

U. S. NAVAL ADMINISTRATION UNIT
SAIPAN DISTRICT
SAIPAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L7/A23/wch
Ser 173
17 Feb 1953

From: Naval Administrator, Saipan District, Saipan, M. I.
To: Commander Naval Forces, Marianas

Subj: Facility description; report of

- Encl:**
- (1) Report of Public Works and Public Utilities
 - (2) Report on electrical distribution system by SHAW, F. A., CMPC, USNR
 - (3) Report on status of Legal and Judicial Departments.
 - (4) Report on status of Supply Department
 - (5) Report on status of Educational Department
 - (6) Report on status of Native Affairs Department as of 30 Jan 1953
 - (7) Report on status of Land and Claims Department
 - (8) Report on status of Operations Department
 - (9) Report on status of Medical and Sanitation Department

1. In accordance with verbal requests of representatives of the Logistic Department, Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, enclosures (1) through (9) are forwarded.

2. In order to expedite submission of subject reports they are forwarded in the form received from Department Heads and other personnel attached to this command. It is realized that there is a small amount of duplication of coverage and a variety of styles of presentation. It is, however, considered that the reports accurately and fairly present the picture of existing facilities as they were at the time of turnover to the navy.

R. D. LAW JR

ADDENDA "F"

11 February 1953

PUBLIC WORKS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following is a report of the condition of public works and public utilities as of 1 January 1953. It is divided in two parts. Part A deals with Saipan and Part B with Tinian.

PART A - SAIPAN

Section 1 - Police and Fire Protection

Police and Fire Protection is provided by the Island Constabulary. It is logistically and financially dependent upon the Civil Administration. A force of approximately 25 men provide 24 hour security and police patrols, and a token fire fighting force. The automatic equipment and fire fighting apparatus is in very poor and unreliable condition. Complete replacement with modern and adequate equipment is paramount. External protective systems, such as hydrants, and internal protection system, i.e., fixed CO2 installations and standpipes, are non existent. Many 15 lb CO2 extinguishers are empty, inoperative and damaged. A few water types are in scattered locations; most are still uncrated in public works shop. Mobile equipment included two advanced base tank type fire trucks; one was inoperative, being in Public Works Shop for repair, the other on duty is in very poor and unreliable condition.

Section 2- General yard cleaning and care of grounds.

Maintenance of grounds has been generally neglected. Brush and jungle growth has been permitted to encroach upon buildings and structures causing both a fire and health hazard as it is a breeding ground for rodents and insects. Trash has been permitted to remain in housing, administration and hospital areas, further adding to fire and health hazards. Domestically generated trash and garbage has been collected and disposed of in a community dump area.

Section 3 - Roads, walks and pavements.

Primary roads are hard surfaced with butumanus mixtures. The eighty miles of hard surfaced roads are generally in good condition. Considerable mileage of surface has failed laterally as a result of movement of subgrade. This condition exists in level terrain as well as in fill. Jungle growth has been permitted to encroach upon and partially close main arteries. Shoulders and drainage ditches have not been maintained. Stoppage of drainage ditches has resulted in progressive erosion of shoulders and surfacing, and undermining of roadways in some locations.

Secondary roads are coral surfaced or dirt. These roads are generally in poor condition, and considerable mileage is impossible even in dry weather due to the lack of maintenance.

The wooden bridges are in fair condition. Most culverts are in fair condition, but require ditch maintenance and cleaning to prevent flooding and further undermining of roadways.

All road maintenance equipment is inoperative and requires replacement.

Concrete walks and other paved areas are in fair condition. No maintenance has been provided with. The result that surface run off has undermined and fractured considerable areas. Wooden walks are in an advanced stage of deterioration requiring immediate replacement.

Section 4 - Sewers and Sewage Disposal.

Sewage collection is limited to the Administration, hospital, barracks and housing areas. A system of laterals, of steel, black iron, galvanized and concrete pipe, connected to the main which parallels the beach highway. The untreated sewage is disposed by a gravity line which extends from Susupe Village seaward to the edge of the protective reef. The majority of the laterals are laid to zero grade due to confluence of terrain. Part of the housing area is connected to a septic tank which is inoperative and overloaded.

The tank requires weekly pumping by portable pumps to permit flow of sewage from individual buildings. Many domestic installations are not vented. Other areas are serviced by septic tanks and leeching fields. Immediate revamping of the sewage disposal system is paramount for safety of health, and economy of operation. Replacement and/or relaying of laterals is mandatory, as well as enlarging of existing sumps, new sumps and equipping with float-controlled sump pumps for evacuation of sewage from the sumps to the main sewer.

Section 5 - Water Supply

Water is presently obtained from two main wells located adjacent to Kobler Airfield (Maui #1) and above Tanapag Village (Maui #4). Accurate daily production is not known. Maui #1 is 90 feet from surface to tunnel and is equipped with two (2) 200 GPM electrically driven pumps. These pumps operate approximately 20 hrs. per day. They are in fair condition; suffering from lack of a standby unit and preventative maintenance. The lower reaches of the well shaft are sluffing off and require gunite treatment to prevent progressive collapse of rock side of shaft. The water derived from Maui #1 is pumped to the Isley Airfield reservoir (Two (2) 500,000 gallon concrete tanks). The reservoir is in need of dumping and cleaning. The wooden roof structures are in generally fair condition; complete replacement should be considered under deferred maintenance.

Maui #4 is 256 feet from ground level to tunnel and is also equipped with two (2) 200 GPM electrically operated pumps. Condition of pumps, well shaft and tunnel is unknown as the access ladder is missing from approximately 75 feet below ground level, and the pneumatically operated elevator is inoperative due to failure of the air compressor. The water from Maui #4 is pumped to a storage reservoir approximately one mile north of the well. The reservoir has a capacity of 250,000 gallons and is also in need of dumping and cleaning. Water for the Public Housing is pumped to a 420,000 gal. tank on Navy Hill overlooking the Public Housing.

Treatment of water is limited to manual dumping of a chlorine compound into the outlet chamber of the reservoir. Mechanical chlorinators are not locally available.

The water distribution mains are composed of badly deteriorated spiral welded, steel and galvanized pipe, and short runs of replacement transite pipe. Immediate replacement of approximately 20 miles of main is mandatory.

Partial metering of water consumption is presently affected. Numerous meters are in operation and require repairing and replacement.

The Island water system provides potable water for all naval areas the Far Eastern Foundation, Susupe Village, the Power Plant, Chalan Kanoa Village, the Coast Guard Station, Aslito Village, Taturum Village, and the Dock Area. Maui #4 is beginning to salt up.

There are numerous other sources of water, driven wells and springs, relatively few are safe and reliable

Distribution secondary lines and laterals are also in an advanced stage of deterioration and require replacement.

Fire protection liners are not existent.

Section 6 - Power Plant and Distribution Systems.

The island power system is a 12,000 volt network, with three 700 KW Worthington Diesel generators as the main power generation installation. Generation is at 2300 V with step-up by transformation at the power house sub-station.

The power generation station is located in box canyon adjacent to navy hill (old naval barracks area) and has been partially submerged by flash floods upon several occasions. The most recent occurred on 2 January 1953. The structure is in fair condition. The generators, engines and associated auxiliaries, are in very poor condition as a result of neglect, and improper operation. Safety devices, protective equipment and alarm systems have been neglected or disconnected. The main substation is in poor condition and has been repaired with home made parts, which are unsafe. The cooling water condensing tower is located on a bluff overlooking the power plant and is the source of great water loss as a result of its exposure to prevailing winds.

The primary distribution system has been neglected and improperly maintained. The poles are generally in good condition, some of the poles are out of alignment. Numerous guys have slacked or pulled out of the anchors. Cross arms are generally deteriorated to the degree that 100% replacement is necessary. Some cracked insulations are evident. Most of the primary system is overgrown by jungle growth. Many trees are against the lines causing inefficient operation and frequent outages.

Transformer structures are rotted and require immediate rebuilding. Transformers have not been given preventative maintenance or periodic inspections and tests. Some transformers are obviously overloaded. Meters and test equipment have been neglected or damaged so that they are not useable. Some pole mounted disconnect fuses have been equipped with solid conductors, thus rendering them useless as protective devices. Gang switches are generally not locked.

There is no operative line maintenance truck, nor is there a minimum supply of lineman's tools or equipment. There are no space or replacement cross arms and transformers.

Secondary lines have been neglected and overgrown by jungle growth. In some locations, service drops are spanned in such a way as to permit them to touch buildings and building appurtenances with the result that insulation has been damaged and short circuiting and grounding exists.

Section 7 - Buildings

Buildings are, withough exception, in very poor condition and many are considered to be unsafe for habitation. Most buildings are of the Quonset type having been constructed immediately following the occupation of the island in 1944. Building piers are untreated timbers that have reached an advance stage of deterioration and many have failed completely. Flooring in general is of plywood which has deteriorated due to exposure and complete lack of painting.

Plumbing systems are generally in poor condition. Many sanitary lines are not connected to sewage collection systems and run into an area adjacent to the structure where the waste is permitted to percolate into the soil.

Electrical wiring is generally in a very unsafe condition due to deterioration of insulation, improper installations (i.e., telephone wire used for lighting circuits, etc.) and complete lack of fuse boxes. In isolated locations circuits have been over-fused for the size of the conductor (i.e., one building presently used as a barracks was equipped with 60 amp fuses where the conductor was rated at 20 amps).

Strand-stell floor joists and sills have reached an advanced stage of deterioration primarily as a result of no maintenance painting. Corrugated steel siding has received only token maintenance painting and caulking of seams with the result that extensive leakage is common in all buildings.

a. The Hospital Buildings

There are approximately 25 buildings in the hospital area, consisting of modified standard 20 foot quonsets and elephant quonsets. All buildings are in very poor conditions. Little or no attempt has been made to eliminate insects and rodents, storage compartments were not properly secured, galley and dishwashing facilities are generally inoperative due to lack of maintenance. Refrigeration equipment, including airconditioning and mortuary equipment was provided only minimum maintenance necessary to prevent complete failure. Structural, electrical and plumbing systems are typical of the conditions outlined above.

b. Quarters

There are 45 sets of quarters which are contained in 41 structures. All, with the exception of two which are wood frame, are modified 20 X 48 ft. quonsets. The wood frame structures are in good condition with the exception of the electrical and plumbing systems. The quonsets exemplify the very poor condition which is inherent of all structures.

Electrical and plumbing systems are very poor and unreliable. Roof leaks and floor failures are common in all structures. Furniture and furnishings are covered in Section 8 of this report.

c. Barracks

The barracks area consists of 6 standard small quonsets which are used as barracks; one quonset as head facilities, one for a messhall, a modified quonset for commissary stores, and a wooden frame structure for the galley. All buildings are in fair to poor structural condition; electrical and plumbing systems are unsafe and unsanitary.

The two heat pack units installed in the galley area have deteriorated due to lack of maintenance and improper operation to such a point that they are unsafe and unreliable for continued operation. The capacity of the units is also insufficient for the steam and hot water requirements of the galley, mess hall, and head house. Galley and mess hall equipment, dishwashing, steam kettles, cooking and baking ranges and ovens, and scullery sinks require immediate replacement as they are generally inoperative. The potato peeler and ice making machines are inoperative.

d. Administration Buildings

The Administration buildings consist of 3 double 20 X 48 ft. quonsets that are in very poor condition. Here again it appears floor joists and sills, flooring, electrical and plumbing systems and siding are badly deteriorated. Buildings are rodent infested.

e. Public Works Shops

which were constructed by the Army for a signal corps depot. Only minimum repairs have been effected to the concrete structures, which are in generally fair condition. The wooden buildings have received no maintenance and in many locations columns have been completely removed as a result of having been bumped by vehicles and equipment. Roof trusses have not been checked or inspected for deterioration of connections or for material condition. All buildings and grounds in the Public Works area debris laden and very unkept. With a minimum expenditure 3 of the wooden warehouses could be converted to very adequate shops and spare parts storage space.

The larger of the 2 concrete structures could be converted to office space which would more than adequately house public works and supply. This building is further used as a primary typhoon shelter for all American personnel. In this connection, rehabilitation of all equipment used in typhoon emergencies is paramount.

f. Warehouses

There are 5 wooden frame 100 X 300 feet warehouses which are presently utilized by the Supply and Public Works and Medical Departments for storage of miscellaneous materials and equipment. All structures are in fair condition with the exception of the medical warehouse at Garapan, which is in good condition.

Section 8 - Furniture and Office Equipment

a. Furniture and household furnishings:

All household furniture and furnishings is in very poor condition with the exception of a few electric ranges, refrigerators and hot water heaters that can be economically repaired and installed for the convenience of the occupants of quarters.

The quantity of furniture and household furnishings is entirely inadequate to provide even minimal furnishings for 45 sets of quarters. It already is necessary for some families to provide their own furnishings until such time as appropriations can be obtained to purchase sufficient furniture to adequately supply all quarters. Very little of the existing furnishings can be preserved as they are beyond economical repair or refinishing.

b. Office furniture and equipment

All office furniture and equipment with very few exceptions is in very poor condition and warrants complete replacement, including typewriters, adding machines, file cabinets, etc. Everything is in bad shape.

Section 9 - Fences and Walls

Security fences around such installations as the power plant, wells, public works shops, etc., are completely lacking. The only existing security fence surrounds the neurophysiatric ward in the hospital area. All existing wooden fences are badly deteriorated and many sections have collapsed. The immediate installation of minimal security fences in such areas as the power plant, and wells is mandatory.

Retaining walls in general are in very poor condition and warrant immediate repair or replacement to preserve quarters and barracks along the beach area.

Section 10 - Towers and Masts

Radio towers are located in the Charlie dock, administrative area and adjacent to the terminal area at Kobler Field. The towers at the Charlie dock area and in the administrative area are not presently in use. They are generally in fair condition and require checking for possible repairs to guys and anchors. The towers at Kobler Field are of recent installation and most of the poles and guys are in good condition.

Section 11 - Waterfront Structures

a. Able dock

This pier was constructed by the Army and has steel H-beam sub-structure which is in good condition and requires only maintenance painting. The timber deck has deteriorated so that it is considered unsafe for present use without complete replanking with treated timbers. Protective piling and fenders are in very poor condition.

b. Charlie Dock

Visual inspection of this dock reveals that the bituminous surface is in fair condition. Protective piling and fenders are in fair condition. Inspection of substructure is beyond the capacity of present personnel on the island. The dock lighting system is completely inoperative.

c. Boat Pool

The pier is constructed from treated timbers with Marston mat retaining wall. Back fill has sluffed off and undermined the concrete dock surface.

Section 12 - Dredging, Moorings, and Navigational Aids

The condition of harbor channels and mooring areas is unknown and there are well founded beliefs that some silting of navigable areas has occurred. Moorings and navigable aids have obviously been displaced or removed completely. It is recommended that a complete harbor survey be effected in the immediate future and that necessary moorings and navigable aids be expeditiously reinstalled.

Section 13 - POL System

The general condition of the POL system is poor. Diesel tank number 8 is rusted on the top at all seams and appears to be ready to fall through. Sides are rusty and leaking in patched sections. The bottom is rusty at all the seams. The Mogas tank number 11 is in the same general condition as the diesel tank, but has no visible leaks. However, after each filling operation this tank must be allowed to settle for at least 36 hours to prevent sediment from bottom being carried into dispensing stands. All lines are in very poor condition and should be renewed. There is no vent system on the lines, and to prevent the lines from bursting due to sun expansion all main line valves and tank valves must be left open during the day.

The electrical pump is in good condition with the exception of the glands which are packed with the wrong type of packing. The diesel pump was in very poor condition due to loose and worn out rings which were causing diesel fuel to run into the crankcase. The gasoline pump engine was in good condition but the carburetor and starter motor were missing.

Section 14 - Telephone System

The telephone system is in a very bad deteriorated state. Switchboard, cables and hand sets have been completely neglected and are in urgent need of replacement. The switchboard is presently located in the Municipality Building. The municipality provides operators and a token maintenance force. The Trust Territory administration provided personnel for emergency repairs only. Many phones are rendered completely inoperative by normal rain showers. The Far Eastern Foundation is inadequately trunked for security, fire fighting or other emergency conditions that may arise. At least two additional trunk lines should be installed immediately.

Section 15 - Automotive, Transportation, Construction and Materials Handling Equipment

There are approximately 78 pieces of automotive transportation, construction, and materials handling equipment which are on inventory. Of these, 30 are definitely deadlined for lack of replacement or repair parts and out of service. An additional 25 pieces of equipment are beyond further use as they have been stripped of useable parts. Ten pieces of equipment are in the garage for repairs. The remaining 13 units are in operation but are in an unsafe condition. Approximately 12 pieces of equipment can be economically repaired and continue to render reliable service.

In addition to the above listed equipment there are 2 M-boats and one motor whale boat which are carried on inventory. One M-boat is presently laid up for repairs and the other M-boat has been in continuous service by the Department of Interior.

The motor whale boat is beyond economical repair. It is considered that the M-boat which is presently in service is unsafe for continued operation due to the lack of essential mechanical parts such as generator, voltage regulators, reliable injectors and operative bow gate.

Due to the complete lack of proper maintenance and a working stock of spare parts complete replacement of all equipment is deemed necessary.

21 Dec 1952

Meeting held at Far Eastern Foundation at 1030, 28 December 1952. Representatives from DistAd, FEF and Chief Shaw.

The distribution system as a whole is of good construction and in fair condition.

No transformer bank is carrying more than 60 percent of rated K.V.A. which is good electrical practice.

Wire size is large enough so as to carry full K.V.A. of bank.

Voltage as a whole is high in the entire area.

Pole lines are straight, guys tight, crossarms and hardware in fair condition.

All primary lines appear to be up to sag.

Considerable work must be done in the near future to maintain service in the area.

Transformer bank platforms are starting to rot out and will not last, in some cases, another year. Vines and trees have been allowed to grow where that now a very definite danger exists of more and more power failures in the future.

Due to the short time this system has been in operation the distribution as a whole is still good but definitely on the down grade.

A new 50 K.V.A. transformer should be installed at the staff galley to feed new 120/240 volt equipment and specifications drawn up followed in regards to wire size, size of switches and fuses.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Transformer bank in area, now de-energized be removed by Island Power and transformers be repaired and put in working condition.

2. Due to the constant changing of load over a period of 24 hours, watt hour meters should be installed on all transformer banks. This would give Far Eastern Foundation, Inc., a chance to keep a check on the area load and to take steps to prevent wasting of power. By doing this, Island Power would have more load remaining in their machines that could be utilized if necessary.

If watt hour meters are not installed it is requested that Island Power use a more accurate formula of calculation.

Voltage is 208 and not 220. Some percentage of P.F. allowance should be considered such as a 10 percent reduction of calculated K.W.H.

3. Due to the fact that Island Power is subject at anytime to a power failure, either from losing a machine, line trouble or from additional load, it is strongly recommended that Far Eastern Foundation, Inc., take immediate steps to procure as quickly as possible, an auxiliary capable of carrying the entire area over a long period of time and connected in such a way that it would feed into the present power system. Their unit could serve two purposes.

POWER PLANT AND SUB-STATION

The power plant is in a very poor condition. Two machines are operating out of a total of three.

#1 machine has poor oil pressure and it appears that at least three main bearings should be replaced.

#2 machine was operating but showed definite signs of lack of overhaul. The Governor on #2 was not operating properly. The alarm system is disconnected and machine is tied down so that it cannot trip off on trouble. Three main bearings are badly knocking.

#3 machine is not in operation. It has just been overhauled and as a result of a broken water line the generator has been flooded. A half hearted attempt is being made to dry it out.

All machines are badly in need of cleaning and painting.

Heat exchanges need overhauling as does all auxiliary equipment.

The power plant is badly in need of another machine.

The building itself is gradually being allowed to fall apart with gutters hanging down and both inside and outside needs painting.

The substation transformer and O.C.B's need painting and an oil test should be made. The timbers are of non treated wood and should be replaced. It is estimated that the life of the present structure will be less than two years unless work is started on it soon.

These recommendations and observations are the result of a survey made over a period of approximately 10 days. This survey was made as a result of T.A.D. orders dated 15 December 1952 to SHAW, F. A., 229 56 88, CEPC, USNR from 103 N.C.B. Guam, Marianas Island, and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the navy but rather my own personal opinion, based on a period of approximately 22 years of electrical experience.

/s/ F. A. SHAW, CEPC, USNR

I. Administrative:

The overall condition of the administrative branch of the Legal Department was "good". Due to a transfer of administrating authority there were a number of matters pending action on the above date. One lease had expired and had not been renewed. Four proposed leases of Northern Marianas Islands had been drafted but were unexecuted. One agreement on dock charges against Micronesia Metal and Equipment Co. had been negotiated but was not finally executed. One criminal case was pending an appeal before the Court. All files were up to date.

An inventory indicated that all books, supplies, equipment and furniture were in "good" condition. The following books were on hand:

BOOKS

1. One set, Bouvier's Law Dictionary
2. One set, Modern Legal Forms
3. One set, Nichols Cyclopedia of Legal Forms, Annotated
4. One set, American Jurisprudence and General Index
5. One set, Uniform Laws Annotated
6. One set, United States Code, 1946 Edition
7. One set, United States Code Annotated
8. Trust Territory Code
9. Guam Code
10. Evidence, McKelvey, Hornbook Series, 5th Ed.
11. Criminal Law, Miller, Hornbook Series

One Legal Advisor was employed as of the above date and there was no other help employed to assist the Legal Advisor in carrying out the work of the administrative branch. There was a definite need for the help of a clerk-steno.

II. Insular Constabulary:

The overall condition of the public safety branch of the Legal Department was "fair" to "good". Fire equipment was in a "poor" condition. One fire engine was at Public Works for repairs and one engine was in operation at Constabulary headquarters. The condition of the engine in operation was little better than "poor". Fire arms were in a "fair" condition and there was a sufficient inventory to satisfy Constabulary needs. Clothing issued to the Constabularymen was in excellent condition yet there was an overall shortage in the issue. Transportation was in a "very poor" condition. Only one jeep was assigned to the Constabulary and it was a hazard to the safety of the public highway. Activities had to be curtailed because of drastic shortage of transportation. The Prison was in "fair" condition. More beds and mattresses were needed and a crowded condition existed. Toilet, shower and plumbing facilities were inadequate and in "poor" condition. Prisoner's clothing issue was inadequate and in a "poor" condition. Prison Mess facilities were in good condition and the food served was "excellent" according to prison standards. There were seven prisoners working forty-four hours per week. Prisoner's morale was good.

There were twenty-two Constabularymen on duty on Salsan, two Constabularymen on duty on Tinian and one Constabularyman on duty on Rota. All men worked at least forty hours a week. Twenty-two men worked many hours over the forty minimum. Constabularymen's morale was good.

All buildings in Constabulary Headquarters and the Prison are in a "poor" condition.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

The Judicial Department employs two persons on its rolls, the District Court Judge and the Clerk of Courts. A number of cases were pending before the Department but that condition is usual. The overall condition of the Judicial Department was "good". The Court House building is in "poor" condition and adjacent to a road which creates heavy dust and loud noises throughout the Court House. The records and files of the Judge and Clerk of Courts were up to date.

U. S. NAVAL ADMINISTRATION UNIT
SAIPAN DISTRICT
SAIPAN, M.I.

31 January 1953

CONDITION OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT ON TURNOVER, 1 JANUARY 1953

SECTION

(A) Supply Office - Condition of building very poor, badly in need of repairs and paint. Deck is rotten in places and requires section replacement. Lighting poor and inadequate. Furniture in very poor shape, desks are wooden, with drawers that are broken or stuck, tops of desk in very bad shape. File cabinets are metal, with drawers that are rusted and stuck. Only one safe locker was available in the supply office. It was in good condition but not adequate for use in handling official funds. A disbursing officers safe was found in the Island Trading Company Office, and transferred to the supply office where it is now in use. The labor saving equipment was in very poor shape. All were old models, and 50 percent inoperative and beyond repair because of rust. One calculator and three typewriters were found to be in operating condition but a complete reconditioning will be required. Records of material on order and material received had not been kept. No entries had been made on GSK tally cards for the past 6 months. Records of POL products were found, but were not reliable because of errors. Plan account records were in complete and of very little use in making new inventory.

STORAGE AREA

The warehouse designated as the freight transshipment building was found in a complete rundown condition. The building could not be properly secured because of broken doors loose planking and general construction of building. The deck is hard surfaced but badly scored and very rough. The material found in warehouse was scattered and in complete disorder, shipping papers were not attached and identification of material was difficult. A large amount of dry provisions, destined for the hospital, were found. Items such as rice, and sugar were rat infested and in very bad condition.

The GSK Storeroom consisted of a very small quonset in a rundown condition with no lights or windows. Three small sections of bins containing very few items were found. Other supplies were stacked on deck in a disorderly fashion. It is estimated that the supplies on hand were much less than a 30 day supply.

POL SYSTEM

The general condition of the POL system is poor. Diesel tank number 8 is rusted on the top at all seams and appears to be ready to fall through. Sides are rusty and leaking in patched sections. The bottom is rusty at all the seams. The mogas tank number 11, is in the same general condition as the diesel tank, but has no visible leaks. However, after each filling operation, this tank must be allowed to settle for at least 36 hours to prevent sediment from bottom being carried into dispensing stands. All lines are in very poor condition and should be renewed. There is no vent system on the lines, and to prevent the lines from bursting due to sun expansion, all main line valves and tank valves must be left open during the day. The electric pump is in good condition excepting all the glands are packed with the wrong type of packing. The diesel pump was in very poor condition due to loose and worn out rings which was causing diesel fuel

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CONDITION OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT - CONTINUED

to run into crankcase. The gasoline pump engine was in good condition but the carburetor and starter motor was missing.

COMMISSARY (GENERAL MESS)

Operations for the General Mess started on 20 December 1952 in order to start messing facilities on 1 January. The galley and mess hall was *formerly* operated as a hotel for the Trust Territories. In the galley, the bakers oven of 6 tiers was in very poor condition, with one tier inoperative. Of that oven, only one tier could be used. The large galley mixer was in fair condition, but no bowls were available for use with it. No steam kettles were available. No other galley gear was included in the turnover. Of the walk in refrigerators assigned to the galley, only two were in operating condition. Motors and other parts were missing from the others. There was no dishwasher in the mess hall.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is the opinion of the Supply Officer, that the condition of the Supply Department upon turnover was in extremely poor condition. The civilian supply officer for the Trust Territories did not assist in any way in the turnover, his efforts being confined only to the settling of his own accounts.

R. J. KRONBERGER,
LT., SC, USN

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U. S. Naval Administration Unit
Saipan District
Saipan, Marianas Islands

CFQ;mag

Feb. 2, 1953

From: Educational Administrator

To: Commanding Officer
Naval Administration Unit, Saipan District

Subj: Information regarding public education in the Saipan District as of 1 January 1953.

1. Number of schools, teachers, and enrollment

a. Saipan Intermediate School has four American teachers including the principal, and seven indigenous teachers including the librarian. The enrollment is 188.

b. Saipan has three public elementary schools

Chalan Kanoa	17 teachers	482 enrollment
San Roque	2 teachers	70 enrollment
Tuturam	1 teacher	25 enrollment
579		
Rota	3 teachers	117 enrollment
Tinian	1 teacher	28 enrollment
Alamagan	1 teacher	20 enrollment
Pagan	1 teacher	24 enrollment
Agrihan	1 teacher	28 enrollment
217		

2. Physical Plant

Under the date of 28 June 1952, the Department of Public Works of the Trust Territory set up Project Order No. 3 (109.22) to provide a separate intermediate school for the Saipan District. \$7000 was allotted to the project. Ten quonsets in the Kobler Housing area were reconditioned and remodelled for school use. These include an office and supply room, a library, and a wash room building. All are in use now. The large quonset on site has been converted to auditorium and gymnasium use by the carpenter classes in the school. There is still work to be done on it before we shall consider it complete.

The two small elementary schools on Saipan are in quonset. Minor repairs will be necessary during the summer vacation. The Chalan Kanoa School is housed in frame buildings containing fourteen classrooms, offices, and toilets. Supplies are housed in small buildings adjacent to the main buildings. In addition there are four quonsets that have been repaired within the last year. Two shop buildings of the intermediate school are on the Chalan Kanoa school site. Of the two classrooms building one is the original Japanese school. The other was rebuilt by the Americans in 1947. Both are in satisfactory condition but some repairs will be necessary on the roof before the next rainy season.

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C O P Y

The Rota school is housed in the old Japanese hospital building. Its condition is the same as it was when the Navy turned over the Administration of the area 1 July 1951. It needs remodeling. The Tinian school is housed in a quonset in the new village. This move was made as of 1 September 1952. The entire site leaves much to be desired.

Schools on the islands of Alamagan, Pagan, and Agrihan have been built within the last two years. Some additional materials will be needed for benches, etc.

General supplies, paper, pencils, etc., are adequate, with a few minor exceptions, for the balance of this school year. We may need toilet paper, mops, and some crayolas before the end of the school year.

Text-books - The number on hand is adequate for this school year. Due to an expected increase in the intermediate school enrollment and to the wearing out of books some additional text books will be necessary to meet the needs of the next school year.

Library -- A full quonset has been repaired and remodelled for library use at the intermediate school. It is open to all residents of Saipan. This library serves as an Information Center for the United Nations. Since the greater part of the 2800 books in the library were secured from military service libraries they meet the needs of the students to a limited degree only. A library fund of \$2000 should be allowed to permit the school to buy books that will meet the pupils' needs and interests.

The playground area at the Chalan Kanoa School provides at present time the only baseball field on the island. It is used weekends by adults. It also is used for many community activities such as United Nations Day, Liberation Day, and other celebrations of general community interest. The seating has deteriorated to a condition where it is no longer safe for large crowds. It should be examined by a competent builder who would have authority to condemn it, declare it usable, or order it repaired.

/s/C. F. Quick
C. F. QUICK
Educational Administrator

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