

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

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AIRMAIL

From: Naval Administrator, U. S. Naval Administration Unit, Saipan
District, Saipan, Marianas Islands

To: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: United Nations Questionnaire for Saipan District covering fiscal
year ending 30 June 1954

Ref: (a) Report on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the
Pacific Islands by the United States to the United Nations 1953
(b) CNO ltr Op215/flf ser 2744P21 of 30 Jul 1954 with encl (1) thereto

Encl: (1) Subject report

1. Pursuant to the provisions contained in reference (b), enclosure (1) is
forwarded.

R. D. LAW, JR.

Copy to:
CINCPACFLT (with encl (1))
COMNAVMARIANAS (with encl (1))

91243

FORENOTE: The answers to many questions asked in "THE QUESTIONNAIRE" as requested by the Trustee Council of the United Nations do not vary from year to year. In case any question contained in the format falls within this category the question will be answered by referring to reference (a). Reference (a) is the report on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by the United States to the United Nations, 1953, submitted jointly by the Office of Territories, United States Department of the Interior and Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, United States Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

PART I

INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION

1. There has been no change in the general description of the Territory from that outlined in reference (a).
2. Outside of the information furnished by reference (a) there has been little change in the ethnic, linguistic, religious or social structure of the indigenous persons of the Saipan District. It might be mentioned that the Saipanese of Chamorran and Carolinian blood lines are gradually growing closer together. They attend the same schools, the same churches, participate in the same political body and associate with the same group of American personnel. They are all learning to speak some English which tends to bind them together. The officials of the Naval Administration Unit are very careful to make no discrimination between the two blood lines.
3. Since the movement of population in the District is so small it has had no affect on the economic or social life of the District.
4. Brief chronological historical survey of the Saipan District for the past year follows: "On the 26th of July Admiral Felix B. STUMP, USN, Commander in Chief of U. S. Pacific Fleet, accompanied by members of his staff, made an inspection of Naval Administration installations and facilities. In addition he conferred with numerous indigenous leaders."

Admiral Earnest W. LITCH, USN, Commander Naval Forces Marianas made frequent trips to Saipan to facilitate the coordination of the functions of this command.

On 11 and 12 August 1953, high tides and heavy seas, caused by typhoon NINA, inundated the naval barracks and dependent housing area located along Point Susupe and resulted in the permanent loss of three public quarters and the general mess storehouse.

On 21 October 1953 representatives of Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet Staff, with Captain C. T. STRAUB, USN, as a senior member, visited the existing facilities in connection with a proposed move of the installation to Navy Hill area.

On 2 November the command was visited by Mr. J. A. NUHN of the CNO Budget Division to discuss appropriations and other budgetary matters.

On 13 and 14 December 1953 typhoon DORIS passed through the Marianas Islands to the North of Saipan doing extensive damage to the copra producing islands of Agrihan and Pagan. On Agrihan the typhoon destroyed all the food and medical stores which necessitated the evacuation of the entire population of 112 persons to Saipan for the balance of the typhoon season. They were sent back to the island in March of 1954 and are now well on their way to rehabilitation.

On 19 January 1954 Rear Admiral Herbert PUGH, MC, USN, Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, together with his staff, visited Saipan and made an inspection of the medical facilities.

On 2 February 1954 Rear Admiral Earnest W. LITCH, USN, Commander Naval Forces Marianas, in company with his relief, Rear Admiral Marion E. MURPHY, USN, made a tour of the island.

On 5 February 1954 an on-site survey party headed by Rear Admiral C.L.C. ATKESON, USN, visited the island.

A benefit Variety Show was held by the indigenous personnel of the Municipality of Saipan on 22 February 1954, George Washington's birthday, in order to raise revenue for the people of Agrihan who were evacuated to Saipan in late December 1953 as a result of typhoon Doris. This performance was followed by another performance staged by American personnel on February 26.

On 16 March 1954 the annual material and administrative inspection was held by members of COMNAV Marianas staff headed by Captain Diggs LOGAN, USN.

On 14 April 1954 Rear Admiral Marion E. MURPHY, USN, Commander Naval Forces Marianas, made a tour of inspection. On 25 June 1954 Admiral MURPHY also visited Tinian and made an inspection of the Leprosarium, Navy cattle herd, and indigenous farms.

PART II

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

5. It is believed that there has been no change in the legal status of the Saipan District since the issuance of reference (a).
6. The legal status of the indigenous inhabitants of the Saipan District remain the same as outlined in reference (a). A few persons from the Truk and Palau Districts migrated to Saipan during the past year. The attention of the Congress of Saipan and the Municipal officials was directed to the fact that these persons were citizens of the Trust Territory and as such were entitled to the same rights and privileges which are accorded to the residents of the Saipan District. The only restriction placed upon these migrants is that they must have resided permanently in the Saipan District for one year before they are eligible to vote in the Municipal election.
7. No change from reference (a).

PART III

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

8. The answer to this question can more properly be made at CNO level as NAVAD Saipan has no information on this subject.
9. There have been no activities in the Saipan District by non-governmental bodies of an international or inter-territorial character.
10. Information for the answering of this section is probably held more completely by CNO. It is believed, however, that certain agreements have been made with the South Pacific Commission as the Naval Administrator receives much useful information from that organization. The indigenous inhabitants have no association with any other neighboring territory as outlined in this question. However, they do maintain social and business relations with the neighboring island of Guam which the Saipanese enter through the regular channels of the United States Immigration Service.
11. This information may be held by CNO but it is not believed that there has been any change since the issuance of reference (a).

PART IV

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY; MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

12. There are no police or locally raised forces in an international sense. There is a Saipan branch of the Insular Constabulary consisting of 25 persons. This is no change, however, from that outlined in reference (a).

13. There have been no instances of any nature, either minor or serious, of collective violence or disorder.

PART V

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

CHAPTER 1

General political structure

14. The general political structure of the Saipan District has not changed significantly since the issuance of reference (a). During the last year many of the Naval Administration's high-level indigenous employees have been deliberately given more responsibilities with the object in view of eventually qualifying them to become department heads. For instance, the former Mayor of the Municipality of Saipan has been employed by the Land and Claims Department where he has now practically become indispensable and easily be considered the second in charge. The Chairman of the Congress of Saipan is employed directly under the Naval Administrator to assist in preparation of numerous United States Immigration forms and the investigation of individuals applying for them. Internal Affairs Department also has a man who, in the foreseeable future, may be able to assume the duties of department head. Particularly outstanding along these lines is the manner in which the indigenous medical practitioners are functioning in the Medical Department. Saipan already boasts of having the only indigenous United States Postmaster in the Trust Territory. Added responsibilities have been given to numerous indigenes in the Public Works Department. The judicial system also makes use of local Judges and Assessors.

15. No change from reference (a).

CHAPTER 2

Territorial government

16. As far as the Saipan District is concerned, there has been no change of the schematic diagram as outlined in reference (a).

17. No change since the issuance of reference (a). It is considered, however, that this is the proper place to list the present department heads of the Saipan District. Addendum "A", NAVPERS-353, ROSTER OF OFFICERS, lists Navy Officer personnel and their respective duties.

Civilian department heads of the Naval Administration Unit, Saipan, are as follows: Mr. Dean Emery, District Attorney and Legal Advisor; Mr. John Raker, Land Title Officer, Land and Claims Department; Mr. Frank Brown, Head Internal Affairs Department; Mr. Cyrus Quick, Superintendent Public Education. Under Mr. Quick is employed Mr. Jake Harshbarger, Principal of the Elementary School; Miss Myrtle Holmstad, Teacher Supervisor; and general teachers, Mrs. Quick, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Harshbarger and Miss Chambers.

19. No change since the issuance of reference (a) with the exception that some of the information which will be furnished under paragraph 21 might be applicable to this question.

20. Same answer as paragraph 19 above.

CHAPTER 3

Local government

21. Local government in the Saipan District is divided into two organizations. The Municipality of Tinian embraces the islands of Tinian and Aguigan (uninhabited at the present). The Municipality of Saipan embraces the island of Saipan and all the rest of the islands of the Marianas chain to the north. In outlining the local government it must be understood that the charters of the two Municipalities are so much the same that any one answer will apply equally to both communities. Daily liaison with the Mayor and the Chairman

of the Legislature is maintained by the Naval Administrator. The small physical size of the island makes constant daily business and social contacts inevitable.

Addendum "B" entitled "Suggested Revision of the Charter of the Municipality of Saipan" and its covering letter is self explanatory and describes in detail the exact composition and functions of the local government in the Saipan District. There are no Chiefs nor traditional rulers. Clan systems have no political bearings. Sessions of the Saipan Congress and the Council of Tinian are conducted both in English and Chamorro. The language chosen is generally by the speaker himself. As a rule, however, the Chamorro language predominates the meetings.

CHAPTER 4

Civil Service

22. It is not exactly clear if the questions regarding civil service apply only to the indigenous personnel or also to the members of the Administrating Authority. All civilian employees of the Naval Administration Unit are under the civil service system of the United States of America. There is no organization for the indigenous employees of the Naval Administration Unit exactly termed civil service. However, a District Wage and Labor Regulation is in effect which has resemblance to civil service. CNO has access to this labor regulation as evidenced by CNO letter Ser 151 of 28 January 1954. While not specifically mentioned in the Saipan District Labor Regulations indigenous employees accumulate 13 days leave per year which may be used either as sick or annual leave.

CHAPTER 5

Suffrage

23. The eligibility of men and women to vote, the qualifications required of electors, and the methods of registration and balloting are completely covered in Addendum "B" In Municipal elections held in August 1953, out of a total of 2591 persons registered to vote, 2013 persons actually voted. Because democratic processes have only been in effect in the Saipan District since close of World War II, the indigenous understanding of such practices as political parties, nominations and campaigning have not been fully realized. However, with more and more of the populace reading American magazines such as the TIME, NEWSWEEK, READERS DIGEST, LIFE, etc., more of the American political habits and customs are being discussed.

CHAPTER 6

Political organizations

24. No non-governmental organizations of a political nature exist in the Saipan District.

CHAPTER 7

The judiciary

25. There has been no change in the judiciary system of the Saipan District since the issuance of reference (a). However, there have been several items of interest that may be mentioned under this section. The Clerk of the Saipan Courts, Mr. Olympio Borja, was granted a United Nations Fellowship in 1953 and proceeded to Australia where he studies under the auspices of the Australian Government for one year. The particular department which trained Mr. Borja was that of "Local Government of New South Wales". Mr. Borja's particular field of study was in local government but he also attended economics courses at Sydney University. Mr. Borja has since returned and greatly praises the educational opportunity and the courtesies shown him while under the auspices of the Australian Government.

Another interesting item is that the civic classes of the Saipan school system attended many of the court sessions as part of their school work.

Public
Defender
Counselor

Mr. John Raker, previously mentioned as a civil service employee of the Naval Administration Unit and Head of the Land and Claims section, is also a trained lawyer and makes his services readily available as Public Defender and Counselor for all the indigenous persons in the District.

26. No change since the issuance of reference (a). Mr. John Raker, as mentioned in Paragraph 25, will furnish legal aid in civil and criminal cases to needy persons.

27. No change since issuance of reference (a). This information is also completely covered in the Code of the Trust Territory.

CHAPTER 8

Legal System

28. The legal system is still the same as that outlined in reference (a). At the present time, the complete Code of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is being translated into the Chamorro language by Naval Administrator and his staff. Copies should be available to all interested persons by approximately January 1, 1955.

PART VI

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Section 1. Finance of the Territory

CHAPTER 1

Public Finance

29. Details of the Saipan District Budget and its preparation are probably better known at CNO level. Addendum "B" page 10, indicates the authority for and the method of budget preparation by the Municipal Government.

30. Information is not held at this level.

31. The requested information not held by Naval Administration Unit, Saipan.

32. Local budget of the Municipality of Saipan attached as Addendum "C".

33. It is not known at this level if the Administering Authority within the last five years has made any grants or loans to the Saipan District, nor if such loans or grants have been made how they were repaid. None made to our knowledge.

34. It is not believed that the Naval Administration Unit of the Saipan District owes any public debt. At the local level, the Municipality of Saipan is on a cash basis and has no public debt, or debt of any nature.

CHAPTER 2

Taxation

35. There has been no change in the taxation system of the Saipan District since the issuance of reference (a). Sections of Addendum "B" outlined local taxation methods.

36. No particular change since the issuance of reference (a). Addendum "D" represents the total taxes, fees and licenses collected by the Municipality of Saipan during the Fiscal Year 1954.

37. No labor for communal purposes was extracted from the indigenous inhabitants of the Saipan District.

38. No change since the issuance of reference (a). The Bank of America, Guan Branch, maintains a facility on Saipan. Small loans may be made by the indigenes upon guarantee of co-signers.

39. No change from reference (a).

40. No change from reference (a).

41. See Paragraph 38. The Bank of America charges a rate of 6% interest on personal loans, with a minimum charge of \$5.00. Two percent interest is paid on deposits.

Section 3. Economy of the territory

CHAPTER 1

General

42. The economic picture of the Saipan District is satisfactory. There is no famine or starvation and, to the best of our knowledge, all persons are adequately clothed and housed. Employment is offered by the Naval Administration Unit, Naval Technical Training Unit, U. S. Coast Guard, and salvage companies to all those so desiring. Many indigenes prefer to work on their own farms and subsist by the sale of produce. Many prefer individual fishing in the lagoon and on the reef and selling their surplus catch. The farmers of Tinian formed the Tinian Farmers Association and, in conjunction with the Saipan Farmers Association, ship produce to Guan for sale to the Armed Forces and civilian markets. The four inhabited islands to the North of Saipan, namely, Anatahan, Alaragan, Pagan and Agrihan, continue to produce and export copra. There are no externally based companies or other interests operating in the Saipan District with the exception of the Micronesian Metal & Equipment Co., Inc. All business and economic interests have been reserved for the citizens of the Trust Territory. Under Naval Administration, purebred Brahma, Hereford, Angus, and Shorthorn cattle have been introduced on a long range plan to up-grade indigenous breeds and in the foreseeable future make cattle raising in the Saipan District of major importance. The Navy cattle are prospering and purebred Brahma bulls, as well as cross-bred bulls, are being made available to the indigenes at a nominal fee. Breeding services of the Navy bulls are free of charge. Long range planning indicates that the primary exports of the Saipan District will be copra, livestock, fruits and vegetables and possibly fish.

43. Approximate annual income for Fiscal Year 1954 was \$500,816.00 broken down as follows: (a) wages paid by U. S. Government Organizations \$313,983.00; (b) wages paid by Scrap Companies \$113,110.00; (c) sales of copra \$44,404.00; (d) sales of produce \$29,319.00. Records for the previous 5 years are not available as they were removed by the Interior Department when they left.

44. No non-governmental organizations of an economic nature exist in the Saipan District.

CHAPTER 2

Policy and planning

45. No particular change since the issuance of reference (a). As previously stated, the U. S. Navy has spent funds in the approximate amount of \$100,000.00 since World War II in the introduction of better livestock for the Saipan District. In addition, \$10,000.00 has been authorized in Fiscal Year 1955 for the further importation of purebred livestock. The only natural resources actually on the land in the Saipan District are its soils, grasses and trees. Soil conservation practices are constantly being taught by the Mayor of the Municipality who was sent in 1954 to a meeting of the South Pacific Conference at New Caledonia where he gained considerable knowledge on the subject.

46. On 13-14 December 1953, typhoon "Doris" passed through the Northern Marianas chain and directly over the island of Agrihan destroying all food and medical stores and damaging the coconut groves, which necessitated evacuating the entire population of 112 persons to Saipan on 22 December. In order to raise revenue for the relief of these evacuees, a benefit variety show was held by the indigenous personnel of Saipan on George Washington's birthday, 22 February. This show was followed by another performance staged by the American personnel on 26 February. A complete report of the planning committee, and a financial report of these performances will be found attached to the Naval Administration Unit Quarterly Report January to March 1954, which is known to be in CNO files. In addition to the funds raised by the variety shows, the Northern Marianas Development Company contributed \$1,000.00; the Saipan Copra Stabilization Fund contributed \$1,000.00, and the Naval Administration Unit contributed \$500.00 for the securing of necessary building material for the rehabilitation of the island. The colony on Agrihan has since been reestablished and we believe it has now been completely rehabilitated.

CHAPTER 3

Investments

47. To date, there has been no outside investments in the Saipan District. The salvage company, Micro Metals, has a small investment in vehicles, cranes, etc., but this will be entirely liquidated with the cessation of their operations.

CHAPTER 4

Economic Equality

48. In general, there has been no change from reference (a). The answer to Chapter 3, above, is also pertinent.

CHAPTER 5

Private indebtedness

49. Private indebtedness is negligible. There is no usury, nor does any type of loan company exist.

Section 4. Economic resources, activities and services

CHAPTER 1

General

50. (a) No change from reference (a).

(b) The Saipan Farmers' Association and the Tinian Farmers' Association ship their produce to Guam where it is handled by their representative, Mr. Fred Savory, a Bonin Islander residing on Guam. Mr. Savory collects a 5% commission on sales to the Armed Forces, and 10% commission for sales on the civilian market. All copra produced in the Saipan District is the property of the Northern Marianas Development Company and is marketed on Guam through the Saipan Copra Stabilization Fund. The copra is offered for sale on Guam by competitive bid. The lowest price received during the year was \$136.50 a ton, and the highest price was \$158.00 per ton. Of this amount, \$100.00 a ton goes to the Northern Marianas Development Company which, in turn, pays 70% of this amount to the actual producers. The remainder of the selling price, less expenses, goes into the Saipan Copra Stabilization Fund. The Saipan Copra Stabilization Fund is patterned after the copra stabilization fund administered by the Island Trading Company of Micronesia throughout the balance of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and which is completely described in reference (a). The balance in the Saipan Copra Stabilization Fund as of June 30, 1954, was \$30,360.03, which represents an accumulation of only 18 months. It might be mentioned that 60,400 lbs. of trochus was harvested in the Saipan District during June 1954 but was not sold until the Fiscal Year 1955 and will be so reported. The Board of Governors of the

Saipan Copra Stabilization Fund consists of two Naval Officers on the staff of COMNAVMARIANAS, two indigenous members of the Northern Marianas Development Company, and the Internal Affairs Officer of the Naval Administration Unit on Saipan. The only stock holding company operating in the Saipan District at the present time is the Northern Marianas Development whose entire stock is held by indigenes.

(e) There are no existing monopolies in the Saipan District. The Saipan Copra Stabilization Fund might be termed a monopoly inasmuch as all copra produced in the District must be marketed through that fund. Reference (a) outlines the common sense reasons for the stabilization fund.

(f) There are no cooperatives existing at the present time in the District.

(g) There have been no concessions granted in the District.

(h) There are no particular classes of indigenous inhabitants.

(i) The economic functions of the District are already in the hands of indigenes.

(j) As outlined in reference (a).

CHAPTER 2

Commerce and Trade

51. No change from reference (a).

52. Internal distribution of both domestic and imported products is by individual store owners who import by small surface craft from Guam.

53. There are no price control systems in the Saipan District.

54. The external trade of the District consists solely of sales to Guam. However, the copra marketed there is further distributed to world markets by the purchaser. There are no customs duties levied on imports or exports.

CHAPTER 3

Land and Agriculture

(a) Land Tenure

55. Until the early years of the nineteenth century the northern Marianas were practically uninhabited. The Spanish Government, and from 1898 to 1914 the German Government, gave grants of land in fee simple to private individuals. These grants, and some were very large, were for unsurveyed tracts. One peculiarity of land tenure under the German and Japanese Governments was that private land was forfeited to the government unless it was enclosed and cultivated. This has prevented any individual or family from acquiring a disproportionate amount of land. Individually owned tracts vary from less than 1 hectare to 30 hectares, with the average about 4 or 5 hectares. Under the Japanese the N.K.K., a government supported sugar producing company, acquired vast holdings in Saipan; these interests have now vested in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Privately owned land is held in fee by families or individuals and is limited to the island of Saipan; all of the other islands of the northern Marianas are government owned; land in the northern Marianas is not held by clans or tribes. In 1949 a homestead program was commenced on the island of Tinian under Chapter 15 of the Trust Territory Code, approximately 80 homesteaders are in the process of proving up homesteads; these homesteads average five (5) hectares in area. Colonies have recently been established on Pagan, Anatahan, Alaragan and Agrigan. These colonies are engaged in the harvesting of Copra. In 1949 and 1950 large areas of public land on Saipan were issued to adult Saipanese on permits which were revokable on 60 days notice. These permits were revoked in 1953 but the owners have not been

These occupants will be permitted to homestead, if they are eligible.

Because of the large numbers of Trust Territory indigenes employed by the Government and surplus metal contractors since 1944, land has not been extensively utilized in the northern Marianas and it is estimated that only ten (10) percent of the male adult population are engaged in grazing, farming or copra harvesting as their sole occupation. However, if Government and private employment should be cut back there exists sufficient arable land to support the indigenous population.

(a) Sale or lease of land to non-indigenous individuals or organizations is not a problem in the northern Marianas. The sale of land to non-citizens is prohibited by Section 900 of the Trust Territory Code, quoted below and, furthermore, the indigenous population are very reluctant to alienate their lands. The only lands held by non-indigenous persons or organizations are small tracts or urban lots temporarily held by religious groups, surplus metal contractors and government servicemen.

(b) Since 1945 about forty (40) families have moved to Saipan from the southern islands of the Trust Territories. There will be sufficient land for such families under the homestead program.

(c) Farmers are faced with some difficulty in transporting farm produce to Guam, the closest market. The principal plant disease is the giant African Snail; government entomologists are now studying methods of combating this pest. Erosion, inadequate water etc., is not a serious problem.

There are very few land disputes and only two of these have reached the local courts. One of these involved a dispute between an indigenous family and the government over the ownership of 1500 hectares of land, and was decided in favor of the government. The Saipanese Congress takes some interest in land affairs and submits its views in writing to the Naval Administrator.

One problem concerning land ownership involves the definition of "Citizen of Trust Territory" in Section 660 of the Trust Territory Code. By this section, only persons born in the Trust Territory can be citizens of the Trust Territory. Section 900 of the Trust Territory Code prohibits sale of land to persons not citizens of the Trust Territory and Section 952 limits homesteading to citizens of the Trust Territory. Thus, the definition of citizen mentioned above, seriously limits land ownership of large numbers of permanent residents of Saipan who were born on Guam but moved to Saipan in early childhood and have remained on Saipan ever since. An amendment to the Trust Territory Code will be drafted to correct this situation.

56. The Trust Territory Code does not provide for the registration of title to land. Until such time as the privately owned land is surveyed, registration of land would not be possible.

Section 1023(b) of the Trust Territory Code provides as follows: "Section 1023(b). All deeds, leases for a term of more than one year, or other conveyances of real estate within the district shall be recorded as described above. Every such conveyance not so recorded, shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser, in good faith, and for a valuable consideration, not having actual notice of the conveyance of the same real estate, or any portion thereof, whose conveyance shall have been duly recorded."

Section 900 of the Trust Territory Code provides as follows: "Section 900. Land Ownership; restrictions. Only citizens of the Trust Territory may hold title to land in the Trust Territory: Provided, however, That nothing herein shall be construed to divest or impair the right, title or interest of non-citizens or their heirs, in lands in the Trust Territory held by such persons prior to December 8, 1941, and which have not been vested in the Area Property Custodian by Vesting Order dated September 27, 1951, or, if vested, are released from the terms of said order by direction of the High Commissioner: Provided further, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the Government of the Trust Territory from holding title to lands in the Trust Territory."

Except as noted above, there is no legislation governing the acquisition and transfer of land (a) among indigenous inhabitants or (b) among indigenous inhabitants and immigrant communities.

Religious groups have acquired by lease, sale or gift small tracts of urban land for churches, chapels, and homes for clergy.

As previously pointed out, alienation of privately owned land is almost non-existent. Land remains in the family and descends to the heirs by local custom. The Code does not contain provisions for descent and distribution.

57. There are no specific provisions in the Code authorizing acquisition of land by the government for public purposes. However, land is acquired by the government for public purposes under its inherent power of eminent domain. No land has been acquired during the year under review. Section 990 of the Code provides as follows: "Section 990. Grant of public lands to settle private claims. Public lands not reserved for other purposes, may be granted by the High Commissioner in payment or exchange for the use and occupation of privately-owned lands within the Trust Territory by the Government of the Trust Territory. The District Administrator is authorized, subject to the approval of the High Commissioner, to designate areas of public lands within the District subject to disposal under the provisions of this Section."

When land is acquired for public purposes, payment is made by exchanging other government land of equal or greater value. This is accomplished by negotiation between the government and the individual. No objection has been made by the people or their legislature to the acquisition by the government of privately owned land. The people recognize the necessity of eminent domain and government acquisition of privately owned land has not been extensive.

Between the years 1944 and 1949, considerable privately owned land was damaged by bulldozing and other activities of the United States Armed Forces. The land owners are now being given undamaged land in exchange for such damaged land.

(b) Agricultural products

58. In general, agricultural practices are those as outlined in reference (a). In the Saipan District emphasis is constantly being placed upon planting of additional coconut trees, and on each field trip to the Northern Marianas several thousand sprouted coconuts are returned to Saipan proper. The Saipan Agricultural Station, operated by the Naval Administration Unit, is constantly propagating and distributing, free of charge, such economically useful trees as breadfruit, coconut, avocado, banana, pandanus, as well as ornamental trees and shrubs. To date, no one individual or group of individuals has been found who has shown the slightest interest in rehabilitating the Japanese coffee plantation. The Administering Authority has expended approximately \$15,000.00 in securing the services of a coffee expert from the Kona District in Hawaii, and the establishment of a small and simple, but very complete, coffee plant. It is hoped that when the salvage company ceases operation on Saipan that the people now employed by them will turn their interests towards the coffee plantings as a means of income. The Administration is prepared for this step and eagerly hopes it will take place. Trial cacao plantings at the Agricultural Station to date have been very disappointing. New varieties of produce are constantly being introduced by the Agricultural Station from other sections of the Trust Territory, as well as from the United States and other countries such as the Philippines, Costa Rica, Japan, etc.

59. There are no famine areas in the District. It is considered that food available is adequate.

60. The indigenous inhabitants are not subject to compulsions or restrictions of any kind in respect to the growing of food or economic crops.

(c) Water Resources

61. Agriculture in the District depends almost entirely upon rainfall which averages 80 inches per annum. A small irrigation system was established on

the east side of Saipan from spring water being carried to a lower level in about three miles of pipe. However, very little interest was shown in this type of agriculture.

CHAPTER 4

Livestock

62. The development of the livestock industry in the Saipan District is proceeding very satisfactorily for which the U. S. Navy can take justifiable pride. The cattle upgrading program was visualized and started by the first Navy regine on Saipan and added to during Interior Department times. Certain details of the program have been previously described in this report. For complete details of the cattle program, attention is invited to NAVAD SAIPAN Quarterly Report for the period January through March 1954, page 11, and Addenda "M", "N", and "O". It is not expected that any beef will be exported from the District for approximately the next five years as no cows are being slaughtered by the indigenes. The slaughtering of excess bulls is only great enough to partially take care of the local consumption of beef. The swine population of the District is entirely adequate. Goats are also quite numerous and contribute greatly toward the meat supply. With the constantly expanding livestock industry, the need of a vetermarian is becoming more acute.

CHAPTER 5

Fisheries

63. Fishing at the present time is mostly by individuals who fish inshore for their own subsistence with their surplus catches being marketed throughout the village. Both of the forenr Japanese fishing sampans still in existence in the Saipan District were on the beach during the year undergoing leisurely overhaul. It is not expected that the offshore fisheries will ever be as important as during the Japanese regine as the indigenous people have long lost their heritage of being deep sea water sailors and their interests are now entirely with reef and lagoon fishing.

CHAPTER 6

Forests

64. There are no forests of commercial value at present in the Saipan District. An area on the upper slopes of Mt. Tapotchau contains some of the original native flora and is generally protected. The Japanese authorities introduced a very fast-growing and useful tree which is locally known as Formosan Koa, (Acacia confusa). This tree has no value for lumber, but it is widely used in the control of soil erosion, as wind breaks, as fence posts, and as fire wood. The tree is also pleasing in appearance and is ornamental as well as offering shade to private residences. The former Japanese Forestry Station at Tanapag is kept cleared by the Agricultural Station employees and the trees have been inter planted with cacao. The repairs on the sampans, as mentioned previously in this report, were made mostly with native woods taken from the Forestry Station. Seeds of the mahogany family have been secured and are in the process of propagation at the Agricultural Station.

65. As answered above.

66. As answered above.

CHAPTER 7

Mineral Resources

67. There are no known mineral resources in the Saipan District. While coral is not considered a mineral its quarrying is of major importance in the District. The Naval Administration Unit maintains a mechanical shovel in one of the large coral pits and the coral is used by the Naval Unit, the Municipality of Saipan, and by individuals in the upkeep of roads, filling of swampy areas, and laying of house foundations.

CHAPTER 8

Industries

70. No manufacturing is conducted in the District nor does a cottage industry exist. Very little local handicraft is for sale as most articles made are used by individual families. There is no food industry or processing. Existing security regulations largely prohibit the tourist industry, but in future years it could grow into a promising source of income.

71. Answered in paragraph 70.

72. It is felt that Saipan District will never be industrial and its economy will always depend upon agriculture.

73. As above.

74. The electrical power on the Island is generated in an electrical plant which consists of three 700 KW generators. While the primary purpose of the plant is to supply power to the Navy installations, the villages of San Antonio, Chalan Kanoa, Aslito, Susupe, Oleai, Tanapag, and San Roque are tied into the electrical distribution system. Power to the indigenes is charged at 02.5¢ per kilo watt hour.

Electrical Power

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

24.00 fare to Guam via Air

75. External transport consists of one small native-owned ship based on Tinian and three slightly large craft whose home port is Guam. These vessels ply between the Saipan District and Guam on a fairly regular schedule of approximately ten days for each round trip, weather permitting. Navy logistic support to the NAVAD SAIPAN is on a two week schedule with more frequent service if needed. A twice weekly air schedule is conducted from NAS Agana, Guam, to Saipan with a Navy R4D or UF. While this logistic flight is mainly for the benefit of Navy installations on the island, it also carries U. S. mail and surplus seats are made available to indigenous travellers for a fare of \$17.00 each way. The small ships mentioned above are also authorized by the U. S. Coast Guard to carry prescribed numbers of passengers. None of these small boats are subsidized by the Administering Authority.

Surface Schedule

AIR Schedule

Post Office

(a) A regular branch of the United States Post Office exists in the District for the use of the indigenes. A Fleet Post Office is in operation to service the Navy personnel.

(b) While the telephone system is primarily operated for the benefit of governmental organizations, it is also made available to the indigenes as capacity permits. At the present time, telephone service is available in the villages of San Antonio, Chalan Kanoa, Susupe and Oleai. Charges to the indigenes for this service are \$6.00 per month for business phone; \$2.00 per month for private line, and \$1.75 per month for a party line.

Telephone

(c) No telegraph or cable service is available. The Administration maintains a standard Navy communication system which is available for commercial messages at standard Class D rates. This system is great boon to the indigenes, both in an economic and a moral status.

(d) There are no radio broadcasting stations in the District, but the new commercial station, KUAM, on Guam is widely listened to by indigenes owning radios.

Radio

(e) The primary road systems on both Saipan and Tinian are of asphaltic concrete constructing, using local coral rock as the aggregate. Minimum width is two lane with some four lane highways on Saipan and divided four lane on Tinian.

Roads

All primary roads were constructed by United States military construction forces subsequent to occupation of the islands and construction costs contained in official accounting reports do not reflect actual costs, since considerable clearing work was performed by MCB NINE DET. ABLE military personnel and equipment when not required on other work.

Pub. Trans. System
(f) A public transportation system was not in effect during the past year, however, planning is underway for the establishment of such a system and it is believed that an adequate transportation for the District will be inaugurated in 1955.

(g) There are no railways in existence in the District.

(h) Air transport services are as mentioned above.

Weather Station
(i) An aerological station is maintained on Saipan for purposes of gathering weather information which is sent hourly from 0700 to 1400 each day to the Fleet Weather Central, Guam, where all weather data is compiled and weather forecasts are sent to Saipan and various areas in the Marianas via Naval Communications and KUAM, a commercial radio station. The present weather personnel complement on Saipan are three Navy aerologists.

PFE Ship
(j) Shipping services are as mentioned above. Large, privately-owned ships use Tanapag Harbor, and smaller craft use the small boat harbor at Garapan.

Telephone
76. In the Navy communications department, five indigenous boys have been trained and stand regular communication watches and are qualified to handle both voice and CW. Indigenous telephone operators are used exclusively.

77. Indigenous persons travelling on small boats to Guam can make contact with scheduled commercial steamship lines for further travel. This is also true of air passengers to Guam. The only formalities imposed upon indigenes traveling to Guam are those established by the U.S. Immigration Department.

CHAPTER 10

Public Works

78. During the year some rehabilitation to the primary power, water, and POL system were completed by personnel on temporary additional duty from Public Works Center, Naval Base, Marianas.

MCB NINE DET. ABLE reported in the third quarter to prosecute rehabilitation of facilities to which Naval Administration Unit will move. The scope of the work includes relocation of indigenous medical facilities and rehabilitation and extension of primary power and water services to reactivate a water source at Donnay Springs on the east side of the island.

Rearrangement and improvements to the secondary electrical system in the village areas on Saipan is in the planning stages. Drawings and estimates originally prepared are no longer current because of changed conditions, and will have to be redesigned and reestimated.

PART VII

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

CHAPTER 1

General Social Conditions

79. Pertinent information on this question is furnished in Part I, paragraph 2, of this report. No special privileges or restrictions are placed on any social group.

Human rights and fundamental freedoms

81. Human rights and fundamental freedoms, as established by the United Nations, are accepted by the Administering Authority and written into the Code of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These rights and freedoms are also included in the Preamble of the Municipality's Charter. No particular change in this category since issuance of reference (a).

82. No form of slavery, slave trade or any institution or practice even remotely resembling slavery exists in the Saipan District.

(a) To the best of our knowledge this situation has never arisen in the District.

(b) As above.

(c) As above.

(d) This practice does not exist in the Saipan District.

(e) This practice, likewise, does not exist in the District.

83. See reference (a). The Code of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is, at present, being translated into the Chamorro language and at that time the universal declaration of human rights will be available in the indigenous language.

84. During the past year no petitions from the indigenes have been received by the Naval Administrator; however, the population is cognizant of their right to do so. They are also cognizant of their right to petition the United Nations and have done so in the past.

85. There were no restrictions of any nature imposed on the inhabitants on their enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

(a) A local mimeographed paper entitled "The Voice of Information", written in both English and Chamorro was printed by the Municipality during the year. The Guam Daily News, and the Territorial Sun, are widely read and subscribed to on Saipan. All American or foreign publications are available to the indigenes through the unrestricted U. S. mail.

(b) None.

86. Freedom of the press is guaranteed in our American, democratic method of life and is generally taken for granted by all concerned.

(a) As previously answered.

(b) The ownership of the Guam Daily News is in the hands of Guamanians.

(c) The Guam broadcasting station, KUAM, is owned by American interests and programs are in both English and Chamorro. There are no restrictions of any nature placed upon radio receiving in the District.

(d) Regular Navy motion picture exchange films are available for members of the NAVAD SAIPAN. Two very satisfactory indigenous-owned theatres are in operation at Chalan Kanoa, films being secured from Guam through regular commercial film exchanges. Films shown at the theatres are typical of anything that would be seen in any American theatre in the United States. There are no restrictions on the showing of foreign films whatsoever, but, to date, none have appeared.

87. All indigenes in the District embrace the Christian faith and have done so for several hundred years. Reference (a) is pertinent.

Code being translated to Chamorro

Indigenes

Press

Movies

88. The indigenes are almost 100% Catholic. The main cathedral at Chalan Kanoa is wholly adequate and is by far the largest structure existing in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. It is entirely of reinforced concrete and typhoon proof. Regular religious services are held there daily. Small chapels exist in the Villages of San Antonio, Oleai, Aslito, Tanapag, San Roque, San Vicente, and in the farming district of Donnay. Mass is held in these chapels generally once a week on Sunday mornings and also on religious holidays. There are two priests and six nuns regularly assigned to the District. The Baptists maintain a small mission in the District which caters to the religious needs of the American personnel on the Island. There is no known Saipanese individual attending their services. The Seventh Day Adventist church has leased a section of land on the main highway near Susupe village and are constructing mission buildings. They have not started any religious activities as yet. No financial assistance from public bodies has been given to any religious group. There were no restrictions on missionary activities imposed during the year.

89. The adoption system of the Saipan District is that which is completely outlined in the Code of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. There are many instances in the District where children stay with relatives and, particularly, grand parents without formal adoption. However, this is considered to be no different than any family relationship in the United States. Any child, no matter what his station in life, has redress to the Mayor, priest, Insular Constabulary, or any member of the Administering Authority. No such cases, however, have ever arisen. There has been no particular change in this category since the issuance of reference (a).

90. No change since issuance of reference (a).

CHAPTER 3

Status of women

91. The status of women in the District is exactly the same as that for men. No woman is deprived of any essential human rights, either by custom or by law.

92. Both married and unmarried women have equal status in the eyes of the court and the community. There has been no change since the issuance of reference (a).

93. Women are entitled to hold public office as outlined in the Charter of the Municipality.

94. Women work on an equal footing with the men and there are no wage differentials.

95. There are no positions in the District barred to either married or unmarried women.

96. Polygamy does not exist in the District. There is no legal age for the marriage of girls and boys, but native custom is that they can be married at the age of 15 provided both parents consent. Most marriages take place at the age of 18 or before. The consent of both parties is required before the church will perform the marriage. The consent of both parents is required for marriages under 18 years of age. There are no practices of compulsory marriage or child marriages. The so-called practice of bride prices does not exist in the District.

97. There are no women's organizations in the District.

CHAPTER 4

Labor

98. (a) At present, employment may be secured from government organizations, scrap companies, both owners and certain indigenous employers.

(b) There is no unemployment in the District. Some people are unemployed through choice, but that may be termed as self-employment as they earn their livelihood from the land and fishing.

(c) This question is explained under Chapter 4, paragraph 22 and the letter referred to therein.

(d) Many young people are trained on the job in the District, and, in addition, many more receive further training at the Pacific Island Central School on Truk.

Emigration
(e) There is no large-scale emigration from the District to seek employment elsewhere. United States Immigration rules will only allow Saipanese to enter Guan for short periods of time as visitors and will not permit their employment on that Island.

(f) There have been no incidences of indigenes being recruited for employment outside the District.

(g) There is no compulsory labor in the District.

(h) No indebtedness toward employers exists.

99. No action has been taken to extend the application of Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labor Organization.

ILO
100. (a) No need has ever arisen in the District for collective bargaining, conciliation, or arbitration of wages and working conditions.

(b) No labor contracts are in existence.

*Holidays
work days*
(c) Hours of work are the same as those enjoyed by American civil service employees. Indigenes receive all the American holidays on pay and are allowed to take off all religious holidays without pay. Working hours are Monday through Friday from 7:30 a.m., to 4:30 p.m., with one hour off for lunch.

(d) There are no deductions from indigenous pay checks. Wage payment is either by check or cash every two weeks. There has never been an incident in which an indigenous employee asked for advance wages. There has never been a wage seizure on account of a court judgement or are there any compulsory wage savings plans in effect.

(e) Provision of rations. No rations are provided except in the case of emergency watch standings during typhoon conditions.

Free Housing
(f) With the exception of two well tenders, no housing is furnished any employee in the District.

(g) Under our District wage and labor regulations, members of each sex and of each section of the population draw equal pay for equal work. There is no discrimination of any nature.

(h) All indigenous persons on the Island receive a thorough physical examination at least once a year. Domestic workers, food handlers, and nurses receive more frequent examinations.

S leave
(i) There is no workmen's compensation or rehabilitation program. Each employee earns thirteen days leave a year which may be used either as vacation or sick leave.

(j) Women are employed on an equal basis with men. However, no woman works at a job which could be considered strenuous for her sex.

(k) Children between the ages of fourteen to sixteen can be employed but they are considered in an apprenticeship status and receive half pay. Any person over the age of sixteen receives full pay.

(l) There is no underground work. A bonus of 2¢ per hour is paid for necessary night work.

(m) The freedom of movement for the indigenes within the Trust Territory is guaranteed by the Code of the Trust Territory.

- (n) As answered in Paragraph 98 (e).
- (o) Labor passes or work books are not used.
- (p) As answered previously.
- (q) Industrial homework does not exist.
- (r) Industrial safety is that prescribed by regular U. S. Navy standards which is adhered to by all employees of the administration.

101. No change since the issuance of reference (a).

102. To date there have been no labor problems in the District.

103. There are no trade unions or occupational organizations in the District.

104. (a) Each indigenous employee of the administration signs the standard no-strike pledge against the United States. This is the same pledge taken by any United States civil service employee. There have been no known strikes against any private employer.

(b) There have been no disputes in the District, but if such would arise, the machinery for handling is outlined in the District wage and labor regulations as referred to previously.

105. There have been no offenses against labor laws and regulations.

CHAPTER 5

Social security and welfare services

106. (a) There is no insurance or assistance for unemployed workers but then, on the other hand, there has never been any unemployment to date under the Navy regime.

(b) There is excellent free medical treatment to the indigenous personnel.

(c) Mentally disabled persons are few and are kept in a modern mental ward. Aged persons, widows and physically disabled persons are taken care of in their family group. A native welfare organization is also in existence to render additional aid.

(d) There are no known orphan, abandoned, neglected or delinquent children.

(e) Small loan services are available from the Bank of America at interest rates previously mentioned. The Saipan Welfare Association is in existence to help in cases of emergencies. This fund is entirely officered and financed by the indigenous.

(f) In case of typhoon emergencies such as took place in December of 1953 in the Northern Marianas Islands, all agencies cooperate in alleviating the disaster. In this particular instance the Saipan Copra Stabilization Fund, the Naval Administration Unit, the Northern Marianas Development Company, the Saipan Welfare Society and other individuals, both indigenous and American, contributed financially.

107. The Saipan Welfare Society obtains its funds through personal contributions and the showing of outstanding motion pictures in the village, when films are available.

108. No social welfare workers are employed in the Saipan District.

NO Strike Pledge

Medical Cases Welfare

Contributions

Standards of living

109. There were no cost of living surveys made during the period. There is no particular difference in the standards of living as between urban and rural areas. The majority of indigenous families have two places of residence. A home is maintained in the village in which the main family groups stays during the week so as to have the children readily available to schools. On the weekends the families migrate to their farms where they tend their subsistence gardens. The houses throughout the main villages are on a par with the average residence in the United States.

(a) The main item of imported food remains rice, with flour and canned milk following in that order. Seed rice was obtained from Japan and is now in the process of being tried.

110. The standards of living in the Saipan District are considered adequate but sanitation inspectors are constantly making the rounds of the home teaching better methods and seeing that Municipal ordinances regarding public health are observed.

CHAPTER 7

Public health

(a) General: Organization

111. There has been no legislation enacted during the year regarding public health and sanitation. Advancements have been made in the Municipal function of Public Health in the form of installation of Civilian Sanitation Inspector. The Municipality did not have this job classification or a qualified indigenous individual to fill the classification prior to this year. This indigenous Sanitation Inspector will serve as a valuable adjunct in the advancement of Public Health and Sanitation in the future of the Island.

112. The organization of the Health Department consists of a regular Naval Medical Installation of approximately 165 available beds, set up and operated as a Naval Infirmary. This activity is located within the confines of the Naval Station. A small dispensary is functioning in the village of Chalan Kanoa and logistics for it is furnished by the Naval Infirmary. Also the Leprosarium on the adjacent Island of Tinian is served logistically by the Naval Infirmary on Saipan. Therefore the Naval Infirmary is the main functional division of the health department. The outlying facilities, as mentioned are staffed by indigenous medical practitioners and locally trained nurses.

113. There are no other medical services outside of the governmental services other than those listed in paragraph 112.

114. The territorial government, as such, is cooperating with all other governments, international organizations in every situation that may arise. Routine regulations are set up for immunizations for travel into and through the territory and local quarantine regulations are specified in compliance with international agreements in the field of health.

115. The local population participate in the local health program through indoctrination and cooperation with the local indigenous Sanitation Inspector, taking active part in blood donor program carried out by the local dispensary in Chalan Kanoa, also the "deworming program". All schools are visited by the local practitioners functioning as a public health program.

116. It is readily apparent that the amount of money spent on public health accounts for approximately thirty percent (30%) of the annual budget. This results from an "open hospitalization program" for the indigenous population, and therefore includes salaries of indigenous employees including the physicians, nurses and general employees in public health, also medical supplies and provisions for the mess in the main hospital, and the leprosarium on the

island of Tinian. The financial assistance to Public Health programs constitutes approximately 1 % of the annual budget in salaries for the indigenous practitioners, nurses, and Sanitation Inspector. There is no financial assistance given by missions and philanthropic organizations.

117. The medical facilities constitute those as listed in paragraph 12 and the leprosarium on the island of Tinian contains cottages when needed for individual isolation of leper patients. The only "general hospital" in this area is the Naval facilities on Saipan. There are no dispensaries equipped with beds for lighter cases to be referred to the general hospital. These dispensaries function for out-patients only.

There are no specialized units existing as such in this area other than the leprosarium (vi), which is available for use by any and all other island areas of the South Pacific. The Naval Medical Facility provides full hospital facilities and treatment for all tropical diseases.

118. There are no institutions or organizations in the Territory engaged in research relating to medicine and hygiene.

119. Complete medical care is offered for prenatal, maternity and child health. All children are delivered in the "main" hospital facility. All indigenous personnel are attended by indigenous Medical Practitioners under the supervision of the Navy Medical Officers. Midwifery is not practiced in this territory. Medical facilities are provided for school children in the form of weekly visits to all indigenous schools. From these frequent "sick calls" children are referred to the main hospital facility. Approximately one thousand school children receive this medical attention.

120. All medical services are available to all indigenous personnel without charge.

121. The indigenous medical practitioners are licensed practitioners and practice as such, attending the indigenous populace. The pharmacist now practicing is unlicensed however, is under constant surveillance, and has shown competence in this field. The dentist is unlicensed however, is practicing and caring for approximately 7000 indigenous populace. He was trained under the Japanese and holds several commendations from occupying American forces. His work is outstanding and ethical in nature. The laboratory technicians are not certified however, are performing well and learning "on the job". They are supervised by a Hospitalman third class, U. S. Navy, laboratory technician. The X-ray technician is certified and performs well in his duties. The surgical nurses and technicians are not certified, however, they were trained under the Japanese and apparently well trained, they perform well in their duties. Unlicensed Medical Practitioners are not allowed to practice within the area.

122. There are no existing current problems as regarding distribution of medical personnel in the Territory. The only "long range" problem is that of replacement through normal attrition. Steps are being taken to locate well qualified indigenous personnel to attend Medical practitioners school, Dentists school and Nursing school at Suva.

123. The present system of removal of waste matters particularly human excreta is by sewage "free fall" system into the ocean. In the native villages, individual privies have been constructed and are inspected and treated with chloride of lime and diesel oil monthly. The sewage system takes care of the urban areas that are occupied by American personnel. The sewage system existing in the main village of Chalan Kanoa is inoperable for the most part.

124. The supply of potable water is adequate for the entire area at present. The existing supply constitutes an average of 1000,000 gallon on hand at all times. The drinking water system is good in its integrity and chlorine residuals of .3 to .5 ppm are maintained on a twenty-four hour basis. Most of the native populace do not like the chlorinated water, therefore they drink catchment water that is of questionable bacteriological quality. However, it is believed that over a period of future years this situation will gradually diminish through educational facilities now in progress. All samples of the controlled drinking water system are free from acid and gas formers.

125. Since there is no existing slaughter house business or dairies in this territory, controls are unnecessary. However, weekly inspections and monthly inspections of all food preparation and food sales establishments are carried out by the Sanitation Department.

126. An insect control program is in constant effect throughout the Naval Station. The control program is extended to the native areas insofar as necessary to spray pools and water catchment areas to control mosquito breeding, and other vectors.

T.C.
127. The only classified disease of any proportion in this territory is tuberculosis. This constitutes about one tenth of one percent of the population, these cases being active. Intestinal parasitic infection is prevalent throughout the territory in the native population.

128. The principle cause of death among the native population seems to be tuberculosis. Many infant and child deaths have been attributed to ascaris infestation.

T.C.
129. The health and epidemiological statistics as deduced by the territorial government are considered to be satisfactory. Improvement in tuberculosis control is being made in the form of a survey that will be conducted sometime during the month of November 1954. A deworming program is in effect every six months to preclude ascaris infestation.

130. Routine inoculations are administered as necessary to all native population, and the programs as enumerated in paragraph 129 are carried out. A mosquito control program in effect constitutes a prevention for malaria and other vector born diseases. Malaria is not prevalent in this territory. Other than the everpresent disease of leprosy in the territory, there are no other diseases of social significance.

131. Training facilities for medical personnel within the territory are limited to "on the job" training in the main Naval Medical Facility. Practical nurses are trained in this manner over a period of "years". "On the Job" training also applies to X-ray, Pharmacy, Nurses, Laboratory and Sanitation technicians. The Medical Practitioners are trained at Suva for a period of about four years duration. Dental practitioners are also trained in Suva. The "trained" nurses or certified nurses are trained either at Suva or Honolulu, Hawaii. There are no "midwives" in this territory and no training provided for midwives. These facilities for training are open to any candidate who is academically qualified in the territory.

132. Plans to further educate the native population in health matters are being carried out in the form of lectures at all schools on disease control, personnel hygiene, sanitation, home economics, tuberculosis, ascaris infection, Public Health Problems, etc. The reduction of infant mortality and preservation of maternal health is effected by the function of the existing "maternity clinic". The frequent inspections and instructions by the indigenous Sanitation Inspector induces the indigenous populace to adopt sanitary reforms. Free transportation coupled with free hospitalization has resulted in increased confidence of the indigenous inhabitants in the medical services provided. Instructions and general educational facilities are integrated as necessary in the plans to eradicate dangerous and injurious indigenous practices.

(g) Nutrition

133. It is believed that the nutrition standards in the district are adequate. The local stores are well stocked with all types of food, which stock is highly supplemented by native grown foods.

Classes in nutrition are held in the Intermediate School.

Local
134. Local staple foods are breadfruit, yams, sweet potatoes, corn, cassava, mangoes, avacados, bananas and some pineapple. Imported foods are mostly rice, flour, sugar, canned milk and miscellaneous other canned foods. Protein is obtained mostly from reef and lagoon fishing and slaughter of local live stock such as cattle, pigs, goats, and chickens.

135. No change since issuance of reference (a)

At the present time there is no known supplemental feeding through pregnant nursing mothers and children. However, should the need so arise, it would be immediately taken care of.

CHAPTER 8

Narcotic drugs

136. The district ordinance is in effect prohibiting the procurement, use or possession of all narcotic drugs. The only narcotics known to be in existence in the district are those under the control of the Naval Dispensary.

137. No narcotic drugs are in use in the district.

138. There were no quantities of opium, hemp drugs or other drugs consumed in the district during the year except for those dispensed at the Naval Dispensary under the jurisdiction of a Naval Doctor.

CHAPTER 9

Drugs

139. The only drugs for sale in the local stores are those patent medicines which are found in any drug store on Guam. Should any abuse of the importation of drugs become evident, the Naval Dispensary would immediately take corrective action.

CHAPTER 10

Alcohol and spirits

140. The United Nations agreement gives the administering Authority the right to control the traffic in alcohol and spirits.

A district ordinance is in effect prohibiting the manufacture, possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages in the district except by certain authorized persons such as Navy clubs and other American personnel qualified. The consumption of beer is permitted in the district and standard United States brands are imported from Guam. The local legislature has passed a municipal ordinance rationing the monthly imports of beer to 2400 cases which represents roughly, one case per family per month.

141. As spirituous liquors and wine cannot be imported, they have no duties imposed upon them. Beer is taxed by the municipality of Saipan at five cents per can. The alcoholic content of the beer imported is not known but is considered to be that of any standard American brand. Should the indigenous desire to make local alcoholic beverages such as Tuba, Aguarjiente, the matter would be left entirely in the hands of the local legislature who, we feel, are capable of making their own decisions in these matters.

CHAPTER 11

Housing and town and country planning

142. A Saipan District Land Advisory Board is in existence with the Naval Administrator, Chairman of the Board, the Land and Claims Officer as the Executive Secretary, with the balance of the committee made up between American Civil Service personnel and indigenes. Building permits and routine houses in the villages are approved by the Mayor and his Public Works Department. Commercial structures along the main highways are also reviewed by the above mentioned advisory board. The Land and Claims Department assists, at all times, in laying out proposed village lots. The plans for the reestablishment of Garapan Village are now in the blueprint stage.

Local houses are composed, in general, of building materials from abandoned military reservations which have been sold to the home owners at very nominal fees. Walls and floors are constructed generally of ply wood or 1 x 6's. Floor joints, uprights, rafters, etc., are 2 x 4's or heavier. Roofs are composed of corrugated sheet iron, either straight sheets or the curved type from quonset huts. Some intact quonset huts are also maintained as family units. As people are gradually moving away from the crowded conditions in Chalan Kanoa Village, they are showing much neatness and ingenuity in the construction of their new dwellings. In the building of new indigenous houses, very little outside help is hired. Construction is mostly within the family group with the aid of relatives. House paint is now obtainable in the local stores.

Building trades and carpentry are taught in the Intermediate School. Some new all concrete houses are being built, based on the Guam type of typhoon proof shelters. These buildings are quite expensive at present due to the high price of cement imported from Guam. It is believed, however, that with more commercial shipping a competitive market will then exist and prices on such things as cement will go down.

CHAPTER 12

Prostitution

143. There is no prostitution or brother-keeping. The strict chaperonage system of the indigenous family has kept these practices out of existence. There were no known cases of venereal diseases during the reporting period.

CHAPTER 13

Penal Organization

144. The number of crimes committed in the Saipan District do not seem excessive. The major portion of felonies committed are crimes involving some type of theft. None of these type include violence against a person. Robbery is unknown to the District. There are no unusual or special factors responsible for crime within the District.

The prison and courts have instituted a number of measures for the reduction of crime. Confinement of prisoners over and above the punitive aspect is carried out with the purpose of correcting their criminal nature. Carpentry, painting, garden work and handicrafts are taught in prison workshops. Adequate recreation is provided by a prison recreation hall and an athletic field. Educational films are shown to the prisoners each week. Selected films are shown for their entertainment. Softball and basketball are played on the athletic field while there is a boxing arena provided for such sport in the recreational hall.

145. The strength of the Saipan District Insular Constabulary is maintained at a membership of twenty-five constabularymen headed by a district sheriff and supervised by the District Attorney. (See reference (a) for complete information on the organization of the law enforcement organization.)

146. See above and reference (a) for complete information on labor performed in the District Prison.

147. See reference (a) for information on prison legislation.

148. See reference (a) for information on prison conditions.

149. Two municipal ordinances have been enacted for the purpose of curtailing juvenile delinquency on the Island of Saipan. Persons under eighteen years of age are prohibited from entering pool halls, engaging in any type of gambling games and drinking any type of alcoholic beverages. A curfew ordinance keeps the juveniles out of public places and off the public streets during the evening hours. See reference (a) for additional information concerning juvenile delinquency.

* Constabulary - OK

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT
Chapter 1
General Educational System

150. The laws, ordinances and regulations relating to the educational system of Saipan are the same as those for the other districts of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

No new legislation was adopted during the year in review. The objectives of the educational policy of the Saipan District are:

- a. To provide every child with an opportunity to attend six years of elementary schooling.
- b. To provide all students who satisfactorily complete the sixth grade the opportunity to proceed to the Intermediate School where graduates complete their ninth year of formal education.
- c. To provide trained personnel to guide all phases of educational advancement, administration, teacher supervision, intermediate school principal, at least one half of the intermediate school teachers, and trained persons in agriculture.
- d. To provide in-service training for indigenous teachers in order to raise the educational standards through regular afternoon classes, evening classes and summer schools.
- e. To provide guidance and training in self-government through school governments, school elections, observing municipal governing functions and school social programs.
- f. To promote understanding in economic development through improved methods of agriculture, fishing, transportation, buying, merchandising and general living conditions.
- g. To promote increased understanding of public health through guidance and instructional programs wherein the Medical Department provides trained personnel for instruction.
- h. To promote an understanding of the importance of the individual and better understanding and pride in the island and culture through a study of background and historical development, and participation in social improvements, cultural improvements, cultural programs, and maintaining museums of cultural natural history.
- i. And to bring about an orderly phasing-out of American Administration whereby the indigenous population assumes complete responsibility for all education. At the present time this includes encouragement in building adequate school facilities, training young men and women in advanced institutions of learning and placing great emphasis in training at least one person to take over the duties of the present American incumbent.

The indigenous inhabitants do participate in the formulation of educational policy through the Board of Education, Parent Teachers Associations and the Saipan Congress. The Administration of education is also shared in that the entire elementary program except for procurement of supplies is at present directed and administered through the indigenous Superintendent of Schools, the Saipan Municipal Finance Office and the Tinian Municipal government. The Educational Administrator and Teacher Supervisor act only in an advisory capacity.

151. The organization of the Saipan Department of Education is shown in graphic form on the accompanying chart marked ADDENDUM "J".

No private boards concerned with education of Saipanese students are situated in or outside the District.

The Advisory Bodies as described on page 64 of reference (a) is applicable

the Saipan District, remains in close connection with the Director of Education, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and receives information and advice which is closely followed.

School inspections are made continually throughout the school year. The islands of Saipan and Tinian receive greatest emphasis since these islands have over 95 % of the students in the District. The elementary school inspection program is carried out by the Teacher Supervisor, Superintendent of Schools and Educational Administrator. The Teacher Supervisor makes daily inspections of almost every public school classroom on Saipan, and bi-monthly inspections of the public schools on Tinian. Her inspections are to aid teachers in teaching methods, use of teaching aids, student supervision and correlation of curricula. Her services have been made available to the Mission school directors at their request. She also carries out an active program of correlation between the elementary school programs and the intermediate school programs.

inspections
The Superintendent of Schools makes weekly inspections of all public school classrooms on Saipan, tri-monthly inspections on Tinian and bi-annual inspections of Northern Marianas for the purpose of checking equipment, aiding teachers in classroom work and assisting the Teacher Supervisor in parent-teacher problems.

The Educational Administrator makes monthly inspections of all classrooms both public elementary and public intermediate on the islands of Saipan and Tinian (Tri-annual inspections of the schools in the Northern Marianas).

Within the Public Intermediate School program the teacher-principal is responsible for weekly visitations to each class, and he holds regular teachers' meetings covering school activities, policy and improvements.

The inspections of the three Northern Marianas schools are made during the regular bi-quarterly field trips.

The relationship between the Education Department and Mission Schools is described in the Trusteeship Agreement.

152. The short-term program for the educational advancement is to provide instruction for all children through the sixth grade and terminal education for all qualified students through the ninth grade. This program includes active improvement of teachers and teaching methods, textual material including texts in the vernacular for the first three grades, equipment improvement, and the improvement of the physical plant. It also provides for in-service training with the instruction of teachers while they are actually teaching. And perhaps most important, it provides for a constantly improved curriculum which is geared to needs of the people through better understanding by the supervisors, and from the greater understanding and enlightenment of the indigenous teachers, the parents, the municipal governments and the students themselves.

long range goal
The long-range program places as the goal of educational advancement provision for an educational system comparable to the desires of any enlightened society which is in stride with the economic and social development of the population. This includes elementary education through the eighth grade and secondary education through the twelfth grade for the Saipan District and, through affiliation with other districts, advanced education which can provide the required training in limited professional fields. Saipan has already taken steps to provide an expanding educational program which will provide secondary education which will fit into the economic development of the district. This plan calls for the gradual increase in grade level taught until the twelfth year is reached. Such a program will stress the practical arts of agriculture, mechanics, handicraft, homemaking, fisheries and business under the instruction of persons who are well-trained in these fields. Because there is a recognized need for academic training there would be courses included in Arithmetic, Science, Social Sciences, English and the cultural fields of Music and Art.

153. See page 66 of reference (a) under non-governmental schools.

REF
(c)

174. No schools exist in this district where enrollment is limited by racial, color or religious beliefs.

There is a Navy Dependents School for grades one through seven financed by the Navy Department for dependents of Navy Personnel, Civil Service personnel and other American families. This school maintains a curriculum which conforms to that found in schools of the United States. Its purpose is to provide continuing education, for American Children which will prevent any retardation due to their parents overseas duty. This school is small and the curriculum is not geared to the needs of the indigenous population.

155. The study of religion and/or attendance at any religious service is not obligatory in any public-aided school.

156. Social Studies classes in the public schools provide considerable instruction concerning the United Nations. Prior to the United Nations Day each year an entire program of teacher and student instruction is carried out. Many posters and community programs are sponsored by the schools to provide information and a celebration is held on U.N. Day sponsored by the schools. This celebration includes a parade and field day where athletic events are held for all children from grades one through nine. A portion of the Intermediate School library is set aside for displaying UN posters and information pamphlets. The ninth grade at the Intermediate School has a complete unit which devotes ten weeks to the study of the United Nations and the International Trusteeship system.

157. (a) Compulsory education is provided for all children from seven to fourteen or completion of the sixth grade. This is applied through a system of checking under the supervision of the Superintendent of Schools and the Insular Constabulary. Parents are required to permit their children to attend school through the sixth grade or to age fourteen. Very little opposition has been found to this rule and isolated cases have all been resolved without difficulty.

(b) Free elementary education is provided through the sixth grade in all public schools.

All provisions apply equally to boys and girls.

Local customs restrict the education of girls beyond the sixth grade. Much of the opposition found earlier to girls attending the co-educational intermediate school has subsided. Opposition still persists in having mixed parties for adolescents.

Grants in aid are awarded to all students recommended to attend the Intermediate School from islands apart from Saipan. In 1954-55 this number was nine. These students were all from the island of Tinian. Each student received \$5.00 per week.

Seventeen scholarships were provided for students to attend the Pacific Island Central School in the Truk District. These scholarships covered all expenses and the Navy reimbursed the Trust Territory for these services.

A bus system for both elementary and intermediate students is provided for most areas of greater distance than one mile from the schools.

158. The buildings of the public elementary schools of the Saipan District vary greatly in their present state of serviceability. The Chalan Kanoa School buildings are in good repair. Most of the bench-type seating equipment is planned to be replaced by chairs. Construction of a new school for San Roque was to commence in July. The new building will have a cement porch, transite roof and four classrooms 28 by 30 feet. This is most adequate for the expected enrollment of 100 students. It is also planned to replace all old bench-type seating with chairs and tables. The Tutturam school is housed in a quonset which under the present plans will be replaced by a permanent-type structure in 1957. Seating equipment will be replaced with chairs and tables.

The new Tinian school was finished in late September of 1953. This is a fine structure with most adequate classrooms, lighting and blackboards. The construction is wood with corrugated iron roof. Desk equipment is planned for

The schools of the Northern Marianas are adequate. Planning is underway to build new schools on Agrihan and Alamagan which were damaged by typhoons. Materials for these schools will be salvaged from warehouses which have been set aside for school construction.

A new permanent-type construction for the Intermediate School is now in planning. Present facilities are only quonset-type classrooms which are temporary structures. New chair-desks have been ordered to replace all benches and tables. Also equipment to modernize the carpentry and handicraft shops has been planned.

159. The reviewing of text-books and library books for the schools of Saipan has been given great importance. The former inadequacy of textual materials has been alleviated to a considerable degree. New Arithmetic text-books and work-books have been ordered for all grades from five through nine. The arrival of 100 new English Beginners Dictionaries satisfies the great need for this instructional aid in grades four through six, and 50 new Junior Dictionaries for the intermediate grades will give the teachers further aid. 75 Social Studies texts, entitled ISLANDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC, were received and are being used in ninth grade classes. The Teachers' Workshop at the Intermediate School produced courses of study for grades seven and eight with a large quantity of supplementary materials. As only a few copies are now available a complete set has been attached to the report sent to CNO for use in making the UN report. See ADDENDUM "K". Copies of the courses of study for grades four, five and six which were a product of the Summer School Teachers' Workshop are also appended.

Over two hundred library books were ordered in May and June. These books were ordered from listings in the CHILDREN'S BOOK CENTER BULLETIN, University of Chicago, and also from recommendations of educational personnel who have been working closely with libraries for elementary schools. These books will contribute greatly to the reading programs in both the elementary and intermediate schools.

Text-books which have been mimeographed are available in the vernacular for grades one, two, three and four - copies attached marked ADDENDUM "L". English language texts are available for all grades from the fourth through the ninth. Reading charts, which serve as texts for the first three grades are prepared by the classroom teachers under the direct supervision of the Teacher Supervisor. When it is understood that an average of seventy-eight charts were produced by each classroom teacher during the last school term, the great importance of these teaching AIDS can be better understood. Samples are appended marked ADDENDUM "M".

There are two libraries in the Education Department. The Intermediate School Library is considered a central library with a full-time librarian. The Chalan Kanoa Elementary School Library is managed by the Superintendent of Schools and the Education Department Secretary. Classroom teachers may check out books for library tables which in effect become small circulating libraries where children may check out books for class or home reading. The location of the intermediate school library and its outstanding services negate the requirement of other complete libraries within the district.

There is a recognized need for books printed in the indigenous language. The demand has never been measured, but the translation of regulations and notices is routine. A Chamorro-English, English-Chamorro dictionary has been proposed. The expense involved in translating and publishing materials in the indigenous language of the adult population is not considered economically feasible.

160. The Boy Scouts of America have an active troop with over ninety members. Many community service activities were carried out by this organization: the painting of the village sign; a clean-up day for the main street of the village; a clean-up day for the community bathing beach; participation in programs where minor policing is necessary; and aiding in raising money for the relief fund which is used to support a segment of the aged who have no families.

group under the direction of a young elementary school teacher completed projects in pig raising, taro raising and homemaking.

CHAPTER 2

Primary Schools

161. Government school. See paragraph 154.

Native Administration Schools. These schools are the public elementary schools. Grades one through six constitute the grades taught. Four of the public schools - Alamagan, Pagan, Agrihan and Tutturam - have one teacher each and range in size from sixteen to twenty-two students. Two schools - Tinian and San Roque have three teachers and all grades. The Chalan Kanoa School with fifteen classroom teachers and one agriculture teacher has two classes of grades one, two, three, four, and three classes of grades five and six. Four hundred eighty-two (482) students were enrolled when schools closed on June 11. Each school of more than one teacher has designated principal. The principal is responsible to the Superintendent of Schools to maintain and report attendance records, maintain and report teacher attendance, issue and check all equipment, handle pupil problems of a disciplinary nature and aid local officials in parent-teacher organizations.

Mission Schools. There are two mission schools in this district. On Saipan The Lady of Mount Carmel Mission School under the direction of the resident Catholic missionary was established in 1952. The charter which was granted by the High Commissioner provided that each year one additional grade could be added until six grades were completed. During the year under review two grades of one class each were held under the instruction of Sisters from the Convent of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. On Tinian San Jose Mission School under the direction of the resident Catholic priest, held classes for grades one through three. Two indigenous teachers under the supervision of the priest conducted the classes.

162. The elementary educational policy. As outlined on page 68 of reference (a).

163. Elementary School Curriculum:

Grade 1. - - All activities are in the indigenous language. The course of study in the Social Studies for this grade is developed around the family unit. Reading readiness is stressed through picture charts, mimeographed pamphlets, story telling, movie scripts, murals, flash cards, wall charts and dramatizations. The basic principals of manuscript writing are developed. Counting and basic number concepts are introduced through the use of manipulative devices. These devices are made by the teachers or are objects which have been collected on the island in order to keep the materials used in line with culture and familiar association patterns. Spelling of basic words is taught through the social studies, daily experiences and excursions. Body coordination is developed through dances and simple exercises. Health habits are encouraged and improved by daily inspections of hands, face, clothing, teeth and hair. Appreciation of art and music is gained through picture study, nature study, finger painting, crayolas, modeling clay and simple rhymes and songs. Sand tables are used to develop a sense of organization and construction. Respect for others and other people's property is demonstrated and encouraged. Cooperation is developed in working in small or large groupings, in care of school property, in keeping rooms and play areas clean and in preparing and presenting class programs.

Grade 2. - - All activities in the indigenous language. The Course of study for the Social Studies is developed around the school and community. Reading is taught in the same manner as in Grade 1. Dictation is introduced. Children learn to tell time, measure with a ruler, read a calendar, follow simple computations on an abacus, count above 100, make simple change, and become more accurate in figure writing. Sand tables continue to be the center of group projects. Manuscript writing is continued. Story writing is introduced. Health and hygiene continue through daily inspections, talks on first aid, cleanliness in habits, and greater health understanding. Classroom activities are able to become more advanced; coordination programs, culture field programs and social development follow a pattern of increasing complexity.

Grade 3. - - A small amount of English is introduced - example: yes, no, greetings, simple directions and the names of common objects. Most activities continue to be carried out in the indigenous language. Reading is taught in much the same manner as in Grades 1 and 2, but more difficult concepts are introduced. The social studies course of study leads the child to examine his island, the people found on it and the activities which ebb and flow around him. The pupils assist the teacher in preparing reading charts, movie scripts, wall charts. Sand tables are now used to set up story situations and toy villages. Most pupils now take an active part in writing dramatizations, writing simple letters, making both oral and written reports on excursions, class activities and experiences. Some formal arithmetic is introduced; number combinations, multiplication and subtraction. Measuring is accurate. Pupils can explain results from thought problems. This grade marks the transition from manuscript to cursive writing. Pupils are aware of the importance of cleanliness and help in planning ways of improving poor conditions. Classroom activities include complicated dance routines, dramatization of stories, learning more difficult songs, and classroom organization in cleaning, minor repair and making routine changes in equipment arrangement.

Grade 4. - - English is taught as a subject. Most activities are still conducted in the indigenous language. The social studies course of study includes the Mariana Islands and the development of some concept of distances, geography and history. Reading books in English are used in developing language ability. Health books are used for both readers and instruction. Arithmetic books of grade level three (3) are used in all except retarded classes. Most accelerated students are able to follow these books which are printed in English, without great difficulty. In average class groupings the teacher must interpret the instructions for the students. Work books are used in accelerated class groupings. Organized athletics which include competitive sports are introduced. Music and art continue to improve. Handicraft, following indigenous teachings are introduced: pandanus weaving, simple carvings, repairing furniture, and use of shell objects. Class garden plots are prepared, planted and cared for under the direction of the agriculture teacher. Programs for assemblies become the products of cooperative planning.

Grade 5. - - Most classes are taught in English; many activities continue to be conducted in the indigenous language; classes in the indigenous language are given. The course of study for the social studies introduces the Trust Territory and the Pacific Islands; there is also an introduction of the United States, United Nations and a small amount of world geography which is gained by a cursory study of the globe. The average class is ready for book four (4) in arithmetic. Some students have not been able to complete book three (3) while accelerated students are ready for book five (5). This is largely true in most classes and for this reason in the Chalan Kanoa School the students are grouped in homogenous groups, and wherever possible teachers are given classes where students have similar abilities. In this regard a testing program, using a non-verbal intelligence test, has been planned and the resident psychologist on Guam has agreed to assist the education department in administering, reviewing and standardizing the test for all school children. This has long been a need and the placement of an order in sufficient quantity is planned for early in the next year. Classroom activities increase in complexity: student participation in community work is planned; garden plots are cooperative and results show increased understanding; handicraft is improved; decorations for programs and assemblies are planned in cooperation with other grades. Health programs include keeping cleanliness charts, excursions to the hospital and dispensary, planning campaigns for worm eradication and learning how to take care of toilets, water catchments, food containers and care of food to keep it from becoming contaminated. Monitors raise and lower the flag, run errands for the teacher and principal, assist in policing play areas, street crossing and assemblies.

Grade 6. - - English is taught as a subject; most classroom activities and many playground activities are conducted in English. The indigenous language continues as a course; students learn to make translations from English into Chamorro and from Chamorro into English, use "adult" language, and develop greater appreciation of their language through study. Text-books for social studies, health and arithmetic are available for all classes. Activities follow the pattern for grade 5. Graduates of this grade are recommended for the Intermediate School.

the missions school are allowed to deviate from this curriculum to the extent that they may follow the course of study prescribed for the public elementary schools by the Director of Education. In addition they may go beyond the course of study in such things as sectarian teaching and vocational training.

164. (a) approximate age at which indigenous children normally enter each grade:

One	7
Two	8
Three	9
Four	10
Five	11
Six	12

(b) approximate range of ages of pupils in each grade:

One	7-8
Two	8-9
Three	9-11
Four	10-12
Five	11-13
Six	12-14

(c) Not applicable, last year's percentage attendance = 97%

(d) Not applicable

CHAPTER 3

Secondary schools

165. The Saipan Intermediate School includes grades seven, eight, and nine. It is completely financed by the Naval Administration. There are no other intermediate schools in the Saipan District except the Navy Dependent School - see paragraph 154.

166. Educational policy for the Saipan Intermediate School: The policy as outlined on page 70 of reference (a) is applicable in the Saipan District except in regard to students seeking education beyond the intermediate school level. In 1953 seven graduates of the class of twenty-one were given scholarships to attend PICS in addition to five graduates who entered George Washington High School on Guan. By June 30, 1954 seven graduates of the class of forty-eight students had been chosen to go to PICS and fourteen graduates had declared their intentions of entering George Washington High School. With over 50% of each graduation class continuing for higher education, it has been the policy of the Education Department to make every effort to train this large segment in the subjects which are needed; language (English), social studies, arithmetic, and science.

167. All instruction in the Intermediate School is in English. Classes in Chamorro are taught in the seventh and eighth grades.

It is the objective of the Intermediate School to provide three years additional schooling for qualified students of the Saipan District. The curriculum is geared to the life on Saipan and through the seventh grade social studies, a comprehensive study is made of the Saipanese culture, history, geography and government. All students take part in the well-organized and functioning student government. The athletic program is well-planned and participation as complete as possible for all grades. Each class rotates in the presentation of the weekly assembly. School business is discussed at the assembly, announcements are made, and students are encouraged to participate in a democratic atmosphere.

The Intermediate School endeavors each year to admit all students who have been recommended for admittance by their teachers and the Superintendent of Schools. In the year under review 84 students were admitted to the seventh grade, 72 students were admitted to the eighth grade and 50 students were admitted to the ninth grade. 48 students were graduated on June 10th.

at an impressive graduation ceremony where the principal speaker was Mr. Ignacio Benavente, the Mayor of Saipan.

The Eighth grade social studies course of study covers the Trust Territory and the Islands of the Pacific. This is a thorough study where considerable work has been done in research and development. Each District is studied by bringing in resource persons, showing pictures and writing letters. Interest is kept high by the teacher through student participation and well-planned presentations. There are constant revisions and additions which keep this a vital part of the program.

The ninth grade social studies class follows a broad study of the United States, the United Nations, and the Trusteeship Council, and a survey of world geography in respect to our island. The course is greatly enhanced by the use of student weekly newspapers, current issues of magazines and travel stories about various parts of the world. This course is presented with the idea of assisting students in their understanding of the world and their place in it. It is also a core class in its planning and problem solving phases--students in this class planned and produced the yearbook -- Chalan Piao Sunset.

English classes are conducted as workshops with problem solving. Situations involving essay writing, letter writing, spelling, grammar, vocabulary building, and reading are presented which require the active participation and planning of all students. An example is shown when the class writes a report on its progress on the yearbook: the teacher uses the misspelled words, errors in grammar and the form of the report to present corrections and improve their language abilities. The students respond readily to this method. Texts are used as reference books only--wide use of mimeographed materials which tie in more closely with the situations found on the island require considerable planning and work but net satisfying results.

Arithmetic texts and workbooks were used in all classes. The teachers have reported satisfactory results. Here, also, considerable use is made in setting up living situations. The school store is run as a ninth grade arithmetic project. The student body funds are reviewed frequently in the arithmetic classes, and reports are prepared by these classes on all projects which require the spending of student body funds. The teachers present their problems and tests by using situations in which all students are familiar.

Agriculture is a required course for all seventh grade boys. A trained agriculturist has been hired for the next year which will make this of greater value since the present instructor is not conversant with modern methods of tropical agriculture.

Carpentry for eighth and ninth grade classes is an outstanding contribution to the practical training of the students. Projects completed include: salvaging materials from a quonset and rebuilding it for a bicycle and car port; repairing all classroom furniture; making furniture for their homes such as divans, chairs, desks and wall brackets; repairing porches; building two hot lockers for classrooms; assisting in pouring the cement floor in the carpentry shop; and many other small projects in and around the school. The major portion of all instruction is with hand tools, however, a bench saw, electric drill, lathe, edger and band saw are part of the school equipment and instruction is given in the use and maintenance of all power equipment. Considerable attention is given to the care of equipment, sharpening saws, repairing broken handles of hand tools and guidance in purchasing tools which will stand up under conditions found in the Saipan District.

Handicraft classes under the instruction of an accomplished indigenous artisan learn the handicrafts of their forefathers: weaving of reeds; making implements of decorative or utility value; carving from native woods; and how to prepare materials found on the island for use in handicraft. Some attention is also given to Japanese crafts since the instructor spent many years working in handicraft under the direction of the Japanese.

Homemaking for girls is taught by a trained home economist. The classes in clothing stress utility value and style. The girls make not less than three dresses their first year. Beginning classes are instructed in the use of patterns, simple stitches, use of treadle-type sewing machines, buying cloth appropriate to the climate and choice of colors. Advanced classes learn cutting of patterns, development of design, care of clothing, personal appearance and style and budgeting of time, money and resources in making of dresses, undergarments, and sewing for children or in making curtains, tableclothes, or other utility articles. The homemaking teacher spends at least two half years in cooking and homecare. This needed instruction includes new ways of preparing food common to the island; development of the imagination in the preparation of foods; making foods more attractive and palatable without introducing new or costly ingredients; care of the home and children; instruction in prenatal care and care of the baby following birth; and above all, teaching the future mothers economy in buying, sensible storage of dry goods, left-overs, meat, fish and poultry products, utilization of indigenous foods, and pride in the things which must be done. Each year the ninth grade girls have made their entire wardrobe for graduation.

168. (a) approximate age at which indigenous children normally enter each grade:

Seven	13
Eight	14
Nine	15

(b) approximate range of ages of pupils in each grade

Seven	13-15
Eight	14-17
Nine	15-19

(c) The percentage attendance for 1953-54 was 97.7%. Sickness is the major cause for not attending school.

(d) Not applicable.

CHAPTER 4

Institutions of higher education

169. See page 72 of reference (a).

170. See page 72 of reference (a).

CHAPTER 5

Other schools

171. See page 72 of reference (a).

CHAPTER 6

Teachers

172. The minimum qualifications of teachers is discussed on page 72-73 of reference (a).

173. Teacher Salaries:

Educational Administrator	G.S. 11	5940 plus 25% TPD
Intermediate School Principal	G.S. 9	5060 plus 25% TPD
Teacher Supervisor	G.S. 9	5310 plus 25% TPD
Teacher, General	G.S. 7	4205 plus 25% TPD
Teacher, General	G.S. 7	4330
Teacher, General	G.S. 7	4330
Teacher, General	G.S. 7	4205 (Dependent School)
Teacher, General	G.S. 7	4205 (Dependent School)
Superintendent of Schools	G.9 (Max)	2483

Instructor	G.4 (Max)	1415.25
Carpentry	G.4 (Min)	1302.25
Agriculture	G.4 (Min)	1302.25
Associate Teachers (2)	G.3 (Min)	1124.00

Elementary School (indigenous)

Student Teacher (Intermediate School Grad.)	780.00
Student Teacher (PICS Graduate)	909.00

Increases each year are by \$60 increments which are contingent upon the teachers attending summer school and participating in not less than two evening classes which cover a period of not less than four months.

The salary scale for the teachers in the elementary schools has been recommended for study with the idea that it should follow the scale which has been set for the intermediate school teachers.

CHAPTER 7

Adult and community education

174. **Illiteracy.** It is estimated that those indigenous persons who can neither read nor write simple material in the vernacular are about twenty percent of the adult population.

175. **Adult education.** Night classes are held for adults in the schools. Subjects taught are arithmetic, English, and some history and geography. Very few persons availed themselves of the classes except the teachers who received credit for attending the classes.

176. A community play was presented by the people of Saipan and money raised from admissions was spent in buying food and hand tools for the people of the Northern Marianas who had lost their homes and belongings in a devastating typhoon. This community play was largely native dancing and singing. Also in connection with this relief drive, the American colony presented a play which was attended by over 2500 people. This play included singing, dancing and instrument playing by a group of talented actors.

Many parents regularly attend the weekly assemblies presented at the Intermediate School. Large Christmas programs are well attended at each of the District's schools.

CHAPTER 8

Culture and research

177. (a) **Basic Services.** - - The U. S. Geological Survey is supervising a program of water flow measurements at Donnay Springs on reimburseable basis. It is planned to continue this program, and further, establish additional rain gauging stations in order to correlate rainfall records with water flow measurements.

(b) **Economic research.** - - There is a project of land and economic development on the island of Tinian. This also includes the development of land use for cattle grazing. A project for stocking Lake Susupe on Saipan with an edible species of tropical fish is receiving considerable study. This lake which covers over 40 acres of land is in proximity to the village of Chalan Kanoa.

(c) **Social research.** - - The facilities for sociological research are limited in the Saipan District.

(d) Educational research through the regular activities of the educational department is most extensive. Development of educational materials from legends and stories is carried out by the Teacher-Supervisor; the principal of the Intermediate School is working on problems of teacher-parent relations--the problem involved being the acceptance of indigenous teachers; the homemaking teacher is developing a foods and nutrition project through the study of food preparation, regularity of meals, and food storage methods; the educational administrator is working on a project for better school facilities, greater participation in school problems of finance and placement by the indigenous leaders.

The Saipan District uses the facilities of the Trust Territory which maintains sociological and anthropological services.

178. The Intermediate School Teachers' Workshop of 1953. An extensive study of indigenous art and culture. Some of the results of this study can be seen in the supplementary materials developed for the Seventh Grade Course of Study. The Intermediate School Library has a museum which is being developed around a central idea of furthering an interest in the indigenous music, dance, folklore and handicraft.

179. The House of Taga on Tinian, archeological ruins of unknown age, are being preserved and maintained in their present state. Each year, the summer school takes an excursion to Tinian to see and study these spectacular ruins.

180. The Intermediate School Museum under the direction of the school librarian collects arts and crafts and places them on display. All visitors are encouraged to see these displays.

181. Chamorro is the Universal Language of the Saipan District. "Carolinian", the language of the Carolinian colony is spoken by this ethnic group who are also conversant in Chamorro. Few Chamorros can speak "Carolinian". English is the language of the administering authority and the schools use this language as an instructional medium beyond the fourth grade. Within the adult segment of the population no more than 25% are conversant in English. Among the youth of the District, English is widely understood, spoken and read. At least 75% of the population below the age of 23 are conversant in English. Japanese is spoken by a large segment of the adult population.

It is the policy of the Education Department to establish English as the LINGUA FRANCA.

Regular study is being carried out under the direction of the Superintendent of schools in the standardization of spelling in the Chamorro language. An Orthography which was developed by the Catholic Fathers is being followed.

182. Supply of Literature. Considerable effort has been made to obtain literature in both the vernacular and in English. The mimeographed booklets for grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 are examples of the work in production. Approximately 5000 volumes of books were left on Saipan by the Armed Forces; copies of many of these books have been preserved from loss in the Intermediate School Library. These books are now finding use in our classes. There are approximately 200 books now on order, and it is planned to increase this to over 500 during 1954-55. Also new texts for many classes have been planned and orders will be placed during the next year. Money has been allotted for printing at least two volumes of booklets for the primary grades.

183. The Intermediate School Library which is the only public library has already been covered. Over thirty periodicals have been ordered for use in the library, and it is hoped that this service will increase the use of the facilities.

184. The Naval printing facilities located on Guam were used by the Education Department in reproducing the Intermediate School Yearbook. It has been planned to reproduce many of our small booklets by the same offset-printing process.

185. Saipan has two public cinema houses. They show movies regularly every evening. The Navy shows movies under the auspices of its Welfare and Recreation program. Regulations limit the attendance at the Navy movies to the Armed Forces personnel, their dependents, civil service personnel employed by the Armed Forces and their dependents.

186. See page 77 of reference (a) under Nongovernmental Educational Groups.

PART IX

PUBLICATIONS

187. Copies of laws and regulations affecting the Saipan District passed by the territorial government during fiscal year 1954 are appended to this report marked ADDENDA "O", "P" and "Q".

188. There were no bibliographies published during the period covered by this report.

PART X

RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

189. It is considered that this question could best be answered at CNO level.

PART XI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

190. See preceding paragraphs of this report and NAVAD SAIPAN Quarterly reports on the administration of civil government in Saipan District fiscal year 1954.

STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION

1. Due to the relatively small size of the Saipan District, there is no office dealing entirely with the preparation of statistics. The Internal Affairs Office of the Naval Administration Unit has several indigenous employees who maintain birth and death records, labor records, and conduct an annual census in June of every year.

2. A complete census of the Saipan District was completed as of June 30, 1954. The results of this census were forwarded to CNO as part of the quarterly report ending June 30, 1954. There was no census of agriculture, industry and commerce during the period.

3. All births and deaths are recorded both with the Naval Administration Unit and the Municipality of Saipan. It is felt that the registration of births and deaths in the District is entirely satisfactory.

I. Population

The population figures for the district were forwarded to CNO as part of the quarterly report ending June 30, 1954. There has been no census conducted as to literacy or educational levels.

II. Administration structure of government

Tables showing all native employees of the Naval Administration Unit by name, position and wage, is attached to this report marked ADDENDA "C", and "H". The name, position and GS rating of all American Civil Service employees of this Unit is attached marked ADDENDUM "N".

III. Justice

A. Major crimes, fiscal year 1954:

<u>Homicides</u>	<u>Infanticides</u>	<u>Aggravated Assault</u>	<u>Thefts of violence</u>
None	None	1	None

B. Prosecutions, Acquittals and Convictions, fiscal year 1954:

	<u>Prosecuted</u>	<u>Acquitted</u>	<u>Convicted</u>
<u>SAIPAN COURT OF APPEALS</u> (High Court)	29	0	29
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	216	6	210
<u>COMMUNITY COURTS</u>	35	0	35
<u>TOTAL FOR ALL COURTS</u>	280	6	274

In the preparation of the above table, cases which were dismissed or in which the accused was discharged without being brought to trial, have not been considered as prosecuted.

Breakdown of Acquittals by Types of Offenses.

Felonies:	<u>0</u>
Misdemeanors, other than minor traffic violations:	<u>3</u>
Minor traffic violations:	<u>3</u>

C. See ADDENDUM "R" for complete details of total number of persons convicted.

IV. Public finance

Tables showing the finances of the Municipality of Saipan are forwarded to CNO each quarter in the Naval Administration Unit's quarterly report. The Municipality of Saipan has no internal or external public debt.

V. Taxation

Amount and kinds of taxation collected by the Municipality of Saipan are available in the quarterly reports which are available to CNO.

VI. Money and banking

There is no estimate of the amount of U.S. currency in circulation in the Saipan District. All banking is handled by the Saipan Facility of the Bank of America.

VII. Commerce and trade

Statistics regarding commerce and trade are furnished CNO quarterly. Also, see ADDENDUM "F" for retail sales by native enterprises.

VIII. Agriculture

The only information available of this nature has been recorded previously in Chapter 3 under the heading Land and Agriculture.

IX. Livestock

No specific census of the amount of livestock in the District has ever been made but the Mayor of the Municipality estimates that there are now about 1,500 head of cattle in the district which are used for draft and meat purposes. The Navy cattle herd consists of about 150 purebred and crossbred animals which will be disposed of to the native population after the Administration's up-breeding program has been completed. There are an adequate number of goats, hogs and fowl to take care of the population.

X. Fisheries

There are no figures available as to the kind, quantity and the value of fish and shell fish caught. There is no export and import of fish except of the canned variety.

XI. Forests

There are no forests of commercial value in the District.

XII. Mineral reserves.

There are no mineral reserves in the District.

XIII. Industrial production

There is no industrial production in the District.

XIV. Co-operatives.

There are no true co-operatives in the District as the indigenous population prefer organizations of a pure stockholding nature.

XV. Transport and communications.

There are no statistics available other than those previously reported in Chapter 9, paragraph 75.

XVI. Cost of living

There has never been a cost of living survey undertaken.

XVII. Labour

The only labour statistics available are those reported to CNO in each quarterly report.

XVIII. Social Security and Welfare Services.

There are no additional statistics available other than those previously reported in this report.

XIX. Public Health.

All available statistics regarding public health are attached marked ADDENDUM "I".

XX. Housing

No statistics regarding housing are available.

XXI. Penal Organization

A. Prisoners at June 30, 1954.

	<u>(a) Age</u>	<u>(b) Term Served</u>	<u>Total Sentence</u>
1.	14	4 months	1 year
2.	18	1 day	2 months
3.	20	9 months	2 years
4.	21	5 months	10 months
5.	22	7½ months	13 years, 3 months
6.	22	8 months	3 years
7.	22	9 months	2 years
8.	22	1 day	4 months
9.	23	12 days	2 years
10.	27	15 days	4 months
11.	29	2 years, 5 mos.	10 years, 6 months
12.	30	3½ months	6 months
13.	32	1 month, 20 days	5 months, 22 days
14.	44	1 month	2 months

B. Prisoners Previously Committed	47
C. Average Number of Inmates	12.5
D. Number of Cells	21
Number of Wards	2
E. Cubic Sleeping Space per Prisoner	413
F. Calorie Scale per day per Prisoner	5,100
G. Number of Workshops in Operation	3
H. Staff	
Sergeants (Male)	1
Corporals (Male)	2
Constables (Male)	2
Constables (Female) (Employed only when female prisoners are confined)	4

XXII. Education

A. <u>School Type and name</u>	<u>No. of schools of each type</u>	<u>Language of Instruction</u>
Public Intermediate	1	English
Public Elementary	7	Grades 1-3 Chamorro Grades 4-6 English
Mission Elementary	2	English
Dependent, Navy Operated	1	English

B. Statistics have not been kept at the District level.

C. Number of Students

<u>Students</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Location</u>
30	George Washington High School	Guam, M. I.
1	Notre Dame Academy	Guam, M. I.
10	Father Duenas Memorial School	Guam, M. I.
3	Our Lady of Guam Academy	Guam, M. I.
1	Father Duenas Junior College	Guam, M. I.
17	Pacific Island Central School	Truk
2	University of Hawaii	Honolulu
2	University of Oregon	Eugene, Oregon
1	Marquette University	Milwaukee, Wis.
2	Capuchin Brothers' School	Garrison, N.Y.
1	St. Patrick's seminary	Menlo Park, Calif.
1	School of Medical Practitioners	Suva, Fiji Islands

D. Scholarships:

a. U. S. Government: 17 students at Pacific Islands Central School at Truk, all Catholic faith.
1 Student at School of Medical Practitioners at Suva - Catholic faith.

Catholic Church: 2 students - Capuchin Brothers' Seminary at Garrison, N. Y.
1 student - St. Patrick's Seminary at Menlo Park, California.

E. Teachers

(All Public Schools are aided)

Certified:

Public Intermediate 1 female, 1 male both American
Dependent, Navy 2 females, both American

Non-Certified:

Public Intermediate 2 females both American
1 female, 5 males all Saipanese
Public Elementary 16 females, 10 males all Saipanese
Mission Elementary 2 females both Spanish sisters
1 female Carolinian sister
3 females all Tinianese

F. No Teacher Training Schools on Saipan, however, a regular five period per week course in Teacher Training for ninth grade students was held.

G. Statistics were not kept at the District level.

H. Statistics were not kept at the District level.

I. Since Saipan is only a District the statistics called for have never been broken down into the categories listed.

J. No records were kept of expenditures broken down by individual schools, however, the total money expended on the Educational Department for fiscal year 1954 was \$77,419.90.

K. No fees are charged at any of the public schools.

L. Three Catholic Missionaries.

M. There are no institutions for adult education in the Saipan District.

N. There is one library with a full-time librarian at the Intermediate School. No fees are charged for the rental of books.

O. (a) There are two cinema houses on Saipan.

(b) There are no theatres.