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January 26, 1946

FILE COPY

Capt. W. F. Jennings,
Military Government Section
GINPAC
c/o Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Capt. Jennings,

Since coming to the Mainland I have been working on, and have now completed, my final report on the Marianas. This final phase of a seven months period as Consolidation Officer in the Marianas was brought on by many discussions I have had with Commander Johnson of your staff. Here is a copy of the end product.

May I express my appreciation of the many courtesies extended by your office, and the manner in which you and your staff have so often been helpful to me in my work.

Sincerely yours,

Harry E. Pierson
Harry E. Pierson

HEP:jn



16 JUL 1946

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MARIANA ISLANDS REPORT

Location and Strategic Importance

Stringing down to the Southward from the heart of Japan, and extending over toward the Central Pacific, are a chain of islands whose recent history has been all-significant in the final phases of World War II. In this chain, the Mariana Islands extend some 400 miles in the Central Pacific--the Northernmost island somewhere around the same latitude as Honolulu and the Southernmost about the same latitude as Manila.

In air miles the distance from Honolulu to Saipan is about 3,700 while on into Tokyo to the North is about 1,500 miles. From Tinian, a mere three miles across a neck of water from Saipan, the historic atomic bomb runs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were made.

Mid-summer, 1944, the Mariana Islands were taken from the Japanese; in the months following they became a giant staging area for important Central Pacific operations. Later the air strikes from the Marianas into the heart of Japan made news dwarfing other developments which had been going forward steadily and surely.

Historical sketch of the Mariana Islands

Magellan discovered the Marianas in 1521. In the years to follow, the Spaniards gained domination of the Islands which number 14 in all. Only the larger ones -- Guam, Saipan, Tinian and Rota are important. In the 1600s, it is said from 40,000 to 60,000 Chamorro^s lived on these islands. In the next several hundred years, the number of Chamorros dropped to two or three thousand.

In 1898, Guam was ceded by Spain to the United States; the other of the Mariana Islands were sold to Germany. In World War I, these German controlled islands fell to Japan. At the end of the war, these were among the islands mandated to Japan, and there began an economic development on the part of Japanese which they pushed energetically until the islands were lost to the U. S. conquering forces in mid-summer, 1944.

With New Masters---a New Economy in the Marianas

When the Spanish came to the Marianas, the native Chamorro people were essentially farmers and fishermen. Now several centuries later, there are few Chamorro fishermen, but other peoples coming to the Marianas have carried on with a thriving fishing industry.

In the usual pattern of Spanish conquest when it was a great maritime power, religion came to the Marianas around 1668 in the

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form of Jesuit priests. The native population of the Island of Guam, reported to be 55,000 dwindled in 18 years, so it is said, to 100. Thus the wars of religion and the scourge of white men's diseases on the natives.

By 1742, however, there had been a recovery and there are reports of extensive ranges for cattle and considerable agricultural development. When the United States took over Guam in 1898, there were 9,000 natives. About the same time the Germans took over the other Mariana islands, and in their methodical way began changing the economy so more products and more trade could be put into their expanding system as they made a bid to become a big maritime nation.

In the same period, under United States rule, the economy of Guam changed from the Spanish system of peonage, large land holdings and all the trappings of colonial conquest, to a wage economy for the Chamorros. Guam became a military outpost for the United States, and the Navy gained many years of experience in the administration and government of the island. After the occupation of all the Marianas in the recent war, Navy military government was established as a pattern for island administration in the Pacific.

In the trade that developed, copra was the most important with large shipments going to the United States, Manila and Japan. Steamship lines called at the port of Apra, and the capitol city, Agana, grew to a population of 10,000 people. The enlightened health program in Guam has served as a model for others faced with similar problems in the tropics. This outpost became even more important beginning in 1936 when the Pan-American Airways developed its Pacific service through Guam.

When other islands of the Marianas came under Japanese control in 1919 (final action of the Council of the League of Nations was in December, 1920) little time was lost in developing Saipan, Tinian and Rota islands. Continuing where the Germans left off, the seat of government was established at Garapan on the island of Saipan. Sugar production became increasingly important, and in 1922, the South Seas Development Co. began pushing this activity on a large scale.

The rapid growth of the sugar industry brought big social changes as laborers by the thousands were brought in from Okinawa (Japanese) and from Korea. Quite a few Japanese became interested in fishing, and this developed into the second industry of the islands. On Saipan, a phosphate mine was worked and copra continued an important factor in Japan trade. Just prior to the time the United States took Saipan, that island had approximately 30,000 people. Of these, about 25,000 were Japanese, 2,000 were Koreans and 3,000 native Chamorros or Kanakas from the Carolines.

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Civil Affairs in the Marianas after D-day

In Pacific warfare, it became customary for military government people to go in squads during the attack phases of an offensive. Early in the assault on Saipan, Navy military government was ashore and working. In particular, doctors and medical corpsmen were deluged with wounded, sick and shell-shocked cases. Many of the serious cases involved women and their very young children or women about to have children.

It has been estimated that of some 30,000 civilians on Saipan, about a third were killed or did not survive the attack phases which lasted from June 15 to July 9, 1944. As the civilians were captured or came in from hills or through the lines, they were sent to rear-line internment camps which were separate from the camps for Japanese prisoners-of-war. A pattern was also developed to segregate the main groups---the Japanese, the Koreans and the Chamorros. Natives of the Caroline Islands (Kanakas) were put with the Chamorros.

Work groups were organized to bring in salvage material for erecting shelters and to carry and transport supplies, food, etc. The caring of the sick and wounded was a pressing problem the first several months as some 86,000 medical and surgical treatments were given to civilians between D-day and Sept. 1, 1944. Of the deaths on the records for this period, more than 60 percent were children under two years of age.

Navy military government developed a system of internal administration for each of the camps---Japanese, Korean and Chamorro. This was along familiar lines---the setting up of a police force, establishing courts, appointing administrative officers, safeguarding health, enforcing sanitation measures, setting up a labor office, getting started again with economic pursuits such as farming, fishing, handcraft and personal services---shoemakers, barbers, sewing projects, etc.

As conditions began to settle, Chamorros and Kanakas were located in a town that had escaped much of the damage so prevalent on the Island. This was considered a great privilege, as the town, Charen Kanoa, was the former home of Japanese overseers of the sugar industry. Koreans were finally housed in "Prefabs" and organized in groups using community kitchens and having separate "squeegees". These "squeegees" were merely a well with a concrete apron on all sides, and as such were used for washing clothes and for bathing. Later, crude roofless huts were put on the edge of each "squeegee" so girls and women could bathe without being exposed to the public eye.

In taking a census of the trades and occupations of the civilians, an amazing diversity was uncovered. Gradually some of the skills found a usefulness. Large demands for labor to get the camps built up, to provide work gangs for military installations, for construction and repair, for stevedoring, and many another purpose, kept the Labor Office straining for every person able to work.

Indicators!
1952

Many women and children over 16 were regular workers; this was usual for them as they had worked under the Japanese. There were only two classes of workers as far as wages went---35 cents per day for unskilled labor; 50 cents per day for skilled workers. In some cases, boys under 16 worked around mess halls and as house boys---they were paid 25 cents a day.

Navy Military Government paid all wages out of funds it had for that purpose. It also paid for all produce raised on the farms, and turned this over to distributing centers and co-operative kitchens. Everyone was fed by this system which entailed no cost or accounting to the individual. Clothing was furnished to those in need from captured stocks; individuals paid no rent or had expense for housing or water. There were no lights except in administrative offices and buildings. Trade stores established gradually got in more and more items---cigarettes, toilet articles, sundries; and eventually, articles of clothing, shoes, etc.

Summation of Weekly Reports on Civil Affairs (Consolidation) beginning One Year After D-Day on Saipan

The administration of Civil Affairs in the Mariana Islands is essentially a military activity, and the general pattern is that Navy Military Government will be the responsible authority for some years. Some representatives of Federal Agencies came into the Islands with specialized missions; among them was the Foreign Economic Administration (FEA) with a specialist on agriculture. The Office of War Information (OWI) went into Saipan first for the purpose of constructing and operating a powerful radio station; an activity closely tied in with the Psychological Warfare program of the military forces--Navy, Army, Marine Psychological Warfare people were in and around the project and the big effort that developed.

But the OWI program expanded to include a printing operation also closely identified with Psychological Warfare. Then came a specialist with the title of Consolidation Officer, and who was charged primarily with duties tying in with Civil Affairs. That specialist is the writer of this report; he came to the OWI directly from three years of service as an officer in the Coast Guard; the last year-and-a-half of this service had been spent in training with Navy Military Government officers. Thus he came to the Marianas with former associates from Military Government training already on the Islands; still more in supervisory jobs back in Pearl Harbor; and an assurance that at least some of the officers coming as replacements to the Islands would be people known to him.

A summation of the weekly reports as they concerned civil affairs, information work and allied matters are listed here in chronological order:

Report for the week ended July 4, 1945

During the week, some more shipments arrived from the Mainland, and the weight of our offerings is now beginning to have some real significance. The "Photo Review" magazines were spotted immediately upon arrival by Licut. Harvey, and he made two special trips by Jeep to cart off his share. Licut. Mook from Tinian spent a good deal of time with us Sunday, and he was glad to get some of the #2 of the "Photo Review".

Many points were checked over with Licut. Mook. He has shown a lot of enterprise and energy in building up the school system in Tinian--and his reputation has gone far. The schools are the center of community life on the Island, and they represent the strength and sinew of the people themselves, as well as the guidance of energetic officers in military government.

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Lieut. Mook wants to improve on the movie program, and has left with me a booklet, "1,000 and One, the Blue Book of Non-theatrical Films", published by the Educational Screen, 64 E. Lake St., Chicago, Ill. He has checked several hundred movie titles as likely ones for his work. It is significant that he has gone in for rural themes, movies which reflect how people live in various parts of the world, and some functional things which are very practical for a simple bunch of people such as we find in these Islands. And in others to come.

The text book situation was a big concern of Lieut. Mook, and he conferred with some of our boys about getting a printing job done. He had some banged up copies of an arithmetic and of a geography; the idea was to reproduce them photographically, make plates and print. Jack Schaffer tried to photograph one of the pages somewhat the worse for the wear, and the results were not too good. Lieut. Mook has been shown here at Camp Susupe what can be done in the way of mimeographing text books -- even to the extent of simple but effective illustrations.

On Sunday, when Lieut. Mook went back to Tinian, he was loaded down with two radios, a film strip projector, some miscellaneous booklets, a batch of picture exhibits; and I hope, a lot of information on what we are doing and intend to do. He is most happy to get our offerings, and almost fell on his knees and salaamed over a Rand McNally atlas. More of this material for the 8 to 14 year-old is what we want. It is strongly recommended that a project be made of this, and someone work it out in a rational way, and with a long-range viewpoint.

Saturday, we delivered to Camp Susupe a generator for the system of radio speakers that is proposed -- also for the movie projector. At the same time, a batch of 10 Japanese phonographs were taken to the Camp, and the Intelligence Officer, Mr. Herzell, is going to evaluate them and work out something. These records were taken from our stock, and we can rotate through a bunch of them. A Radiant movie screen was taken to the Camp, and a check made on the operation of a new projector and speaker unit recently given to the Welfare and Education Dept. to replace a SeaBee outfit that finally gave up and was beyond repair. Lieut. Harvey has again submitted to me an attendance report -- some 7,700 a week see our OWI movie program which rotates between the three camps.

But soon we will be out of movies not already shown. It is urged we keep the hopper full of new material. Lieut. Mook's list which I am now typing, and will send in, should furnish a blueprint of how this may be handled.

Lieut. Harvey has been evaluating our film as he shows it, and we have three that are certainly not good for consolidation work. And these are not combat stuff, as the military government people refrain from taking such subjects. One film that has been criticized

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is "Harvest for Tomorrow" which is sociological, shows up Americans in a rather poor light and has no place in a consolidation program. There is a constant and insistent demand for cartoons. Even the military theme ones are good for they merely spoof, and the people like them.

A fresh movie, as usual, was provided the Prisoner of War stockade on Saturday. There is soon to be a theatrical show at the Stockade. On Tinian, a theatrical troupe was caught by the blitz, and they put on a performance every night. Also extra special shows every so often. I have been invited by Lieut. Mook to come over to Tinian and see a few things not to be seen here.

On Monday, I am going to take a trip to Guam where I plan to check with military government officers, get a first-hand view of equipment available and in use; also check on the showing of our movies at the Prisoner-of-War Stockade.

On Sunday, six large cases containing the Eaves public address systems arrived. These will be put to excellent use. A box of U.S.A. #5 magazines was shipped to Guam. These are in English; other material in English coming to us will be sent to Guam as they need it badly.

One of our best pieces of equipment, a loud-speaker unit was used again by the Army in its effort to get Japanese soldiers out of the Hills. Our radio technicians took turns standing by the equipment making sure it worked properly -- this exposed them to a hazard that certainly was above and beyond the call of duty. As outstanding results have been obtained in bringing Japanese in -- not in the manner expected, but they did come in -- it would seem our boys deserve a commendation, and I hope the 96th Infantry will do something about getting a letter written which will give them the credit they deserve.

Report For Week Ended July 11, 1945

Our stockpile of equipment and supplies was increased materially during the week by the arrival of six Onan generators. They are really big, as those of us who unloaded them in the dark of night well know, and capable of doing the heavy-duty jobs required of generators here. One is scheduled for Camp Susupe to take the place of a smaller generator we left but have not as yet put into operation with speakers, radios, and projectors in accordance with the plan. It is proposed now that the Military Government officials at Camp Susupe put up the wiring, and we will carry on with the job of integrating the equipment with the new generator. A new man is expected here soon; he will take on the work of setting up installations such as this one.

Other material and equipment has been arriving by Army Air Mail, and this service is really doing a job for us. We are extending the

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good work, by sending things to other islands of the Marianas by air. It seems that material going by air always reaches its destination without mishap, while in the case of shipping by surface, as likely as not, there will be trouble.

Upon arriving in Guam on Monday, I checked on some paper we had shipped to the 64th Engineers. This was for the printing of school records. The paper was lost, but luckily, before I left, another unit called up saying they had the paper and come over and get it. I have been urging the Education people at Camp Susupe to make their own contact with the 64th Engineers as these people are very willing to do printing for such a "worthy cause", and might be persuaded to do text-books, etc.

In Guam, from Monday noon to Friday morning, I spent much time with the Military Government people. They have a much larger operating group than the set-up in Saipan. In particular, the Public Works Department is a large organization employing as many as 1,500 people on a single project. Several villages are being built, others rebuilt. Agana, formerly a town of 11,000 is in ruins. It will be entirely rebuilt, and an appropriation has been made for the purpose. The plans are along the lines of a Florida city -- probably composite of several Florida cities.

The housing situation for the people of Guam is desperate, and the people are always coming to Military Government and wanting them to do something. There have been only a million and a half board feet of lumber allotted for rebuilding houses -- and a great deal of the work has gone ahead by using dunnage from ships.

Along with housing, many of the villages have the problems of light and power. These are pre-requisite to the use of our equipment. The Army has laid out a plan for providing a number of communities with movies once a week by moving in a generator and putting on a show. This is a kindly gesture as there was no compulsion, and it means the military unit gives up a movie for one night a week. People in some villages frequent near-by movies of military units. In Guam, there are no restrictions on this -- although all villages are off-bounds to military personnel except by special pass. But there is a lot of getting-together among the GIs and the people-- especially the girls. This is in contrast with Saipan where one never sees a GI with a girl native to the place. And GIs never make social calls at the Camps.

Considerable time was spent with the school people where Education has superimposed over it a Welfare set-up headed by Lieut. Cdr. Frank Votaw. The schools proper are managed by Lieut. Lewis, and he is doing a capable job. The schools are now closed for summer vacation, but a Teacher's Institute was being held. I spent a half a day at the Institute which was held in the village of Sinajana

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near Agana. It rained cats and dogs, and my general impression of the village and the school there was dimmed, I fear, by the mud, standing water and continuous rain. I met Mr. Sanchez, the local Supt. of Schools, and talked with some of the teachers. All are anxious to get equipment.

Lieut. Lewis appreciated the large box of U.S.A. magazines #5 I sent to him; also the slide film projector, reels of film and mimeographed material I brought in person. He would like more of the same; especially when the schools start again.

The Welfare division of the Schools was very much interested in the possibility of getting generators, movie projectors and radios. They all want to get the people off of the facilities of military units which may move and bring an end to temporary arrangements. At the same time, they are cognizant of the fact that free enterprise is the scheme of things in Guam. Some people want to import and sell things as soon as details can be worked out. One Chamorran, whose father was a Marine, has the Coca-Cola concession, and he is making a tremendous amount of money without contributing a thing. He put up no capital, his office work is done for him, he does not manage the plant; all he does it take the money. This appeals in no small way to many another Chamorro who hopes to make a similar deal for himself on another commodity or service.

I visited all departments including the Bank where I picked up as souvenirs some Okinawa occupation currency. In the Personnel Department, I examined their photographic files, and found they had many duplicate prints. Consequently I was able to get about 100 such which reflect the current and past situation; the people and their activities. Also how Military Government is setting up a pattern of organization for the people. There are interesting departments not existant in Saipan -- such as the Lands and Claims Department. The Economics Department controls the prices of the producer to the wholesaler, and of the wholesaler to the retailer. Then all retail prices are set by schedules posted in stores and other outlets. Rents are also controlled. Wages are fixed, and officials appointed. Certainly Guam is a proving ground for absolute economic control.

Two trips were made to CINCPAC where I contacted photographic officials. I was invited to look over their files, and I picked out some 60 pictures which they are having printed for me. They have a marvelous lab where they are equipped to process Aviation Kodacolor and Ansco color Film. I plan to take some pictures in color so we can come through with a record in color of what things are like out here, and what goes on.

Report For Week Ended July 18, 1945

More equipment arrived during the week to augment our growing

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supply and service out here. The atlases and wall maps were hailed as real finds by the Education people in Military Government. It is unfortunate, however, that a very vital part of East Asia was labelled "Manchukuo" instead of "Manchuria". We are taking steps to paste over the offending places a name more to our liking. The people purchasing these items should be cautioned and suppliers should be required to put on the kind of geographical labels that to our point of view are proper.

Also a nice batch of supplies arrived by Army Air Mail; the regular UNR newsreels with Japanese sound track came in by TAG. Our newsreels come in ahead of everyone else out here, and this fact is causing a good deal of comment. Much credit should be given the Motion Picture Division for executing a very smooth deal on transportation.

On Sunday, a dedication was made on a brand new farm school in the Japanese section. This has been a pet project that was developed without money. Everyone just pitched in and did his share. On a big flag pole in the center of the grounds, a big American flag furnished by the OWI was hoisted as the ceremonies began. I took a color picture at the time of the hoisting.

During the exercises of the school children, I took color movies -- in most of the footage, the flag was in the background. This marks the first time I have used color film supplied to me by the OWI as I left Honolulu. In a day or so, I will have another opportunity as the new mayor of the Chamorros will be inaugurated, and appropriate ceremonies are planned.

Sunday afternoon, an exhibit of agricultural and floral produce was held at the big house on the Japanese farm. A number of Island dignitaries attended, and a photographic record was made by Signal Corps photographers. I also took some pictures. Lieut. Weitzel, the manager of the farm, welcomed this activity and urges me to make a pictorial record of what takes place during a working day on the farm. This I plan to do.

Lieut. Harvey delivered to us some letters in which he makes recommendations on the type of movies he thinks should be included in our program. He appends a list taken from the catalog of Walter O. Gutton, Inc. of New York. He also urges us to go ahead with our project to provide a primer to teach Japanese children the English language. And to send more ABC books for children.

A concerted drive is being made to teach the children the English language, and anything we can do to help will redound to our credit. The endless red tape of "channels" has the Education people here all tied up in knots trying to get elementary text books and other study material. Some flash cards are being worked up, and Lieut. Harvey plans to have us make them for him in the near future. We hope the Davidson press arrives soon.

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Also Lieut. Harvey continuously asks for a big turntable which will handle big broadcasting records as well as regular phonograph records. We might divert one of our turntables as we have two for cutting discs that are not in constant use. But it would be better to do some thinking along these lines so we can supply this item the best way -- if we can supply at all. The large stock of broadcasting records we are accumulating could very well be made the basis of regular programs at the Camps. In many the introduction is purely factual and the main part of the program is the type of music much desired for broadcasting in the Camps. If this idea works out, it might prove a worthy and continuing usefulness for our broadcasting records; and we might establish a pattern for doing the same thing at other places in the future.

Report for week ended July 25, 1945

O. W. I. material distributed to the several activities during the week included the shipment of three boxes of Photo Review (Japanese text) to Tinian. This supplements a former shipment of Photo Review #1 and Photo Review #2 to this Military Government activity. The Educational Officer, Lieut. Mook, expressed a lot of interest in these -- also a similar interest has been taken by Lieut. Harvey and Lieut. Herzell of the Saipan Military Government organization.

Camp Susupe received, during the week, two globes of the world, one wall map which is a combination of eight different maps on a roller, two Rand-McNally atlases and 9 American flags. These materials for the schools are most enthusiastically received. On Tuesday, a set of five Basic English books came by mail -- these were turned over to Lieut. Harvey immediately as he has been very anxiously awaiting them. The Admiral has been insisting that all children be taught English.

Another item of considerable importance is the arrival of the movie, "Memphis Belle". This has been long in coming, and was grabbed off immediately by Lieut. Herzell, the Intelligence Officer; he has big plans for it. On the same trip to our place, Lieut. Herzell picked up three cases of Photo Review #3 which had just arrived. This made about 4,500 copies for the households of the several camps at Susupe.

The farm at Camp Susupe has been made a project for developing a story and a set of photographs. On two occasions during the week I visited the farm, and had long talks with Lieut. Weitzel, in charge. I also took some pictures. The manner in which the farm -- really a group of five Japanese, one Korean and one Chamorro farms -- have been developed and organized as a combination of individual initiative and co-operative distribution is a worthy example of the American way of doing things. And I think something comprehensive should be done on spreading the word on what has been done, and how the program projects into the future.

On Monday night I attended a weekly movie at the Korean camp, and bumped into a bath of trouble that has been encountered from time to time with our Victor projectors. The news reels went off OK, but shortly after a start was made on "Freedom to Learn", the sprocket slipped out of adjustment, and after many tries at fixing the machine, we finally had to give up. The other weekly movies went off on schedule with the one at the Prisoner-of-War Stockade being held on Sunday instead of Saturday.

During the week I picked up samples of mimeographed texts in use at Camp Susupe. These I will send via Norb Smith to Frances Baker. They should give her some ideas in her work on the Japanese primer. This project is most eagerly followed by Education authorities here, and they hope for its speedy completion.

Report for week ended July 31, 1945

Lieut. Mook, Educational Officer of the Military Government organization at Tinian called last week, and on Thursday, I accompanied him back to his own scene of operations. Twelve pieces of equipment and supplies were taken by us on the plane; these are all welcome additions to the school equipment in Tinian.

On Thursday and Friday, I circulated among Military Government activities. The new CO, Capt. Sydney B. Dodds, was very cordial, and gave me every co-operation. He invited me to go ahead with a few pictures, and OKed a move to get some official pictures from the Naval Air Base. Lieut. Demic of that activity is having a dozen representative pictures printed up and sent over to me. He talks of a Congressional committee that is coming out soon, and is preparing some special material for them. We could take a leaf out of his book, and have similar favorable pictures to hand out.

Thursday I saw a movie which in Tinian is attended by Japanese and Koreans together. The Koreans are notably demonstrative, so in the news reels in particular, there was more enthusiasm than that accorded a movie showing to a Japanese audience in Saipan. The Japanese in Tinian, however, seemed to show a lot of interest, and about 6,000 turned out. Lieut. Mook does a bang-up job narrating -- this is a feature not as yet put into effect in Saipan.

The two Educational officers, Lieut. Mook and Lieut. Johnston, both displayed a lot of energy showing me around, and explaining everything in detail. I will later send on pictures showing how the schools look physically. There are 70 school rooms. The former Japanese teachers are not allowed to meet a class; they are used to prepare lesson material which is thoroughly checked. Lieut. Mook has recently fired two teachers for slipping some military organization into the way they handled their pupils. There is an unbending policy against militarism, both in Saipan and in Tinian. Children may not march, nor be organized into groups for any purpose except to make up classes, the Boy Scouts and such well recognized Americanisms.

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Upon arriving back at Saipan, I found that Elwood Simon had arrived, and he is a most welcome addition to our staff. I immediately took him down to Camp Susupe where an installation in the planning stage has been awaiting his arrival. He has submitted a layout to Lieut. Strawman, the Executive Officer, and in turn, a work order has been made up for the Public Works Department of Military Government. A concrete slab and a shelter for the generator are to be prepared. Simon will supervise the hook-ups, etc. to see that a good job results. Speakers are to be set up in the Chamorro and in the Korean Camps.

On Wednesday night, Simon and I went to Charan Kanoa -- this is the name of the Chamorro Camp. Some difficulty with the Victor projector was again encountered, but Simon worked with the situation, and has the matter under control. The big picture of the evening, "Memphis Belle" went off without a hitch, and was most enthusiastically received. This emphasizes once again the value of feature pictures with Japanese sound track.

The distribution of our equipment and supplies has now gone farther afield. Lieut. Porter, from Okinawa, called at our headquarters. He had been over in Guam recovering from a skin infection, and was enroute back to his Military Government duties. After discussions with Dick Hubert, we let him have some Japanese text magazines, a book for kindergarten children and a radio. Lieut. Porter left Tuesday by IST for Okinawa.

Report for week ended Aug. 8, 1945

A good deal of progress has been made in the past week developing a program for the best use of our generators and other equipment that operates off the generators we have in our stockpile. Elwood Simon and I have had a number of discussions with Military Government officers at Camp Susupe. One of the trainees recently arrived is Lieut. Cdr. Tarbett, an electrical engineer. He has been assigned the job of working out something with us. The officer primarily concerned, however, is Lieut. Horan, the public safety officer who is also in charge of all Intelligence work for Military Government.

It has been decided that it would be best to develop our Onan generators into a mobile unit, and to operate it at selected spots for the purpose of putting on concerts with phonograph records, to operate a movie if necessary, and also to make occasional public announcements. There is electric power at all the movie booths now, and only the Korean area has no outlets which can be tapped for a public address system. The playing of phonograph records is regarded as a good move as some proving work has already been done with about 75 records on hand. These are Japanese records which have been carefully checked by intelligence.

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I have placed a formal order for some Japanese records; it is coming through channels to the Honolulu office. It is urged that this request be pushed along as we would like to be able to furnish fresh records, not only here at Camp Susupe, but at the other places we install the Onan generator and the Bogen sound system. The Bogen equipment is regarded as very excellent for hooking up with the Onan generators. But the turntable will take only 12" records -- so all of our radio broadcast records cannot be used. Simon says it is difficult to get big turntables, but if you could locate some, we would be glad to send an order through channels. This would allow us to distribute the older radio broadcast records. On a borrowed turntable, a limited use is being made of them now.

To extend the installation work, one Onan generator was shipped to Tinian and two were shipped to Guam. A Powermaster $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW generator was also shipped to Guam. Lieut. Cdr. Votaw, Education and Welfare officer at Guam, has been writing to us asking for generators and other equipment to install in some of his outlying villages. Simon has orders in process taking him to Guam this coming Friday; he plans to make a survey of the situation, and supervise the setting up of equipment we have shipped in advance.

Some additional material has come in, and most welcome is the exhibit "Towns and Cities". One set of these pictures has been given to Camp Susupe, and another is going to Tinian. The balance are in a box headed for Guam. No Japanese translated captions came with this exhibit, and I was immediately asked for them. I believe Frances Baker had something to do with providing us with the Japanese captions on the picture set entitled "Children". This was a worthwhile job; send along similar captions for "Towns and Cities".

On Tuesday, I accepted the long-standing invitation of Lieut. G. M. Taggart, in charge of Fishing for Military Government, to go out on a Japanese fishing boat. This lasted from several hours before dawn until the middle of the afternoon; I took a number of pictures, including color, to document the activity. This is the #2 economic pursuit among the civilians -- farming is first.

Report for week ended Aug. 15, 1945

More progress has been made during the week in lining up at Camp Susupe, a well integrated system of radio broadcast, loud speaker system and amplifier, movie projector and a mobile generator unit. Elwood Simon has been pushing this work ahead with the aid of Lt. Cdr. Tarbett and Lt. Horan of the staff at Camp Susupe. It all worked out splendidly as a sound system that really works and it was all ready to go at the time that the peace negotiations were on and when the news finally broke. Thus the Japanese in the Camp got first-hand information by radio during the entire period.

On Friday, Simon went to Guam to lend his assistance in setting up generators we had shipped in advance. His reports which are very encouraging will be covered by his own memorandum. A generator was also shipped to Tinian in anticipation of Simon's trip over to that island on Thursday. Although his work is well under way, we will miss Simon when he leaves. His ability to iron out wrinkles in projectors and other systems here has been greatly appreciated.

The arrival of a ship in the harbor with consolidation and other material aboard has brought us busy times. The situation has been more complicated by the rumors, negotiations; and final peace announcement. Some U.S.A. magazines, school maps, slide projectors etc. have immediately been transhipped to Guam. The English newsreel we shipped last week brought a quick response by letter-- they were very glad to get it. We will ship over one by Air promptly every week.

Additional school material such as globes and maps were issued to Camp Susupe during the week. We were holding a few of these items for possible instructions to ship them to Okinawa. But as additional school material was arriving on the ship which put in Friday, we distributed everything we had on hand. We have run through all the films on hand as far as Camp Susupe is concerned, and hope a few more that we have shipping notices on will arrive soon. The several duplicates being sent to us we can use--but we would much rather have a stock of new material.

There has been a demand for phonograph records now since we are pushing the Bogen systems out, and we hope to be able to furnish records soon under a scheme proposed in a recent requisition. The picture exhibits are being well received, and more can be placed to advantage. Keep on sending Japanese captions as the authorities are glad to have their Japanese calligraphers copy them off.

John Embree's arrival has been most welcome. He has taken up residence in Camp Susupe. I took him around to the various officers he had to contact to live there, and to others he wanted to meet. Also we have had long discussions on consolidation work, and our thinking agrees in many places. His "attitude analysis" is a very tricky job, and officers in Military Government are very interested to learn of his findings--as aren't we all! I am printing some pictures from negatives he has borrowed from the file at Camp Susupe. I also am arranging for the Signal Corps to make 8 x 10 enlargements that he wants for his study.

Report for week ended Aug. 22, 1945

The highlight of the week was the visit of Brad Smith, and we all consider it indeed fortunate that things worked out so he could stop over and thus have some real discussions on our work here.

The arrival of Paul Toda was timely, and excellent use has been made of his language ability. He has assisted also in a number of

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odd jobs that have been crying to be done. Re-shipment of consolidation material--such as magazines to Guam, globes and maps to Tinian, has continued. At present we have two boxes of magazines which we consider surplus, which are labelled for Okinawa.

Several conferences were held with John Embree before he left, and I am undertaking to forward to him some 8x10 pictures the Signal Corps is making up to tie in with his study of the work being carried on here and in Tinian. It is desirable that work such as he is doing be pushed through so some real planning can be done for the tremendous job ahead.

The building of the mobile unit is still pending at Camp Susupe; but considerable use was made of our equipment in bringing the big news on a pair of "bull horns" which we supplied to the Camp. Insistent demands have been made for a recording of the Emperor's speech, and it was a great disappointment to the Military Government people here that no successful cutting had been made. Now it is discovered that the Hawaii Times has printed the Emperor's speech in it's Aug. 15 issue, so an order for 1,000 has been rushed to you in Honolulu. Also it is a matter of some concern that the handout of local news we have been making in the Japanese newspaper has come to an end. The Intelligence Officer, Mr. Herzell, has asked for a bigger allowance of the Hawaii Times. According to Brad, we are paying for 200 copies; I have put in a requisition to increase this to 500.

The ship out in the harbor has been unloading slowly. The need for phonograph records has been brought into bold relief by the arrival and distribution of 24 hand-wound phonographs. These phonographs need records to be of any value; and there are but few 12" records here.

Some more gratifying use was made of our equipment in carrying the message of the war's end to soldiers still out in the hills. By dint of a good deal of energy, we managed to rig up two complete mobile units which were put on Navy G2 (Psychological Warfare) trucks. These were used two days. Word has reached us that many Japanese soldiers still at large surrendered. Two gave themselves up only across the road from our transmitter.

Report for week ended Aug. 29, 1945

Activity here has been keyed to the various surrenders of Japanese still holding out. Expeditions to nearby islands have brought demands for leaflets, special services and the now old, familiar request for a recording of the Emperor's speech. Our loud speaking equipment here on Saipan continued to be of use in bringing in soldiers still at large.

On Monday, I made arrangements to go to Guam to check up on the use of our equipment and materials, and to survey the situation on the distribution of more equipment on hand and coming. Upon

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arriving in Guam, I made some inquiries on existing recordings of the Emperor's speech, and found that Lt. Morris of the Psychological Warfare Department had forwarded one to Colonel Johnston in Honolulu. But after more checking, I found that the FCC had one which had come in from Iwo Jima. It was by far the best according to the FCC and they agreed to let me have it for the purpose of making standard broadcast recordings.

I picked the dictaphone cylinder up after a rough jeep ride through the night--the FCC has personnel at work only during the night. Mr. Green was about to go to Manila that very night, and Mr. Weiss of the FCC staff gave me details on the recording. I listened to a part of it, and while undertone of over-ocean reception was in the recording, it was indeed a good one. The next day I was unable to get any broadcast records made in Guam, so I brought it to Saipan with me. Now we are up against the same problem of getting a dictaphone machine so we can make the much needed records.

In Guam, I spent considerable time with the Welfare and Education Division, and had talks with Lts. Lewis and Shepard, and also Lt. Cmdr. Votaw. They have been having considerable trouble with our R-100 radio receivers. The signal Corps is not as able, or perhaps as willing, to fix up these radios as they have been in Saipan. Our own situation here is stymied until September 15th and a shipment of tubes would help matters considerably.

The schools in Guam open next week, and considerable use is expected to be made of our projectors, both movie and slide, of our maps, globes and magazines. Lt. Lewis urges me to continue our assistance, and wants more 16mm films, more film strips, and records to play on the hand-wound phonographs we have distributed to them. I discussed with him the situation of two women wanting to get into the commercial film exchange business. They only want to handle entertainment film--so there is no hindrance to going ahead with a program of distributing non-theatrical film. I urged him to make full use of Military facilities, and to look forward to budgeting some school money for the purchase of 16mm films and filmstrips.

As a commentary on our film program most enthusiastic reports have been coming through on "Memphis Belle" and it is hoped that films on which we have shipping notices, will arrive soon. Lt. Lewis in Guam has asked for permanent custody of "Here is China" and I arranged with him to keep the English newsreels we are sending to him, the idea being to build up a newsreel library. He is worrying about the people on the island of Rota, as this will plummet him into an educational program dealing with Japanese pupils. He has had only Chamorros so far.

With other islands surrendering, and entry into Japan imminent, the problems and work we have been pioneering takes on new significance and new importance. It is hoped that the experience we have gained will manage to make its way through the maze of negotiations and uncertainties on the future of the OWI and emerge as a worthwhile value in the shaping of things to come.

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Report for week ended Sept. 5, 1945

There was still more concentration of effort this week on the job of getting Japanese garrisons and stray soldiers to come in and give up in this war. Also we have been bending our energies to convince Japanese civilians and POWs that the war is finished. Here in Saipan, we have strung special telephone wires to the POW Stockade and to Camp Susupe. These are used to relay our reception of Radio Tokyo to the two centers of Japanese habitation on the Island.

My trip to the South last week included a visit most of the day on Friday in Tinian. Lieut. Mook, the Education Officer, was up against the job of engineering a surrender in a near-by island. The garrison had been contacted by a loud speaker from a ship, but in a conference expressed the utmost skepticism that any surrender deal had been consummated with high authorities in Tokyo. Lieut. Mook was trying to bring a special group of the garrison into the camp at Tinian. There the object would be to tune in Radio Tokyo-- and he was sweating blood because our erratic R-100 radios were all he had to bring in the station. If we had just been granted permission to re-broadcast Radio Tokyo over our giant KSAI, the whole story of the surrenders in the Marianas, and perhaps other places, would have been a much different one.

Arrangements have been made in Tinian to distribute some more of our equipment, and early this week, Lieut. Johnston of the Education Department came over to our headquarters. He conferred at length with our technicians on the best way to bring in Radio Tokyo. Then he looked over our remaining consolidation equipment and supplies---indicating what could be used over in his establishment. Later we boxed up about a dozen items, large and small, for shipment to him.

Officers from Camp Susupe have also been calling to check on materials we have; the idea is to distribute everything in anticipation of winding up our activity in Consolidation here. Lieut. Johnston talked with Spaber of our staff about getting films, phonograph records, etc. sent over to him after I leave. The Military Government people here plan to call in person for equipment and materials that might come in.

We have received the usual speedy service on UNR newsreels. The one showing the American celebrations of VJ day was dropped off at Camp Susupe and at the Stockade on Saturday. Copies were rushed to Tinian, the Stockade in Guam, and to Military Government in Guam (English version). I am encouraging these latter people to keep the newsreels, and thus build up a newsreel library. In the near future, I shall discuss this same thing with Military Government people here and in Tinian.

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Report for week ended Sept. 12, 1945

The transition period of the war coming to an end is working out; more of our Consolidation equipment and supplies have been distributed; gradually resistance of the Japanese in this part of the world is coming to a halt; and our services are no longer being demanded suddenly, and with little or no time to get equipment organized.

Early in the week, Military Government authorities at Camp Susupe were most anxious to get Radio Tokyo into the Japanese area so doubters would be convinced that the war was over. Some wild rumors were circulating around the Camp, and there seemed to be a deliberate attempt on the part of a small group of irreconcilables to stir up trouble. Our technicians and Dick Hubert put in a lot of time working out many angles and getting concerted action among the more responsible officers who were charged by the Captain to get the radio set-up working so the Japanese could hear Radio Tokyo themselves. On Tuesday, an aerial was finally put up, and that very night the Camp got Radio Tokyo for an hour and a half. The equipment and the effort to put the job over was the U.S. Information Service (new name), of which we are all glad to be a member.

Material coming in by parcel post and by air is being distributed on practically the same day it arrives. The UNR newsreels are most sought after, and it is hoped they will show up some conclusive views on the manner in which Japan is being occupied. The one that came Monday was a disappointment in this respect, but it did show some good material on the atomic bomb. Most Japanese know the part this bomb is said to have played in bringing the war to a quick close.

Some of the Military Government people in Guam are bumping into quite a problem with their handling of Japanese for the first time. A letter has come asking for certain materials and equipment. We are sending a small generator and some radios over by air right away. Lieut. Lazar has been assigned the responsible job of taking charge of the Island of Rota. Many Japanese civilians as well as Chamorros are on the Island, and will be left there for the time being.

It is hoped that the Primers being printed in Guam by the 64th Engineers will soon be delivered. They are arriving just in time to be of value in new school systems to be organized now that the surrounding islands have surrendered. Everyone is most enthusiastic about the job that Frances Baker has done.

Our interpreter, Paul Toda, was loaned to Military Government for four days, and did valient service in connection with the surrender of an adjacent island. It is fortunate that we had someone of the calibre of Paul to loan them, as they were indeed in a bad way for a competent interpreter.

Prepared by:

(signed) Harry E. Pierson
Consolidation Officer

January 1946

OWI MOVIES SHOWN IN AUGUST, 1945

Shown in August, 1945 at Saipan:

NEWSREEL (UNR) #164
DEMOCRACY IN ACTION
YOUTH FARM MOVEMENT
RIGHT OF WAY
DOVER
MANPOWER
MEMPHIS BELLE
THE 1,000 DAYS
PARATROOPER
PRIVATE PLUTO

Shown at the POW Stockade at Saipan:

NEWSREEL (UNR) #164, #165
YOUTH FARM VOLUNTEERS
THE 1,000 DAYS

Shown in August, 1945 at Guam:

HERE IS CHINA

Shown in August, 1945 at the POW Stockade at Guam:

NEWSREEL (UNR) #161, #162, #163
BOMBER
FARMERS AT WAR
PIPELINE
SAND AND FLAME

Shown in August, Military Government at Tinian:

NEWSREEL (UNR) #160, #161, #162
ANTIOCH COLLEGE
A CHILD WENT FORTH
FARMER'S WIFE
FOOD FOR FIGHTERS
OSWEGO
PIPELINE
HOW WE BRING THE MESSAGE TO GENERAL EISENHOWER
ARMY MASCOT
PRIVATE PLUTO
VANISHING PRIVATE
MEMPHIS BELLE
FREEDOM TO LEARN
HOME ON THE RANGE

SCHOOLS - MARIANA ISLANDS

How do the schools operate here in the Marianas? Here is the answer in the words of Lieut. H. Telfer Mook, who is in charge of the schools of Tinian. Excerpts from his letter.

The curriculum is basically the three R'S. English is taught to everyone. Classes meet six days per week from 08:00 to 11:30 and from 13:00 to 14:30. Classes are organized on the basis of 40 students per class.

The Tinian school has 2,300 students in the first eight grades; 1,800 in the Japanese group and 500 in the Korean group. There are 73 in the faculty: 60 Japanese (54 men and 6 women) and 13 Koreans (all men). Fifteen of the 60 Japanese were former school teachers; all others have had no previous teaching experience.

There are no text books so we must write our own. Classes are now going on in pandanus weaving, clay moulding, toy-making out of sugar cane stalks and manual training in wood-work. It is hoped soon to introduce classes in sewing and cooking.

In addition there is an active Boy Scout and Girl Scout organization, a recreational program for pre-school age children (up to 6 years of age) and an adult English language program. The enrollment is approximately 250.

A total of 60 classrooms are used as follows; 58 for classroom instruction (45 Japanese and 13 Korean), 1 for the Korean teachers' office and 1 for a Manual Training room. The Playground is 500 ft. by 300 ft. There are five large classroom buildings with administration separate in a 20 ft. by 48 ft. Quonset hut.

Blackboards are made of the inside "Masonite" lining of a Quonset hut. Three large hospital tents have been utilized to give additional classrooms. The tent is divided in half to make two classrooms. Contributions of athletic equipment by Sea Bee and other units make possible an athletic program including baseball, basketball, volley ball and track.

Material furnished by

(signed) Harry E. Pierson
Consolidation Officer
July, 1945

FISHING ON OUR NEW WESTERN FRONTIER - SAIPAN

The conquest of Saipan by the Americans in the summer of 1944, resulted in wide devastation on the island. The economy that supported the civilians---an extensive sugar cane growing and processing project---was destroyed. Agriculture for subsistence and the fishing that had been carried on were almost totally paralyzed by the juggernaut of war that rolled over everything.

The fishing boats which had been operating out of the island for the Japanese were sunk; some at the piers where they had been tied up when the forces of war struck them. Many of the Japanese who worked around boats or went out as fishermen were killed or missing. During the first several months of the American occupation, the island was full of disease, people suffered from lack of shelter, many others were trying to recover from wounds or injuries. It was a desperate time.

Military government officers trained in civil affairs were assigned the responsibility of looking after civilians found on Saipan. And there were many; more than 12,000 Japanese, about 3,000 Chamorros and 2,500 Koreans. In the early days of the occupation, these civilians came in daily from the hills by the hundreds. With so many injured and sick, the authorities were hard put to organize the necessities of life for these people.

One of the most difficult jobs was to revive the fisheries. The military could not spare materials and equipment as they had major problems of their own with damaged boats, replacement of parts, equipment, etc. But the needs of the people for food were so great, it was decided to try and rehabilitate the boats, and get the fishermen back on the job again. An officer on the staff of military government, Lieut. G.M. Taggart, was given the job. He was a man who had spent years in the South Seas on trading ships, and who knew small boats thoroughly. His first move was to get together all the Japanese he could find who had worked around the boat yards and who had been fishermen.

The crudest of salvago apparatus was constructed from materials that could be picked up, and from out of the destruction of the war. It was necessary for the men to use old nails, make their own hammers, etc. Raising the fishing sampams one by one was accomplished without any diving equipment other than the goggles of wood, string and glass that Japanese fishermen wear.

Even more difficulties were encountered in getting the barest of essentials in fishing equipment. Lures and sinkers were manufactured with salvaged metal by the crudest methods; even fish hooks were made one by one from springs and other materials picked out of the debris of war destruction.

leave us
not empty!

7 km
high

-2-

Eventually the first boat was ready, and then one by one, others were added to make a fleet of six. Five of the boats are sampams 65 to 70 feet long, and the sixth is a 36 ft. tug. The boats carry 26 men in a crew. There are 98 men working the yard on supply, maintenance, etc. The yardmen get wages ranging from 35 cents to 50 cents a day.

The fishermen get a bonus for fish caught in excess of 8,000 pounds a week; this bonus the captain of the ship prorates as he sees fit. If the catch is less than 8,000 pounds a week, then the fishermen on that boat get the standard wage of 35 cents a day. At first the fishing was limited due to lack of icing facilities. But with the delivery of 12 flake ice machines and 2 cake ice machines, the operation began to develop. In August the catch was heavy enough to ship 28,000 pounds of fish to Guam.

The decision to turn four tuna clippers over to the fishing operation also was helpful in stepping up the activity. The clippers were converted into YP boats, and often were pressed into service as escort boats when the Navy did not have an armed ship to spare for the purpose. In July, one of the big fishing months, 375,000 pounds of fish were brought in. The catch for August was 315,000 pounds. Military units benefitted as they were able to buy 114,000 pounds of dressed fish at 10 cents a pound in July, and 83,500 pounds in August.

During the season when fishing is good, the crew manning the boats put in long hours at hard work. All live in the civilian camp, and must arise at three in the morning to go about their work. Before dawn, the boats are off low banks off the north end of the island of Tinian. There they take baits by putting practically the whole crew overboard to form a great circle and swim toward the leeward side of the boat, all the time thrashing the water wildly. Thus thousands of tiny fish are driven over nets in which men aboard scoop them up and stock big bait tanks amidships.

The run to catch fish in August takes the boat to the north of the island of Saipan. The catch is usually striped tuna---locally called bonito---and a fish that is very nice for eating. Other fish caught include tunny, gray mullet, horse mackerel, manahag and snapper. Occasionally a turtle is landed, and once in a while, a shark.

This revival of the fishing in Saipan has been of great assistance in bringing additional food to the civilians; giving them the kind of food they like and are accustomed to and at the same time relieving the military of the duty of furnishing tons of foodstuffs to keep these people alive. The civilian manpower, in the meantime, is being utilized in the best and most efficient way. Men are being

given opportunity to maintain their skills, and develop an elementary part of the island's economy which should continue as a mainstay of the people no matter what program the future might hold for them.

Report prepared by:

(signed) Harry E. Pierson
Consolidation Officer,
Sept. 1945

4TH OF JULY ELECTION - DEMOCRACY IN THE MARIANAS

The American Way was given a realistic observance on July 4, 1945, in the Chamorro camp of Saipan in the Mariana Islands. An election was held. The former head chief of the Chamorros, Gregorio Sablan, had died in March, and the Military Government officers who are in charge at the various camps on Saipan set July 4 as election day. The chief who had died was elected by the democratic process in December of 1944 when a full set of political officers were elected under American occupation. The pattern followed, however, was the Chamorroan one, for the officials elected were a head chief and five village chiefs.

At the special election just held, only the head chief was on the ballot. And only the title of the office appeared; there were no nominations, no candidate had his name anywhere. Also there was no electioneering as it is felt among the Chamorros that electioneering is unethical. However, an undercurrent had been running somewhere as only two men were really in the running. The victor polled more than twice the vote of the runner-up, and scattered votes named several dozen more members of the community.

Elias Sablan, a cousin of the former village chief, was elected. He had been acting as head chief; his real office previously had been Chief of Police. However, the new head chief is primarily a farmer. He has long been regarded as a leader among the Chamorrans, and his prestige has increased with the American occupation. The Japanese had not been happy about him as he spoke and read English and had leanings toward the American way of things.

This preference for things American had come to Elias Sablan from his father who as a boy had spent several years as a cabin boy on an American whaling ship. During this period the young boy spent a lot of time in San Francisco where the whaler put in and tied up when not operating. After this experience, the youngster returned to Saipan where he married a Carolinian princess. Elias Sablan, the new head chief, was born of that union.

Throughout the years, Elias who is now 46, nurtured his father's teachings of English. He subscribed to an American newspaper printed in Tokyo; then the close proximity of Guam put him in touch with a situation where Chamorrans were governed by Americans. During the early part of the war with Japan, Elias Sablan was arrested as a spy. But he was acquitted. It is no wonder, however, that his star did not rise under Japanese rule.

At the first election held in December, women did not vote; this was more of an oversight than anything else. But the women were quick to make their displeasure known, and so now they share franchise equally with men. All over 18 with Chamorran or Carolinian blood can vote, and most all entitled to vote do. Some people living in the Chamorro camp are half Japanese or half some other nationality---these people may vote.

Lamoshok?

The u did not
with the vote in
Dec. 1941

But if anyone is more than half Japanese, he is not regarded as a Chamorran no matter where he lives. The same is true of other nationalities except Carolinians who have always been put together with the Chamorrans and are an integral part of the community.

Not so - the word
Charan comes from
the word "shallow", mean-
ing the shallow - i.e.,
the shallow way
of the canoe.

The name of the Chamorran community is Charan Kanoa which is a corruption of "shallows" and "canoe" -- two English words. Off shore are the shallows, but the canoes can come in over them. Elias (pronounced Ee-lee-is) Sablan will be head chief of this community for the balance of the four years or until December, 1948. He will appoint a Police Chief, a Building Supervisor, a Sanitation Commissioner and an Educational Officer.

The election was in charge of an Election Commissioner, Vincente de Leon Guerrero, a man who speaks fluent English. He was selected by the election commission who in turn were appointed by the five village chiefs. No one on the election commission may be voted into office. Over-all supervision is exercised by American military government. These officers confine their activities to merely observing to see that everything is proper.

The scene of the election was Central Park, Charan Kanoa. Voting was by secret ballot, but the secrecy merely amounted to the voter taking his ballot over to the far end of a long table. Almost all Chamorrans can write their own language, and for those who could not write -- mostly Carolinians -- the judges lent a helping hand. The ballots were a mimeographing job -- in the Chamorran language.

The new head chief, however, is not a one-language man. He speaks besides Chamorran, two dialects of the Carolinian language, German, Spanish, English and Japanese. This is the farmer who heads a new outpost American community where a pattern of life emerges for other communities yet to come under a way of life our government insists upon as the real approach to democratic principles which can insure lasting peace.

Report prepared by:
Harry E. Pierson
Consolidation Officer
July, 1945