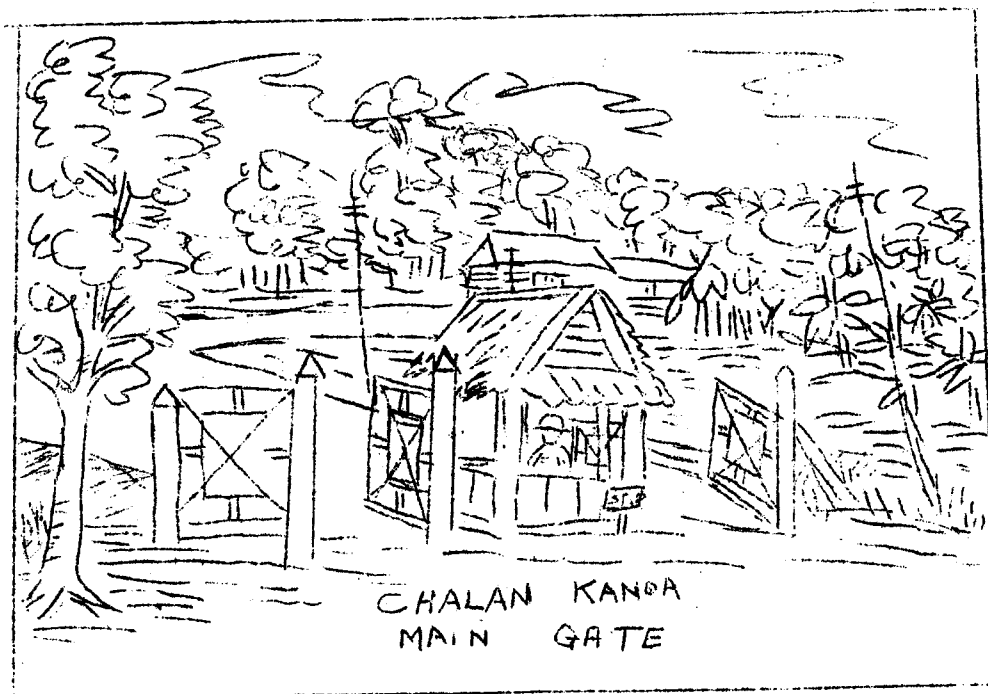


DECLASSIFIED  
Authority E.O. 12958

BRIEF DESCRIPTION  
of  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY,  
SAIPAN  
Marianas Islands  
Revised to 15 October 1946.



COMMANDER L. G. FINDLEY, USNR  
COMMANDING OFFICER.

ENCLOSURE (C)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY.  
SAIPAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS  
REVISED TO 15 OCTOBER 1946

NATIVES & VILLAGES

There are four thousand four hundred sixty two Chamorros and Carolinians on Saipan over half of this number being children fifteen years of age and younger. These people live in three villages, the larger village of Chalan Kanoa, the new farm village of Aslito, and third village which houses the natives recently repatriated from Yap.

The native community life centers about the town of Chalan Kanoa which was formerly a Japanese town housing the employees of the sugar mill. Here is located the trade store, church, school, private shops and the headquarters building of the native administration. Chalan Kanoa proper is divided into five districts, each headed by a district chief. Yap village and Aslito Village are also considered as districts of Chalan Kanoa each with its district chief. The seven district chiefs are administratively under the Head Chief of Chalan Kanoa, and it is these eight elected officials who make up the Village Council.

The Village Council meets once a week with an officer of Military Government, who serves as an advisor. Minor local matters are settled by the council without reference to Military Government, but matters which involve policy, expenditure of funds, village planning, new enterprises, etc, are discussed with the Military Government representative. The Island Commander attends one meeting each month in order to keep in close touch with native problems.

In the evening following the council meeting, each district chief meets with his constituents, passing along to the people any decisions which have been reached and also receiving suggestions from people to bring up before the council.

The village has six main departments - Administration, Finance, Education, Police and Fire, Health and Sanitation and Public Works. Although future plans call for the appointment of Department Heads, at the present time the district chiefs are serving as Department Heads in addition to their regular duties.

HOUSING

During the first few days of the invasion, civilians coming under the control of Military Government were concentrated in areas on the beach near the former Japanese town of Chalan Kanoa. Later they were removed to Camp Susupe, from which it obtained its name. For a time housing facilities consisted of four or five dwellings in various stages of destruction, salvaged Japanese tents and tarpaulins. After the capture and clearing of Garapan the salvage of lumber and galvanized iron was commenced. As there were no other materials available with which to build shelters for the civilians, only these two materials were used. These salvage operations were often carried on under hostile fire. With these materials and a limited quantity of civilian tools the construction of temporary shelters (20' x 40') was begun. This construction was done by the civilians under the supervision of Military Government personnel. For a time all civilians in this camp were

quartered in one area, but were segregated into the following ethnic groups: Japanese, Koreans, Chamorros, and Kanakas (Carolinians). On 1 October 1944 construction was begun on the first semipermanent housing units, the Koreans moving into these units on 15 January 1945. These units consisted of buildings 20' x 300' and 20' x 150' and each was divided into apartments 20' x 15', and residents assigned thereto on a basis of a minimum of 20 square feet per occupant. Each unit contained a suiji, (outside cook house), automatic flushing heads, washing wells with concrete aprons and septic tanks.

In November 1944 the Chamorros and Carolinians were moved to the village of Chalan Kanoa, where most of them now reside. In Chalan Kanoa proper Military Government has constructed 83 four-family houses. In addition, approximately 117 Japanese homes which survived the invasion have been repaired and remodeled. About 29 private one-family homes have been completed by the natives themselves from salvaged lumber supplied by Military Government, and 23 more private homes are now under construction. When these are completed, Chalan Kanoa will have about 245 houses.

Ten combination shower and flush type toilets for community use have been erected and chlorinated fresh water is available to every house. The villages are neat and clean, all garbage and trash being collected daily by a sanitation detail which also sprays all areas weekly for insect control. The Chamorros and Carolinians take great pride in the appearance and cleanliness of their village.

In September 194<sup>6</sup> the new village, Aslito was organized. It is located on a butte, overlooking the Aslito valley farms, being one of the most desirable sites on the island. Twenty six quonset huts and numerous frame buildings now house 57 farm families who till their three acre tracts surrounding the village. This village is not yet complete; generators are being installed, water mains are being laid, a trade store, church and a school should be ready for use before the end of the year. This village, which will be modern in every detail, should prove to be the outstanding and model native settlement of the Marianas.

Following repatriation of the Koreans and Japanese in January 1946, a group of Chamorros who had been repatriated from Yap occupied housing in the Korean area. This section is now known as Yap Village and administratively is a district under Chalan Kanoa. Housing in the former Japanese area is being removed and the lumber used for the construction of kitchens in the three villages of Chalan Kanoa, Yap and Aslito.

#### REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE CIVILIANS

Well known Camp Susupe, the former Japanese internment camp (which has received a great deal of publicity in various magazines) ceased to exist in the early part of this year when the last of the 15,158 civilian Japanese, Koreans and Okinawans were repatriated. This task was accomplished in a little over three months without accident or incident, by Military Government Officers and men, officers and men of Military Government #202 Hospital and members of the Chamorro Police Department.

Yen notes were exchanged for American currency, all repatriates were properly clothed, baggage was checked, all were screened for quarantinable diseases, food, clothing and medical supplies were loaded aboard the vessels in sufficient quantity to make the voyage to Uruga, Yokohama or Buckner Bay.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Soon after the invasion three police forces were organized to handle police work of the three established areas. The Japanese and the Korean police force were responsible for all police matters within their respective areas, while the Chamorro (Camp Susupe) Police were held responsible for the policing of their own area and also the exterior of the entire camp. September 1944 the Camp Susupe Police relieved the 811th M.P. Company of all guard duty except at the main gate and the gate at the water tower. Since that time the native police force, which was trained by the U. S. Marines, has done an excellent job of police work.

Repatriation of Japanese and Korean civilians began in January of 1946 thus bringing to an end the Japanese and Korean police forces. From this time on the Native Police force handled all the internal police work of the three areas as well as the exterior work. When all the Japanese and Korean civilians were repatriated their areas were closed and the Native Police had only the native village of Chalan Kanoa to police. However, in March of 1946 another native community, Yap Village, was opened and still more recently Aslito Village was opened. Although the opening of these two villages has brought more work to the police department they have handled the job well.

Up to September 1946 all court cases involving native people were tried in a Summary Provost Court, presided over by a Naval Officer of the Military Government Unit. However, in September 1946 a Village Magistrate Court was established, since it was felt that cases involving only native people should be tried before a native magistrate. The Summary Provost Court still sits, however, and tries all natives who are charged with any crime involving the Military.

Principal violations have been intoxication, traffic violations, and pilfering. There have been no major offenses committed by the native people up to this time.

Fire fighting was on a voluntary basis up to April of 1946 when a fire truck was obtained for the village and the police department took over the responsibility of fighting fires. They were trained by the Naval Operating Base Fire Department, all members of the Chalan Kanoa Fire Department attending fire fighting school for one week. Fire hydrants, which are connected to the island water supply, are located throughout the villages thus assuring a ready water supply in case of fire. In addition to there are strategically located water containers, buckets, and axes ready for immediate use. To date no major fires have occurred in any village - a good record for a populace which is housed in frame buildings.

The fire house is located directly across the street from the police station.

A watch bill has been drawn up which stations a driver at the police department on duty at all times. Instructions for reporting fires, published in English and in Chamorro, appear to be understood by all the natives,

The performance of the native Fire Department has been highly complimented by the Island Fire Marshal whenever they have been called to help at a fire.

## EDUCATION

The first steps to establish an Education Program on Saipan were taken in August 1944. The teaching of English to several Japanese school teachers and an athletic program for all children under fifteen, can be said to be the foundation for a rather extensive but difficult educational program. The language handicap was apparent from the first since English had never been spoken on Saipan.

Thirteen schools were established in the Japanese area, four in the Korean area and one in the Chamorro area. It was found essential to train the adult civilian population as well as the children in the use of the English language. English instructions was given therefore to the Chamorro Chiefs, telephone operators, and nurses. In January 1945 the enrollment figures for school children on Saipan was as follows: Japanese 2,760; Korean 234; and Chamorro 564. Thirty Japanese, nine Chamorros, five Korean, and three Catholic Sisters, comprised the teaching staff. The Sisters taught sewing and music.

The adult education program was enlarged to include the teaching of English to Chamorro, Korean and Japanese police, labor foremen and checkers, camp leaders, office workers, and other persons working for Military Government. In addition to the above, adult classes were conducted for about 250 adult Chamorros.

School equipment included 400 English-Japanese vocabulary and elementary grammar texts, which were mimeographed in March 1945. Six hundred pre-primers and primers were obtained from the Education Department of the Hawaiian Islands. A very attractive little primer, "Masao and Masako", was written by the Education Department of Military Government and, through the cooperation of O. W. I. in Honolulu, about 5,000 copies were obtained for use in local Japanese schools. This same primer was reprinted and used by Military Government in Japan.

The educational program in March 1945 included courses in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, natural science, singing, sewing, gardening and handicrafts. A uniform curriculum was put in operation 1 May 1945, the English language, reading, writing, spelling and conversation forming the basic courses of study.

In addition to academic subjects the school also boasts an extensive vocational program. A ten acre school farm, equipped with Fordson tractor, plows, hand tools and buildings, enable the young Chamorro to study modern farming methods. A poultry and hog farm also are located on the school farm. Sewing and woodworking is also offered under the vocational program.

In addition to the Vocational Training mentioned above, the school has an active on-the-job training program of the apprentice type. Apprentice training for boys and girls 15-16 years of age and older is conducted on a trade training basis. Job training is being provided students in the following fields: Hospital training, nine students; tractor and farm equipment repair, two students; U.S.C.C. hog farm, eight students; teacher training, nine students; radio training, two students; and office work, ten students.

The present Chamorro school is located on the site of the old Japanese school in Chalan Kanoa, part of the old buildings being used and new ones

being under construction. School services include health examinations provided by Military Government Hospital, a modern school library, P.T.A., Boy Scouts, a modern play ground and a milk ration for undernourished children. Adult evening classes are held three times weekly. English classes at the village movie are conducted each show night by the school principal.

The school now has an enrollment of 970 students, ages six to fifteen years, all attending on a voluntary basis. Due to limited space it is necessary to run morning and afternoon shifts. The teachers teach a half day and spend a half day studying teacher training.

The outstanding students who desire to study for the professions are given the opportunity for further study in Guam, six applications being under consideration at the present time

There has been added a Chamorro language class for all personnel connected with Military Government. This class, held one evening a week, is proving popular with officers and dependents alike.

#### HOSPITALIZATION

The mission of the U.S.N. Military Government Hospital #202 is to provide medical and surgical care for the native population.

Initially the sick and wounded were hospitalized in a temporary hospital within the old camp and operated by the 31st. Field Hospital. Later they were removed to an annex, the 369th Station Hospital. In January 1945 500 bed quonset hospital was completed and the civilians moved thereto. This hospital was commissioned as U. S. Naval Military Government Hospital #202 on 28 February 1945, and staffed by Navy Medical Department and artificial ratings. Civilians were employed as nurses, nurses' aides and hospital corpsmen in the care of civilian patients. Medical care for the natives and Japanese populations was provided by dispensaries and clinics in their respective areas. Each was in charge of a Navy Medical Officer who had a staff of native practitioners, dentist and nurses to assist in the operation thereof. By reason of long exposure following the evacuation of Garapan, improper and limited diets, and other conditions most of the civilian population was badly malnourished when taken into custody.

At the present time the Medical facilities consist of a dispensary and clinic located in the village of Chalan Kanoa and the U.S. Naval Military Government Hospital #202 which has been gradually reduced from the original 500 beds to officially 25 bed hospital subsequent to the repatriation of the large Japanese population and the necessity of caring for only the native population which is approximately (4,500). At present there are about 60 beds in active use.

The hospital consists of 44 Quonset type buildings with a separate annex of quonset type construction used as a Tuberculosis Unit.

The medical department has a staff of 11 officers of whom 4 are nurses, and 115 personnel of whom 98 are native employees. Included in number of native employees are 21 trained practical nurses and 24 nurses' aids under instruction in the native nurses' practical training school. Recently 24 native nurses, including 4 males, were graduated from the hospital.

The health of the native population has improved markedly from the post-

invasion state of malnutrition and exposure. Tuberculosis, the outstanding problem, is being brought under control through the island-wide chest x-ray survey of every individual and through the isolation and early treatment of all cases in the tuberculosis unit. Interstinal parasites remain a problem, but it is hoped that through the already improved sanitary conditions and the education of the native populations in personal hygiene this problem eventually will be solved.

During the period 1 April to 30 September 1946 the following have obtained:

(a) Average daily census	50
Twenty-five of which are tuberculosis	
(b) Deaths per month	5
(c) Births per month	20
(d) Patients seen at dispensary	2172

#### SANITATION

Sanitation was and is one of the major problems on the island, as the sanitary practices of the natives are much lower than ours. During the early days it was the common practice of adults as well as children to urinate or defecate ~~wherever~~ they might be at the time, even though a head might be only a few feet distant. Through close and constant supervision, great effort, initiative, and education, sanitary conditions have been brought to a satisfactory plane.

The early sanitation problems such as, (a) overcrowding of the natives due to inadequate housing because of battle destruction, (b) the natives disregard for latrines and their habit of leaving human excreta exposed to flies, (c) and the prevalence of insects, have been brought under control to the extent that the general health of the populace now is not endangered by such conditions as formerly existed. Judicious and regular use of insecticides has aided materially in reducing the fly and mosquito menace, but rodent control continues to be somewhat of a problem.

Business establishments such as fish, meat and vegetable markets, bakery shops and barber shops are under close supervision and do not present any health hazards. A water disposal sewage system has been established in the villages of Yap and in Chalan Kanoa. There are a number of cisterns and shallow wells throughout the village of Chalan Kanoa. Destruction of these has been under consideration but due to the importance attached to them by the native populace it is considered inadvisable at present. Close inspections have been made and it is not believed they present a health problem as none of the water is being used for human consumption.

#### ECONOMICS

All enterprises, whether full or part-time, are licensed after investigation by U. S. Commercial Company and by Military Government. Military Government determines if the proposed service is actually needed by the community and USCC determines if they can supply the needed raw materials.

The natives are much more content and happy now that they have been given their choice of working on military projects or of engaging in business for themselves.

The effort to return the native peoples of Saipan to a self-sustaining economy has been concentrated generally on three main activities. (A) Agriculture. (B) Fishing. (C) Light Industries.

#### AGRICULTURE

Farming was initially organized by Military Government on Saipan to make the island as self-sufficient as possible. Under the control and direction of Military Government Agriculture Officers, the program was highly successful and soon had 400 to 500 acres under cultivation, with approximately 700 persons working. Two cooperatives were set up, one for the Japanese and one for the native Chamorros, and these handled the pickup and delivery of produce to the camps. The farm cooperatives were paid by Military Government for their produce on a price schedule fixed by Military Government. Production frequently went as high as 400,000 pounds per month.

The repatriation of the Japanese and Koreans changed the picture considerably and left only about 55 native Chamorro farmers working. At the same time, supervision of all phases of agriculture was turned over to the U. S. Commercial Company representatives on Saipan. Reorganization of the cooperatives and the farmers took place, since which time, in spite of competition with other needs for labor, a gradual increase in the number of farmers has taken place. Control has slowly been relaxed and the people encouraged to handle their own problems as much as possible. Contacts were made with the Army and Navy supply organizations on the island for the sale of produce surplus to the needs of the native population, and with the arrival of Army and Navy dependents, retail outlets have been set up. All these operations are handled by native personnel, supervised and aided by the U.S.C.C.

At the present time there are 160 Chamorro farmers organized in two cooperatives. They are farming approximately 500 acres and harvest between 200,000 and 300,000 pounds of produce per month. Prices for produce are set by Military Government and U. S. C. C. to keep the average farm income in line with other native incomes.

Heavy damage to crops was incurred in all farm areas during the recent typhoon of 20-21 September. Standing crops to the value of \$3500 were almost completely destroyed and young plants not yet producing were damaged. It is estimated that production will be severely curtailed for a period of two months with an overall loss to the farmers of approximately \$5000. Practically no damage was suffered to buildings or equipment due to the fact that proper steps were taken to lash down buildings and protect other equipment well in advance of the typhoon.

Each month shows an increase in the number of natives engaged in agriculture. During the month of September, for example, sixteen persons went to the Saipan Chamorro Farm, increasing their numbers to 101. Four new farmers went to the Aslito Farm, raising that group to 57 families.

Land clearing is a continuous process on Saipan. Each month an impressive number of acres of land are cleared for native farms, 60 acres being cleared during the month of September alone.



The produce grown includes bananas, American beans, string beans, beets, calabash, carrots, green corn, ripened corn, cucumber, eggplant, miscellaneous greens, leak, okra, onions, papaya, pepper, pineapples, pumpkins, radishes, sweetpotatoes, and a variety of melons, all of which will mature in an average of 90 days. For the period 1 July to 30 September 1946 total produce grown was 506,053 pounds grossing \$15,986.76.

The agricultural program is being carefully developed on a firm foundation as an important part of the overall project of removing the native peoples from the public payroll and establishing a sound native economy.

#### FISHING

On 17 August 1944 a survey of the former Japanese fishing fleet was made by Military Government. It was decided to salvage and repair all possible gear and boats, one Military Government officer being assigned to this project. One Jap fishing captain, 2 engineers, a shipwright and a helper were finally found and set to work. Diving goggles were made by hand, an LCVP procured from the boat pool and a survey made of the large and small fishing craft sunk or beached in Garapan Harbor and in the adjacent lagoon.

Two hundred feet of beach was allotted and leveled off to bring the usable hulls up for overhaul. Preparations were made to build a 150-yard marine railway into water deep enough to handle 5½ foot draft vessels. A shop was built of salvaged material from Garapan. A week later notice was served to vacate this tract. Another site 300 yards removed was secured and materials and the building moved. Several days later that area also was taken over.

No American tools were available and only a few Japanese tools were salvaged but a quantity of salvaged twine had been discovered and was made into bait nets. Bamboo poles were cut in the hills; hooks made by the blacksmith from coil bed-springs, automobile seat springs, and valve springs; lures made by fishermen from melted lumps of salvage solder cast in moulds cut from soft stone.

On 20 September 1944, after much labor, a salvaged 25 ton fishing vessel went bonito fishing with a crew of 21 accompanied by an LCI as escort. In November, the second vessel was put into commission and in December the third.

Orders were then received to move all vessels, buildings and gear immediately, no water frontage being available for fishing base purposes.

However, at the end of the year a strip of beach at Garapan, 100 yards long by 100 feet wide was allocated as a Fishing Base by order of the Island Command. All gear was moved to this fifth site and lumber allocated for two buildings on which construction was started immediately. Later another building was erected for the blacksmith shop and a galley for the Japanese shore crews.

This base was operated with Japanese fishermen until they were repatriated early in 1946.

Plans were formulated for a native owned and operated fishing company which started operations in September 1946. The fishing base is now operated by the Saipan Fishing Company as a private enterprise, the company being made up of Kanaka fishing people organized into a cooperative. The company is now operating two diesel powered Tuna boats and one small diesel fishing smack. Prices have been set at .09¢ per pound for lagoon fish, and .09¢ per pound for tuna and bonito undressed which are sold at the new village retail fish market, and 15¢ per pound for all dressed fish sold at the new retail outlet at the fishing base to military messes and families. The total catch for the first month of operation was 15,292 pounds, this volume being attained with only one boat in commission and in spite of the September typhoon. It is of interest to note that on 15 October the catch total for October was 14,684 pounds. Barring an extended run of foul weather or other unforeseen misfortune, the catch for October should be in excess of double that reported for September.

#### LIGHT INDUSTRIES

As another means of returning the native people of Saipan to economic independence, the setting up of small nativeowned businesses has been a major Military Government activity. It is important to note that the Military Government has placed great stress upon price controls for native goods and services. In the opinion of competent observers there is not the slightest doubt that this policy has paid dividends as is shown by the fact that there has been no inflationary condition on Saipan. The lack of any major black market operations is also testimony to the fact that the people are satisfied with their economic conditions and policies.

Small business operations which have been fostered by Military Government include the following: bakery, tailor shops, barber shops, florists, clog shops, a masseur, laundries, a restaurant, cobbler shops, furniture shops, watch repair and jewelry shops, a beauty shop, a photo developing shop, vegetable stands, cabinet makers, and radio repair shops. In all there are 30 shops in operation, a few of which are on a part-time basis.

#### HANDICRAFT

A native handicraft association has been formed having 149 members who purchased shares at \$5.00 each. All handicraft produced by the members is marketed by the association through two authorized retail outlets. A variety of articles are offered for sale such as carved statues and plaques, lavalavas, swagger sticks, pandanus baskets and mats, coasters, and grass skirts. To date all handicraft produced has been purchased locally, but should a surplus be developed the U. S. Commercial Company will purchase it for export. Price controls are rigidly maintained by Military Government. Monthly sales at present gross about \$5,000.

Among the plans for new native-owned and operated business ventures are a new handicraft store for the Saipan Handicraft Association, whose shop was demolished during the typhoon. In the same building with the Handicraft Association will be housed a native-owned snack bar and vegetable stand. In the Garapan area the old Japanese Hospital is being renovated to house an important list of native enterprises, including a gift shop, a soda fountain, a hairdressing shop, a doughnut and coffee stand, a photo developing shop, a silversmith, a clog shop, and a fresh vegetable stand.

This projected shopping area is being established to serve not only dependents and service personnel based on the island but to provide a satisfactory shopping area for Navy Fleet personnel touching at Saipan.

#### TRADE STORES

In January 1946 the direction of the Trade Goods Program was taken over by the U. S. Commercial Company under the supervision of the Military Government. Sales to the Chamorro Trade Store from U. S. Commercial Company stocks range from \$4,000.00 per month to \$20,451.00 for the month of September 1946.

On 1 October 1946 a small privately owned store was opened in the Yap Village to accommodate the people living in that area. Only few staple food items are being handled by this store, such as milk, rice, soap, etc.

#### NATIVE LABOR

Even before the Island of Saipan was secure in July 1944, the services of its people were being utilized by our Armed Forces. From that date until the present time a large part of the native populace has been in the employ of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. The language handicap existent early in the occupation has been greatly assuaged. At the time of the invasion there were only ten people able to understand English. Now the majority of the native employees understand enough English to enable them to perform their jobs.

The native population of Saipan at present is 4,463. The total number of employable persons including private entrepreneurs is 1,572. A large proportion of this number are employed by military activities in essential work. Since demobilization, many responsible and skilled positions have been filled by natives.

Military Government is responsible for establishing and maintaining satisfactory working conditions. Relations between employing activities and native labor have been very satisfactory. Every effort is made to place the native worker where his ability can be utilized best. Military Government emphasizes and encourages on-the-job training. All labor is on a voluntary basis, and the requisitioning of labor has never been permitted.

There are also a number of native people employed in the communal enterprises established by Military Government. Community farms and a native fishing company provide opportunity for rehabilitation and subsistence food production. Produce from these projects also is sold to the commissary departments of the various military activities.

Many of the natives possess technical or semi-technical training acquired from the Americans and from the Japanese. Native carpenters, plumbers, mechanics, truckdrivers, surveyors, and machinists of considerable ability have, under guidance of Military Government, greatly alleviated the problem of maintaining the U. S. Military bases on Saipan.

BANKING

In August 1946, American banking facilities were opened on Saipan, when representatives of the Bank of Guam conducted banking operations. A quonset in the Military Government Administration Area was assigned for this purpose. The bank is open every other Friday, and for the convenience of the natives, evening hours are held in Chalan Kanoa. The first day of business, the natives opened 99 savings accounts totaling \$25,451.44, and this amount is increasing each week. Many service personnel also are making use of the checking and savings account and bank draft facilities.

Navy No. 3245  
 c/o Fleet Post Office  
 San Francisco, Calif.

U. S. NAVAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT UNIT  
 SAIPAN, M. I.

P16-2/LGF-Pn

1 November 1946

ROSTER OF OFFICERS

ASSIGNMENT	NAME	RANK	MO. OVERSEAS	STATUS
Commanding Of- ficer	FINDLEY, L. G.	Comdr.-S- USNR	12	TRA
Native Affairs Officer	HINEZ, E. F.	Comdr.-CL-USNR	12	1 July '47
Executive Of- ficer	CHADWICK, Noel	Lt.Comdr.-S-USNR	1	1 July '47
Public Works Of- ficer	FLEMING, T. R.	Lt.Comdr.-C(L)-USNR	1	1 July '47
Industry and Economics	THOMPSON, W. E.	Lieut.-S-USNR	1	1 July '47
Education	JULIAN, G. B.	Lieut. -A-USNR	1	1 July '47
Public Safety	CARNE, C. J.	Lieut(jg)-DL-USNR	1	1 July '47
Native Labor	GAMMERTSON, E.H.	Lieut(jg)-DL-USNR	1	1 July '47
Supply and Finance	BURNS, H. F.	Lieut(jg) USN	1	USN

ROSTER OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL

ASSIGNMENT	NAME	RATE	MO. OVERSEAS	POINTS
Administration	WALLACE, H. F. W.	S2/c	1	USN
Public Works	BOWMAN, P. B.	BM2/c	5	USN
	BRIGGS, K. E.	Cox	5	USN
	PELTZER, R. H.	WT3/c	5	USN
	COLEMAN, K. D.	F1/c	5	USN
	DARNELL, R. W.	S2/c	5	USN
	FOLK, J. (n)	S2/c	6	USN
Motor Pool	HOOK, L. L.	CMoMM	5	USN
	PRICE, G. W.	MoMM2/c	5	USN
	GAGNON, A. P.	F2/c	5	USN
	DAHL, S. F.	S2/c	5	USN
Supply and Finance Department	FLECHSIG, W. L.	S1/c	6	USN
Post Office - E.M. Re- creation - Messenger Service	MARINO, W. A.	S1/c	5	USN
Village Administration and Sanitation	FLEMING, W. (n)	S2/c	6	USN
Commissary	COOK, J. (n)	CCS	5	USN
	DAOS, A. (n)	StM3/c	2	USN
	DANIELSON, W. W.	S1/c	5	USN
FISHING BASE	St.PETER, M. H.	CBM	5	USN

ENCLOSURE (D)

NMGE202/P16-3(2)  
EES:ers

USN MILITARY GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL #202  
SAIPAN, M.I. NAVY 3245, F.P.O.,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

1 November 1946

ROSTER OF OFFICERS

Name	Rank	Mo. Overseas	Points	Assignment
SISS, E. E.	Comdr. (MC)	14	USN	Medical Officer in Command
KAUFMAN, J. A.	Lt. (MC)	1	USN	Assistant Medical Officer
POLKA, M. G.	Lt.(jg) (MC)	3	USNR	Assistant Medical Officer
BURNS, K. R.	Lt.(jg) (MC)	3	USNR	Assistant Medical Officer
PALMER, V. T.	Lt.Comdr. (HC)	1	USN	Adm. Assistant to Medical Officer in Command.
BEN, J.S. Jr.	Ens. (HC)	1	USN	Personnel Officer, Record Officer.
HELMES, V. J.	Ens. (HC)	1	USN	P. and A. Officer. Temporary Duty as Island Sanitation Officer.
HISE, T. R.	Ens. (HC)	1	USN	Maintenance Officer.
KALNOSKE, E. E.	Lt.Comdr. (NC)	4	USN	Chief Nurse.
GAVELEK, A. L.	Lt. (NC)	8	USN	Staff Nurse
PAULSEN, R. G.	Lt.(jg) (NC)	5	USNR	Staff Nurse
ADAMS, M. E.	Lt.(jg) (NC)	5	USNR	Staff Nurse

ROSTER OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL

Name	Rate	Mo. Overseas	Points	Assignment
LA SALLA, M. G.	CPHM	17	USN	Property and Accounting
DAIL, H. A.	CPHM	19	USN	Maintenance
SIMONS, O. J.	CM	4	USN	Maintenance and Transportation
HARRISON, B. D. Jr.	PHM1/c	4	USN	Night M. A. A.
SYKES, E. R.	PHM1/c	38	USN	Record Office.
MORRIS, R. C.	SF1/c	5	USN	Maintenance and Ship Fitter.
KOVEK, C. R.	MoMM2/c	4	USN	Garage and Transportation
WOOD, C. R.	EM2/c	5	USN	Electric Shop
RONALD, T. (n)	PHM2/c	4	USN	Property and Accounting Record Office.
HARNDON, L. J. Jr.	PHM2/c	4	USN	Property and Accounting
SCHLICK, W. F. Jr.	PHM3/c	4	USN	On Emergency Leave
HAMPTON, H. J.	CM3/c	1	USN	Carpenter Shop.
CUMMINGS, M. E.	F1/c	4	USN	Garage
CROOKS, E. E.	S1/c	4	USN	Night Telephone Watch
CUNNINGHAM, A. E.	S1/c	4	USN	Dispatcher
CURRIE, H. (n)	S1/c	4	USN	Laundry.

ENCLOSURE (E)