

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

IN REPLY REFER TO:
CINCPACFLT FILE
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Log # 35694

A9-3

Ser 4075

16 JUN 1953

SECURITY INFORMATION

From: Commander in Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet

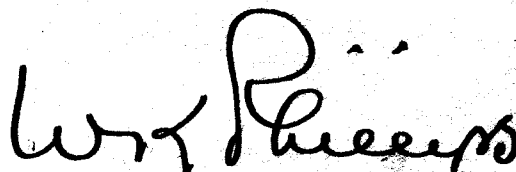
To: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: Naval Administration Unit, Saipan; report for period ending
31 March 1953

Ref: (a) CNO rest ltr Op215B/flf Ser 564P21 of 21 March 1953

Encl: (1) OPNAV Report No. 5080-2 for quarter ending 31 Mar 1953 with
COMNAVMIANAS 1st End 45:TRF:llg A9-3 Ser 3937 of 6 May 1953

1. Subject report is submitted in compliance with reference (a).
2. The Commander in Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet considers the report to be comprehensive and highly informative. It points up the magnitude of the task assumed by the Navy on 1 January 1953 in Saipan and Tinian, especially with regard to unexpected need for large scale rehabilitation of facilities.
3. Substantial and gratifying progress has been made during the first three months of Naval Administration. The Naval Administrator, Saipan, and the men of his command have carried out their duties commendably in fostering local governmental, economic, social, health and educational affairs. As revealed in the report, many problems and difficulties are still to be resolved in the future.



W. K. PHILLIPS
Chief of Staff

Copy to:
COMNAVMIANAS
NAVAADMIN SAIPAN

DECLASSIFIED
per authority of
OPNAVINST C5513.10-5
by 6-19 Oct 62

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A9-3

Ser 3537

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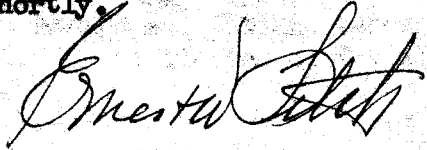
FIRST ENDORSEMENT on NAVADMIN NAVADMINU SAIPAN ltr GHNL:ss A9-3 ser 566
of 24 Apr 1953

From: Commander Naval Forces Marianas
To: Commander in Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet

Subj: Quarterly Report, (OPNAV Report Symbol 5080-2) period ending
31 Mar 1953

1. Forwarded.

2. Commander Naval Forces Marianas has read with interest the first quarterly report since the turnover to the U.S. Navy of the islands of Saipan and Tinian. The Naval Administrator is to be commended on the excellent progress he has made under adverse conditions. COMNAVMARIANAS is aware of the many problems yet to be solved and improvements to be made through the special projects to be begun shortly.



ERNEST W. LITCH

Copy to:
NAVADMIN NAVADMINU,
SAIPAN

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

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In reply refer to:
GHNL:ss
A9-3
Ser: 566
24 Apr 1953

ORIGINAL

From: Naval Administrator, U. S. Naval Administration Unit,
Saipan District, Saipan, Marianas Islands
To: Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet
Via: Commander Naval Forces, Marianas
Subj: Quarterly Report, (OPNAV Report Symbol 5080-2) period ending
31 Mar 1953
Ref: (a) CINCPACFLT ltr A9-3 ser 2004 of 23 Mar 1953 with
COMNAVMARIANAS 1st end ser 2145 of 31 Mar 1953
Encl: (1) Subject report

1. Subject report was prepared in accordance with instructions contained in GNO ltr file Op215B ser 564P21 of 12 March 1953 to Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet and is forwarded as enclosure (1).

R. D. Law, Jr.
/s/ R. D. LAW, Jr.

ORIGINAL

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QUARTERLY REPORT - OPNAV REPORT SYMBOL 5080-2

JANUARY 1 - MARCH 31, 1953

I. GENERAL

A. On 1 January 1953 the administration of Saipan and Tinian in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was transferred to the Secretary of the Navy by the President's Executive Order 10408 of 10 November 1952. In order to attain the proper perspective it must be realized that considerable administrative time has been spent in planning and coordinating physical restoration of government property and facilities.

The three months reporting period has been a trying one as the previous administration had allowed facilities and equipment to deteriorate considerably. This was primarily due to inadequate maintenance and failure to replace wornout equipment. This presented the Naval Administration with the startling necessity of creating a program of rehabilitation without immediate funds or materials to make the unit functional as well as liveable.

ADDENDA "E", a facility description report of existing conditions on 1 January with a copy of the letter of transmittal is attached. A further picture of the material conditions of installations and equipment as they existed on 3 February is set forth in the report of the Board of Inspection and Survey submitted on 12 February 1953 by Rear Admiral Lewis N. MOELLER, USN.

On Saturday, 28 February 1953, a United Nations mission consisting of Dr. Enrique de Marchena, Dominican Republic, as chairman; Mr. Leon Penon, France; Mr. Najmuddin Rifai, Syria; and Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson, United Kingdom, visited Saipan and Tinian, and departed the same day. The mission met with the Saipan Congress for about an hour and discussed primarily the settlement of war damage claims and the return of native owned lands to the people. A brochure prepared in anticipation of their visit is attached to this report as ADDENDA "F".

On Sunday, 22 March 1953, the Chief of Staff for Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, RADM W. K. PHILLIPS, accompanied by the Assistant Chief of Staff for Logistics, CAPT W. L. BENSON, USN, and the Assistant Chief of Staff for Administration, CAPT R. C. LYNCH, JR., USN, made a brief inspection of this activity. Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, RADM E. W. LITCH, USN, met the party at Saipan. The group returned to Guam the same day.

During the quarter, there were several other trips made to Saipan by RADM LITCH and members of his staff, (including members of Public Works Center, Guam), in connection with the rehabilitation of the Naval Administration Unit. These visits and services rendered were very helpful. The cooperation of all members of Commander Naval Forces, Marianas Staff and of Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet Staff during this period has been most gratifying.

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B. Fortunately for the new Naval Administration of Civil Government, the change-over required no major orientation as a number of the officers and civilian personnel assigned to the unit had had previous civil government experience. However, a few shifts in organization, personnel, and other services were rendered inevitable by the change-over, with no major disruptions affecting the status of the District and the Administration thereof.

II. GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

A. Naval Administration.

1. Functional Organization Structure.

ADDENDA "G", NAVADMIN SAIPAN INSTRUCTION 5400.1 and supplemental organizational chart thereto of 21 February 1953, outlines the specific organization of the Naval Administration Unit.

2. Administration.

a. Proclamations, orders, directives, regulations.

ADDENDA "H" is a proclamation issued by Commander Naval Forces, Marianas.

The District Orders promulgated by the District Administrator for the Interior Department have been left in full force and effect. A complete review of these orders has been made and some will be changed and new District Orders issued which will be conducive to law and order for this District.

b. Political.

(1) Field trips. Two trips to Northern Marianas completed, one in January and one in March, both using the USS LSM 448. See ADDENDA "A", "B", and "B1" for details. The next trip is scheduled for approximately 19 June.

(2) Discussions with local government. A Representative of Naval Administration Unit meets with the Saipan Congress at each monthly scheduled meeting. All staff members are available at all times for consultation with local officials. The Field Trip Officer meets with Island Councils. See Section II-B-2 of this report for further details.

(3) Problems. Saipan Congress wishes a uni-cameral system instead of the present bi-cameral one. A Legislative Committee has been appointed to draft necessary legislation.

3. Judicial.

a. Courts and penal administration, insane.

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Courts: During the subject quarter there was only one court, the Saipan District Court, with general jurisdiction over both the islands of Saipan and Tinian. It consists of a presiding judge and two associate judges, all of whom are indigenous personnel and hold appointments for a term of four years. Only the presiding judge is a salaried employee of the U. S. Naval Administration Unit. The District Court is a court of record which has original jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount claimed or value of property involved does not exceed one thousand dollars, and in all criminal cases where the maximum punishment which may be imposed does not exceed a fine of one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for one year, or both. It has jurisdiction to review on appeal the decisions of the Community Courts for the islands of Saipan and Tinian. During the subject quarter the District Court has handled all cases over which either it or the Community Court of the Municipality of Saipan has jurisdiction. It has concurrent jurisdiction in all cases over which the Community Courts of Saipan and Tinian have original jurisdiction. During this quarter the District Court was able to take care of all cases filed with the Clerk of Courts on Saipan. The presiding judge handled a number of problems in his chambers which prevented some unnecessary cases being filed with the Court.

Penal administration: The Saipan District Prison is under the supervision of the District Sheriff who in turn is under the immediate supervision of the District Attorney and general administrative supervision of the Naval Administrator. The District Sheriff is responsible for the security, sanitation, and administration of the District Prison in accordance with existing directives.

During the subject quarter there have been certain vocational, educational and recreational programs instituted and carried out for the benefit of all district prisoners.

Two prisoners were given training in the operation of modern "movie" projectors. One prisoner was being trained as a sign painter. One prisoner continued his work as a sign painter, a field in which he already had substantial experience. Three prisoners were receiving instruction in the proper method of handling fire fighting equipment. Two prisoners continued with their work as cooks and bakers. One prisoner was actively engaged in the repair of radios. Each Saturday afternoon during the quarter the prisoners were allowed to go fishing.

Selected motion pictures were shown to the prisoners on Saturday evening of each week during the quarter. The film was donated to the District Prison by a local businessman. After evening meals the prisoners were allowed to participate in sports for approximately one hour each workday. Softball and basketball were the primary sports played and there was usually one hundred percent participation on the part of the prison population.

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During the subject quarter the food in the prisoners' mess was much improved as to quality and preparation. Statements from the prisoners indicated a boost in their morale because of such improvement.

Insane: The District Director of Public Health is responsible for the diagnosis, treatment and care of persons suffering from mental disorder. During the subject quarter five persons have been under the Director's observance at the District Mental Hospital. The Director filed a petition with the District Court to have all five persons locally committed to the mental hospital for treatment and care. The petitions are scheduled to be heard by the court on 6 April 1953. Male and female attendants were employed each day of the quarter to give twenty-four hour care to those persons under observation.

b. Problems.

Courts: There is no established court to which a person may appeal from a decision of the District Court. The lack of such a higher court means that there is also no court in the district which has jurisdiction to try criminal cases amounting to a felony, civil cases where the amount claimed or value of the property involved exceeds one thousand dollars, admiralty and maritime matters, and the adjudication of title to land or any interest therein. Usually the decisions of the District Court are automatically reviewed by a higher court. All reviews must wait until such a court is established. Throughout the quarter there has been one civil land case and one felony case pending appeal to higher court. These two cases were pending appeal prior to the time the higher courts were relieved of their jurisdiction by reason of a change in the administering authority over Saipan and Tinian. These appeals must wait until a court of proper jurisdiction is established to consider them.

Penal Administration: There have been no serious problems regarding the administration of the District Prison during the subject quarter.

Insane: Because of the language barrier it is very difficult to determine and administer the best method of treatment for those indigenous persons who may be committed to the mental hospital. As a result of this barrier, only the most serious mental cases are committed. Commitment is requested of the Court only in such cases where it is believed that confinement is necessary for the safety of the patient as well as that of the public. One female patient is presently confined at the hospital.

4. Operations.

a. Port Operations.

At present time there is a port control office located at Pier "C", Tanapag Harbor with a BM2 in charge who is

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under the direct supervision of the Operations Officer. The Port Control Office requires that all vessels entering and clearing Saipan Harbor conform to Saipan District Order 1-52, copy of which is attached as ADDENDA "I" to this report.

All cargo loaded and unloaded is inspected at the dock and each crew member and passenger is required to have in his possession a pass issued by the Naval Administrator. This pass is only issued when the person concerned has obtained navy clearance.

There is no qualified port pilot available on Saipan or Tinian, however, upon the request of large ships, this unit's ICM is made available to act as a docking tug.

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be broken in*

b. Logistics.

Commander Naval Forces, Marianas furnishes complete logistic support for the Naval Administration Unit. Air logistic support is furnished in accordance with COMNAVMARIANAS INSTRUCTION 4630.3A which is attached as ADDENDA "J". Surface transportation for logistic support is furnished in accordance with COMNAVMARIANAS INSTRUCTIONS 4620.1A and 4620.2 which are attached as ADDENDA "K" and "L" respectively.

Navy logistic support is made to the Naval Administration Representative, Tinian by weekly trips of the ICM from Saipan and via air lifts as requested and required by the Naval Administrator. Further logistic support for Tinian can be provided as outlined in ADDENDA "K".

Small type commercial vessels, plying between Guam, Tinian and Saipan provide the indigenous people with their logistic support.

No major problems have been encountered.

c. Communications.

The equipment used for communications consists of one RBC receiver for day use on 7525 KCS and one RBB receiver for night use on 2090 KCS; also an RAK for distress on 500 KCS and four RAL receivers, one of which is used on 4265 KCS to copy the GEORGE FOX schedules. In addition, there are six TCS transceivers, three of which are tuned on 2744 KCS for voice communications between Saipan, Tinian and Rota; one other is tuned on 2716 KCS for harbor control. Voice communications with Tinian and Rota are unpredictable and subject to much atmospheric disturbance; Rota is usually contacted by relay through Guam.

The transmitting equipment consists of one TCK on 6290 KCS for air to ground work and two TBMS, one tuned to 2090 and used with the RBB receiver; and the other tuned to 7525 KCS and used with the RBC receiver.

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There are other receivers and transmitters on hand which are considered inoperable and beyond repair at this activity; these will be turned in to Commander Naval Forces, Marianas.

The spare parts situation is critical - none of the radio equipment has a complete set of spares. There is a large quantity of radio tubes of all descriptions which is being inventoried as time permits. The wiring for all the transmitters must be replaced. Present installation was wired in a haphazard manner with the wrong type of wire used. This work will be accomplished as soon as possible.

15" The antenna system is not satisfactory. Megger readings are lower than the actual minimum requirements set forth in the BUSHIPS Manual. The interconnecting line between the radio station and transmitter station is above ground in places and shows sign of dry rot and should be replaced with forty-wire armored weather-proof cable underground.

The outlook for better communications is favorable. A simplex teletype installation will be received and installed during the next quarter. Additional receivers and transmitters have been requested. Test equipment is on order and will be received in the near future from NSD Oakland.

No major problems have been encountered.

5. Public Safety.

a. Law enforcement.

The District Attorney is responsible for enforcement of the laws on the islands of Saipan and Tinian. He conducts this program through the District Insular Constabulary, the Municipal Police and other law enforcement officers.

During the subject quarter there have been continual training programs for members of the Insular Constabulary. All members received drill exercises once each week. There was periodic training given in small arms firing. (Practice was had in the breaking down and reassembly of small arms). Limited training in judo was given to selected members of the Constabulary. Special meetings were conducted for the purpose of discussing particular problems of law enforcement in the district.

b. Preventive Programs.

During the quarter many traffic signs have been made to either replace old signs which have fallen down or to place in locations which have been noted as existing highway hazards. Prison labor has been utilized in clearing overgrowth from the Saipan highways.

An inspection of all motor vehicles operating on the islands of Saipan and Tinian was conducted by the Insular

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Constabulary during the first part of the quarter. Windshield stickers were placed on each vehicle inspected to insure that all vehicles were inspected. All owners of vehicles which failed to pass the inspection were required to have the defects of the vehicle corrected before a sticker was issued.

In the first part of the quarter, the Constabulary comprised approximately 150 people.
The Fire Department acquired an additional fire engine during this quarter. This makes a total of two engines available to meet incoming and outgoing aircraft and to fight fires on the island of Saipan. A training program was instituted this quarter for the purpose of training members of the fire department in the proper method of handling fire fighting equipment. Practice in combating fires was received by all members of the fire department. New fire stations were established at different points in the governmental headquarters area. All stations were inspected to insure operational efficiency of all fire extinguishers. The Fire Department was inspected by the Operations Officer a number of times during the quarter. As a result of such inspections new and additional fire fighting equipment was requested and received for the use of the department.

c. Problems.

Additional transportation for the highway patrol is necessary for adequate enforcement of Saipan traffic laws. Presently there is only one piece of transportation in use for coverage of all the highways on the island of Saipan.

With the various plane flights, proficiency, logistic and vegetable runs, one fire engine is employed almost full time at the airport, thus leaving only one engine for the entire island.

6. Land.

a. Surveys, Recording, Plotting.

Appraisals	510
Tracings and maps prepared	2712
Japanese documents translated	12420
Mosaics prepared	7
Homestead compliance investigations	77
Cross reference, parcels of land indexed	12600

b. Claims.

Land claims received	1050
Hearings conducted on land matters	980
Claims investigated	804
Title determinations completed	432
Revocable permits issued	644
Homesteads granted	77
<u>Claims pending</u>	618

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7. Public Works.

SAIPAN

a. Projects.

During the first quarter of 1953, two major projects were undertaken: repairs to the Island Power Plant and the Island Telephone System.

The telephone work is approximately 95% complete. The main trunk from Chalan Kanoa to Navy Hill has been cleared and damaged spots repaired. The switchboard has been replaced and relocated at Public Works Office Building. The trunk from Navy Hill to Tanapag is entirely unuseable and will be replaced upon receipt of new cable.

The Power Plant project is progressing and is approximately 45% complete. All auxiliary equipment, substation gear and the plant switchboard have been overhauled and repaired with minor exceptions. Number two diesel generator has been worked over and is nearly ready for operation. Upon completion of number two, numbers one and three will be overhauled, one unit at a time.

During the quarter new projects were submitted and approved by CNO for the following rehabilitation work:

1. Repairs and improvements to Public Works Building and Shops.
2. Repairs and improvement to Public Quarters.
3. Repairs to the power distribution system.
4. Repairs to the water supply and distribution system.
5. Repairs to the sewage disposal system.
6. Repairs to the POL system.
7. Repairs to telephone system.
8. Repairs to and replacement of medical equipment and facilities.
9. Repairs to and replacement of supply equipment and facilities.

Materials are being ordered and work is expected to commence during the month of April on many of the projects.

b. Inspections - condition.

(1) Public works facilities - buildings and shops.

Buildings are generally in poor condition. Shops are lacking in shop equipment, tools and materials. Spare parts are generally non-existent. Some materials, tools, and spare parts are being ordered as funds permit. Additional items will be purchased under special projects. ~~Urgent repairs will be effected under these projects.~~

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During the quarter, the power service drops to all shops were renewed or relocated for safety purposes, and the water line into the Public Works Area was extended to provide minimum fire protection.

Plans were formulated for the establishment of a shop store in the public works area.

(2) Equipment.

Automotive and construction equipment is in extremely poor condition. Many pieces were deadlined for lack of replacement or repair parts.

Several used jeeps, pick-up trucks, a bus, a carryall, power-line truck, diesel-oil tanker and a crash truck were received, as were two new field type ambulances and two new pick-up trucks. Additional new automotive and construction equipment is in transit and is expected in the next quarter.

(3) Roads.

The surfaced roads are generally in good condition. Clearing of overgrowth has been impeded by lack of equipment. Two wartime constructed wooden box culverts which deteriorated failed. One, located on Army Hill Road, was replaced with corrugated steel pipe. Repair of the second culvert will be undertaken in the next quarter.

Coral and dirt surfaced roads are generally in poor condition. Little or no work was effected other than to fill some holes with coral. Again, a lack of equipment and men prevented progress.

(4) Power.

The power generating and distribution system is in fair condition. The power plant has been partially rehabilitated under a special project with PWC Guam, supervising local forces in the work. This project is approximately 45% complete.

The distribution system is partially covered by a special project. Limited repair and replacement of deteriorated cross-arms, transformers, transformer platforms and structures will be effected under this project.

Clearing of brush and trees from the primary lines has been initiated and will continue under the special project. Limited rehabilitation of secondary service drops has been effected.

Stand-by portable generators in reliable operating condition have been placed in such strategic locations as the Administrative Hospital Area, the Maui Wells, the Radio Station.

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the Reefer Farm, the Barracks, Public Works Shops area and galley.

(5) Water and sewer.

The island water supply and distribution system has been subject to frequent casualties due to its overall poor condition. Considerable time has been devoted to effecting interim repairs to pipe lines. Weeds and other tropical growth have been removed from the vicinity of Isley Reservoir and limited repairs made to the roof of the structure in an effort to prevent contamination.

The special project for this system includes limited replacement of deteriorated lines and rehabilitation of Wells 31 and 45 in order to increase the potential water supply.

The sewage system received only routine maintenance. This system is to be repaired and improved under a special project which has been approved by CNO.

(6) Administrative structures.

(a) Schools.

The schools are generally in good condition and accordingly received only routine maintenance.

(b) Hospital, leprosarium, etc.

The medical structures are generally in poor condition.

The dry provision storerooms and the pharmacy have been partially rebuilt for security and health purposes. The accident room and major surgery have been included in the emergency lighting circuit. The Neuropsychopathic Ward has been repainted. Other repairs were of a minor nature.

The boiler for the galley and laundry failed and is under repair. A small heatpak has been installed temporarily. Major repairs are to be effected under a special project.

(c) Messing facilities.

Crew messing facilities have been acquired by conversion of the former Saipan Hotel. Some used galley and scullery equipment received from Guam has been installed. A new steam and hot water generator has been installed in the galley area. Complete renewal of all galley equipment is required and should be accomplished as soon as possible. The equipment received on turnover, and that received from Guam is in exceedingly poor condition and beyond any further repair.

(d) Quarters.

Married officers, enlisted and civilian quarters are generally in poor condition. Repairs have necessarily

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been limited to replacing of unsafe structural, electrical and plumbing conditions. Furnishings and furniture are badly deteriorated. Rehabilitation of quarters and partial replacement of furniture will be effected under a special project. The enlisted barracks was converted from the Saipan Hotel. Extensive rewiring and plumbing was necessary. Additional head facilities were also warranted. Further repairs will be required in the next quarter.

(e) Supply and commissary.

The supply office is housed in a standard quonset hut which is in very poor repair. Flooring is very weak, screening requires replacement, lighting is inadequate and the space is not sufficient. All office furniture, such as desks, chairs and tables are delapidated and should be replaced.

The GSK storeroom is in extremely poor condition. Flooring is completely rotted, with sections resting on the ground.

The warehouse located in the dock area is in fair condition but requires considerable renovation. All doors should be replaced and many sections of siding should be renewed in order that security of material may be maintained.

The navy exchange, which provides patrons with commissary items is adequately housed. There is adequate space for display of all items. The exchange is adequately lighted, attractive and clean, however, there are no meat display cases nor frozen vegetable display cases. It is anticipated that sufficient freeze and chill display cases for meats, frozen and chilled vegetables will be installed in the fourth quarter.

(f) Communications.

Radio transmission facilities are located at Kobler Field. There are five buildings, two of which are in bad condition and not required for communication purposes.

Building #1 is the Communication Receiver building and also serves as the passenger terminal and waiting room for air transportation. Building #3 houses the 30-KW diesel emergency generator; it is also reefer storage for fresh produce awaiting shipment to Guam by air. ~~Building #5 houses the transmitters and is air conditioned but the unit is inoperative at the present time.~~ Considerable plumbing and wiring work is required in building #1 to bring it up to standard. Expenditure of funds for this work has been approved by project orders and the repairs will be accomplished.

TINIAN

a. Projects - underway - percent completion - planned.

No special projects were undertaken during the first quarter. The following special projects were prepared and received CNO approval:

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1. Repairs and rehabilitation of the water supply and distribution system.

2. Repairs to Leprosarium. Materials are being ordered and work is expected to commence during the next quarter.

b. Inspections - condition.

(1) Public Works facilities - buildings and shops.

The shops are considered to be adequate. Some minor repairs have been effected. The shops are handicapped by a lack of tools, materials and spare parts.

(2) Equipment.

Automotive and construction equipment is generally fair. Several pieces are deadlined for lack of spare parts. Two used pick-up trucks and one used jeep were received from Guam. Replacement equipment is in transit and receipt is anticipated during the next quarter.

(3) Roads.

Surfaced roads are generally in good condition. Considerable progress has been made in clearing overgrowth from roads. Extensive work remains to be done.

(4) Power.

The power generating and distribution systems are generally in fair condition. A replacement generator was received during January, and coupled with an overhauled unit, provided two reliable 75 KW generators. A third unit is under repair. Considerable work remains to be accomplished on both the generating and distributing systems.

(5) Water and Sewer.

The water system is generally in fair condition. Replacement of some piping has been effected. Installation of a standby motor pump in the well is contemplated under an approved special project.

(6) Administrative structures.

(a) Schools.

There is a one-room school building which houses the 4th, 5th and 6th grades. It is a permanent Japanese structure and although there are no lighting facilities available, the room has very large openings which furnish more than adequate lighting. Toilet facilities are furnished by an outside benjo. Drinking water is furnished by a water catchment system which is chlorinated daily.

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(b) Hospital, leprosarium, etc.

There is a small two-ward dispensary for Tinianese contiguous to the leprosarium. This is composed of one small ward for men and one small ward for women.

The leprosarium itself has an administration building, two quonset ward buildings, a quonset for the pharmacy, a quonset galley, a frame building for the laundry and three quonset storage buildings. Approximately 50 quarters are utilized by the patients and their families. The patients maintain their own quarters and are grouped together according to their lineage. Some families have their individual kitchens while others prefer the community type. All the buildings within the leprosarium compound are in need of painting.

(c) Messing facilities.

Messing facilities for naval personnel are provided in the dependent housing area. Naval personnel on Tinian are on subsistence and employ a Tinianese woman as cook. Cooking and refrigeration facilities are adequate but require constant maintenance.

(d) Quarters.

All naval personnel are quartered in the dependent housing area. All quarters are quonset type buildings and are adequately furnished.

(e) Supply and commissary.

All supply and commissary functions are provided by the Naval Administration Unit, Saipan.

(f) Communications.

Voice communications are maintained between Saipan and Tinian by means of TCS transceivers on 2744 KCS.

(7) POL system.

A complete description of POL system may be found in the report of the Board of Inspection and Survey submitted by Rear Admiral Lewis N. MOELLER, USN of 12 February 1953, and also in ADDENDA "E" and "M".

(8) Piers, marine equipment, and facilities.

Able Dock - This dock was constructed by the Army and has steel H-beam sub-structure which is in good condition and requires only maintenance painting. The timber dock 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. At present time this area

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is being used for native boats. No lighting, or firemain facilities are installed.

Charlie Dock - Visual inspection of this dock reveals that the bituminous surface is in fair condition. Protective piling and fenders are in a fair condition. Inspection of sub-structure is beyond the capacity of present personnel on the island. the dock lighting system is completely inoperative. This dock is approximately 500 X 200 feet, and is presently used by Naval ships and commercial ships up to C-3 capacity. There are two jumbo type quonset warehouses in fair condition, each having a concrete base, the frames are structurally sound and the outside sheeting requires only routine maintenance. Present use is for miscellaneous equipment and copra stowage.

Boat Pool - At Garapan the pier is constructed from treated timbers with a marston mat retaining wall. Black fill has sluffed off and undermined the concrete dock surface. The boat pool warehouse is approximately 100 X 300 feet, wood constructed, with a sloping style roof. Its present usage is for inside stowage for the boat pool itself and heavy miscellaneous equipment for Charlie Dock. The building is in a fair condition, the base being of cement, and the walls and roof are constructed out of creosoted timbers.

Marine equipment - LCM Boat - A standard navy LCM boat in good condition; used primarily for logistic support between Saipan and Tinian, requires no maintenance other than routine overhauls and repairs.

YOG-68 - The YOG-68 will be utilized for POL storage and transfer. As yet this craft has not arrived at Saipan.

The harbor of Saipan has many sunken wrecks clearly marked, and other wrecks immediately visible. The harbor of Tinian is clear for easy ingress and egress of all types of small craft and vessels up to a C-2 class.

The Saipan channel is well marked for use by all types of ships; however, Tinian harbor has no channel marker buoys, but a survey has been undertaken with preparations for replacing same. The latter does not impede shipping from using the Tinian harbor or pier facilities.

Anchorage - The planted mooring buoys in Tanapag Harbor should not be used without having a pull test made on each to determine its physical condition. By bending on a replacement buoy the underwater chains and anchors could be used without removing or replanting present chains and anchors. There are no mooring buoys in Tinian harbor.

All the present facilities, including piers, warehouses, service craft and shore side equipment are considered adequate unless an increase in shipping occurs.

B. Local Government.

1. District and municipal political organizations.

On Saipan there is a bi-cameral organization called the Congress of Saipan which is elected yearly. The Congress consists of Councilmen and Commissioners. There are eleven Councilmen elected at large. There are fifteen Commissioners, one elected from each precinct. The Mayor is elected every two years and is a full time salaried official. Secret ballots are used.

On Tinian there is a five man Council which is elected every year. The person receiving the highest number of votes is entitled Chief Commissioner and receives a small salary for his part time work. When there are matters of interest affecting both islands, Tinian is notified by radio and members of the council come to Saipan.

2. District and municipal political activities.

a. Council meetings.

There were 3 regular and 6 special Congress meetings during the quarter. Meetings are held on the 4th Wednesday of each month.

b. Council actions - enactments.

The Congress of Saipan is divided into several committees. House rules, judiciary, economics, budget; and education. Bills submitted by these committees are passed in joint sessions. Ordinances passed this quarter concerned compensation for members of Congress, and control of juvenile delinquency. In addition the Mayor issued Executive Orders concerning the head and health taxes and conduct in movie areas.

c. Participation - elections - representation.

All indigenous persons eighteen years of age or over are eligible to vote. In the last elections held, 55% of the qualified voters cast ballots. There were no elections scheduled for this quarter.

d. Problems.

No major problems arose during this quarter other than outlined in Section IIA3.

3. Judiciary.

a. Courts.

(1) Cases filed by type - civil, criminal, other.

All community court cases otherwise known as local courts were handled by the District Court which has

concurrent jurisdiction.

(2) Cases heard and decided.

See (1) above.

(3) Cases pending.

See (1) above.

4. Public safety.

a. Law enforcement

To present date, the District Insular Constabulary has provided all law enforcement for the local government.

b. Preventive programs.

To present date, the District Public Safety Officer has provided all preventive programs for the local government.

5. Finance.

a. Taxation - types - sources.

See Section VII-D-2-a for complete details.

b. Administration.

Collection of taxes by Municipal Treasurer. Funds so derived were deposited in the Municipality General Fund.

c. Problems.

None.

III. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

A. Agriculture.

1. Administrative supervision.

The Native Affairs Office sponsors all agricultural activities. An outstanding Saipanese, Mr. Ignacio Benavente, is the Agricultural Agent. He has been to Hawaii twice for special training and is at present in Noumea attending a meeting of the Pacific ^{Smith} Science Congress. Mr. Benavente teaches an agricultural class daily in the intermediate school, calls on individual farmers during the day and meets with interested agricultural groups at nights. Mr. Benavente also supervises the Saipan Agricultural Station. The agricultural station's prime function being the introduction, propagation, and distribution of beneficial plants, fowl, and animals.

2. Crops, type and quantity.

Crops that are primarily for local native consumption are corn, taro, breadfruit, cassava, coconuts, yams and bananas. Crops for sale and export are tomatoes, cucumbers, avocados, bell peppers, Chinese cabbage, eggplant, green beans, onions, melons, radish, pineapple and papaya.

3. Livestock.

The Naval Administrator maintains an imported flock of ducks, geese and turkeys at the Agricultural Station, unfortunately these fowl have not been very productive to date. Seventeen pure-bred brahman cattle are maintained at the Station. On Tinian there is a gov't herd composed of 96 shorthorns, herefords, angus & brahman. Services of the government bulls are available to the local cattlemen.

The Municipality of Saipan is at present conducting a livestock survey and exact figures will be available by the next quarterly report. The amount of poultry appears to be adequate. Baby chicks and hatching eggs are imported from Guam and Truk. There is no lack of goats. Swine are adequate, but will probably never increase greatly in number because of the limited supply of food, mostly breadfruit and waste vegetables. Cattle are inadequate but increasing in number. See Section III-A-6.

4. Land tenure and utilization.

Until all land claims have been settled in the district there will be unrest and dissatisfaction. However, any family wishing to farm can secure adequate land either by lease or revocable permit. Much of the Saipan district is in steep hills, ridges and ravines which lend themselves only to forestry. Sub-marginal lands are gradually being planted to coconuts and are also used for cattle pasture. Large areas known as "sabanas" which are covered by sword grass are not utilized. Swampy areas around Lake Susupe on Saipan are planted in taro and bananas.

5. Market programs.

Three local stores serve as vegetable stands and are patronized by American and Natives alike. There are no regular meat markets. Slaughtered animals are consumed by the owner, relatives and neighbors.

U. S. Air Corps planes pick up vegetables from both Saipan and Tinian weekly. During peak harvests the Air Corps will send special planes upon request. Reefer space on COMSERVDIV 51 ships is utilized when available for vegetable shipments to navy consumers on Guam. Private purchases by plane and ships' crews add considerable revenue.

6. Development programs.

The Interior Department allotted funds to attempt a rehabilitation of coffee groves. A small but adequate coffee mill

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was established. The harvest season was just starting in November 1952 when the Executive Order returning Saipan to Navy jurisdiction was signed. The Interior Department immediately cut off the project funds and no new funds have been allotted. Future of the project at this time is uncertain but the coffee mill is being maintained.

Cattle are considered to be the most profitable future industry. Local cattle are healthy and hardy, however, they are of small size. With the introduction of the Brahman and American breeds it is hoped that by crossbreeding the desirable traits of the native cattle can be retained but in a larger animal. It is also planned to increase the total number of cattle.

Copra - Future migration to the copra producing islands of Agrihan, Pagan and Alamagan will probably not take place as long as the salvage companies are employing a considerable number of indigenous personnel. Consideration is being given to the request of two small groups to repopulate the islands of Sarigan and Anatahan. No immediate action on this request is contemplated until a final determination of the status of these islands is made. //

Vegetable production will probably not increase as long as day wages can be earned from the salvage companies and other agencies. However, the Naval Administrator has recently completed a small irrigation project on the eastern side of Saipan which will furnish adequate water for dry season operation for every full time farmer who cares to plant in that area.

Fruits - The Saipan Agricultural Station maintains a stock of and distributes free seedling avocados, mangos, bread-fruit, citrus, bananas and ornamentals.

7. Problems.

There is the ever present problem of insect and snail control. However, through the use of poison bait, sprays and dust a large degree of control is maintained. Wild dogs are killing chickens, pigs and goats. To solve this, the complaining natives are allowed to possess shot-guns. Another problem is the unwillingness of indigenes to breed their cows with Brahman bulls. They believe the result in breed will not be docile enough for ox-cart service. They are however, eagerly looking forward to the time when government short-horns, herefords and angus bulls will be old enough to service.

B. Fishing.

1. Operating programs, local enterprise and market programs.

// Every attempt to establish fishing on a commercial exportable scale has ended in large financial losses. The last attempt was during the Interior Department regime when the District Administrator tried to form a successful company under his personal

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Guidance. The results were a \$4,400.00 loss to native participants. There are two aged former Japanese Sampans still in operation. They operate when weather conditions permit to supply local demand. There are several individual inshore fishermen who peddle their catch throughout the villages. Local tastes prefer small reef fish, accordingly deep water fishing is not popular. Local merchants carry an adequate supply of fishing gear.

The development of a commercial type fishing industry has not proved practical. Therefore, development of a fishing industry is being held in abeyance pending further study.

C. Industry, Trade and Commerce. NOTE: The figures in this paragraph appear inconsistent and are considered erroneous. The numbers and amounts as shown were compiled from native books and are being included in this report only as a matter of record.

1. Exports - destination and amount in dollars:

<u>Exports</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Amount in dollars</u>
Vegetables 21,442 lbs.	Marbo Commissary, Guam.	\$4,485.88
Copra (none this quarter - 242 short tons warehoused on Saipan)		

2. Imports - source and amount in dollars:

<u>Original source</u>	<u>Immediate source</u>	<u>Amount in dollars</u>
U. S. A.	Guam	\$34,695.14
Japan	Guam	1,848.83
Guam		9,869.46
Hong-Kong	Guam	611.44
Argentina	Guam	496.70

3. Local enterprise:

47,521.57

a. Number and type.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Type</u>
11	Bakeries
2	Shooting galleries
14	Refreshment stands
1	Laundry
3	Barber shops
3	Beauty salons
1	Movie
1	Popcorn stand
5	Gasoline stations
7	Poolhalls
2	Commercial fishermen
1	Handicraft shop
3	Vegetable stands
2	Wholesalers
9	Restaurants

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Type</u>
4	Auto repair shops
2	Florists
1	Jewelry shop
3	Cobbler shops
1	Clog shop (wooden shoe shop)
48	Retail stores - dealing in general merchandise.

b. Production, sales, employees.

<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Employees other than owner</u>
Bakery shop	\$4,054.47	3
Shooting gallery	365.44	1
Refreshment stand	1,084.36	2
Laundry	1,251.68	6
Barber shop	198.80	3
Beauty parlor	145.10	0
Movie	1,800.00	5
Popcorn stand	680.55	1
Gasoline Stations	2,711.42	3
Pool halls	644.01	3
Fishing	171.00	3
Handicraft	415.00	1
Vegetable stands	674.00	1
Wholesalers	7,165.45	1
Restaurants	262.00	2
Retailers	144,577.41	41

4. Customs regulations and duties.

None were collected during this reporting period.

5. Development programs.

None except as noted elsewhere in this report.

D. Other resources.

There are no other known resources of importance.

E. Problems.

There are no major problems.

IV. SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

A. Public Health and Sanitation.

1. Facilities.

See Section VII-E-1, 2, and 3 for details.

2. Staffing and Training programs.

See Section VII-E-1 and ADDENDUM "N" for details.

3. Public health conditions and problems.

See ADDENDUM "N" for details.

4. Sanitation programs and problems.

See Section VII-E-4 for details.

B. Labor, employment and wage information.

All hiring of indigenous persons for employment within the district is the function of the Labor Department and is headed by Mr. Vicente De Leon Guerrero under the supervision of the Native Affairs Officer. The Department maintains a file system for every person who attains his 16th birthday and therefore becomes eligible for employment. All indigenous employees have their own Labor number provided by the Labor Office. Records pertaining to every employee in the district are being kept on file and information recorded such as hiring, discharging or recommendations for higher wages, etc. There are two (2) categories of employment, ungraded and graded. In the category of ungraded are the common laborers semiskilled and skilled. A common laborer when first employed receives 37¢ up to 44¢ per hour, a semiskilled gets from 52¢ up to 58¢ per hour and skilled from 62¢ up to 72¢ per hour. Graded employees in categories of sub-professional, professional, clerical, crafts, protective and custodial services, are paid on an annual scale corresponding to the ability of the employee and his performance. A standard wage scale for the Saipan District has been in effect since 1948.

C. Community Development and Welfare Problems.

There is a Welfare Society within the Municipality of Saipan headed by Mr. Herman R. De Leon Guerrero. This Society was organized in 1949, under the cognizance of the Mayor of Saipan. The Mayor was selected as Manager to take care of the needy people who are unable to support themselves. The society has \$400.00 in cash, besides clothing and other articles donated by members of the armed forces, prior to their departure in 1951.

D. Social Problems.

During the German and Japanese regimes, the Carolinian minority felt that they were being taken advantage of by the Chamorro majority. One of their chief complaints was that they were forced to "volunteer" more often for community labor than were the Chamorros. This feeling under Naval Administration methods has gradually vanished. Present Naval Administration officials treat the two groups exactly the same. In fact, the thought never enters official minds as to whether they are talking to a Chamorro or Carolinian. This attitude has greatly boosted the morale of the Carolinians yet has no apparent adverse affect upon the Chamorros.

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E. Indigenous cultural factors.

The greatest cultural factor affecting the lives of the indigenes is the Catholic Church. The teachings and dictates of the Church have affected many Chamorro customs and many of the Carolinian ones.

It is interesting to note that many native families are starting to subscribe to American magazines and some families even belong to the Book-of-the-Month or similar clubs. It is sad to note that the district now has the juke box habit picked up, no doubt, from their Guamanian relatives.

F. Development programs.

Outside of agricultural and educational programs, no major social programs are underway.

G. Extent and distribution of missionary activities.

The majority of the population of the District is Catholic. There are three (3) American Priests on Saipan and one (1) on Tinian. These are of the order of Capuchin from the Diocese of Guam. They are Father Arnold Bendowske, Pastor of Saipan; Father Antonine Zimmerman, Superior of the Saipan District; and Father Sylvan Canova, the Priest for the outlying villages. Father Marcian Pelett is the pastor of Tinian. The Cathedral is in Chalan Kanoa. Tanapag Village has its own church, as do all the other outlying villages, Oleai, San Roque, San Antonio, Lito, Tuturam and Idenne. The Catholic Mission conducts a school for all native children who are not enrolled in the Saipan School. This school was established by the Priests in September of 1952. Another institution is the Nuns Convent and is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy from Spain. The Nuns assist the Priests in educating the children at the Catholic Mission School from Monday through Friday every week. The enrollment of the school is around 30 children. Names of the Nuns of the Sisters of Mercy are: Mother Ana Maria Larracoichea, Superior; Mother Maria Teresa Cortazar; Mother Maria Feliza Pia De Goicochea; Mother Maria Dolores Larranaga; Mother Maria Joaquina Revuelta and Sister Aurora Chopitea. The principal objectives of the Sisters of Mercy is to educate Native youngsters for future missionary work. There are in the Convent two native sisters, and five postulants for the Nunhood.

Other missionary activity is conducted by the General Baptist Mission on Saipan and Tinian. Saipan is headed by the Reverend Clifton Ford. The Baptist Mission conducts a school for American dependent children stationed on the island. It has a mission church and a library. The Reverend Terrell Thompson is the Pastor on Tinian. In addition to his religious work, Mr. Thompson assisted by his wife teach leper children grade school subjects.

V. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS.

A. Policies and programs.

During the past four years instruction in modern teaching techniques has been given to the indigenous teachers in meetings, by demonstrations, and in the summer sessions. In place of the rote method of teaching in which the entire class was handled as a unit the teachers now group their classes in two or three groups according to the ability of the pupils. This requires an understanding on the part of the teacher of the differences among the pupils in ability, interest, and effort. This also requires careful planning by the teacher and the class to provide activities for the groups not participating in the work immediately under the teacher's guidance. Reversion to the old methods at times is to be expected but they are becoming more infrequent. Very definite progress has been made along these lines.

In-service training for the indigenous teachers is provided through: (1) A two-hour weekly class in the native language is taught by Mr. William Reyes, the Native Superintendent of Schools. (2) A one-hour weekly class in methods and techniques of teaching is taught by Miss Myrtle Holmstad, Supervisor of teaching. (3) Two two-hour weekly classes in English, Arithmetic, and Current Events are taught by Mr. C. F. Quick, the Educational Administrator, and (4) A class in native crafts, weaving, that meets weekly and is taught voluntarily by a skilled native. For a special report on the intermediate school see ADDENDUM "O".

B. Organization and facilities.

The public school system is organized in two segments: the elementary schools which are supported almost entirely by the local municipalities, and the intermediate school which is supported entirely by funds provided by the Administering Authority. For statistics, teaching staff and enrollment see Section VII-F.

In the intermediate school there are four full-time American employees - the Principal, and three teachers, and seven indigenous teachers. Of the seven indigenous teachers, four are classroom teachers, one a librarian, one a teacher of carpentry, and one a teacher of agriculture and native crafts. It is planned that native teachers should replace the American teachers as rapidly as adequately trained indigenes become available.

In the elementary schools all teachers are indigenes. Salaries range from \$65.00 to \$95.00 per month. The Administering Authority has employed an American supervisor of teaching. The major portion of her time is given to the improvement of teaching in the elementary schools and to the development of curriculum material.

The physical plant at the present time is adequate if maintained properly. The Chalan Kanoa elementary school is housed in

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frame buildings. The elementary school is housed in quonset huts. Light and ventilation are good. No electric lighting is provided in any of the other schools on Saipan or on any of the other islands. Flush toilets are provided at the schools in Chalan Kanoa but the other schools are dependent on the outside "benjo". For special report on intermediate school see ADDENDUM "O".

C. Curriculum.

Along with improved methods in teaching has gone an improvement and clarification of the basic curriculum. The course of study as it functions in the schools now stresses the native language in the first two years. Reading material drawn from the children and out of their own experiences is being developed. This material tells of their homes, farms, recreational activities, and the life of the community around them. Oral English is introduced but is limited to not more than thirty minutes daily. In grades three to six English is more important and instruction in reading and writing is introduced. Instruction in the native language continues but is used more to insure understanding of the point under discussion than to enlarge the pupil's command of his own language. The work centers around a social studies center that has grown each successive year. Instruction in music, art, and crafts is given as the need arises. Thus, the pupil's need acts as an important factor and provides motivation for further study to find the information he needs. Arithmetic is often used in many phases of this type of instruction. However, to insure mastery of the basic skills in such subjects as Arithmetic, Spelling, and English construction, a definite time in the daily program is set aside for them. A gradually enlarged horizon is presented each year until a pupil who completes the nine years curriculum has some knowledge of the earth and its peoples, of the inter-relationships of nations, of world geography, of the history of his own area, of the government of his own area, of important current events of worldwide importance, as well as a command of the basic skills. For special report on intermediate school see ADDENDUM "O".

D. Scholarships and Programs external to District.

Number of Students	School	Location
15	George Washington High School	Guam
11	Father Duenas Memorial School	Guam
2	Academy	Guam
1	Notre Dame Academy	Guam
15	Pacific Island Central School	Truk
4	School of Medical Assistants	Suva
1	Nurse Training, Lechi Hospital	Honolulu
1	University of Hawaii	Honolulu
2	University of Oregon	Eugene, Oregon
1	Marquette University	Milwaukee, Wis.
1	Capuchin Brothers School	Detroit, Michigan
1	St. Patrick's Seminary	Menlo Park, Calif.
1	University of Sidney	Sidney, Australia
1	South Pacific Conference	Noumea, N.Caledonia.

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VI. OTHER U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

A. Coordinated programs.

1. Underway.

The Trust Territory agreement between the Department of the Navy and the Department of Interior with respect to the transfer of responsibility of administration of the government of the Saipan District, states that the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Interior will endeavor to coordinate their various programs including but not limited to those affecting economics, agriculture, public health, education and legislation.

There are 3 specific coordinated programs that are in progress. (1) There are certain Saipan District Students at the present time out of the District in educational pursuits. It is stated in the above mentioned agreement that the Department of the Navy assumes responsibility for reimbursing the government of the Trust Territory for the cost it incurs in the educational program of these students. (2) and (3) The agreement states in Article 11 that the Department of the Navy will assume responsibility for the patients committed by the High Commissioner to the leprosarium on Tinian and to the insane asylum on Saipan, and further, that treatment and care will be given at these institutions on a reimburseable basis. The Naval Administration is maintaining these two institutions and rendering all possible treatment to those persons committed thereto.

During the reporting period, the Naval Administrator has been logistically supporting the other islands of the Northern Marianas; Rota, Alamagan, Pagan and Agrihan. The indigenous personnel on these islands, such as Teachers, Medical Practitioners, and other government servants have been paid their salaries out of funds available to the Naval Administrator.

A coordinated program between the Naval Administration and the U. S. Air Force is currently underway for the policing of the air fields both on Tinian and Saipan. The Air Force is furnishing men, materials, and equipment to accomplish this.

2. Planned.

Planned coordinated programs between the administering authority and other U. S. Government Agencies will be requested by the Naval Administrator upon the realization of a need, i.e., a request for economic, agricultural, educational, or other assistance.

B. Joint Actions.

It is believed that joint actions by the U. S. Navy and other U. S. Government agencies will be initiated on a higher policy level.

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VII. STATISTICS.

A. Population.

1. Sex, nationality, age groups (1-15, 16-60, over 60)

SEX	LINEAGE	AGE GROUPS		
		(1-15)	(16-60)	(Over 60)
M	Chamorro	1072	1092	50
F	Chamorro	1088	909	28
M	Carolinian	270	287	12
F	Carolinian	259	269	8
M	Japanese	1	7	0
F	Japanese	0	7	0
M	Korean	0	1	0
F	Spaniard	0	5	1
M	German	0	1	0
F	German	0	2	0
M	Filipino	0	3	0
M	Cuban	0	1	0
		<u>2,690</u>	<u>2,584</u>	<u>99</u>

2. Births - sex.

31 male, 30 female.

3. Deaths - age and sex.

1 male, age 5 hours.
 1 male, age 2 hours.
 1 male, age 3 months.
 1 male, age 7 months.
 1 male, age 21 years.
 1 female, age 2 years.
 1 female, age 90 years.
 1 female, age 45 years.

4. Emigration: None.

5. Immigration: None.

B. Employment.

1. Non-indigenous - graded and ungraded.

26 graded, no ungraded (Includes Scrap-dealers)

2. Indigenous - numbers, sex.

a. Administration - by wage groups and department.

Total 253 as follows:

5,373

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<u>Graded</u>	<u>Ungraded</u>	<u>Department</u>
1		1 Administration
4		4 Communications
3	2	5 Supply and Fiscal
11	1	12 Education
6	7	13 Native Affairs
53	3	16 Saipan Medical Department
2		17 Legal
5		18 Political affairs
6	92	19 Saipan Public Works
	9	20 Operations
	13	21 Tinian Public Works
8		22 Tinian Medical Department
1	2	23 Tinian Agriculture Department
24		24 Insular Constabulary
<u>124</u>	<u>129</u>	

b. Local government - by wage groups and department.
Total 41 as follows:

<u>Graded</u>	<u>Ungraded</u>	<u>Department</u>
1	1	1 Administration
22		2 Education
4		3 Finance
1		4 Economics
	2	5 Public Works
3	5	6 Utility
1		7 Sanitation
1		8 Legislation
		9
		10
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		38
		39
		40
		41

c. Private enterprise.

There are 2 scrap companies operating on both Saipan and Tinian. The Massey Supply Corporation employs 84 indigenous persons. Their expenditure during this quarter for wages was \$26,385.80. 84
112
196

The Micronesian Metal & Equipment Company with 112 indigenous employees on both islands has spent \$30,000.00 during this quarter for wages. 26,385.80
56,385.80

C. Penal Actions.

1. Misdemeanors.

a. Committed - number and type.

- ✓ (94) traffic violations.
- 16 petit larceny.
- ✓ 2 receiving stolen goods.
- ✓ 1 assault and battery and trespass.
- ✓ 3 assault and battery ✓ 7 disturbing the peace.
- 1 disturbing the peace and criminal libel.
- ✓ 7 trespass.
- 2 obstructing justice, assault, and disturbing the peace.
- ✓ 2 maintaining a nuisance.

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- ✓ b. Apprehended: 128
- ✓ c. Heard and decided: 121

2. Felons:

7 pending

- 0 {
- a. Committed - number and type: None.
 - b. Apprehended: None.
 - c. Heard and decided: None.

3. Confinements.

- a. Jail - new - continuing - released.

<u>New</u>	<u>Continuing</u>	<u>Released</u>
35	7	23

- b. Insane Asylum - new - continuing - released.

<u>New</u>	<u>Continuing</u>	<u>Released</u>
2	3	0

42
23
19

5

4. Pardons and paroles.

None.

D, Finance.

1. Administration.

- a. Receipts - source.

CNO allotment #36001	\$127,000.00
CNO allotment #36001 (amendment #1)	23,000.00
TOTAL:	<u>\$150,000.00</u>

- b. Expenditures - by function and project.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Obj. Class</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Outstanding obligations</u>
Per annum labor	013	\$13,970.14	\$ 1,406.15
Indigenous labor	019	42,043.89	40,400.90
Printing	063	137.50	415.00
POL	081	13,202.53	None
Office supplies	083	255.97	None
Clothing supplies	084	78.00	None
Other supplies & materials	089	11,127.76	14,146.56
		<u>\$80,815.79</u>	<u>\$56,368.61</u>

Expenditures	\$80,815.79	Total Receipts	\$150,000.00
Outstanding obligations	56,368.61	Total Expend.	137,184.40
TOTAL	<u>\$137,184.40</u>	BALANCE	<u>\$ 12,815.60</u>

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2. Local government.

a. Revenue - source and type

Financial statement of the Municipality Fund
1 January to 31 March 1953.

<u>RECEIPT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
✓ Beer tax	\$6,759.60
Soft drink tax	439.56
Tobacco tax	1,450.00
Gasoline tax	1,454.90
Head tax	574.00
Health tax	2,666.00
Business licenses	7,120.00
Birth certificates	23.00
Cattle registration	22.00
Dog registration	168.00
Death certificates	1.25
Marriage certificates	22.00
Cattle slaughter	185.00
Pig slaughter	100.00
Transfer private property	8.75
Transfer living space	3.00
Local identification cards	79.00
Vehicle registration and driving lic.	3,679.25
Rifle registration	87.00
Juke box	180.00
Movies	106.00
Bicycle	55.00
Miscellaneous	327.22
TOTAL	<u>\$25,510.53</u>

b. Expenditures - by function and project.

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
✓ Wages, administration	\$ 864.24
Wages, finance	713.35
Wages, economics	351.54
Wages, public works	514.72
Wages, health department	287.00
Wages, sanitation	240.00
Office expenses	749.13
License plates	414.90
Wages, education	4,903.07
Education expenses	154.93
Wages, Congress	215.00
Congress expenses	510.50
Dog pound expenses	15.25
Miscellaneous	2,127.29
TOTAL	<u>\$12,060.92</u>

287.00
240.00
527.00

25,510.53
12,060.92
13,449.61

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E. Public Health.

1. Hospital, Saipan.

a. In-patient - There is one (1) hospital on the island of Saipan, located in the administrative area. This hospital is staffed by one (1) Medical officer, one (1) Medical Service Corps officer and seven (7) enlisted Hospital Corpsmen. There are two (2) indigenous medical practitioners to assist the medical officer. The nursing staff consists of twenty-four (24) indigenous nurses and three (3) indigenous male hospital corpsmen. This hospital is equipped with ninety-nine (99) operating beds and eight (8) bassinets. Statistics as to patient load for the first three (3) months of the calendar year are as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Admissions</u>	<u>Discharges</u>	<u>Average census</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Stillbirths</u>
Jan	82	91	44	18	0
Feb	97	95	38	20	1
Mar	102	96	44	23	1

b. Out-patient - Out-patient service to Naval personnel, their dependents, and all other caucasian civil service and contractual employees is given at the hospital under the direct supervision of the medical officer. Out-patient care for a small number of indigenous personnel is also provided. Out-patient service for indigenes is outlined in paragraph 3 of this sub-heading. Statistics for the first quarter ending 31 March 1953 are as follows:

<u>Treatments</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Navy Dep.</u>	<u>Coast Guard</u>	<u>Other U.S. Emp.</u>	<u>USPHS</u>
Jan	69	63	0	0	6	0
Feb	95	58	1	0	24	12
Mar	111	72	18	1	13	7
Total	<u>275</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>19</u>

Immunizations

January	151
February	152
March	173
TOTAL	<u>476</u>

2. Leprosarium, Tinian - The Leprosarium has a complement of one-hundred (100) operating beds. The Staff consists of one (1) medical officer and two (2) enlisted hospital corpsmen. An indigenous medical practitioner assists the medical officer, There are four (4) indigenous nurses and two (2) indigenous male attendants. The patients, except for those acutely ill, reside family-style in a series of small huts with an occupancy of four (4) persons per hut. Statistics for the first quarter of this year are as follows:

a. Patient load - new - continuing - released:

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<u>Month</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Continuing</u>	<u>Released</u>
Jan	1	86	25
Feb	9	95	0
Mar	0	95	0

b. Patients - home of record - As of the last day of the quarter, the home of record was as follows:

<u>Admitted from</u>	<u>Number</u>
Guam _____	1
Saipan _____	6
Rota _____	2
Ponape _____	29
Yap _____	37
Marshalls _____	6
Palau _____	7
Truk _____	7

3. Outlying dispensaries and first aid stations:

a. There are three (3) clinics on the island of Saipan. The clinic at Chalan Kanoa is the most elaborate of the three because a large percentage of the island population lives in this village. It is staffed by an indigenous medical practitioner and one (1) indigenous nurse. Seventy-five percent (75%) of all indigenous medical treatments are given here. There is a small clinic at Tanapag Village and another at San Roque Village. These two clinics are approximately two miles apart, both being maintained on alternate days by the same indigenous nurse.

b. Statistics for the first quarter of this year are as follows:

<u>Treatments</u>	<u>Total</u>
January	1238
February	846
March	1112
TOTAL	<u>3196</u>

<u>Immunizations</u>	<u>Total</u>
January	151
February	145
March	135
TOTAL	<u>431</u>

4. Sanitation.

a. Inspections - The eight (8) villages on Saipan were inspected each month during the quarter by an indigenous sanitation inspector or the Sanitation Officer. Where sanitary conditions were found to be sub-standard, the responsible person was

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instructed and warned to correct the condition. Reinspection was made within forty-eight hours to determine that the condition was corrected.

All establishments licensed to serve food and/or drink were inspected each month during the quarter. Food handling personnel are required to have a chest x-ray and stool examination prior to the licensing of the establishment and re-checks are made of these personnel every six months.

Water, ice cream, and iced confectionery samples are collected from food dispensing establishments each month. To date, bacteriological examinations of all samples collected have been within safe limits.

b. Violations of sanitation regulations have been minimal during the quarter. Most violations have been due to ignorance of what was required. A limited educational program is being undertaken to provide better sanitation in the villages. Due to shortage of personnel and equipment, this program has not been developed beyond the elementary stage.

c. Preventive programs have consisted of:

(1) Maintaining general cleanliness of interiors and areas around homes in villages.

(2) Screening, spraying, and rat-proofing pit-type privies used in villages.

(3) The institution and maintenance of safe food-handling techniques.

(4) A rodent control program in villages consisting of rat-proofing buildings, trapping, and control by means of Warfarin baits and the elimination of harboring areas. This program is not well advanced at the present time.

(5) Mosquito control has consisted of elimination of breeding areas where possible, spraying with a 10% solution of DDT in Diesel oil, cutting back of brush and undergrowth in living areas.

(6) Water supply is checked monthly and bacteriological examinations accomplished at this time.

F. Education.

1. Number of schools and type - public and private.

Public intermediate	1
Public elementary	8
Private elementary (Church)	2

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2. Number of teachers.

a. Non-indigenous by type of school.

Intermediate school	4
Elementary school	0

b. Indigenous by type of school.

Intermediate school	7
Elementary	27

3. Number of students by sex and type of school.

Intermediate school	Male	102	173
	Female	71	

Elementary school	Male	431	768
	Female	357	

4. Missionary activities.

a. Schools.

San Jose Grade School, grades 1-3, Tinian.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Grade 1, Saipan.

b. Enrollment.

San Jose Grade School, Grades 1-3, Tinian:
Male 17
Female 25

Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Grade 1, Saipan:
Male 18
Female 26

1047

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SECURITY INFORMATION

VIII. ADDENDA.

- A. Field Trip Operation Order No. 2-53 of 26 Mar 1953.
- B. Field Trip Report of 12 Jan 1953.
- Bl. Field Trip Report of 23 Mar 1953.
- C. Roster of Officers of 1 Apr 1953.
- D. Enlisted Roster of 31 Mar 1953.
- E. Facility Description Report of Existing Conditions as of 1 Jan 1953.
- F. Brochure on United Nations Visit.
- G. NAVADMIN SAIPAN INSTRUCTION 5400.1 and supplementary organization chart.
- H. Proclamation issued by Commander Naval Forces Marianas of 1 Jan 1953
- I. Saipan District Order No. 1-52 of 1 Aug 1952.
- J. COMNAVMARIANAS INSTRUCTION 4630.3A.
- K. COMNAVMARIANAS INSTRUCTION 4620.1A.
- L. COMNAVMARIANAS INSTRUCTION 4620.2.
- M. Report on POL Situation, Saipan and Tinian of 19 Mar 1953.
- N. Medical Department Supplementary comments.
- O. Special Educational Report on Intermediate Schools.

LOG - FIELD TRIP - ISM 448 - 12 JANUARY 1953

From Field Trip Officer - Frank L. Brown
To: CO, NavAdmin Unit, Saipan

FIB:wy
A29
10 Apr 1953

1. In accordance with verbal order from the Commanding Officer, the Native Affairs Officer, Saipan organized a Northern Marianas Field Trip for the purposes of taking food to the natives and picking up copra.

2. The ISM 448 left Saipan at 1645K 12 January 1953 for Alamagan with passengers, food and three sampans type oared craft. The following passengers were aboard.

- 1. Frank L. Brown, Field Trip Officer - Official
- 2. Father Arnold, Catholic Priest - Commercial
- 3. Antonio Shimizu Northern Marianas Development Co. Repr.
- 4. Ignacio Guerrero " " " " " " " " Comme 1

NATIVE FOR ALAMAGAN

- 5. Antonio Pangelinan "
- 6. Vicente Manibusan "
- 7. Miguel Pangelinan "
- 8. Maria Blas "
- 9. Alejandra Blas "
- 10. Jose Blas "

FOR PAGAN ISLAND

- 11. Pedro Blas "
- 12. Guadalupe Blas "
- 13. Maria Blas "
- 14. Teresita Blas "
- 15. Lucia Blas "
- 16. Dolores Blas "
- 17. Jesus Blas "
- 18. Victorina Blas "
- 19. Carsida Blas "
- 20. Maria Sablan "
- 21. Maria Baza "
- 22. Manuel Sablan "
- 23. Margarita Sablan "

3. Arrived off Songsong village, Alamagan, blew whistle to alert natives, went to Partido Village, blew whistle and told natives to go to Songsong. Returned to Songsong, and started unloading food. Weather conditions excellent.

4. Unfortunately the ships outboard motor on which we were going to depend for power, broke a connecting rod and cracked the cylinder casing while warming up. Loading and unloading will have to be done by paddle power.

5. Native Health Aide and School Teacher both paid salary to date. Medical Aide reports everyone healthy and no need of assistance this trip. General condition of village satisfactory.

6. Villagers report new school teacher very satisfactory. Overland trail now open and children are able to walk to school.
7. During the forenoon of 14 January wind changed direction and the seas grew rough. Had to quit loading at Songsong leaving 4 tons copra ashore.
8. Ship moved to Partido village but sea and wind conditions were worse. Returned to Songsong and unloaded Partido food supplies under very difficult conditions. Left instructions we would try to work Partido on our return trip.
9. MC Harshfield held sick call at Songsong with only minor cases present in the selves. One women in labor, one boy injected with pencillin.
10. Stayed anchored off Songsong until 0300K when we took off for Pagan Island.
11. Arrived Pagan Island daylight. Seas too rough to enter harbor. Native boat finally able to take off passengers upsetting only once. After two days of circling waiting for weather to abate tried to beach. Managed to stay on beach about 10 minutes, just long enough to unload rest of cargo. After nearly broaching, backed off beach.
12. Weather reports indicating that the north-easterly winds would continue decided not to continue to Agrihan. Picked up priest via native boat and left for Alamagan.
13. Seas at Alamagan still too heavy to load copra. Picked up passenger and proceeded to Saipan. Arrived Saipan daylight.
14. Due to constant north-easterly winds making the usual anchorages too rough for use the mission was only partially accomplished.

Frank L. Brown
Field Trip Officer

LOG • FIELD TRIP - LSM 448 - 23 MARCH 1953

FLETCW
A23
10 APR 1953

From: Field Trip Officer - Frank L. Brown
To: Naval Administrator, Saipan

1. In accordance with NavAdmin Saipan Field Trip Operation Order No. 2-LSM 448 got underway from Saipan 1800, 26 March 1953.
2. Arrived off Anatahan 0630 27 March and disembarked passengers and cargo. Under way at 0730. Group very well organized. Only the original trip to shore needed.
3. Arrived off Sarigan 0930 and immediately started disembarking passengers and cargo. Anchor dragging making it impossible to hold close inshore. Underway at 1100. Group well organized.
4. Arrived off Alamagan, Songsong Village at 1700. Disembarked passengers and cargo using native sampan type craft and LSM outboard motor. Priest went ashore and held service. Weather perfect. Informed people we would return to Partido Village morning of 3 April to load copra. No sickness on Island. All personnel back aboard at 2000. Departed for Pagan 0200 28 March.
5. Arrived and beached at Pagan at 0630 28 March. Unloaded passengers and cargo including jeep and demolition squad. Informed natives we would return and load copra morning 31 March. Departed for Agrihan 0800. Fouled stern anchor on old cable and anchor. Cleared in 15 minutes using cutting torch.
6. Arrived and beached Agrihan 1200 28 March. Unloaded passengers, cargo and sampan type boat. Surf so heavy that ship unable to stay beached. Instructed natives to stack copra on beach and ship would again beach when copra assembled. On schedule to date.
7. 29 March - Sunday - Ship anchored - Priest and members Field Trip party ashore by outrigger. Five baptisms, one wedding and seven parties in village so not much copra carried to beach.
8. 30 March - Ship beached 0730 and first copra aboard by 0800. Three patients to be returned dispensary Saipan. None of an emergency nature. One single 38 year old woman (no beauty) disturbing tranquility of village by widespread distribution of her nocturnal affections. After talk with Chaplain Brown, she volunteered to return Saipan. Sanitation Inspector reports conditions satisfactory. Paid all wages due through 14 March. No council meeting held as the Chief, Assistant Chief, Judge, Health - Aide, School teacher and Policemen report everything serene, besides everybody was busy. Permanent Policemen Rogopos returning to Saipan for medical check so his brother Isidro Rogopos authorized to act in his stead. Completed loading 4 1/2 tons by sundown and ship departed immediately for Pagan. On schedule to date.

ADDENDA "B1"

9. 31 March - Arrived Pagan and... by 0800. Field Trip party ashore. Having trouble staying beached. Back off about every hour and have to take a new run. Workers are willing and a constant stream of copra sacks coming aboard. Village warehouses, roads, etc., in satisfactory condition. No serious medical cases. Work stopped at 1800 and ship backed off beach and anchored for night. Approximately 55 tons copra loaded.

10. 1 April - Beached at 0730 and copra loading started immediately. Surf became too high to remain on beach so backed off and anchored at 1030. Sampan was in lake so workmen had to load it on the truck and bring it to the beach. Finally got organized and first boat load of copra arrived 1430. Sampan (no motor) can carry 30 bags each trip. Used ship's outboard motor on trip but it then came off and fell in about 18 ft. water. Recovered but in sad condition. Promised natives double feature movie if they would load until 2000. They said yes but knocked off work at 1900. No movie. On schedule to date.

11. 2 April - Still too rough to beach. Captain held ship close to stone jetty using engines. Balance of the copra, oil drums, seed coconuts, goats, pigs, chickens, and a 16 member wedding party for Alamagan were loaded. Departed Pagan 1030. 113 tons copra loaded. Half day ahead schedule.

12. Arrived off Partido Village, Alamagan at 1330. Too rough to load so went to Songsong and anchored. Wedding party and their gear ashore. Natives slow in organizing copra loading. Verbal goads finally overcame their inertia and four boat loads copra aboard by evening. Ship's outboard motor not operating after its swim at Pagan. Fear this Alamagan stop is going to be tedious.

13. 3 April - First copra aboard by 0815. Field Trip party ashore for village inspection. The school especially looked neat. Intra-village squabble regards school making it necessary to hold village council meeting. Scheduled for Saturday night. This island is strained economic circumstances. No rain for 3 months, water catchments emptying and spring drying up. No rain so no bananas. NMDS only brought 20 bags rice for the entire island. Residents fear they are going to be short of food before next Field Trip. Would like to have PW Officer see spring and measure, possibility of pre-fabricating catchment arrangement on Saipan. Loading going slowly due to paddle-power only. Ship mechanics working constantly on outboard. Loading completed by 1600 and ship moved north to Partido Village with entire population of Songsong Village aboard including children, dogs and goats. The Captain groaned.

14. 4 April - First copra aboard shortly after 0800. Will go slowly due to heavy swells breaking against loading rocks. Field trip party ashore. Village surprisingly free from flies considering fact that the livestock and poultry roam at will. 41 tons of copra here. Natives knocked off work at 1700. They couldn't have been tired as they hadn't worked hard enough for that. Quick and Brown scheduled to meet with council at 1900 but due to heavy seas could not get ashore.

15. 5 April - Easter Sunday - First copra not aboard until 0930 which was only after Field Trip Officer got ashore and convinced the natives they should work. They then turned to with a will and loading completed by 1600. Have never seen so much livestock being moved. Pigs are tied to the deck, goats jump from sack to sack, and roosters crow continually. Captain muttering about Noah's Ark and the Coconut Navy. He is really showing patience with the natives, especially in view of the

fact that this is ~~M~~ first field trip.

Moved south towards Songsong Village and as we rounded the point spotted a fishing boat. Captain set course to intercept but boat altered course and tried to evade us. After short chase the fishing boat heaved too for inspection. Identifying marks on pilot house SOL-40, on stern Fuyo Maru No 1, with other oriental characters. After circling fishing boat proceeded to Songsong Village and anchored. Passengers and gear loaded and ready to proceed Sarigan early morning hours. Exactly on schedule.

The gay wedding party that came aboard at Pagan (see para 10) are now rather disconsolate. Upon arrival Alamagan they found the prospective bride somewhat pregnant by other sources than the prospective groom.

There are 216 tons copra aboard. A new record shipment for the Northern Marianas and also a new record for the LSM 448 as to heaviest load of anything ever having been aboard.

16. April 6 - Arrived off Sarigan daylight. Anchorage very rough. First trip brought aboard sick native. Coconuts and animals, including one raft of wild goats aboard by 1030. Sarigan is the worst anchorage experienced so far, both going and returning. Natives report recent evidence of people ashore presumably from oriental fishing boats.

Moved south to Anatahan and sent small boat ashore to help Anatahan party load. LSM then circled island. Anchored at 1430. Loading started immediately. First group aboard reported following -

"On Sunday night, 31 March a group of Saipan natives departed Saipan for Anatahan in the native owned LCM. During the night engines and clutches failed. By 2000 Wednesday, 1 April they estimated they were within 15 miles of Anatahan. At that time 12 of the natives got in a small plywood boat and started paddling to Anatahan. Boat arrived Anatahan about noon 2 April. LSM immediately contacted Saipan to see if "M" boat had returned Saipan. Answer negative. Rescue Coordination Center Guam immediately notified and complete details furnished after a series of dispatches. 8 men still aboard "M" boat.

Finished loading Anatahan about sundown, including a circular raft of coconuts approximately 100 feet across. Left Anatahan for Saipan 2300.

17. April 7 - Arrived Saipan 0800 and started unloading. Arrived my quarters and found Board of Directors of NMDC waiting to see me regards sale of copra. Refuse to sell to ITC. Will this trip never end?

Frank L. Brown
Field Trip Officer

Note: LCM mentioned in para. 16 located afternoon 8 April by Coast Guard approximately 300 miles west of Anatahan. All eight men in good condition.

26 March - 7 April 1953

1. For schedule and dates see report of the Field Trip Officer.
2. On the trip north school supplies for each island having a school were off-loaded and accrued payments from the Municipality of Saipan were delivered. The time available at each island, Alamagan and Pagan, did not permit a visit to the school. At each island the teacher came aboard and personally took charge of the supplies.
3. At Agrihan the LSM 448 beached and the Educational Administrator went ashore and visited the school 30 and 31 March. The teacher Mr. Felix Rabauliman a PICS graduate, had the situation well in hand. The class room was neat and clean, supplies were adequate, and the area around the school was in good condition. Drinking water was adequate since he has two 1100 gallon catchment tanks for school use. Twenty-eight (28) children are enrolled.

Mr. Rabauliman has been using the techniques he learned at PICS and in the summer session on Saipan. He had good reading charts developed out of the children's experiences. Charts and pictures around the room indicated that his program has been a continuing program, not a special display for a special occasion. In addition to his day classes for the children he holds classes in English and Arithmetic three evenings weekly for adults. At a conference with the chief commissioner, Mr. Francisco Sablan, a report on school conditions indicated that the community is well pleased with the school and the teacher.

4. The school on Pagan was visited 1 and 2 April. Mr. Jesus Faisao, the teacher and serving his second year in the northern islands, is a PICS graduate. Visual aids, charts, pictures, etc., were in evidence. His daily lesson plans showed thought in preparation. He probably is doing the best work of the three teachers. The water situation is serious for no adequate catchment is available at the school. Due to lack of rain drinking water is scarce and the school garden has dried up completely.

5. The ship was at Alamagan Saturday and Sunday, 4 and 5 April. School was not in session but conferences were held each day with the teacher, Mr. Santiago Magofna a PICS graduate. The school at Song Song is the best building for school purposes on any of the three islands and Mr. Magofna had it as clean as a building could be. He had evidently polished the floor with coconut husks. It looked as though it had been waxed. The grounds around the school were clean and the children had planted many flowers that were in bloom. Here again the advantages of training were apparent. The room and grounds were attractive. Teaching devices, charts, pictures, etc., were in place and showed evidence of use. Mr. Magofna also holds night classes for adults four evenings weekly teaching English and Arithmetic.

6. On all islands careful inquiry was made of the commissioners and other parents regarding the schools. All spoke highly of the teachers and seemed pleased with the schools. The only trouble had arisen on Alamagan between the two villages. Partido has six children of school age and Song Song has eleven. Up to the first of February school had been held alternate weeks in each village. The children of one village

stayed in the other village from Monday morning until Friday afternoon. In January a fifteen year old boy of Partido attempted to rape an eleven year old girl of Song Song. When the people of Partido complained of having to feed and house the children from Song Song. The result - school is now maintained only in the latter village. Two of the six children from Partido attend. The teacher was authorized to continue the plan until the people settle their differences. The three teachers will be returned to Saipan on the next field trip ship to attend the summer session on Saipan.

G. F. QUICK
Educational Administrator

MASTER OF OFFICERS (REV. 10-48)

RESTRICTED - SECURITY INFORMATION

SHIP, STATION, OR ACTIVITY U. S. NAVY ADMINISTRATION UNIT, SAIPAN DISTRICT, SAIPAN, M. I.

1 APRIL

Chief of Naval Personnel

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALLOWED ON BOARD	ON BOARD	See	NAME	FILE NO.	RANK	DATE OF	Mo. Mo.	PRIMARY DUTY	COLLATERAL DUTY	IN TRAINING	
Officer, Ensign, Chief, and Bank Symbol	Officer, Ensign, Chief, and Bank Symbol	Inst. 2	(Last) (Initials)		ABBRV.	PREV. RANK	on PTM Day			FOR	
1100/2	1105/2	DOS	LAW, R. D. Jr. RAD: Indefinite	97966	CDR	7-1-51	2 2	Naval Administrator GO Naval Personnel	Morale	CO	
1100/3	1105/3	DOS	JOHNSON, J. B. RAD: Indefinite	96267	LCDR	10-3-45	2 2	Executive Officer	Summary Court NavAdRepFinlan	CO	
1100/4	1102/4		LUSSIER, G. H. N.	204254	LT	4-1-46	2 2	Administrative Offr.	Communications; Personnel; Postal; Housing; PIO; IKE; ClassMatContOffr.	XO	
1100/4	1105/4	DOS	COLLINS, J. F. RAD: Indefinite	251757	LT	11-1-45	3 3	Operations Officer	Security; Ordnance; 1stLt; Port Director; Scrap Contracts; Fire Marshall; OIC BM Club.	XO	
5100/4	5100/4	DOS	COFFIN, R. C. Jr.	311483	LT	1-1-49	3 3	Public Works Officer	Transportation; Industrial Safety.		

(Page 1 of 2)

RESTRICTED - SECURITY INFORMATION

INSTRUCTIONS.— This form, in duplicate, is to be submitted to the Chief of Naval Personnel monthly. Reports shall be prepared and mailed not later than the 15th day of the month following the month for which the report is due. Reports shall be dated as of the date of preparation. All mail must be sent by registered mail and certified except those sufficiently close to be returned within 3 days. Names are to be grouped in the appropriate organizational unit and attached or in chronological order. Use O-24, 2. The following instructions apply to the preparation of this report: (a) Overed personnel: PAT— involving injury; TO—

Primary duty on board: TAD—Temporary additional duty on board; AYAD—Absent on temporary additional duty (Briefly describe TD, TAD, AYAD, giving name of activity to which personnel is temporarily attached and include approximate date of return to permanent duty station); FO—Occupying public quarters with dependents; DOS—Duty Station; L—Leave; S—Sick; W—Wounded; A—Absent; M—Medical; P—Promotion; R—Retirement; C—Court; D—Discharge; L—Landing; R—Reserve; S—Squad; T—Training; V—Vessel; W—Warrant Officer; J—Junior Grade; G—Grade; O—Officer; N—Non-Commissioned Officer; P—Pay Grade; S—Symbol; W—Warrant Officer.

ADDENDA *C*

LIST OF OFFICERS RESTRICTED - SECURITY INFORMATION

U. S. NAVAL ADMINISTRATION UNIT, SATEAN DISTRICT, BOSTON, U. S.

DATE: 1 APRIL 1954

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALLOWED ON BOARD	ON BOARD	SEC	NAME	FILE NO.	RANK	DATE OF PRES. RANK	NAVY STA. OR CIV. SER. DIV.	PRIMARY DUTY	COLLATERAL DUTY	IN TRAINING FOR	
Officer, Deck, or Crew; and Rank Symbol	Officer, Deck, or Crew; and Rank Symbol	1-2	(Last) (Initial)		ABBRV.	on Prom. Day					
	3100/4	DOS	KRONBERGER, R. J.	310605	LT	11-18-49	SUPPLY	3	3	Supply Officer	Commissary Officer Savings Bond Officer
	2100/3	R	SHIELDS, W. E.		LT		MEDICAL				HA & Nurse Training Survey Officer
	2100/4	DOS	FREEDMAN, M. E.	293400	LT	4-1-52		2	2	Medical Officer	Sanitation Officer; SpecServ Officer; Prop & Acctg Officer.
	2300/5	DOS	MC QUEEN, W. C.	300092	LT	4-11-50		2	2	Administrative Assistant	
	2100/5	DOS	DEVINE, D. T. RAD: 7-15-53	541106	LTJG	12-15-51		3	3	Medical Officer in Charge Tinnan Leprosarium	
RESTRICTED - SECURITY INFORMATION											

INSTRUCTIONS: This form, in duplicate, is to be submitted to the Chief of Naval Personnel monthly. Reports shall be prepared and mailed not later than the 10th of each month, and shall be dated as of the date of preparation. All mail must be used by all ships, stations, and activities except those specifically exempted by a special instruction. Mail will insure delivery within 3 days. Names of all personnel listed according to rank within the appropriate columns, and the name of the station ground officers are attached or to be attached to this report. Station ground officers are attached or to be attached to this report to CINCPAC, and are to be attached to this report to the Chief of Naval Personnel in duplicate. DIT - Duty Inviting: 1. D - Term.

TEMPORARY DUTY ON BOARD: FAD - Temporary additional duty on board; ATAD - Absent on temporary additional duty (officially described TD, VAD, ATAD, giving name of activity to which permanently or temporarily assigned and include appropriate date of return to permanent duty station); PC - Occupied public quarters with dependents; DSS - Dependents on foreign station with officers; RSD - Not permanently qualified; ANR - Appropriation Naval Reserve; 4 - Rank Symbol; O - All other symbols; 1 - Lieutenant; 2 - Lieutenant Commander; 3 - Lieutenant; 4 - Lieutenant; 5 - Lieutenant; 6 - Commander; 7 - Commander; 8 - Commander; 9 - War.

R. D. Law, Jr.
 R. D. LAW JR., CDR, USNR
 (Signature)

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION UNIT SAIPAN NAVY 935 - ENLISTED ROSTER - 31 MARCH 1953

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERVICE NO.</u>	<u>RATING</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1. AMICK, Andrew P	460 14 61	SWCN	USN
2. ARMBRUSTER, Joseph F	971 51 45	SWCP	USN
3. ATZERT, Joseph J	909 17 04	HM1	USN
4. AULD, James J	225 34 93	HM3	USN
5. AUSTIN, Frederick D	555 42 34	EM3	USN
6. BARBER, Dennis C	314 10 87	SW1	USN
7. BEAN, Hobert L	363 71 67	MMLFN	USNR R
8. BEATY, Rufus H	355 83 83	MMC	USN
9. BEEBE, Keith A	445 35 63	CECP	USN
10. BELT, Lamar D	319 14 45	SA	USN
11. BLAKE, Gilbert H	364 84 26	SW3	USN
12. BONANDER, John K	431 94 08	BUCN	USN
13. BOYLE, Francis W	307 11 45	SK1	USN
14. BRACEY, Allan B	936 76 71	CEGCA	USNR R
15. BROOKS, Clifford A	318 56 83	EM3	USN
16. BROWN, Wayne A	323 73 00	HM3	USN
17. BURCH, Thomas M	425 82 09	CM3	USN
18. BURROWS, Stanley D	334 78 83	CEGCP	USNR R
19. CAROTHERS, Weslie C	287 66 01	ME1	USN
20. CASTILLO, Victor D	360 78 79	DC2	USN
21. CHICK, Donald R	616 07 11	SKG2	USNR R
22. COLLINS, Bernard (n)	323 07 27	ME2	USN
23. COLLINS, Bert E	373 74 46	SA	USN
24. COYLE, Donald C	281 67 21	SA	USN
25. COX, Jr., George W	426 75 32	CSSN	USN
26. CROMWELL, Harry E	761 31 61	SA	USN
27. CUMMINGS, William D	993 03 87	BT1	USN
28. DAILEY, Jr., Frank J	288 09 92	CSSN	USN
29. DIDWAY, "J" "D"	440 11 30	SA	USN
30. DILLARD, David H	425 66 73	SN	USN
31. DODSON, Roy L	299 96 76	MRC	USNR R
32. DREWS, Berwick A	422 12 10	SK3	USN
33. EARNEST, Dale L	345 94 08	UTCN	USN
34. ELY, Charles D	345 69 80	UT3	USN
35. ESTELL, Jr., Tommy M	367 10 99	SKSN	USN
36. FABRIZIO, Joseph P	384 09 76	BUCN	USN
37. FERGUSON, William W	385 97 35	RMCA(T)	USN
38. FIELDS, Cecil E	372 16 06	CSC	USN
39. FITCHHORN, Samuel F	302 86 22	SK3	USN
40. FLAHERTY, James (n)	421 70 08	BUCP	USN
41. FOGEL, William F	281 21 32	HM3	USN
42. FOW, Jr., Cletus L	635 91 15	BUCP	USNR R
43. FOX, Franklin F	321 38 41	DKC	USN
44. GARNER, Joseph R	499 90 82	SA	USN
45. GOLLIHER, Merle P	352 09 94	YNSN	USN
46. GOWRIE, Mervin A	988 94 47	MM3	USN

ADDENDA "D"

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERVICE NO.</u>	<u>RATING</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
47. HACKETT, Gerald R	572 17 65	BUCP	USN
48. HAMILTON, Wilburn C	287 33 76	YNC	USN
49. HAMMERS, Arthur D	357 70 10	DC2	USN
50. HANBY, Eugene F	751 61 22	UT2	USNR R
51. HANGEN, Richard A	430 63 06	SN	USN
52. HANLEY, Jay F	291 54 77	BML	USN
53. HASELDEN, James F	406 17 70	CML	USN
54. HAUER, Francis R	258 19 20	ET1	USN
55. HEITZ, Kenneth G	303 62 76	HN	USN
56. HILL, Meriel I	339 74 21	CD3	USN
57. HOBBS, Colbert W	359 92 15	BUC	USN
58. HOBENDORF, Jerry F	461 24 84	SA	USN
59. HUGHES, George T	970 03 20	EN1	USN
60. INGLE, Chester M	324 25 19	CDGN	USN
61. JACKSON, Harold V	291 47 04	EM1	USN
62. JOHNSON, Lane C	441 17 85	SA	USN
63. JONES, Henry C	341 87 70	UTC	USN
64. JONES, Francis (n)	422 28 47	CE3	USN
65. KIRKBY, Paul D	441 17 57	SA	USN
66. KNIGHT, Rolland K	319 14 57	SA	USN
67. KOLESAR, Ronald E	442 65 11	FA	USN
68. LAKIN, Clarence D	443 01 52	FA	USN
69. LANQUETTE, Joseph R	900 00 26	HM3	USN
70. LE BLANC, Edward F	499 12 07	SA	USN
71. LINDSEY, James T	426 83 10	TE3	USN
72. LINDEMULDER, Gary "R"	441 17 51	SA	USN
73. MALLMAN, Jr., John P	341 85 08	ENC	USN
74. MARSH, Raymond W	251 84 19	FPFN	USN
75. MATTESON, Myron D	844 33 05	CD3	USN
76. MAYO, Donald L	440 10 40	SA	USN
77. MC DERMED, Charles M	382 10 52	HMC	USN
78. MESSING, Robert V	234 13 65	MEC	USN
79. MICK, Leroy J	345 39 51	YN3	USN
80. MITCHELL, Lee A	418 34 51	BUL1	USNR R
81. NERVO, George W	798 31 35	RM2(T)	USN
82. O'DELL, Hugh G	345 32 29	DM3	USN
83. ORMSBEE, Earl F	706 56 28	YN2	USN
84. OSTERGREEN, Richard C	324 39 83	SA	USN
85. PAGE, Lisle E	360 22 75	SKC	USN
86. PANNELL, Welland L	440 11 19	SA	USN
87. PARIS, Marvin L	967 30 99	SA	USN
88. PATTERSON, Donald W	429 67 60	SA	USN
89. FERRY, Wilfred J	212 22 03	SKGC	USNR FC
90. PORATH, Nelson E	440 10 89	SA	USN
91. PRATHER, Donald H	429 65 13	SA	USN

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERVICE NO.</u>	<u>RATING</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
92.	RICE, Joseph W	306 61 45	CS3	USN
93.	RINGLER, Duane E	440 10 86	SA	USN
94.	ROACH, James E	438 93 87	SN	USN
95.	ROCK, Fred (n)	827 01 52	CS2(T)	USN
96.	ROGERS, Thomas B	208 46 41	MR3	USN
97.	ROWE, Clive M	425 33 37	ET3	USN
98.	RUGGLES, Myron R	332 41 61	CEGCP	USNR R
99.	SCALAMANDRE, Vincent F	225 79 77	RM1	USN
100.	SCHAPPER, Stanley G	417 88 57	BULCP	USNR R
101.	SCHILLING, Donald J	432 46 01	SA	USN
102.	SEAL, Edwin H	275 12 85	CS1	USN
103.	SHAMBLIN, Jr., Carmel O	331 70 16	YN3	USN
104.	SHAW, Frederick A	229 56 88	CEPC	USNR R
105.	SHILLING, Jack J	868 26 18	CE3	USN
106.	SMITH, Kenneth G	714 37 41	MM3	USN
107.	STADLER, Donald N	419 68 82	SWSCN	USNR R
108.	STAGGS, Jr., Frederick L	569 25 34	YN2	USN
109.	ST CLAIR, Edward J	727 95 97	EM2	USN
110.	STEPHENS, Clair L	443 01 49	FA	USN
111.	SYKES, Linnon K	849 35 80	BUL2	USNR R
112.	TAYLOR, Lamont D	436 71 27	FA	USN
113.	THOMPSON, James H	211 03 13	CEP3	USNR R
114.	VICTORY, Thomas J	713 43 51	FP1	USN
115.	WAGNER, Ronald F	443 01 59	FA	USN
116.	WALL, Melvin E	373 74 51	SA	USN
117.	WATSON, George N	201 88 61	HMC	USNR R
118.	WAYSON, Delbert D	323 73 40	RM3	USN
119.	WEDGE, Jr., William H	352 11 87	UTCN	USN
120.	WESSEL, Lyle E	441 11 99	SA	USN
121.	WESTERMAN, Jack H	321 62 61	HMC	USN
122.	WHALEN, Thomas P	708 99 77	EM1	USN
123.	WILKINSON, Otto D	258 32 01	PMC	USN
124.	WILLIAMS, Lewis F	294 11 51	SK2(T)	USN
125.	WILLIAMS, Marshall M	276 34 22	BU3	USN
126.	WILSON, George H	408 76 26	SKC	USN
127.	WYCOFF, Bob K	384 23 58	SN	USNR R

TEMPORARY ADDITIONAL DUTY PERSONNEL ON BOARD

128.	COLE, John L	989 37 28	CE3	USN
129.	CANNON, William J	333 39 33	UTCN	USNR R
130.	EVERHART, Howard W	450 12 20	CN	USNR R
131.	GARCENOT, Claude L	208 46 01	CE3	USN
132.	JENKINS, Leland C	376 19 85	BT2	USN
133.	JOHNSON, Lewis E	348 68 92	SA	USN
134.	JOSEPH, Herbert L	318 68 20	UT3	USN
135.	KNIGHT, Allen M	423 16 95	CE3	USN
136.	MATHERS, Leo (n)	324 32 03	FA	USN
137.	MICKLE, Theodore R	363 74 63	CEP3	USNR R

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERVICE NO.</u>	<u>RATING</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
138.	OLESON, Douglas L	333 14 35	UTCN	USNR R
139.	PATTERSON, Jack E	423 75 19	BU3	USN
140.	SIM, Alexander J	327 67 30	GR2(T)	USN
141.	SIMON, Roman F	960 86 25	CN	USN
142.	SPONSELLER, Charles R	365 48 36	UT3	USN
143.	STEWART, Joseph (n)	722 92 44	UTCN	USN
144.	WEBER, John W	344 92 02	CN	USN