, Barrigada, Dededo, Santa Rita, Sinajana, Talofofa and Toto. Of these, 1567 were constructed by Military Government and 40 by Fifth Field Depot.

As of 31 August, 186 public buildings have been erected including Churches, Schools, Dispensaries, Warehouses, Public Markets, Stores and miscellaneous buildings.

### PUBLIC HEALTH

U.S. Naval Military Government Hospital is being moved to the recently decommissioned Fleet Hospital 111. The site is better situated for climatic conditions and the use of the former fleet hospital will afford more commodious quarters. The U. S. Naval Military Government Medical Training School will also be located at the old Fleet Hospital 111. This activity will open on 1 January 1946. Candidates for the native practitioners will be drawn from the Marshalls and American Samoa for the opening class. Later natives from all areas under U. S. Naval control will be given a thorough course of instruction under U. S. Medical and Nurse Corps personnel. Guamanian nurses and corpsmen are already undergoing training. The Military Government Hospital and Training School will benefit greatly by the facilities of the Medical Research Unit now established on GUAM.



Health and sanitation have improved immeasurably on GUAM since our re-occupation. Fourteen outlying dispensaries are in operation. Pre-natal and Child Health Clinics are functioning with success. There were 696 sanitary inspections completed during August and a Rat Control program is well underway.

#### LAW AND ORDER

The Courts of GUAM continue to function and the Court of Offences has resumed its jurisdiction. The Guamanian Commissioners meet monthly.

#### CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

Churches and chapels now number 25 and 151 services were held during August.

Twenty schools had an attendance of 6777 pupils and a staff of 151 teachers at the close of the school year in June. During the summer a four weeks teachers' institute was completed. A two months' business course was programmed and completed between school terms. Much stress has been given to vocational training. Students employed at part-time jobs learning skills and trades receive their wages as well as credits in their school courses. A new high school in Sinajana and a new elementary school at Talofofu are ready for the new school year.

Four candidates for the priesthood have been selected for training in the United States.

Parent-Teachers Associations continue to be active and enthusiastic in support of school activities.

Boy and Girl Scout enrollments have increased. A Boy Scout Camporee was held on 8 July and attended by 500 Scouts.

Various military units have constructed 15 playgrounds for children in various parts of the island. Sports equipment is distributed to children through schools and to adults through the Commissioners.

The American Legion, Fleet Reservists Association and Rotary Club hold regular meetings. The latter has received a new charter.

The number of persons on relief has been reduced to 133.

The Library has been expanded and augmented by books purchased by Military Government and by further donations from military units and from the Library of Hawaii. Branch libraries are located at different points on the island.

A shortage of school books, occasioned by delays in deliveries early in 1945, was met through the generosity of the Board of Education of Hawaii. Over 25,000 text books

donated by the schools of Hawaii were distributed through the Marianas and Marshall Islands in the early months of the year.

TRADE, INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Trade figures as of 31 August 1945 are as follows:

	<u>August Receipts</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
a. Wholesalers	\$225,258.00	\$1,587,094.21
b. Retailers	204,204.00	1,555,152.00
c. Restaurants	15,503.00	74,263.00
d. Bakeries	9,388.69	44,290.32
e. School lunch counters	129.93	4,565.01
f. Produce Markets	6,522.75	57,149.77
g. Drug Stores	1,701.00	2,456.00
h. Beauty Parlor	2,162.50	3,937.50
i. Lumber & Bldg. Material	1,008.68	1,008.68
j. Other Civilian Services		
1. Barbers	1,931.33	9,452.70
2. Woodcarvers	999.95	6,610.85
3. Silversmiths	2,450.50	13,725.64
4. Blacksmith	70.00	334.50
5. Cobblers	310.15	1,515.95
6. Plumbers	- - -	204.00
7. Tailors	619.10	2,677.38
8. Laundries	114.13	1,924.09
9. Private Schools	275.00	635.00
10. Instrument Repair	250.00	549.50
11. Carpenters	218.00	330.00
12. Seamstresses	105.20	158.00
13. Refreshment stand	135.30	134.30
Total	<u>\$248,099.21</u>	<u>\$1,781,074.19</u>

Steps are now being taken to resume pre-war trade on GUAM. WSA is setting up schedules of freight rates and handling charges and a tonnage allocation of 1500 M/T per month has been made which will permit Guamanian firms to handle their own imports. When this is accomplished, Military Government will concern itself only with equitable division of shipping space and the controls necessary to prevent undue inflation.

Tests have been made with native clays to determine the feasibility of erecting a tile and brick factory. Preliminary tests indicate satisfactory progress.

As of 31 August, 1,852 acres were under cultivation. The harvest for August was 207,791 pounds of fruit, vegetables, and grain. This brings the total harvest since re-occupation to 3,661,809 pounds.

During the summer Military Government imported pedigreed cattle of the Brahma strain, pedigreed hogs and poultry for

the purpose of restocking the island and improving island strains. The following pedigreed stock was sold to civilians during August: 23 hogs and pigs, 31 chickens, and 6 goats. Settings of eggs were also sold.

A course in vocational agriculture will be instituted in the schools this fall.

Fishermen's associations have been formed in various villages. Ample gear has been sold to the associations and steps are being taken to provide more fishing craft. The catch for August was 34,895 pounds.

#### USCC (FEA) SUBSISTENCE PROGRAM

The United States Commercial Company (formerly FEA) now has 867 acres under cultivation. The harvest for September was 288,308 pounds distributed to hospitals and garrison forces. Total yield to date is 1,994,071 pounds. This project is also used as an experimental farm, nursery and for the training of Guamanian farmers. Supplementing the farm, the U. S. Commercial Company has installed a complete dairy from which 18,667 quarts of milk were delivered to the hospitals during September.

#### LABOR

A new wage hour scale was adopted on 14 June 1945 to equalize inconsistencies in the previous scale.

The number of persons employed through the Labor Department is now 4051 men and 783 women. The August pay roll totaled \$184,807.21.

The August report of the Bank of Guam shows the following figures as expressive of the financial status of the population:

<u>Civilian checking accounts:</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
23 August 1945	59	\$ 193,435.12
Old (pre-war)	--	44,548.22
<u>Civilian savings accounts:</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
23 August 1945	3768	\$1,157,723.39
Old (pre-war)		96,093.77

War Bond sales to date total \$107,631.00, maturity value. Postal Savings accounts aggregate \$13,638.00.

## ROTA

U.S. Naval Military Government established - 4  
September 1945

### Population:

Mainland Japanese	1,019
Okinawan Japanese	3,572
Koreans	181
Chamorros	790
	<u>5,562</u>

Lieutenant Commander F. M. VOTAW, USNR, MGO, ROTA.

### Health and Sanitation

Medical Officers accompanied the Military Government detachment landing on 4 September 1945. Preliminary reports indicated the people to be in much better physical condition than had been expected although there was some evidence of malnutrition among the children. The Military Government doctors visited all civilian hospitals and dispensaries and reported their condition poor. A two Quonset Hut hospital has been recommended with tents to care for the initial overflow plus a dispensary in each of the districts. It is believed there are enough civilian medical personnel among the population to fill their needs provided equipment is provided. American medical supervision will be provided to see that the equipment is properly used.

No vital statistics are available as yet.

### Education and Welfare.

All school buildings were destroyed. Steps have been taken to collect existing teaching materials and re-institute schools pending establishment of a permanent educational system.

### Trade, Industry and Agriculture.

The U.S. Commercial Company has been asked to undertake a survey of the bauxite, manganese and phosphate deposit on the island.

Ample land exists for agriculture. Supplies of implements and seed will be furnished from Guam. There is a plague of land snails which must be brought under control.

Unless the mining possibilities are developed, the economic possibilities of the area are limited and will be largely subsistence in nature.

Fishing will be developed with equipment and craft to be supplied.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL CAROLINES

(Administered by ComMarianas)

PALAU GROUP

Populations as of 1 November 1945:

	<u>Carolinians</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>
ANGAUR	445		
KAYANGEL	131		
SOROL	10		
TOBI	123		
BABELTHUAP	5000 (Est.)	9,750 Civilians 24,142 Military	113 Civ.

ANGUAR and KAYANGEL have been under U.S. Naval Military Government since October 1944. Health and sanitation are highly satisfactory. Schools are in operation on both islands. Trade goods stores have been set up. Both islands are self-governing. Visiting medical officers from PELELIU provide adequate medical services.

The presence of large garrison of disarmed Japanese personnel on BABELTHUAP has precluded extensive Military Government Operations on that island. Native food supplies are adequate. Military Government headquarters has been established on KOROR. Medical units and equipment have been provided. U.S. Commercial Company is ready to commence operations on the evacuation of the Japanese Garrisons.

ULITHI AND FAIS

Populations:

<u>ULITHI</u>	<u>FAIS</u>
306	188

Both communities are self-governing, have adequate food supplies and receive medical attention from ULITHI.

YAP

Population:

<u>NATIVES</u>	<u>JAPANESE</u>
5500	4831 (Military)

As in BABELTHUAP, Military Government Operations in YAP have been hampered by the presence of a large Japanese Garrison. Military Government headquarters is being erected on YAP. Additional personnel and equipment are at ULITHI. Medical treatment and essential food are being furnished the natives.

#### TRUK

Population as of 1 November 1945:

Natives	9819		
Japanese		Civilians	1338
		Military	35762
Koreans		Civilians	252
		Military	3345
Chinese	6		
Germans	8	(Missionaries)	
Spanish	7	(Missionaries)	

Only preliminary surveys have been made on TRUK. The Military Government Unit is at GUAM in readiness to mount out with the occupation forces. Military Government Officers have visited the Atoll in company with inspecting forces and all plans for the installation of Military Government have been completed and approved by the Area Commander.

#### OUTLYING ISLANDS AND ATOLLS

All outlying islands and atolls have been inspected by search parties looking for traces of downed aviators. Military Government officers have accompanied each party. Food supplies are adequate but need exists for trade goods and sanitary measures. These islands will be administered from TRUK and YAP.

## OKINAWA

U.S. Naval Military Government established  
1 April 1945.

Administration of Military Government transferred  
to U.S. Army on 1 August and re-established under  
U.S. Naval Military Government on 1 September 1945.

### Population:

Okinawa Jima	331,212
Remaining occupied islands	34,995
Total	<u>366,307</u>

Military Government operations in Okinawa have been handicapped from the outset by the following factors: (1) Severity and duration of the combat operations. (2) Complications in administration engendered by shift to Army and back to Navy. (3) Frequent shifts in large numbers of the population due to changes in Base Development Plans and to cessation of hostilities. (4) Difficulties in unloading supplies caused by bad weather and destruction of unloading facilities. (5) Difficulties in distributing population, and supplies due to lack of roads in localities set aside for civilian reservations and lack of water transport. (6) Totality of destruction occasioned by fighting and by clearing of land for base development. (7) Typhoon damage to installations.

Despite the foregoing, the Military Government in Okinawa has made rapid strides and has reason to be proud of its accomplishments. During and immediately after the fighting, over 280,000 civilians were removed from the sites of their former habitations, transported by land and water and re-settled in a narrow strip bordering the South-east coast of the northern half of the island. Emergency shelter was hastily erected, food and clothing provided and adequate medical attention supplied. With the cessation of hostilities, much of the Base Development Plan was cancelled and insofar as practicable the civilians are being re-located in the vicinity of their former homes. This was necessary in order to permit them to till the arable land, to relieve over-crowded conditions and to make labor available where needed. Salvaged materials are being utilized for construction of dwellings.



## HEALTH AND SANITATION

Medical facilities were adequate at all times. With the completion of the assault phase a roll-up of the assault medical units was commenced. Of five G-6 components, two are operating in the northern areas. Others have or are being rolled up. The eighteen (18) G-10 dispensaries (augmented) are in process of being rolled up. Native medical personnel are employed where ever possible. The ultimate medical strength for OKINAWA is now set at

One	1000 - bed hospital
One	100 - bed hospital

Personnel (including requirements for other islands)

Medical Officers	40
Dental Officers	4
Nurses	18
RC Officers	8
PhM	250
Other enlisted	110

Vital Statistics: Occupation to 1 September 1945.

Out-patient treatments	826,448
Admitted to hospitalization	30,484
Deaths	6,240
Births	782

The normal standards of sanitation on OKINAWA were low. Night soil was in common use and streams were badly polluted. A vigorous sanitary campaign has been carried out with marked success, emphasis having been placed on cleanliness and insect control particularly the control of mosquito and fly breeding. There has been no undue prevalence of disease. A nutritional board is now conducting a survey on the adequacy of diets.

## EDUCATION

Seventy-two schools are in operation with a staff of 1300 teachers and an enrollment of 40,000 pupils. Six grades are provided. An educational staff of 10 Okinawan teachers has completed lesson materials for a 3-month teaching period. A more extensive curriculum is being prepared.

A native newspaper "UNUMA SHIMPO" has printed 13 issues with a maximum of 10,000 copies per issue.

A native Advisory Council has been formed and the Okinawans are being encouraged to assume management of their own affairs.

Every effort has been made to plant all arable land available. With the re-settlement of the population much land capable of cultivation will be planted. Districts have been furnished 24,000 pounds of seed, 30 tons of fertilizer and 1,200 pounds of insecticide during the month of September.

The tea processing plant at ISHIKAWA has been placed back in operation. Small industries are producing tile, brick, pottery, furniture, rope, mats, tools, clothing and charcoal.

Fishing has been started on a limited scale. Many craft and much gear has been salvaged and is being put to use as fast as it can be reconditioned.

The immediate problem facing Military Government in OKINAWA is the re-settlement of a large population under adequate shelter before the on-set of cold weather. Every effort is being made to accomplish this. The population is still on relief and depends upon imported supplies for subsistence. When re-settlement has been effected, progress toward self-subsistence will be rapid.

SAIPAN SUMMARY SHEET

MONTH	POPULATION	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NO. IN HOSPITAL AS OF LAST DAY	MEDICAL SURGICAL DENTAL TREATMENTS	AV. DAILY LABOR	WAGES PAID (Dollars)	INCOME HANDICRAFT (Dollars)	FARM PRODUCE (POUNDS)	FISH CATCH (POUNDS)	SALES TRADE GOODS (Dollars)
(1944)											
July	14,537	# 71	#1,401		# 78,211	2,625			20,000		
August	17,155	20	508		42,555	2,900				1,387	19,306
September	17,233	58	225	487	35,265	3,324	30,874.52		79,469	9,421	20,357
October	17,357	54	98	368	24,399	3,681	38,074.82		111,146	17,497	24,195
November	17,373	43	65	268	20,385	3,709	42,258.56	1,219.45	161,924	45,948	
December	17,587										
(1945)											
January	17,770	43	53	235	15,348	4,838	40,738.46	1,531.80	244,743	31,348	
February	17,892	36	31	219	14,094	4,328	46,010.57	3,282.60	135,553	11,890	29,629
March	17,933	8	25	228	19,857	5,432	45,338.45	4,379.10	247,175	6,027	42,120
April	17,971	4	29	223	18,998	5,683	51,058.22	3,864.59	422,763	57,168	59,518
May	18,086			167	16,833	6,092	49,958.51	947.60	331,999	123,334	35,131
June	18,146	16	20	114	18,227	6,111	53,898.61	5,116.20	514,218	248,604	42,200
July	18,490	48	13	199	17,894	5,958	49,302.31	1,343.35	488,268	370,523	25,075
August	18,440	54	5	194	19,437	5,989	50,114.76	6,018.70	453,315	316,381	30,171
September	18,996			206	11,124	5,783	50,761.49	1,900.54	286,029	167,537	21,211
Total		455	2,473		352,607		548,389.28	30,550.13	3,496,602	1,407,005	348,919

# Cumulative to 31 Aug. 1944.

Blank spaces indicate no reports received.

FINIAN SUMMARY SHEET

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>NO. IN HOSPITAL AS OF LAST DAY</u>	<u>MEDICAL SURGICAL DENTAL TREATMENTS</u>	<u>AV. DAILY LABOR</u>
<u>(1944)</u>						
August	10,639	17	142	323	26,201	2,449
September	10,861	39	110	135	33,801	2,820
October	11,131	57	57	138	10,295	2,941
November	11,147	34	36	240	7,682	3,202
December	11,241	42	14	96	7,467	
<u>(1945)</u>						
January	11,321	39	9	93	7,405	3,798
February	11,357	36	4	53	6,156	3,857
March	11,402	14	8	70	9,379	3,475
April	11,415	5	12	202	7,366	3,497
May	11,417	4	8	137	7,493	3,806
June	11,434	7	2	121	10,446	3,759
July	11,454	20	5	148	10,923	3,967
August	11,479	27	5	172	9,924	4,119
September	11,527	59	6	221	9,613	3,838
Total		391	418		164,151	

Agricultural Produce

September 1945 234,350 lbs.  
 Cumulative to date 1,312,196 lbs.

Fishing

Catch September 1945 20,912 lbs.  
 Cumulative to date (Begins January) 235,337 lbs.

Wages Paid

September 1945 \$ 29,563.84  
 Cumulative to date 365,911.91

Trade Store Sales

September 1945 \$ 32,277.13  
 Cumulative to date 274,921.23

Handicraft Income

September 1945 \$ 3,515.10  
 Cumulative to date 24,980.98