

Dec 1957

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : OP-02

DATE: 18 February 1958

Via : OP-02B

OP-21B

FROM : OP-215

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for Saipan covering month of December 1957

Encl: (1) Subject report

1. Enclosure (1) is the latest report made under the new monthly reporting system. It is shorter, and in many ways better, than previous reports, the report proper consisting of 9 pages or less than one third as long as the previous quarterly reports. Except for statistical reports the enclosures, which are very informative, are ones that are mimeographed for local use and involve no additional work load.

2. The following items are particularly noted:

a. The enlisted personnel situation is bad in numbers, rates, and skills. We used to stay 10-12 over allowance; they are now 9 under (78) and improvement is unlikely (page 1).

b. The 45 foot picket boat delivered after five years and many turn downs, will be very helpful in servicing Tinian, as a crash boat, and for recreation (page 2).

c. Juvenile delinquency is an increasing problem as these island children are not subject to the traditional controls and develop a feeling of insecurity. One of the weaknesses of our system is that we train island people in the western approach to life. The result is a loss of the beneficial aspects of the native culture without an immediate corresponding gain. It takes time for a new culture to evolve and, in the meantime, the children suffer. (Note also item IV., C., (1) reporting the showing of first graders through a "modern private American home." It must have been the CO's quarters as he has the only bath tub. (page 4)

d. The land and resettlement program is probably the most aggressive we have and has required much cooperation by the people and cooperation and assistance from APWO Guam (APWO is the Land and Claims Administrator). (page 6)

e. Collection of utilities bills and taxes has been one of the most vexing problems. There is a lack of an aggressive program generally in the politico-social area and development of civic responsibility is lagging behind other districts. CDR Morey was briefed on this and is apparently taking positive action. (pages 7 and 8)

3. Enclosure (1) includes quarterly statistical reports on:

- I. Personnel (on board count)
- II. Public Health (showing medical work load)
- III. Public Works (showing progress of special projects)
- IV. Financial Statements of

- A. Saipan Shipping Company (Enclosure (6))  
(Saipanese owned, engaged in carrying cargo to and from Guam)

IV. Financial Statements of (Cont'd)

- B. Northern Marianas Development Company  
(Operate northern island copra plantations)
- C. Municipality of Tinian
- D. Municipality of Saipan
- E. Local Revenue (controlled here by separate budget)

V. Projects

- A. Micronesia Metals and Equipment Co.  
(The junk salvage firm)
- B. Cattle Project  
(Now 172 cows; 53 bulls)

VI. Commerce and Industry

(Quarterly income from wages \$262,741.61)

VII. Migration

(Movements in and out of Saipan of U.S. and indigenous)

4. Enclosure (2) includes Semi-Annual statistical reports on

I. Legal and Public Safety

- A. Criminal Law (253 criminal cases)
- B. Civil Law (24 civil cases)
- C. Fire Protection (20 calls answered)

II. Port Operations

63 arrivals - 64 departures - 130 working days

III. Air Operations

87 arrivals and departures - 130 working days  
(all flights not included)

IV. Roster of Non-indigenous Residents

(Includes persons not U.S. military or civil service)

Total 71: 40 U.S.; 4 Spanish; 12 Japanese; 1 Mexican; 7 Koreans;  
1 Chinese; 5 Filipino; 1 Cuban

V. Consular Office

Issued or renewed 262 visas  
(Same force issued or renewed 175 travel documents)

5. The following additional enclosures are included:
- (3) Officer Roster (10 allowed - 10 on board)
  - (4) Civil Service Roster (20 allowed - 19 on board)
  - (5) Meeting of Directors, Saipan Shipping Co.
  - (6) Financial Statements, Saipan Shipping Co.
  - (7) Meeting, Saipan Advisory Council
  - (8) Population (District 7,152: Saipan Island 6,326)
  - (9) Voice of Information (newspaper put out by Municipality of Saipan)  
of particular interest is article on children's need of love (page 5)
  - (10) Minutes of Land Advisory Board
  - (11) Organization Charts of NAVAD Unit)  
Note the complex paper organization set up to meet Navy standards  
(100 positions for 87 EM allowed - 78 on board).

Very respectfully,

  
C. E. MILLER  
Commander, USN

FF1-1  
A9-4  
Ser: 14/1002

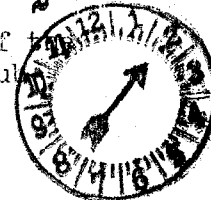
29 MAR 1958

SECOND ENDORSEMENT on NAVAD Saipan ltr WH:jwl A9-4/A17-7 ser 44 of 13 Jan 1958

From: Commander in Chief U. S. Pacific Fleet  
To: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: Monthly Report on the Administration of Civil Government of Saipan District (OPNAV Report 5080-2) for December 1957; submission of

RECEIVED  
NAVY DEPARTMENT  
OPNAV CENTRAL MAIL ROOM  
2 APR 1958



Mr. N. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. N. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Forwarded.

2. The following comments are submitted in connection with the basic correspondence:

a. Section II.b. It is recommended that the monthly report on messages sent and received be discontinued. No requirement is known to exist for this information.

b. Section IV.a.(7). The action of the Saipan Congress in respect to ordinances concerning taxes is noted with interest.

c. Section IV.c. The activities reported by the Department of Education are noted with favor. This section outlines a comprehensive program under the supervision of an active staff. It reflects good administration and extensive progress in carrying out educational development as provided for in the Trusteeship Agreement.

d. Section IV.d.(1). The completion of the grant and quit claim deeds associated with land claims is noted with approval.

e. Section IV.f.(1).b. The successful collection of past due power and water bills is noted with satisfaction. Mayor BENAVENTE deserves credit for handling a difficult problem with diligence.

f. Enclosure (1), Part I. The number of Indigenous employees shown at 263 is in excess of allowance as established by CNO message 052048Z of August 1957 which authorized only 255.

g. Enclosure (1), Appendix I. In order that the financial statements for Tinian may be complete it is recommended that a report of income and expenditure also be appended covering the prior periods of operations.

FF1-1  
A9-4  
Ser: 14/13342

29 MAR 1958

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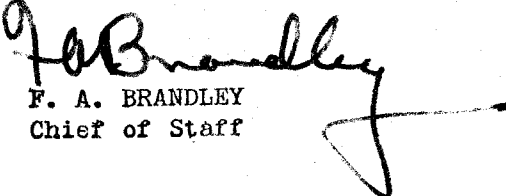
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FF1-1  
A9-4

h. Enclosure (1), appendix III. In order that the financial statements for Saipan may be complete it is recommended that a report of income and expenditures also be appended covering the prior periods of operations.

i. The report in general is well written and informative, reflecting good administration and sincere staff work.

  
F. A. BRANDLEY  
Chief of Staff

Copy to:  
COMNAVSTA  
NAVAD Saipan

FF5-9/10

A9-4

Ser 314

JAN 25 1958

FIRST ENDORSEMENT on NAVAD Saipan ltr A9-4/A17-7 ser 44 of 13 Jan 1958

From: Commander Naval Forces Marianas  
To: Chief of Naval Operations  
Via: Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet

Subj: Monthly Report for December of Administration of Civil Govern-  
ment in the Saipan District (Report OPNAV 5080-2); submission  
of

Encl: (12) Statement of Financial Condition of Saipan Copra Stabili-  
zation Fund (22 May through 17 October 1957)  
(13) Statement of Financial Condition of Saipan Copra Stabili-  
zation Fund (18 October through 31 December 1957)

1. Forwarded in accordance with paragraph 6. of reference (a).
2. Enclosures (12) and (13) are inserted to provide current accounting of the Saipan Copra Stabilization Fund.

Copy to:  
NAVAD Saipan



J. G. HOWELL  
CHIEF OF STAFF

7 (U)

OPNAV REPORT 5080-2  
DECEMBER 1957

WH: jwl  
A9-4/A17-7

## 6. SECTION V - SPECIAL PROJECTS

a. Micronesia Metals and Equipment Company Project - The M/V GUNNERS KNOT arrived in Saipan on 27 November 1957 to load scrap and departed on 4 December. 1129.8 tons of ferrous scrap and 27.51 tons of non-ferrous were shipped.

b. Cattle Breeding and Development Project - The pure bred bulls imported in the recent shipment appear to be adjusting very well to the area. They are subsisting entirely on local vegetation now, all supplementary feeding has been stopped. The Navy purebred bulls were used for servicing 13 locally owned cows. Agricultural employees of the Naval Administration Unit gave veterinary assistance to 5 privately owned animals.

c. Cannibal Snail Project - The cool damp weather of the past month has been conducive to increased activity in the snail areas. The natural movement of the cannibal snail is very slow, consequently, area control by them is slow. To obtain optimum coverage, manual movement or planting of the cannibal is necessary.

*D. N. Morey, Jr.*  
D. N. MOREY, Jr.

Copy to:  
CNO (Advanced Copy)  
CINCPACFLT (Advanced Copy)



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

WH: jwl  
A9-4/A17-7  
Ser: 44  
13 January 1958

From: Naval Administrator, U. S. Naval Administration Unit, Saipan District  
To: Chief of Naval Operations  
Via: (1) Commander Naval Forces Marianas  
(2) Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet  
Subj: Monthly Report for December of Administration of Civil Government in the Saipan District (Report OPNAV 5080-2); submission of  
Ref: (a) CNO ltr ser 3738P21 of 8 Sep 1957, with endorsements thereto  
Encl: (1) Quarterly Statistical Summary for the Saipan District  
(2) Semi-Annual Statistical Summary for the Saipan District  
(3) Roster of Officers, NAVAD Unit, Saipan  
(4) Roster of U.S. Civil Service Employees, NAVAD Unit, Saipan  
(5) Minutes of 17th and Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors, Saipan Shipping Company  
(6) Saipan Shipping Co. Inc. Profit & Loss Statement for period 1 October 1957 through 31 December 1957  
(7) Minutes of Meeting of Saipan District Advisory Council  
(8) Population Statistics, Saipan District, as of 31 December 1957  
(9) "The Voice of Information", Series No. 44 of 31 December 1957  
(10) Minutes of Meeting of Land Advisory Board of 23 December 1957  
(11) NAVAD Unit Saipan Organization Charts

1. In compliance with reference (a), the following report on administration of civil government in the Saipan District, is submitted.

2. SECTION I - GENERAL

a. Christmas pageants and other shows were given by individual schools and were well attended by both American and Saipanese people.

3. SECTION II - NAVAD UNIT

a. Personnel - Enlisted Personnel Distribution Office, U. S. Pacific Fleet, has ordered personnel to fill three essential billets. A DC1 and a DC2 have been ordered to fill the need for personnel with formal training in structural fire-fighting. It is anticipated that one of these men will have had formal training in ABC warfare, thereby relieving an urgent requirement for such training in the activity. In addition, a PN3 has been ordered to fill the vacant billet in the personnel office. In the Public Works Department, the steelworker rating is two over allowance, with an additional SW1 ordered, while the UT rating is two below allowance, with an

ORIGINAL

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additional anticipated loss in February 1958; no reliefs have been ordered. The UT rating is essential in maintaining the deteriorated water distribution system for the island. Of the present allowance of 1 UTC, 3 UT1, 2 UT2, there are on board, 1 UTC, 1 UT1 (Prospective loss in February), 1 UT2 and 1 UT3. Storekeeper on board count is 72% of allowance, but should be filled within the next 3 months. Commissaryman on board count is 60% of allowance. Both ratings remain critical.

b. Operations - The M/V GUNNERS KNOT arrived on 27 November and departed 4 December with scrap metal. There were also 5 Navy, 9 Commercial and 13 local arrivals and departures. The Communications division processed 1642 outgoing Navy messages and 79 commercial messages and 1704 incoming Navy messages and 83 commercial during the month of December. A 45 foot Picket Boat was received from U.S. Naval Station, Guam, Mariana Islands on 20 December 1957. It has been inspected and minor repairs and painting effected and is now operational. It greatly increases NAVAD's logistic capabilities with respect to Tinian as it is much faster than the LCI and allows the LCI to be put out of commission for maintenance.

c. Public Works - The Public Works department expended \$30,248.63 during December. A breakdown of expenditures in labor and materials by the various shops is as follows:

<u>SHOP</u>	<u>LABOR</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Electric & Telephone	\$3,254.80	\$ 500.65	\$ 3,755.45
Island Power Plant	2,034.12	8,145.42	10,179.54
Reefer Shop	739.20	143.92	883.12
Metal	258.60	306.25	564.85
Machine	263.20	34.07	297.27
Transportation & Heavy Equipment	3,106.86	139.33	3,246.19
Water Supply	2,408.80	722.70	3,131.50
Plumbing	588.40	156.66	745.06
Housing	938.12	288.00	1,226.12
Carpenter	1,611.60	311.53	1,923.13
Paint	588.40	158.80	747.20
General Service	3,446.40	102.80	3,549.20
	<u>\$16,238.50</u>	<u>\$11,000.13</u>	<u>\$30,248.63</u>

d. Supply and Fiscal:

Allotment 401 - Appropriation 1781301.64, SWON 1958 - for station Maintenance and Operations supplemented by automatic allotment 32072.

Allotment 11344 - Appropriation 1781803.11 SWS&FN 1958 - for operation of the Commissary Store.

Allotment 32072 - Naval Working Fund 17X4888 - for utilities and other supplies as authorized by Navy Medical Material Office Instructions.

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Project Order 36992/901 - Appropriation 1771301.64 SWON 1957.

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Obligations &amp; Commitments</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Available Balance</u>
401	\$457,000.00	\$128,200.91	\$113,497.10	\$367,860.00	\$103,842.91
11344	7,800.00	None	654.22	6,362.99	782.79
32072	91,000.00	None	46,200.91	None	44,799.09
16386	5,000.00	None	3,115.97	1,255.06	628.97
36992/901 (Proj.Order)	60,866.72	None	50,173.18	10,693.22	.32

Government cargo imports during the months of October through December 1957 were approximately 1263.7 long tons. Exports were 216.45 long tons.

e. Welfare and Morale - Three (3) outboard motor boats have been obtained by the Welfare and Recreation Department and are available to all NAVAD Personnel. Procedures for their operation and the qualifying of boat handlers are well underway. Fourteen men have qualified during the past two weeks. During the Christmas period gifts were purchased for all children of Navy and Civil Service Personnel attached NAVAD and were distributed with all the ceremony due the occasion. An "ALL HANDS" party was given 31 January and was greatly enjoyed by all personnel attending. The Navy Exchange Snack Bar has proved an overwhelming success. The efforts of the Supply Officer, U.S. Naval Station, Guan and the Navy Exchange Officer, U.S. Naval Air Station, Agana, have been of tremendous worth on this project.

f. Projects - The Tri-annual physical inventory of Plant Property Class 3 is 85% complete.

4. SECTION III - CONSULAR OFFICE

a. General - The following work was accomplished by the American Consular Office, Saipan:

(1) Number of travel documents issued	25
(2) Number of travel documents renewed	23
(3) Number of visas renewed (non-immigrant)	23
(4) Number of non-preference visas issued (immigrant)	2
(5) Number of non-quota numbers requested	0

5. SECTION IV - CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

a. Legal and Public Safety:

(1) Fire Protection - There was one (1) fire. This was a small brush fire and caused no damage.

(2) Law Enforcement - There were 24 prosecutions for misdemeanors other than traffic offenses, 22 of which resulted in convictions. There was 41 traffic citations issued, 40 of which resulted in convictions. No driver's licenses were revoked but 3 were suspended.

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(3) Prisons - Prison population was eleven (11) on 1 December 1957 and fourteen (14) on 31 December 1957. There were no female prisoners. Prisoners worked almost exclusively on the New Oleai School. One (1) parole was granted.

(4) Contracts and Contract Administration - The M/V GUNNERS KNOT departed Saipan on 4 December 1957. (See V Project)

(5) Projects - The headlight testing station was completed and placed in operation 16 December 1957 for the semi-annual private vehicle inspection.

(6) Judiciary and Courts - Twice weekly sessions of the District Court were held. The Saipan Court of Appeals (Trial Division) is scheduled to sit 6 January 1958. No criminal cases are on the calendar.

(7) Legislation - The Naval Administrator appointed the District Attorney as Legislative Counsel to the Saipan Congress. During December, Bill #6 (Municipal Ordinance No. 24) - a bill to revise licenses and internal revenue taxes and Bill #7 (Municipal Ordinance No. 25) - a bill to impose an import tax were passed by the Saipan Congress and approved by the Mayor. On 30 December 1957, they were forwarded to the Naval Administrator for action.

(8) Juvenile Delinquency - Vandalism and theft by boys 10 to 14 years of age was discovered by the Insular Constabulary. Monetary loss was minor. The parents of these boys were summoned before the District Court and were counseled by the District Judge. The District Judge also heard four (4) cases of parents accused of knowingly permitting their children to be absent from school without good excuse. The parents were convicted and issued warnings. Other cases are being investigated and further prosecutions are expected.

b. Internal Affairs -

(1) Agriculture - The agricultural station and cattle breeding herd are maintained by the Naval Administrator to encourage development of subsistence and commercial products by the Saipanese. These projects are receiving seasonal and routine care such as fencing, pasture improvement, parasite control, and veterinary medication.

(2) Labor - There are 259 ceiling employees and 144 contract laborers (Contract No. N6119(61574)-1435.

(3) Vital Statistics and Census - There were 27 births and 3 deaths during the month of December. Enclosure (8) contains the population statistics for the Saipan District.

c. Education -

(1) Two First Grade classes from Chalan Kanoa School were shown through a modern private American home. This is another step in the continuing field trip program which furnishes the basis of the reading program

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in the local language. It was the first time any of the children had seen a built-in bath tub and it was very exciting to them. The children sang a number of Chomorro songs for their hosts who then served the children with cookies and cold drinks. Many reading charts were composed by the classes as a result of the visit.

(2) A clerk typist was added to the Education Department to work in the office of the Teacher Supervisor.

(3) The Tukuran School children were brought to Chalan Kanoa School by the school bus to visit the rooms, see the Christmas decorations and watch the rehearsal of the Christmas program. They also saw three health movies and were weighed and measured for their health charts.

(4) A quonset hut was added to the San Roque - Tanapag School, thus supplying this school with two additional rooms. Because of the rapid growth of this school the Fifth and Sixth grades were being held in a rented quonset close to the school building.

(5) New physical education supplies were taken to Tinian and a tether ball court set up at the Tinian Elementary School. At the same time a survey taken of the Tinian school reported it to be in excellent condition.

(6) Three Elementary School Christmas programs were well attended by both the Saipanese and American personnel, and were enjoyed by all.

(7) A total of 1128 Red Cross Gift boxes were distributed to the school children of the Mariana Islands.

(8) The P.T.A. of the Saipan Intermediate School met on 15 December in its usual monthly meeting. An interesting discussion was held on juvenile problems conducted by the president. During the latter part of the business meeting it was moved and ultimately approved that the P.T.A. purchase Christmas gifts for the children at the Hospital. \$25.00 was appropriated and spent in this worthwhile endeavor. Teachers purchased, appropriately wrapped the gifts and distributed the packages on Christmas Eve.

(9) The highly competitive intramural softball tournament ended very successfully this month. The league involved about 74 boys and a total of 60 ball games. Interest ran high the whole way with many spectators at all the games.

(10) The Intermediate School had its school parties on 18 December. This was marked by a faculty student softball game, swimming races, a picnic on the beach, and volley ball games in the afternoon.

(11) An appropriate Christmas Program was presented by the Intermediate School on 20 December. It was attended by many Americans and several hundred Saipanese people. The program represented many hours of effort on the part of the students and teachers, was conducted quite smoothly and was well received by all.

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(12) The Agriculture students have sold the following vegetables from their school farms:

34 lbs of Kentucky wonder beans.  
91 lbs of Native beans  
15 lbs of Egg Plants  
25 lbs of Chinese cabbage  
19 lbs of Red radishes

The students sell approximately 30% of the produce and take home about 70% so therefore the school garden produced 429 lbs of produce during the month.

d. Land and Claims:

(1) General - During December the Land Office completed the preparation of all grant and quit claim deeds on the damage exchange program. Total prepared was 673 grant deeds and 547 quit claim deeds.

a. Concrete markers have been placed on approximately 45% of the lot corners in the Garapan subdivision.

b. Mr. C. F. Gleason and Mr. H. G. Marshall, representatives of the Land and Claims Administrator (APWO) arrived on Saipan. Discussions were held on miscellaneous land problems which have arisen in connection with the Saipan Land Program. A review was made of the status and future requirements of the proposed District Homestead program and the survey assistance required. The methods of preparing homestead descriptions were discussed and it was agreed that working procedures would necessarily include a combination of the following:

1. Field inspection of property.
2. Identification of property by aerial photos.
3. Identification of property on the photo-contour maps.
4. Scaling of property corners where possible on the photo-contour maps.
5. Contiguous property corners would be made to arbitrarily agree.
6. Actual field surveys would be made in those instances where the preceding steps were impossible and where adjacent private property is concerned.

c. It was agreed that Mr. Gleason would return, if possible, in January to assist in initiating the homestead program in the field and in training employees of the Saipan Land Office in the use of aerial photos and maps. The training would be continued by Mr. J. M. Russell.

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(2) Land Claims - One hearing was held in December. An individual claimed 0.5 hectares but the claim was dismissed as claimant could present no evidence or witnesses to substantiate said claim.

(3) Land Management and Homestead - The Land Advisory Board met once during this month. The minutes of the meeting is enclosure (10).

e. Public Health and Sanitation - A full report is included with the quarterly report and is attached as enclosure (1).

a. The following information is submitted in explanation as to major diseases contributing to the morbidity figures.

<u>RACE</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>CAUSE OF DEATH</u>
Chamorro	Female	13 mos	Bronchopneumonia due to Ascarasis
Carolinian	Female	45 years	Congestive Heart Failure due to Mitral Stenosis
Chamorro	Female	55 years	Carcinoma of vagina and cervix with metastasis
Chamorro	Female	87 years	Congestive Heart Failure due to Coronary Arteriosclerosis
Carolinian	Male	76 years	Carcinoma, right tonsil with metastasis
Carolinian	Male	8 years	Intra-Cerebral Hemorrhage due to Cerebral Concussion
Carolinian	Male	62 years	Carcinoma, larynx with metastasis
Carolinian	Male	18 mos	Ascarasis Pneumonitis
Carolinian	Female	33 days	(DOA) Awaiting pathology report from NAVHOSP Guam
Chamorro	Female	6 mos	(DOA) Gastroenteritis, Acute
Chamorro	Female	- -	Stillbirth - due to prolapsed cord & encircled around neck with one loop
Chamorro	Female	- -	Stillbirth - due to placenta previa centralis

TINIAN DEATHS

Chamorro	Female	27 years	Pulmonary Tuberculosis, active, moderately advanced
Chamorro	Female	46 years	Congestive Heart Failure due to mitral stenosis

f. Municipality of Saipan

(1) General:

a. On Immaculate Concepcion Day, 8 December, there was a large festival celebration for the more than 200 children in all districts. Twenty (20) head of cattle and nine pigs were slaughtered for the occasion.

b. \$10,124.74 of delinquent power and water bills, in addition to other taxes, were paid during the month.

(2) Personnel - The nine carpenters previously added to the Municipal payroll were continued on to complete the Oleai School project.

(3) Public Works -

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a. The rubbish from Typhoon LOLA has been completely cleared away.

b. Out of 24 man holes in Chalan Kanoa, 17 have been covered with precast concrete sheets.

c. Work is almost complete on the quonset building which is to be converted into class rooms. This building was transferred from Chalan Kanoa to the San Roque School Grounds for this purpose.

(4) Problems - There still has not been resolved a successful means for collecting delinquent electrical power and water bills. There is still \$20,691.39 of the Municipal funds tied up in delinquent payments for power and water service.

(5) Congress and Legislation - There were two special sessions held during the month and Municipal Ordinance 24 (Revision of licenses and internal revenue taxes) was passed and forwarded to the Naval Administrator with several changes and recommendations. The regular session of Congress was cancelled in view of the holidays. The last special session was held on 18 December and was a "get-acquainted" session for the Naval Administrator. The House proceeded with Congress' regular business and Municipal Ordinance 25 (imposition of an import tax) was passed and forwarded to the Naval Administrator. They also discussed the 1958 business programs of the congress.

g. Municipality of Tinian.

(1) Public Works - This department has been active in demolishing old buildings, repairing the Clinic and Administration Building, in addition to routine maintenance and repairs.

(2) Land and Claims - Thirty-eight (38) homesteads were inspected and the results forwarded to the Naval Administrator for appropriate action.

(3) Congress and Legislation - Congress met on 31 December; no legislation was passed.

(4) Municipal and Magistrate Courts - The eight individuals apprehended for Petit Larceny were brought to trial on 16 December, seven were fined \$30.00 and given a 4 months suspended sentence and the other was fined \$40.00 and given 6 months suspended sentence.

(5) Public Health and Sanitation - The dispensary treated 118 patients in the outpatient department and there were two admissions during the month. There were no births or deaths on Tinian however, a birth resulted in complications and the mother was evacuated to Saipan. The child was born dead. The mother should return to Tinian shortly.

h. Missions and Missionaries - Extension of two (2) additional classrooms at the Saipan Catholic High School is being completed. This makes a total number of classrooms of 10 with a capability of 400 students.



OPNAV REPORT 5080-2

QUARTERLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY

I Personnel

On board at end of December:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Officer</u>	<u>Enlisted</u>	<u>U.S. Civ.</u>	<u>Indigenous</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Total</u>
Administration	3	6	0	7	18	34
Public Works	1	40	1	115	77	234
Supply and Fiscal	2	18	0	12	19	51
Operations and Comm.	0	8	0	8	2	18
Public Health	3	6	1	71	14	95
Education	0	0	12	13	5	30
Land and Claims	0	0	1	7	7	15
Internal Affairs	0	0	2	14	0	16
Tinian NAVAD Rep	0	0	1	9	1	11
Legal	0	0	1	3	0	4
Commissary	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>
Totals:	10	78	19	268	143	518

II Public Health

✓ A. Workload

	<u>Hospital</u>	<u>Dispensaries</u>		<u>Tinian</u>	
		<u>Chalan Kanoa</u>	<u>San Roque</u>		
1. Out-Patient visits: Total:	9,443	1,447	6,511	1,166	319
2. In-Patients: All in-patient workload is accomplished by the Station Hospital.					

Admitted: Total 386

Medical 202  
Surgical 83  
Obstetric 101

Discharged: Total: 428

The following is a list of discharge diagnoses of interest this quarter as compared with the 1st quarter FY 1958:

<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>1st quarter FY 1958</u>	<u>2nd quarter FY 1958</u>
Births	89	92
Ascariasis	17	54
Bronchopneumonia	3	6
Viral upper respiratory infection	46	35
Gastroenteritis and enterocolitis	32	31
Trichuriasis	0	3
Abortions, spontaneous	7	2

ENCLOSURE (1)

OPNAV REPORT 5080-2

Quarterly Statistical Summary  
of 31 December 1957

II Public Health (Con't)

A. Workload (Con't)

<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>1st quarter FY 1958</u>	<u>2nd quarter FY 1958</u>
Heart disease	14	9
Injuries, all types	16	26
Tuberculosis	25	10
Nephelonephritis	5	0
Hernias	5	1
Peptic ulcers	1	3
Complications of pregnancy	3	4
Asthma, seasonal	2	6
Carcinoma	3	9
Diabetes	1	6
Appendicitis	6	2
Leprosy	3	0
Venereal disease	0	8

There have been no epidemics during the second quarter FY 1958.

Remaining on 31 December 1957 - 36

Average daily load: In-patients - 64.48  
Out-patients - 101.55\*

\*Out-patient figure is for the hospital and all three satellite dispensaries.

3. House calls:

a. Doctor - Emergency cases only. The medical practitioner at Chalan Kanoa village dispensary has made a few emergency house calls but no records are available of the number of visits.

b. Visiting nurse - See section IV, G.5.

4. Sanitation Inspection:

a. Home - During the second quarter FY 1958, 87 homes of arrested tubercular patients were inspected. Sanitary condition of homes were satisfactory. Patients were sent to the hospital for follow-up examinations and treatments as necessary.

b. Business - 166

c. Navy - 13

NAV REPORT 5080-2  
 Quarterly Statistical Summary  
 of 31 December 1957 II Public Health (Con't)

B. Personnel

- 1. Medical:
  - a. Practitioners:
    - (1) Medical:
      - (a) Licensed - 6
    - (2) Dental:
      - (a) Licensed - 2
  - b. Trained Nurses - 11
  - c. Practical Nurses - 3
  - d. Nurse Trainees - 22
  - e. Food Preparation - 7
  - f. Housekeeping - 3
  - g. Clerical - 7
- 2. Sanitation:
  - a. Trained - 1

C. Vital Statistics

- 1. Births - 92
- 2. Deaths - 810
- 3. Stillbirths - 2
- 4. Dead on arrival - 2

III. Public Works

Project Report

<u>Category</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Date Started</u>	<u>% or Date Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>		<u>Manhours</u>	
				<u>U.S. Funds</u>	<u>Dist. R.</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Indig.</u>
Roads	Culverts for Inland Road	Aug 57	65%	\$4,674.40		2,718½	
Utilities	Reservoir, Isley	1 Aug.	100%	\$1,980.34		6,816	
Utilities Civilian	Mani Well No. 1	26 Aug.	95%	\$8,889.54		2,000	

ENCLOSURE (1)

FINAV REPORT 5080-2  
 Quarterly Statistical Summary  
 as of 31 December 1957

III Public Works (Con't)

Project Report (Con't)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Date Started</u>	<u>% or Date Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>		<u>Manhours</u>	
				<u>U.S. Funds</u>	<u>Dist. R.</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Indig.</u>
Other Navy	Theatre, Outdoor.	May 57	90%	\$1,071.66			1,464
	Reefer Farm	May 57	80%			3,960	
	Kobler Field	Oct 57	30%				
	Power Plant Generator	Apr 57	60%	\$512.94			

Maintenance Report

Bookkeeping for the Public Works Maintenance Program is still in the process of being revised to permit tabulation as desired. Appropriate figures, in the desired format, will be submitted in future reports.

The Public Works Department expended \$113,066 for the second quarter, Fiscal Year 1958.

IV Financial Statements

1. The financial statement of the Saipan Shipping Company is attached as enclosure (6).
2. The financial statement of the Northern Marianas Development Company is attached hereto as Appendix I.
3. The financial statement of the Municipality of Tinian is attached hereto as Appendix II.
4. The financial statement of the Municipality of Saipan is attached hereto as Appendix III.
5. The Local Revenue Accounting Report (Form OPNAV 7140-1) is attached hereto as Appendix IV.

ENCLOSURE (1)

V. ROSTER OF NON-INDIGENOUS RESIDENTS

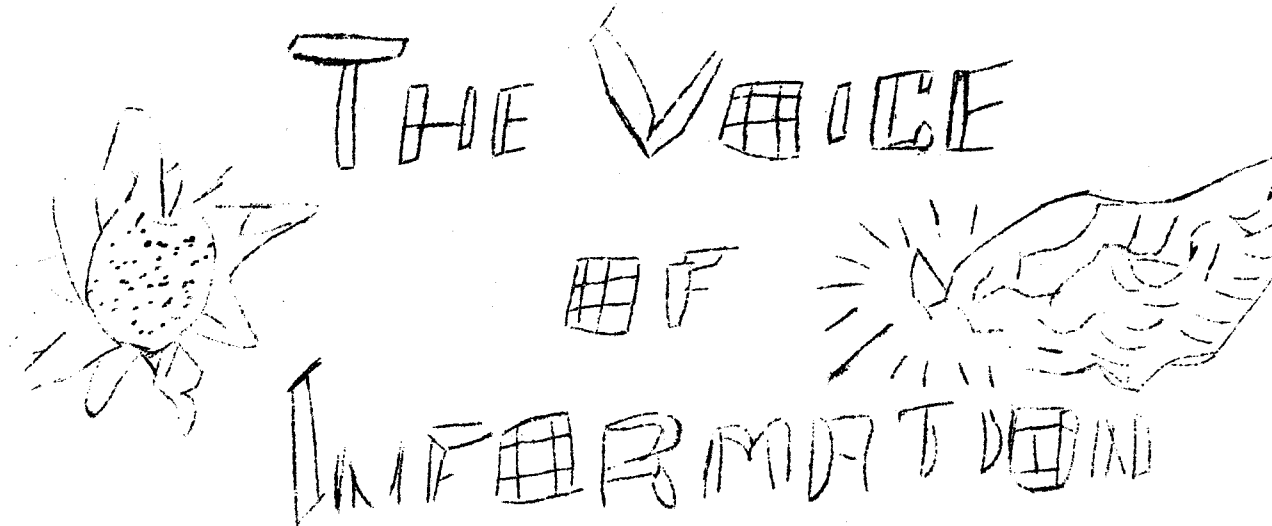
<u>NAME</u>	<u>NATIONALITY</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>YEARS RESIDENCE</u>
Robert R. HILL, 3 dependents	US	Scrap Dealer	4
Rev. Raymond DEMERS	US	Capuchin Priest, Superior	3 mos
Rev. Arnold BENDOWSKE	US	Capuchin Priest, Pastor, Saipan	7
Rev. Roy RICHTER	US	Capuchin Priest, Ass't Pastor	2
Rev. Marcian PELLET	US	Capuchin Priest, Pastor Tinian	7
Rev. Aurora JAUREGUI	Spanish	Nun, Superior	3
Rev. Teresa Maria CORTAZAR	Spanish	Nun	29
Rev. Joaquin Maria REVUELTA	Spanish	Nun	23
Rev. Felicia	US	Nun	5 mos
Rev. Rosario	US	Nun	1
Rev. Bertha SALAZAR	Mexican	Nun	3
Rev. Mary Margareth	US	Nun	4 mos
Rev. Mary Louise	US	Nun	5 mos
Sister Aurora Suinaga CHOPI TEA	Spanish	Nun	29
Albert K. KAMIYAMA	Japanese	Photographer	20
Jose Sadao TOMOKANE	Japanese	Farmer	42
Vidal Seiji SONODA	Japanese	Farmer	32
Joaquin Murakoshi MITSUTAKA	Japanese	Student	20
Francisco TOGAWA	Japanese	Mechanic	24
John NAKATSUKASA	Japanese	Messenger (Municipality)	37
Gregorio Kaizo SASAMOTO	Japanese	Farmer	39
Maria Tanaka DLAZ	Japanese	Housewife	10
Marceliza Ito PANGELINAN	Japanese	Housewife	29
Monica Koyama PANGELINAN	Japanese	Housewife	19
Maria Tamaoki DELA CRUZ	Japanese	Housewife	29
Jose Yotaro MATSUMOTO	Korean	Merchant	22
Chin-Ton-MEE	Chinese	Agriculturist	13
Maria Takeda SEMAN	Japanese	Housewife	25
Jose KING	Korean	Farmer	23
Joaquin KANEZAWA	Korean	Farmer	25
Francisco SHAI	Korean	Farmer	23
Jose SHUNG-MAN	Korean	Farmer	34
Jesus JUHN	Korean	Farmer	18
Huan Matashinsho KIM	Korean	Farmer	23
Andrew MACARANAS	Filipino	Assistant Engineer M/V HOPE	10
John S. ALEPUYO	Filipino	Painter	11
Leopoldo NARAJA	Filipino	Merchant	7
Henrique CASUGAY	Filipino	Carpenter	10
Estalino GANGKO	Filipino	Heavy Equip. Operator	7
John S. KALINOA	Hawaiian	Sanitarian	10
John R. GARCIA	Cuban	Mechanic	12
Rev. Henry F. CRUZ, 3 dependents	US	Pastor Baptist Mission	3
Dolores C. PANGELINAN	US	Housewife	27
Jose F. SAN NICOLAS	US	Farmer	8
Virginia B. CRUZ	US	Housewife	13
Josephine D. SABLAN	US	Housewife	13

V. ROOSTER OF NON-INDIGENOUS RESIDENTS (Cont'd)

<u>N.AME</u>	<u>NATIONALITY</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>YEARS RESIDENCE</u>
Jeanette Lourdes D. SABLON	US	Child	11
Ronald Michael D. SABLON	US	Child	4
Frank D. FLORES	US	Sr. Admin. Ass't.	14
Dolores A. GUERRERO	US	Housewife	13
Antonia A. GOGUE	US	Housewife	2
Isabel A. SABLON	US	Housewife	13
Francisca Tomasa C. PANGELINAN	US	Housewife	3
Benjamin C. PANGELINAN	US	Child	3
Maria C. CAMACHO	US	Housewife	7
Ana P. CRUZ	US	Housewife	6 mos
Mathilde S. N. SHIMIZU	US	Housemaid	1
Josephine S.N. SHIMIZU	US	Housewife	13
Vicente GOGUE	US	Editor, Voice of Info.	6
Tomas REYES	US	Guard	9 mos
Mae Elaine C. SANTOS	US	Child	7
Maria B. PANGELINAN	US	Housewife	1
Bernardo RAMOS	US	None	2
Joseph C. PANGELINAN	US	Child	2
Anthony C. PANGELINAN	US	Child	8 mos
Benjamin Franklin LEON GUERRERO	US	Child	6
Florence Melinda AGUON	US	Child	5
Pedro LEON GUERRERO, Jr.	US	Child	1 mo.
William Anthony SELEPEO	US	Child	3 mos
Francisco S. M. ICHIHARA	US	Merchant	12
Francisco M. ICHIHARA	US	Child	12

VI Consular Office

	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>Non-Immigrant</u>
Visas issued:	15	131
Visas denied:	0	0
Visas renewed	0	136



# THE VOICE OF INFORMATION

Published

Second and last Fridays of each month  
by the Municipal Administration for  
the Public Information

Number 44,

December 13, 1957

## S. I. PAN CONGRESS

### CONGRESS ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1957

There were 3 specials and one regular session held during the month. The Bill No. 6 under process has taken up the entire sessions of the month.

This bill constituted the entire revisions and modifications of taxes and licenses for the Municipality of Saipan.

Several re-adjustments has been made to meet and coordinate with the present standard of the existent living conditions etc. However, the bill is anticipated completion on the next session of Congress.

Olympio T. Borja  
Chairman, Tenth  
Saipan Congress

ENCLOSURE (9)

Notice

Radio Supplies for your radio receiver is now available.

TUBES, RESISTORS, CAPACITORS, ETC. and a few other items which might be the part you are looking for the repair of your radio receiver.

Contact Mr. Victorino T. Borja at his residence in Susupe Village, your local dealer.

Guaha esta guine gi tanota lugat anai u sina un soda para un fahane i radio-mo yangin un necesita parts.

Guaha listo para un soda fumahan, TUBES, RESISTORS, CAPACITORS yan palo siha na parte anai buenti sinaha i mismo un aliligao para u mafa-mauleg i radio-mo.

Espia si Mr. Victorino gi gimana giya Susupe Village, guiya i man bebende nu este siha na cosas.



AGRICULTURAL NOTES  
VETERINARY ASSISTANCE

A sick animal or fowl is of little value or pleasure to anyone. So why not make him a well, healthy animal so he will be valuable to have and a pleasure to look at.

Of course there are many animal and fowl owners on Saipan who follow the practice of "just leaving it alone and hoping it will get well". Most of the time the animal or fowl will die. It is a proven fact that a farmer can not be successful if he follows this practice.

There are several things you can do when a sick animal or fowl is found. First separate it from the others, second put it in a clean place, third give it clean water, and fourth give it a little clean green food or anything it will eat.

The Naval Administration Unit has three employees who have some training and experience in animal and fowl diseases and treatment.

The services of these employees are free to anyone requesting help. They may be able to help your sick animal, that is, if they know about your animal being sick. However, don't wait until your animal is almost dead and then call for assistance, then it is too late.

The three Navy employees that are available to assist you with your animal illnesses are:

Chin Ton Mee - Agricultural Worker

Jim Reed - Agriculture Teacher Intermediate School

Charles M. Clendenen - District Agriculturist.

Any of the above employees will also castrate your bulls or pigs.

C. M. Clendenen  
District Agriculturist

I malango na gaga pat manog canaha tumaibale pat u namagof masea para haye. Pues hafa mohon na tisina un famauleg este ya un pogasai na yomog cosa ke u gae bale yan i na magof na uta atan.

Depotsi, guaha lamegae yuhe guine giya Saipan i man gage gaga pat manog yuhe i dumalalake i ma practitica "polo ha sa siempre ha u homlo". Mas ha gi tiempo ayo i para u fan matai este siha na gaga. Ma aprueba i minagahet na i minagahet na sina de u gae adelanto yangin para u practica gui nu este siha na clasen custumbre.

Guaha unos cuantos ni sina de un chogue yangin se acaso na uguaha malango gamo gaga pat manog. Finenana, separa i man malango ginen i pumalo, i segundo polo gi gasgas na lugat, i tetsero, nanae para gimen niha ni gasgas na hanom, yan i cuarto, nanae adumididi ni fresco na sakate, pat masea ha hafa ni u sina hacano.

I Naval Administration Unit guaha tres na empleo ni man eyag yan man gae experiencia ni para ufan man amte gaga yan manog.

I serviciion este siha na empleo dibatde para cualquier yuhe i numecesita ayudo. Puede ha usina para un inayuda gin guaha malango gamiyo gaga, enao yangin se acaso na matungo na guaha malangon gaga gamiyo. Munga mananga naya esta ke i gamiyo gaga chachaflek ya esta para u sen matai ha na para un espip. ayudo, pues ciembre u atrasao esta para u ma sataba.

I tres ni empleo i Navy ni sina u fan masosoda cualquier ora anai para en fan sinetbe yan i gamiyo gaga siha ni man malango si:

CHIN ton mee - Agricultural Worker

Jim Reed - Agricultural Teacher Intermediate School

Charles M. Clendenen - District Agriculturist

Este i tres na empleo sinaha lokue man kinapune hamyo ni gamiyo toro pat balakon babui.

C. M. CLENDENEN

OF INTEREST TO PARENTS  
BY MANUEL M. ALDAN  
LOCAL DENTIST

What can make a child grow up to be callous, selfish or cruel? Many things, most of them within the home.

PSYCHOLOGISTS agree that a basis liking for people can be created or prevented "during the child first year of life". If an infant is always handled gently, fed when hungry, comforted when miserable, he begins to get a fundamental trust in others and an unshakable liking for human beings.

Parents who are impatient, easily angered or too busy to spend time with their children are building character with sand. It is the child's love of his parents that makes him want to adopt their best traits and learn the qualities they urge upon him.

No outside agency or expert can supply that love.

Hafa muna i patgon gi kinahulolona mona para u fato gi anai para u taotao ya i taya portamentona (respeto) urguyoso, pat u malamana? Guaha siha asunto ya i memigaena ugaigi gi mismo gi gima.

I man autoridad guine na asunto i man mafa nanaan, PSYCHOLOGISTS, na i aproposito manera anai para i taotao u guaha guinaiyana gi otro taotao, suminaha u mana guaha pat u ma ataha "durante i kinahulo i patgon gi primet compleanos na gi linalana". Yangin un nene na patgon ma pacensiaye, mana chocho yangin nalang, ma carino yangin ti mamauleg i sinientena, siempre ha u tutuhon gumai inangoko contra i otro, yan i tao-pinareho na guinaeyana contra i otro tiguanna quilisyano.

Manaina ni manai-pacensia, ga-mankinahuloguan (malhonio) pat man ga gaetinaneha ya ti u ha espipia umadahe i famaguon niha, kulan yuhe i man mamatitinas character ni inai.

I guinaiyan i patgon gi manainania muna sina de u gae pinayon para i minauleg gi linalana yan gi tininas na qualidad ginen i mismo creansan i manainana. Taya otro agente ginen hiyong pat yuhe i faye u sina muna guaha este na guinaiyan i patgon.

Hafa mohon mina i famaguonta u fan mamatai pot i gigig? Hafa sina uta chogue anai para ta ataha este siha na finatai pot este mismo na disgracia? Hafa mina 90% gi famaguonta man ginigigig yan hafa mina i famaguonta u fan na popolo de u fan mamadedese fehman pot ginen este.

Antes de u sina tafan muno contra este na enemigo debe de u ta tungo nos cuantos punto siha pot este na gaga. I gigig manasaga gi halom i tilipas anai i palauan na gigig mananada sumen megai na canteda ni man sen dikiki na Canada. Este siha na chada man huhuyong ginen i tilipas gi take. I chada man na pulalakis gi anai maipen nanaihon i lugat, homhom, yan i fefetgon na lugat anai para u lala. Yangin ma acha-panot i chada yan i nenkano, pat ufato gi machot pot ginen i kanai, tiene ke u fan huyong ulo (gigig) gi halom i tilipas.

Este siha na man dikiki gigig u fan mato guato gi gofis anai para u na guaha i adit na destroso. Este muna fan lololo i famaguonta yan man kalentutura ni i adit. ESTAGUI PUMUPUNO I FAMAGUONTA. I despues este siha na ulo u fanalo tate gi tilipas anai u consige man lala esta ke u fan sen dangkulo, yan anai para u fan manada i famalauan na gigig gi ciento siha yan gi miles na cantedan chada.

Pago anai esta ta tungo taemano este i enemiguta gi para punonona nu hito, sina ta enbeste tate ya u ta sen puno gui.

1. Yangin u tafan eyag i famaguonta man masineg gi kemon, yan u ha u- usa i papet etgui, (chirigami) pues ciempre u taya nu i chada este na ulo gi eda anai para u halom gi kinano i patgon.

2. Yangin u ta fanunu-i i famaguonta ni para u ta u-usa megai na habon yan i maipen hanom para u ha fagagasi i kanaita siha antes de u ta pacha i kinanota, yan anai man monhayan hit man masinig, pues i chada siempre u fan matai.

3. Yangin u ta chogue i kemonta ya tana lalatadong, i famaguon u fanai-lugat man manule nu i chada i ilo.

4. Yangin uta screen (alamle) i kemonta siha yan i gimata pues i lao ti u chule i chada asta i famaguonta.

5. Yangin uta consisige ha muna gasgas i gimata yan i patiota ciempre i lalo u hasan anai para u chuchule i chada.

I finatai i famaguonta yan i pinadesen niniha todo man ginen hihitaha mismo, sa ta consiente na u ta fanasagaha gi inaplacha na manera. Pues polo yuhe siha man dikiki na nafta gi cementeyo anai para u ta hahaso i terrible na precio yuhe i ta apapasi. Ta tungo ha i enemiguta, ta tungo ha na hapupuno i famaguonta, ta tungo ha taemano i para dalalakta huyong guine gi tanota. Taya tetehnan na remedio na i para uta fan gae accion ha - ya pagogoha na ora!

Este na pinagat ma prepara ginen i Medical Department of the Saipan Station Hospital yan i Education Department.

LAW ENFORCEMENT NOTES  
ISLAND CONSTABULARY

Cases during the month of November 1957.

There were thirty-one arrests for misdemeanors, other than the traffic violations.

Twenty five cases of traffic violation offenses were convicted; a conviction of one case was for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor - fined \$50.00 and a six month suspension of his drivers license. FIVE drivers licenses suspended during the month.

The total motor vehicle accidents for the period January 1st, through December 10th;

Total 43, of which 12 cases were caused by mechanical failures, the rest were all by reckless and drinking driving.

Total drivers licenses suspended as of January 1st, 1957 up to date, FIFTY FIVE (55)

District Sheriff

U. S. Naval Administration Unit  
Saipan District  
27 December 1957

Third Meeting, Saipan District Advisory Council, 11 December 1957.

Members Present:

Commander D. W. MOONEY, Jr., Naval Administrator, Chairman  
LCDR D. E. ROCKWELL, Jr., Assistant Naval Administrator,  
LCDR M. K. THOMAS, SC, USN, Supply Officer,  
LT J. W. LOWDER, MC, USNR, Medical Officer,  
Mr. John P. RAKER, District Attorney,  
Mr. James B. JOHNSON, Land and Claims Officer,  
Mr. Todd W. SHERLEY, Educational Administrator  
Mr. Jose Tenorio, Secretary Treasurer, Saipan Shipping Company,  
Mr. Juan Blanco, Cashier, Bank of America, Saipan Facility,  
Mr. Olympic T. Borja, Chairman, Tenth Saipan Congress,  
Mr. Ignacio V. Benavente, Mayor, Municipality of Saipan, and  
Mr. Jose Sufinigu, Secretary Treasurer, Northern Marianas Development  
Company, Members.

Members Absent:

Mr. Frank L. BROWN, Internal Affairs Officer,  
Mr. Graham W. TEWKSBURY, NAVAD Representative, Tinian,  
Mr. Charles M. CLENDENEN, District Agriculturist,  
LT J. A. WRIGHT, CEC, USN, Public Works Officer, and  
Mr. W. Hofschneider, Mayor, Municipality of Tinian

Naval Administrator: I am very happy to meet with the Group here today. The Assistant Naval Administrator and I have to leave here at about three. I have read over the minutes of the past two meetings, and am somewhat familiar with the items that you have been talking about, however, at my first meeting, I would like to listen primarily.

Mr. Rockwell: We will start with Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson: I suggest that the members re-read the minutes to see what action has been taken on their past suggestions by the Board, and to refresh themselves on problems of an enduring nature that we have to continue to try to solve, such as the ascariasis worm that was brought up at the first meeting. It was resolved that was a long term project. There is one problem that I think the Senior Medical Officer will bring up, and that is the status of Sarigan. I would also like to bring up for discussion responsibility of the other departments toward Sarigan, as well as the Medical Department's responsibility.

Mr. Rockwell: Dr. Lowder, do you wish to discuss Sarigan?

Dr. Lowder: Just what I said to Mr. Pangalinen, that any medical supplies he absolutely could not get from Guan, we will try to supply them for this trip only. According to his lease he is to supply these things from his own funds, but to help him get started we will give him, the first trip, those that he can't get in Guan.

Enclosure (7)

District Advisory Council Meeting, 11 December 1957

Naval Administrator: Do you have any idea what that might amount to?

Dr. Lowder: The total list will come to close to a hundred dollars. How much of that he can purchase in Guan, he doesn't know.

Naval Administrator: When is he going up again?

Mr. Johnson: January 5th.

Mr. Rockwell: Mrs. Pangalinen is a registered nurse. She intends to go up on this field trip and stay until the next field trip to assist in solving the health problems.

Naval Administrator: You say, "Field Trip", they go up on the Hope?

Mr. Rockwell: Yes sir.

Dr. Lowder: Chief Fontaine has had at least two talks with him, and has outlined what he will need to purchase, and has given him the name of an agent on Guam that may have this material.

Naval Administrator: Fine.

Mr. Johnson: Mr. Chairman, I would like to interpose a few facts at this point. I am quoting from memory, it has been some time since I have reviewed the status of Sarigan. Dr. Lowder mentioned the fact of a lease agreement. There is no such thing, as such, between the Naval Administrator and Mr. Pangalinen. The material that Dr. Lowder is quoting is a letter from Joe Pangalinen to the Naval Administrator requesting the use of Sarigan Island, in which he proposes to settle that island, furnish his own shipping, his own medical supplies, and his own logistic support. That was in the manner of a proposal. The Naval Administrator, by letter, has allowed Mr. Pangalinen to settle the island of Sarigan. The question as to what logistic support the Naval Administrator will furnish Sarigan, has never been firmly settled. It was recommended in a report that a Survey Team made in the northern islands that Sarigan receive the same logistic support from the Naval Administrator, or the Navy, as such, as the other islands. The team could not differentiate between assisting one island and not assisting another island, inasmuch as the Naval Administrator has given them permission to settle. That is a point that should be resolved prior to figuring out what we are going to do about supplies, because if it applies to medical, it should apply to everybody.

Naval Administrator: Would you prepare a little summary of what we do, what the agreement is for the other islands, and any recommendations, suggestions for Sarigan for my perusal?

Mr. Johnson: Yes sir, it is completely contained in the survey report of the Northern Islands, and you mentioned that you read it. There is an endorsement on COMNAVPERLANTAS letter of September 9th, our recommendations on the survey report, it was asked for in COMNAVPERLANTAS first endorsement to our quarterly report in the period ending 30 June 1957.

District Advisory Council Meeting, 11 December 1957

Naval Administrator: Is that all you have?

Mr. Johnson: Yes sir.

Naval Administrator: Mayor Benavente?

Mr. Benavente: I have heard some suggestions from several people that go back and forth between Tinian and Saipan, that it would be very convenient for them if the Sugar Dock could be repaired and the M-boat coming from Tinian dock at Sugar Dock, Chalan Kanoa, thereby saving the people expense.

Naval Administrator: Is that dock closer to the entrance?

Mr. Benavente: Yes sir, this is right in Chalan Kanoa village, and if it is proper to repair it, I don't know.

Naval Administrator: Has anybody looked at it? What is involved?

Mr. Johnson: This has been in my mind for a long time. I talked to the former Naval Administrator, and he said he'd talk to you about it. Using sugar mill dock, not only for the people, but for any Navy equipment, or anything that we had to send over, it would.....

Naval Administrator: It would be a shorter boat trip?

Mr. Johnson: In addition, there is what we call the white beach on the north end of Tinian that has seventy five feet of coral reef that could be blasted and we could run the LCI right into that. There is a road right from there to the macadam road, about one mile, you could make that LCI trip within an hour, or less than an hour.

Naval Administrator: I heard some discussion about blasting out that reef.

Mr. Rockwell: That was almost done Captain, as a matter of fact the people to do it were in the boat, ready to go to Tinian to blast it when the team was recalled to Guam, and it, after that it never got done.

Naval Administrator: What do we have to do to get it going again?

Mr. Rockwell: I would say that we have to request these people from Guam to come over and do it.

Naval Administrator: They approved it once apparently?

Mr. Rockwell: Yes sir, it's very feasible, a soft type of coral reef there.

Naval Administrator: I would like to hear more about the dock, how much work is involved? Can we do it ourselves? How much would it cost?

Mr. Johnson: No sir, we can't do it ourself. I would say this though, if we had that picket boat, we could have Mr. Tewksbury over here in the morning and he could be back on Tinian by eight o'clock that same morning, if you needed him.



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Naval Administrator: How much difference does it make in distance?

Mr. Johnson: Forty five minutes, just using Sugar Dock. The Executive Officer has more information on it.

Mr. Rockwell: We discussed it. The dock has badly sagged in the middle and the proposition is to just fill it in with coral and top it over with concrete.

Naval Administrator: Is it a piling dock, or is it coral?

Mr. Rockwell: It is concrete forms, badly damaged.

Naval Administrator: We will look into it a little further, Mayor Benavente. Is there anything else?

Mr. Benavente: That is all for today.

Mr. Thomas: I have nothing new Captain. You spoke with me yesterday about the reefer situation, and we will see what we can do on that, and the other thing was starting a salvage yard in the municipality, whereby the civilian population could buy salvageable material. We have this one building, down here by PTB, that Public Works is about to cut a survey on now. I spoke to Klingensmith this morning and he can't find the letter which states that you can tear down a building like that without prior approval of the Bureau, because it is a typhoon hazard.

Naval Administrator: I understand there is one, but I haven't seen it.

Mr. Thomas: I understand there is one, but there has been no building surveyed since I have been on the island, and I can't find it in my files. Possibly you know of that letter Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson: The former Naval Administrator and the Public Works Officer have often mentioned it, but I haven't seen it.

Mr. Raker: I think I have seen it, and I might have a copy.

Naval Administrator: Commander Evans told me there was such authority, but I have never sighted the letter.

Mr. Thomas: I have never been able to find it either sir, and I think they have looked it up in the administration building. If you have a copy of that letter Mr. Raker, that would help us get rid of this building.

Mr. Raker: I think so.

Mr. Thomas: It is anticipated that the municipality will tear it down to get the salvageable lumber out of it.

Naval Administrator: There is a lot of it.

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Mr. Thomas: It is pretty good too, except for the roof.... and the roof is rotten and the sides are rotten, but the joists are sound.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Shirley?

Mr. Shirley: The only thing that I want to bring up this afternoon was this matter of the slaughter house. At this present time there are several people interested in it, Mr. Reed, Mr. Clendenen, the Mayor, and many other interested parties, but there is no one individual to head up this project.

Naval administrator: It would seem to me that it ought to come under the agriculture department, and as you say, Mr. Reed and the Medical Department, and the sanitation people in particular, who have much interest in it, but I think the man that should head it up would be the agriculture department. Of course, we are slightly handicapped at the moment.

Mr. Shirley: Working through Mr. Reed, could he possibly be authorized to go ahead to make the preliminary surveys, of the possible sites and supplies.

Mr. Rockwell: I don't think it is Mr. Reed's pigeon.

Mr. Shirley: He is an agriculturist.

Mr. Rockwell: He is a teacher, his subject is agriculture, as of this time, he is not of the agriculture department, as a matter of fact, there isn't an agriculture department. This, right now, is under Internal Affairs.

Mr. Shirley: That is true, but he and Mr. Clendenen have talked about this together extensively, and he has had extensive work in animal husbandry in his own schooling, and he knows a good deal about it, and it seems to me at this point, with Mr. Clendenen indisposed, that he is the most logical individual.

Naval Administrator: I have no objection to him working on it, providing it does not interfere with his job as a teacher.

Mr. Shirley: Well, at the present time, he doesn't have the transportation to completely do his job as he should, therefore, his afternoons are free, and it will not interfere at this point.

Naval Administrator: Is there anything else? Mr. Raker?

Mr. Raker: There are two bills that were discussed at the last council meeting, and one was a bill controlling the animals running at large. That has been sent to the Saipanese congress. A proposed amendment to the Trust Territory Code regarding the molesting of children has been sent to COMNAVADMINAS for approval. We may have the Chairman of the Saipan Congress give the council the status of the proposed ordinances of the Saipan District.

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Mr. Borja: In response to what Mr. Raker just talked about, the stray animals ordinance was submitted two weeks ago. This proposed ordinance for stray animals would not be acted on until this coming regular session. The other bills of course, we are about to complete, particularly the proposed ordinance dealing with the license fees, taxes and other miscellaneous fees for the municipality. It will be completely done in one or two sessions. The status of other bills has been considered already by the proper committee, now it is for the whole congress to act on them. As a matter of fact, Mr. Raker is finished, I would like to point out some suggestions which will improve the legislature because I believe this is the only means and ways of expediting the congressional activities. If he is finished, I would like to take part of my suggestions.

Mr. Raker: How many bills at present in the Saipan Congress?

Mr. Borja: There are about fourteen or fifteen, close to fifteen matters that congress has to dispose of as soon as possible.

Naval Administrator: These are before Congress.

Mr. Borja: At the moment, yes sir.

Naval Administrator: One question for my own education at the moment, how many members of congress?

Mr. Borja: Fifteen.

Naval Administrator: And you have to have a quorum before you can act?

Mr. Borja: Yes, you have to have at least ten. One matter I would like to bring out at this meeting is the appointment by the Naval Administrator of legislative counsels. I would like to outline some of the duties which I would like to propose. To act as counsel for the legislature, preparing bills, and resolutions, and reports. To prepare bills at the request of any legislator, or the Naval Administrator; to undertake such research as shall be requested by the legislature or the Naval Administrator, staff; to advise the legislature from time to time as to the formation of law for the Saipan District, and from time to time present a statement to the legislature calling attention to the laws or rules which are obsolete, or in conflict with the other laws by decisions of the court. This is very important for the legislature because in this way the congress will dispose matters which are waiting to be acted on. On Guam there is a man who has a full time job with the legislature. I would like to mention too, that Mr. Raker, and Mr. Johnson have been most cooperative. Any matters we wish to resolve, we approach them without hesitation. I would like to recommend these two and Mr. Brown for administrative consideration in appointing a counsel. The other matter I would like to bring up for consideration is the appointment of an economic expert, a person who could be hired to advise the local people of how to establish new industry, such as local produce and fishery. In this way I am sure that the people here on Saipan will have a future, in making or building up inter-district trade. I know there are many things here that could be utilized if only we had a men to supervise such matters.

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Naval Administrator: I think that in both of those propositions that you mentioned are highly desirable, and could be profitable. Who do you visualize is going to pay for these people.

Mr. Borja: In appointment of a legislative counsel, I don't expect it to be a problem. The gentlemen could give us one or two hours occasionally during the working hours of the government.

Naval Administrator: Do I understand you to say you want me to appoint one of these gentlemen, officially, as counsel to the legislature.

Mr. Borja: If possible. They would attend each congressional meeting, and help in working with the drafting of legislature, and so forth. In the beginning, I would like to see them present during our meetings. I don't think it is necessary to attend every meeting we have. Of course, my primary reason is to get a help in preparing bills, resolutions, and other problems to do legal research concerning conflicting statutes, and so forth.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Raker, in effect, aren't you actually just that?

Mr. Raker: I would say so, yes.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Tenorio, do you have anything?

Mr. Tenorio: For the benefit of the Saipanese, we would like to get the cement from the Navy as what we have been having in the past. Most of the house foundations in all the villages are getting to be rotten and they are asking to have the same opportunity to get cement from the Navy in the future.

Naval Administrator: What is the arrangement on that now?

Mr. Thomas: They were supposed to have submitted a requirement of what they were going to have or need along those lines, and set someone up more or less in business here that they could sell it to the people as required. There has never been any such list submitted. The mayor was talking to me the other day about some cement, he was supposed to come down yesterday, but I didn't see him.

Mr. Benavente: I will try today.

Mr. Thomas: Who is that for?

Mr. Benavente: That is for Mr. Blanco.

Naval Administrator: Do the mechanics exist whereby we can sell that type of material to the Municipality?

Mr. Thomas: Yes and no. We have been doing it.

Naval Administrator: Alright, can you store cement out here for any length of time?

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Mr. Thomas: Yes sir.

Naval Administrator: No problem of it caking?

Mr. Thomas: Our cement that we have right now is caking, but still usable, you can't stow it for too long a period of time, not more than six to eight months. By the same token, our warehouse is as good as those in Guam, it is six of one and a half a dozen of the other.

Naval Administrator: I wonder if anyone knows what a six month supply of cement is for the Saipanese people. What I am trying to get at is how much you need, and whether it is cheaper to order from the states for direct shipment here every six months, nine months, a year, whatever it is we can store it. If we need enough, and there is enough volume involved, we can probably arrange to do it that way.

Mr. Thomas: I don't think their need has been that much. Generally it is about a hundred and fifty bags at a time.

Mr. Benavente: This time two hundred and fifty bags.

Naval Administrator: I agree, it appears to me that any building that is done in the future here, if they are building for permanency, should be out of concrete block, much better than wood which would be eaten up by the termites, in no time, and will withstand the winds and rains and so forth. To plan ahead, I think we can build with concrete blocks using local coral.

Mr. Thomas: When this cement is sold by you to the individual, what is your mark-up on it?

Mr. Benavente: Ten percent.

Mr. Tenorio: The store buys from the municipal government for one twenty five and retails it for a dollar fifty a bag. I believe that to be a fair price for the consumer.

Naval Administrator: Well, I would like to know a little more about the legal ramifications of selling Navy expendable supplies to the Municipality.

Mr. Thomas: I sell to the municipality, to their special deposit, and the Mayor makes disposition of it. Wasn't that cement that you were talking about the same cement that Mr. Tenorio was talking about?

Mr. Benavente: Yes.

Mr. Raker: At one time I think we got cement from Japan quite cheap.

Mr. Johnson: I brought that back.

Mr. Rockwell: Can you buy it in Japan?

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Mr. Tenorio: Yes sir.

Mr. Johnson: It is ninety cents a bag in Japan, plus handling charges, plus insurance, plus shipping and all that.

Mr. Rockwell: The thing is, if it is brought here in Navy bottoms, or at Navy expense, this amounts to a hidden subsidy.

Naval Administrator: The amount we are selling them now is brought here at Navy expense.

Mr. Rockwell: That is what I am talking about.

Mr. Thomas: I believe there will be a freight charge coming from Japan, however, we are authorized to use Navy bottoms. What does a bag of cement cost on Guam, commercially?

Mr. Tenorio: Two fifty.

Mr. Thomas: The Navy standard price is based on receipts and demand at the time of acquisition.

Mr. Shirley: I paid a dollar thirty five at retail, and that was an eighty pound bag.

Naval Administrator: I agree wholeheartedly that you need cement for building material here. Now the problem is to figure out how to provide it.

Mr. Shimizu: I am very sorry to say that I wasn't here at the last meeting. I would like to say a little about reading the last minutes of the meeting, there is a comment in it, I am very sorry to say that the comment could not be answered, because I wasn't there. The one thing it calls to my attention is the shortage of food up there in the northern islands. It is not all three islands that are short of food. I have checked on the way up, and on Alanagan, there was still food, about seven bags of rice that would have lasted about another week. I also checked on Pagan island, and there was a shortage for about three days, and on Agrihan they ran out of food for one week. This is because the ship had been delayed. And another thing that I would like to say that we have done, is taking up so much food up there that sometimes it gets rotten up there. That is why we have a chance to ship up our provisions on the Hope, every six weeks, and that is why the amount of food was limited until the time the ships come up there. I shipped the food for about eight weeks, and in seven weeks we have to be up there again. I would like to answer that comment there, and at present, I don't have anything else.

Naval Administrator: Do the people up there grow any of their own food, or are they entirely dependent upon the supplies from here?

Mr. Shimizu: No, they have grown something, the remainder we take up there.

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Naval Administrator: Is there any provision for emergency rations up there?

Mr. Shimizu: That is why I sent up for two weeks more provisions in case they should run out. I have noticed that it was during the rainy season that they don't work too much, making copra, that is the reason they run out of food, because they have all the rice up there, but they don't do any work.

Naval Administrator: Do those people up there have any idea of how to ration the food, or do they feast one week and starve the next?

Mr. Shimizu: On one island, I honestly think they did that way. But on the other two islands, I think they are very careful handling their own food. On Alangan, I found on the way up, about seven more bags that would last about two weeks.

Mr. Rockwell: Mr. Shimizu, I would like to have your comments on whether or not you consider the Hope an improvement over the Navy ship as regards to supplying the northern islands.

Mr. Shimizu: I think the Hope, at present, is giving us more service. Of course we had to wait about three or four months, before we could deliver our food up there, and in that case, sometimes the amount of provisions that would have to left on each island, sometimes, it gets rotten.

Mr. Rockwell: I also would like to have your comments on the possibility of paying cash for copra when received and also selling food for cash on the northern islands rather than keeping accounts.

Mr. Shimizu: We have taken this up at our meeting of the Board of Directors. At present, the people are still highly in debt to the company. We are trying to cut down all the accounts before we start it. We are preparing for cash, for the future, and I think that is what we are going to do. We are going to have about sixteen thousand dollars cash almost ready.

Mr. Rockwell: The way this is working right now Captain, is that somehow, we have a company store, and we have these people perpetually in debt, with never any cash on hand. The solution is to pay cash for the copra, and to get the Northern Marianas Development Company out of the food supply business entirely. The Saipan Shipping Company could take food up and sell it on a retail basis. Mr. Shimizu, one last request for comments, I was informed by Mr. Taisakan that he considered it feasible for the people on the northern islands to subsist largely on foods grown on the islands.

Mr. Shimizu: I think that would be agreeable.

Naval Administrator: I can see where we can change the system where if you paid them cash for the copra and they turned around and paid cash for the groceries, it might give them a greater incentive to grow their own.

Mr. Johnson: I might interpose a remark here on that particular point, approximately five thousand dollars worth of merchandise is sent up on each field trip.

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Naval Administrator: That's every six weeks?

Mr. Johnson: Roughly, its every three months on the Navy ship, about sixteen thousand dollars a year. The merchandise sent up is staples such as rice, canned milk, and sugar, things that they can't grow on the island. That is the bulk of your exports, isn't that correct Mr. Shirizu?

Mr. Shirizu: Yes.

Mr. Johnson: As a consequence they are growing more vegetables up there to take care of this possible lack of a field trip during the winter. Mr. Shirley and I were talking yesterday, and he was thinking about sending Mr. Reed, to teach the teachers, to teach the kids, to teach all the people up there what to grow, and how to grow it. I think this is an excellent idea. It would supplement their merchandise that they have shipped up there.

Mr. Rockwell: They certainly can grow taro rather than buy rice, they can maintain goats up there, and use coconut milk instead of buying Carnation, and they even can grow.... or do without, sugar. The point is that people used to subsist on those islands without Navy ships or the more civilized foods.

Mr. Johnson: It is my opinion that they always had rice.

Mr. Rockwell: Well, if they did, they grew it. The United States Navy didn't bring it in.

Mr. Johnson: Well, the Japanese did.

Mr. Rockwell: Mayor Benavente, you're a farmer. Do you think it would be feasible to grow brown rice to make the people that are living up there now more or less self-sufficient?

Mr. Benavente: If they are interested in doing that. As I said, they have more suitable land there, more suitable soil than that on Saipan. The Tangan Tangan brush is not so prevalent up there yet.

Mr. Rockwell: Not to mention the fish, the seas up there teem with fish.

Mr. Johnson: As an aside, if they spent too much time planting and fishing, and so forth, they are not going to get any copra.

Naval Administrator: What percentage of the population would be required to farm to support the number of people that are up there?

Mr. Johnson: At least half of them.

Mr. Rockwell: You know what we are here for is not to get out copra, it's to put these people on a self-sufficient basis.

Mr. Johnson: That won't come within the next twenty years.



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Mr. Rockwell: That doesn't stop us from striving.

Mr. Johnson: We can strive for it.

Mr. Shirley: Captain, I'd like to ask for comments on the report that we had from the last field trip that was made that our teachers were having a difficult time drawing supplies from the stores on the various islands.

Mr. Shirizu: I don't think there is any difficulties on that. I think on Agrihan as I understood it, owed the company too much money; at one time three hundred dollars, now he is doing pretty good, because he already squared up this last time. But his bill is now building up again.

Mr. Shirley: That is the thing the executive officer was talking about. They are constantly in debt to the store, but not being able to purchase in an open situation.

Mr. Rockwell: Incidentally, presumably, all the time that these people have been up there, they have been producing copra and they have been eating. If at this point, the amount that they received in supplies constitutes a greater amount monetarily than what they have produced in copra, then we are in a losing proposition.

Mr. Johnson: That is no longer true. They were in a losing proposition due to a typhoon in 1952. A mistake was made. They were left up there for two years making no copra because there were no nuts. As the Secretary-Treasurer says, they are pulling themselves out.

Mr. Thomas: Can the Development Company pay for the copra as delivered and still make out.

Mr. Johnson: I am in the process of now looking over a letter which I have answered, and I will show it to the Naval Administrator, on that point.

Mr. Rockwell: What is the status of the copra produced in Sarigan?

Mr. Johnson: It is still sitting in the warehouse.

Mr. Rockwell: No way of marketing that through the copra stabilization board?

Mr. Johnson: I think that CINCPACFLT's endorsement the other day indicated they were going to answer those two questions. They are certainly keen about what can Mr. Pangalinen do with his copra. They were going to discuss that survey with COMNAVMAIRLANS and the Naval Administrator.

Naval Administrator: Why can't the Northern Marianas Development Company buy Mr. Pangalinen's copra until such time as we get it straightened out.

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Mr. Johnson: There is no reason in the world, and no legal hindrance or anything else.

Mr. Rockwell: Buy it at market as non-profit deal?

Mr. Johnson: By what they call a ultra vires act, because of the charter, they supposedly collect only from Agrihan and Alamagan, but they are doing it from other islands.

Naval Administrator: Is there any reason why they can't buy it from private parties?

Mr. Johnson: No reason at all. There is another thing, someone else here wants to purchase copra.

Naval Administrator: What is the future of pressing it here and selling the oil?

Mr. Johnson: Maybe they would have to pay the fifteen percent processing tax, but they would escape the freight charges on the bulk shipment of copra.

Naval Administrator: Has anybody investigated to see whether the profit would be greater?

Mr. Johnson: There is also a question in my mind as to whether Japan would accept it because of the fact that it knocks their people out of work in pressing it and also it knocks them out of pig food and cattle food and chicken food, by-products.

Naval Administrator: Would Japan still be the only market for the oil?

Mr. Johnson: As far as I know in the far east, yes sir.

Naval Administrator: You mentioned by-products, that brings to mind that chickens could be raised here, and that is another industry.

Mr. Rockwell: How about the United States, is the United States closed to coconut oil, or are there duties on it? If there are duties, it is highly unlikely that they are protective tariffs.

Mr. Johnson: I think they are protective because of Guba.

Mr. Tenorio: United States could get the copra, but it would cost too much to send it to the States, that is why they send it to Japan.

Mr. Rockwell: How about coconut oil?

Mr. Tenorio: It becomes the same because you have to send it in the drums and when you cube a drum, it is pretty high.

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Naval Administrator: It is fine to talk along these lines, but has anybody actually got facts and figures on it.

Mr. Tenorio: I don't think so.

Naval Administrator: I was just wondering if facts and figures would bear out our speculation.

Mr. Johnson: Mr. Brown really is the one that has the know-how of this affair.

Naval Administrator: I think it is worth investigating.

Mr. Johnson: It is supposed to have been investigated by Mr. Pangalinon on his private deal.

Naval Administrator: I'd like to know the results of the investigation. Mr. Blanco?

Mr. Blanco: I'd like to inquire concerning the possibility of permitting all types of liquor in the village. At the present time, beer is only allowed to be consumed in the village. There is some people who prefer other kinds of drink. These people are violating the law by smuggling, and buying of liquor from Guan or from some other people on the island. In order to avoid this, I suggest that all types of liquor be permitted in the Saipan District.

Naval Administrator: Are you intimating that there is illegal smuggling. Is there much of it?

Mr. Blanco: Sometimes, actually, people from Guan give us a bottle of whiskey, or some father or priest a drink of wine, it violates the law.

Mr. Rockwell: What is the status in the rest of the Trust Territory.

Mr. Raker: I believe Rota permits the importation of beer and they have imported some light liquors, and wine. Insofar as I know, the rest of the Trust Territories have no beer. The sheriff and I were going over a list of prisoners, and at that time we had fifteen. All but two of them were in jail because of excessive drinking. Of the two, one was female. The other was a sixteen year old boy. I think if anything, Saipan District out to try prohibition.

Mr. Rockwell: If I could add to that Captain, every time we have a parole board meeting it comes out, just as Mr. Raker says, people that have repeated offenses of the same type, they always commit these offenses when they are under the influence of alcohol. Time and again, the people will testify that, under normal conditions, these men are fine upright citizens and diligent workers but that they lose control of themselves through the use of beer. We would probably put Mr. Raker out of business if we went to prohibition.

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Mr. Baker: Well, that's my job, is to put myself out of business.

Naval Administrator: This is one that I would like to think about a long time before we make any decision or take any action.

On the last page of last meeting's minutes, Mr. Tenorio was mentioning something about the high cost of food, and the handling charges on Guam. As I understand it now, our items that we order from the states have bills of lading terminating on Guam. There has to be another bill of lading cut for the shipping up here, which means that we pay the full handling charge in Guam. If we can work it out so that we have a through bill of lading here, we would split the handling charges with shipping agent in Guam, and would reduce that cost somewhat. I don't know what the mechanics are, and how we go about it, but why can't we do that?

Mr. Rockwell: I looked into that Captain. This is worked through the bank, and when a shipment comes through, which I believe, all the charges, including out as far as Guam, and it stays in the Guam warehouse until the merchant who had ordered that particular shipment goes to the branch here of the bank of America and pays the total charges. This does not involve the Saipan Shipping Company, at all, the holdup has been, that the merchants have been slow to go to the bank and pay the charges at times. Am I correct Mr. Blanco?

Mr. Blanco: Yes sir.

Mr. Rockwell: But, if things were shipped straight through, then our warehouse would become a holding concern for the merchandise until the merchant went to the bank just as the warehouse in Guam is now.

Naval Administrator: What are the disadvantages of that?

Mr. Rockwell: That is as far as my information goes Captain, perhaps Mr. Blanco can enlighten us on that. Mr. Blanco, is there any reason why the merchandise couldn't be shipped straight through to Saipan on one bill of lading and be held at the port here for payment at your bank, rather than on Guam?

Mr. Blanco: Just because the shipment stops there, in case of trans-shipment sir.

Mr. Rockwell: In other words, could we order from San Francisco, to come all the way to Saipan, before it is held, with accompanying storage charges, handling and so forth.

Mr. Blanco: I don't see any reason why not sir.

Naval Administrator: If we could do that, it would save handling charges and storing charges on Guam, and would make the merchandise cheaper to the merchants here. I was talking to Mr. Lonax on Guam last week, and he indicated to me that this could be done, and he would be willing to go along with it. Mr. Lonax is the agent for Pacific Far East in Guam.

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Mr. Tenorio: Mr. Chairman, the materials is consigned to Guam and we trans-ship it from Guam to Saipan, and you make through bill already, it is just the same amount of charges that you pay. As a matter of fact, one time I talked it over with the special director of the shipping company, Mr. Johnson, that we would like to have the shipping company get the franchise from the Pacific Far East Lines, and the President Lines, P&L, and let the merchants contact their company in the states, or the Far East Lines, to make their bill of lading, a through bill of lading to Saipan, and then to, all the cargo comes in to Guam, and is trans-shipped to the M/V Hope. But when we figure that still is necessary some representative of the Saipan Shipping Company stay in Guam to handle the trans-shipment of cargo, and we figure that to hire a manager in Guam is going to be too high for the company. So, we just let it go as it is.

Mr. Rockwell: Did anybody ever figure the cost, and secondly, couldn't we pay some employee, or pay the Pacific Far East Lines to have someone some employee of theirs act as our agents in this respect? Would that not be feasible?

Mr. Johnson: Whose agent are they, if you add the merchants too, it gets slightly complicated.

Mr. Rockwell: No, it isn't complicated. I don't think the merchants enter into it. What we want to do is arrange to ship all the way to Saipan, rather than deliver the stock on Guam.

Mr. Johnson: The merchants have to get in that because they order the goods and they come out and they pay Mr. Blanco, and they have to get out. We are part of the Pacific Far East lines in that respect.

Mr. Rockwell: There are two ways of doing it, one is that you could be a subsidiary if you want to call it, and the Pacific Far East, or, as it is now, independent, shipping company with the material just transferred from one line to another, but the bill of lading just carries it through to Saipan instead of terminating in Guam.

Naval Administrator: Now, let me run through this again. I made the statement that there would be less freight charges, handling charges, and so forth, if the bill of lading carried it from point of origin to Saipan than under the present system where you have the bill of lading from port or origin to Guam, and then a second bill of lading from Guam to Saipan. Now, if I understood, you said just a minute ago, that my statement was not exactly correct. Which is right?

Mr. Tenorio: I am correct, because we still are paying the same amount in Guam.

Naval Administrator: I didn't quite get that impression in talking to Mr. Lomax. As I say, I may not have understood him correctly, but I understood that as it is now, the Pacific Far East has to bill us for unloading, placing it in the warehouse in Guam, and then when we pick it up, we have to pay the charge for the warehouse, and placing it aboard ship again. Adding those two charges together would be greater than if it were to come straight through.

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Mr. Tenorio: That particular charge is for the transshipment, where the Saipan shipment, they consider that a delivery to the merchant, in Guam, because the H/V Hope is not a tributary.

Naval Administrator: I think there is some savings if we could have it come straight through on one bill of lading, how much I don't know.

Mr. Johnson: Mr. Chairman, we might can resolve all of this with one statement. Your predecessor wrote a letter requesting the services of Mr. Leo Slotnick, to come up here on business of the Saipan Shipping Company. It was one of the matters that we were going to take up with him because he is down there in Guam, and if it is feasible to work it out, he can work it out for us. He is vitally interested in the Saipan Shipping Company, he knows more about shipping than most of us do up here. It is all hearsay but that is one of the things that we were going to take up with him when he comes, to see if we can't work out something that would be cheaper in the long run.

Mr. Rockwell: Mr. Johnson, you made one statement that interests me. You said that Mr. Slotnick was vitally interested in the Saipan Shipping Company. Why is he interested?

Mr. Johnson: Because we asked him to be. He helped us set up our books and he has been working at it, and matter of fact, I think we should pay him when he comes up here, because he sets up all our books and we never gave him a penny. I think the Saipan Shipping Company should pay him.

Mr. Rockwell: Did he do that out of friendship with Mr. Evans?

Mr. Johnson: Yes, that is correct. Mr. Evans ask him a favor and he set up the books for him.

Mr. Tenorio: I think, Mr. Chairman, this man you talked to is reverse of what I know about transshipping because for the Trust Territory cargo, they have to pay nine cents to load off, and then load back, is fifty percent off from the nine cents, in other words, nine cents, plus four and a half cents, that they are paying that much for transshipment of cargo, but the commercial port provides the stevedoring.

Naval Administrator: I think that is something that we can look into a little more. If we can save any, by shipping straight through to Saipan, I think we ought to try to set it up that way. I'd like to know a little more about it.

Mr. Rockwell: How about beer, I have persistent, but sort of elusive reports that by going through Guam, our beer costs us about a dollar a case more than it should. What do you know about that Mr. Tenorio?

Mr. Tenorio: Not exactly a dollar, but we could save a few cents.

Mr. Rockwell: How many few?

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Mr. Tenorio: We could save forty or fifty cents buying Budweiser beer, and save forty to fifty cents by buying directly from the factory, rather than buying from Guam.

Naval Administrator: We could save fifty cents on the purchase price, we could add one cent a can tax, and it would still be cheaper to the consumer and we would have more revenue for the municipality.

Mr. Tenorio: This, I did approach the Mayor the other day that, if they are interested in buying beer from Japan, we could get it cheaper there, especially when we bring it on the Navy bottoms.

Mr. Benavente: As long as it isn't in bottles. Because bottled beer coming to Saipan would be very harrful for a long time to come. They throw the bottles everywhere.

Naval Administrator: Do they put up beer in cans in Japan?

Mr. Tenorio: No sir, unless at the present time we ask them and make it especially for us.

Mr. Rockwell: My guess is that in Japan, they will do anything you pay money for. Japan is one point, but Mr. Mayor, did you ever write the letters to the states to inquire about buying beer directly?

Mr. Benavente: Commander Evans promised me he would do that, but I don't know whcther he did.

Mr. Rockwell: I think we have a basic misunderstanding, he thought that you were going to do it.

Mr. Benavente: We can do that.

Naval Administrator: Let me talk to you about that.

Mr. Johnson: I also heard when I was down there that we may be paying Guan tax on our beer.

Mr. Benavente: No, I found out that they do not charge us the taxes.

Mr. Tenorio: We are paying two percent sales tax for every item that goes off Guam, Mr. Mayor, and no exception to that.

Naval Administrator: That is where we save money on the through bill of lading.

Mr. Rockwell: I put my money on Mr. Tenorio when it comes to the cents, spelled either way.

Naval Administrator: I think that is where we save money on the through bill of lading in that way we would not have to pay taxes on Guam.

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Mr. Tenorio: Let me explain this tax on beer. We are the manufacturers agents here for Exporta Incorporated in San Francisco, so we wrote a letter to our manufacturer, and the reply was that we have to order direct from Ambros in Guam, that they have the franchise.

Naval Administrator: Do you have the letter on that?

Mr. Tenorio: I believe we have that.

Naval Administrator: I would like to see that.

Mr. Tenorio: It was last year.

Naval Administrator: I'd like to see your letter, and your reply, if you have it. The reason why they say that is because the Guam dealer has the franchise for this area.

Mr. Tenorio: They are sure that they get the right amount from Saipan because there is no way of getting the beer except from them, because we never order any other brand of beer. There are a lot of other beers besides Budweiser that have been franchised by the Guam dealers, but they allow to order at the stateside price, and of course, they get their inside commissions. But not like this Budweiser deal, we have to buy at their regular price, at their regular mark-up price.

Naval Administrator: I wonder if the home office knows the mark-up they, their distributor in Guam is placing on it. I mean, there are such things as rules and regulations in business, and if the distributor isn't carrying out fair business practices, they can do something about that.

Mr. Rockwell: There is another facet to this, and that is the parent company has no authority, Ambros has no right to represent himself as having a franchise for this district, which is not connected with Guam in any way.

Mr. Johnson: Mr. Exec., I think the DA and I talked about that. In fact, you can get a franchise for the whole world, if you want to. Now, it is up to the foreign government such as we are, to decide if we will let them do business here. We can stop them from doing business here, but they can go under contract that you can take care of all their business throughout the world. It is up to the government to stop them from doing business.

Naval Administrator: That is why I want to see the correspondence. I'll follow this one through a little bit further. I am not satisfied with the deal that we are getting on beer.

Mr. Tenorio: It is bad because we are paying extra charges for Guam, and we could get direct from the states and, and we can get from the west coast it is still cheaper if, Budweiser, in the states, is from the east coast.



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Naval Administrator: Pardon my ignorance, but just who am I dealing with on this beer business?

Mr. Rockwell: You are dealing with Mayor Benavente.

Naval Administrator: I would like Mayor Benavente to get for me any correspondence that he or anyone else has from the Budweiser people here, and we will see what we can do from there.

Mr. Benavente: Alright.

Mr. Baker: There is one thing, somebody mentioned the two percent tax. Guam has a gross receipts tax, but I don't think that is supposed to be passed on directly to the purchaser. I don't know how it appears on the bill, but I don't think it is supposed to be passed on direct to the people as the two percent charge.

Mr. Johnson: I think it is inside the price, isn't that correct?

Mr. Tenorio: Yes, that's true.

Naval Administrator: We shouldn't have to pay the Guam sales tax.

Mr. Baker: It is not a sales tax, it is a gross receipts tax.

Naval Administrator: Of course if we buy direct from the man in Guam, he is going to have that in his gross receipts, and if we are buying from the states, and it is coming through a warehouse down there, we should not have to pay for it. But apparently we are, is that right Mr. Tenorio?

Mr. Tenorio: Yes.

Mr. Thomas: Who is it consigned to there in Guam?

Mr. Tenorio: Ambrosia Corporation.

Mr. Rockwell: One more point, which is not connected, Mr. Mayor, did you get four jeeps from Guam?

Mr. Benavente: Yes sir, I did get them and I made a report of that.

Mr. Rockwell: You have those now, are they all operating?

Mr. Benavente: Not exactly operating, but they have minor troubles, it is easy for the mechanics to put it back in order.

Mr. Rockwell: I understand that you intend to assign one of those to the Educational Department, did you do that?

Mr. Benavente: Yes sir, as soon as we get it fixed up. They don't have it yet but they will have them.

Naval Administrator: Thank you very much, Gentlemen, and I think that we have a few little items to work out here, as a result of today's meeting.

POPULATION STATISTICS  
SAIPAN DISTRICT

As of 31 December 1957

Island or Political Sub- Division	AGE AND SEX													
	Under 1 Year		1-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-34	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Saipan	245	248	567	525	563	559	317	359	294	231	238	215	248	359
Tinian	13	12	44	35	50	33	29	27	24	21	20	14	22	21
Anatahan	1	0	2	1	4	6	3	2	2	3	4	1	6	3
Sariguan	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Alamagan	0	1	4	7	10	10	5	9	6	9	4	2	6	2
Pagan	1	3	3	6	2	7	9	6	9	2	6	4	6	2
Agrigan	2	1	8	6	10	9	3	9	8	6	4	4	11	5
TOTALS	262	265	629	581	640	625	366	412	343	372	276	240	300	392

Island or Political Subdivision	AGE AND SEX											Grand Total	
	35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75 & Over		Totals		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F
Saipan	264	263	217	197	107	136	65	58	25	26	3150	3176	6326
Tinian	20	20	23	13	12	10	3	0	1	1	261	207	468
Anatahan	4	4	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	30	23	53
Sariguan	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	10
Alamagan	6	5	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	44	49	93
Pagan	3	3	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	44	38	82
Agrigan	12	7	2	5	2	4	1	2	0	0	63	67	120
Totals	310	303	250	223	125	154	71	61	26	27	3598	3554	7152