

Mar 57

Don

FF1-1

A9-4

Ser: 14/

27 MAR 1958

RECEIVED

31

R 1958

SECOND ENDORSEMENT on NAVAD Saipan ltr WH:gr1 A9-4/A17-7 ser 1440 of 9 Dec 1957

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

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



39944

1. Forwarded.
2. The following comments are submitted in connection with the basic correspondence:
 - a. Section II.A. It is recommended that the requirement for this type of reporting be eliminated as it is of limited value.
 - b. Section II.B. It is recommended that every assistance be provided the Naval Administrator, Saipan, in procuring essential ratings.
 - c. Section II.H. The progress made in completing the screening and inventory of material is noted with favor.
 - d. Section IV.A.7. and Enclosure (3). The proposed ordinance will, upon enactment, materially aid in controlling a public nuisance.
 - e. Section IV.B.2. The cooperation of the Municipality of Saipan in policing the damage caused by Typhoon Lola is noted with satisfaction.
 - f. Enclosure (1). It is recommended that the roster of boards at NAVAD Saipan be reported quarterly only. A requirement for this information on a monthly basis is not indicated.
 - g. Enclosure (5). The new Saipan Journal has been noted with interest.
 - h. Enclosure (6). An excellent presentation of local community problems. This Council has already established the fact that a public sounding board is essential to the resolution and accomplishment of District projects which concern the well being of all the inhabitants.

F. A. Brandley

F. A. BRANDLEY
Chief of Staff

Copy to:
COMNAVMAIRIANAS
NAVAD Saipan

FF5-9/10

A17-7

Ser 1440

JAN 13 1958

FIRST ENDORSEMENT on NAVAD Saipan ltr A9-4/A17-7 ser 1440 of 9 Dec 1957

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

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

1. Forwarded in accordance with paragraph 6. of reference (a).



W. B. AMMON

Copy to:
NAVAD Saipan

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

WH:grl
A9-4/A17-7
Ser: 1440
9 December 1957

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 on the Administration of Civil Government in the Saipan District (OPNAV REPORT 5080-2) for November 1957; submission of
Ref: (a) CHO ltr ser 3738P21 of 8 Sep 57, with endorsements thereto
Encl: (1) Roster of Officers, U. S. Naval Administration Unit, Saipan District
(2) Roster of U. S. Civil Service Employees, U. S. Naval Administration Unit, Saipan District
(3) Proposed Municipal Ordinance to provide for control of domestic animals
(4) Minutes of the 16th Meeting, Board of Directors, Saipan Shipping Company
(5) Saipan Journal, Volume 1, No. 1, of 18 Nov 1957
(6) Minutes of the 2nd Meeting, Saipan District Advisory Council

1. In compliance with reference (a), the following report on administration of civil government in the Saipan District for November 1957 is submitted.

2. SECTION I - GENERAL

1. On 15 November 1957, Typhoon Lola passed about twenty five miles south of Guam. Fringe winds caused approximately \$23,000.00 damage on Saipan. Most of the damage was borne by roads and drains, caused by the accompanying torrential rains, with considerable damage to electrical and telephone distribution systems. Typhoon Condition I was set, and at approximately 1900, 15 November, military and civilian personnel were evacuated to the shelters. The storm veered slightly to the south, and at 0200, 16 November, personnel were allowed to return home. A breakdown of damage by type and cost will be provided in Section II, under Public Works

2. On 27 November, Commander D. N. MOREY, Jr., relieved Lieutenant Commander G. W. EVANS, as Naval Administrator, in ceremonies held in the Municipal Square of Chalan Kanoa Village. Commander Naval Forces Marianas provided the Navy Band. Personnel of the Naval Administration Unit and the Insular Constabulary were assembled in formation, and inspected by the outgoing and incumbent Naval Administrator.

OPNAV REPORT 5080-2
 NOVEMBER 1957

TH:grl
 A9-4/A17-7

3. Following the formal change of command ceremonies, the Mayor, Saipanese Congressmen, District Commissioners, and other leaders of the Saipanese community were entertained at a reception sponsored jointly by the outgoing and incumbent Naval Administrators.

3. SECTION II - NAVAD UNIT

A. Administration:

The volume of mail continues at a level of near one hundred routine controlled items of incoming mail per month, and approximately ninety pieces of routine outgoing mail. In addition, one hundred twenty five to one hundred fifty pieces of mail are routed directly to the cognizant departments, without formal control.

B. Personnel:

At the end of November, this activity was below authorized allowance by 1 AG, 2 CE, 3 CH, 2 DC (Total allowance), 1 PN2 (total allowance), 2 RM, 5 SK, and 3 UT. The Unit is over its allowance in other ratings by 11.

C. Operations:

The M/V Gunners Knot arrived to load Scrap. The communications division, with four rated radiomen, and six Saipanese operators and trainees, handled 3817 messages, Navy and commercial, during November.

D. Public Works:

The Public Works department expended \$32,716.79 during November. A breakdown of expenditures in labor and materials, by the various shops is as follows:

SHOP	LABOR	MATERIAL	TOTAL
Electric and Telephone	2,488.80	\$1,852.75	\$4,341.55
Water Supply	2,408.80	722.70	3,131.50
Refrigerator	604.80	4.02	608.82
Trans & Heavy Equipment	4,368.00	1,432.71	5,800.71
Carpenter	1,591.04	1,187.78	2,778.82
Paint	638.60	202.40	841.00
General Services	2,597.60	91.36	2,688.96
Island Power Plant	2,454.86	7,202.60	9,657.46
Housing	798.48	298.14	1,096.62
Plumbing	588.40	156.66	745.06
Metel	349.20	450.04	799.24
Machine	205.00	22.05	227.05
TOTALS	\$19,093.58	\$13,633.21	\$32,716.79

OPNAV REPORT 5080-2
NOVEMBER 1957

WH:grl
A9-4/417-7

The Supply and Public Works financial figures differ for the PW department in that Public Works shows obligations, commitments, expenditures, plus the utilization of materials on hand, while Supply shows only actual expenditures for the period.

A breakdown of damage caused by Typhoon Lola is as follows:

Culverts and Drainage	8,000.00
Electrical power and telephone distribution system	4,300.00
Roads, primary and secondary	3,000.00
Garbage dump ramp	3,000.00
Tinian	2,000.00
Warehouses and Shops	1,075.00
Public Quarters	350.00
Preparation for the Typhoon	1,300.00
	<u>\$22,925.00</u>

E. Supply and Fiscal:

Funds in the amount of \$226,000.00 were granted for the maintenance and operation of the Unit, under the appropriation 1781301.64, SFOM 58. Expenditures from 1 October through 25 November 1957 were as follows:

<u>Budget Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
40 - Administration; Communications; Operations; and Supply	\$11,282.11
41 - Legal and Public Safety	1,542.77
42 - Public Education	5,664.67
43 - Medical	16,298.64
44 - Commercial; Industrial; and Agricultural	3,218.62
45 - Public Works	48,377.52
47 - Dependent School	2,876.50
TOTAL	<u>\$89,260.83</u>

Government cargo inbound during the months of October and November were approximately 995.6 long tons, outbound 200.45 long tons.

F. Welfare and Morale:

The increase in service of the Navy Exchange, through the efforts of the Supply Officer, U. S. Naval Station, Guan, and the Navy Exchange Officer, U. S. Naval Air Station, Agana, has had a very beneficial affect on morale.

G. Problems:

The increasingly austere on board count is seriously affecting the accomplishment of necessary tasks.

OPNAV REPORT 5080-2
NOVEMBER 1957

H:grl
A9-4/A17-7

H. Projects:

1. The tri-annual physical inventory of Plant Property, Class III, is 85% complete.
2. The screening of Y and G cognizance material in excess of the station requirements is approximately 50% complete. Six hundred twelve (612) line items with a monetary value of \$4,655.60, have been determined to be in excess, and have been slated for shipment to HSD Guam for reissue.

4. SECTION III - CONSULAR OFFICE

The immigrant quota of the Trust Territory to the United States has been oversubscribed and there are presently 45 applications on file in the Saipan District.

5. SECTION IV - CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

A. Legal and Public Safety:

1. Personnel - A Saipanese was appointed Assistant Clerk of Courts at Grade 4. This is a new billet provided for in the recently granted increase in ceiling.
2. Fire protection - There were no fires.
3. Law Enforcement - There were **thirty one** arrests for misdemeanors other than traffic offenses; seventeen resulted in convictions, and two in dismissal. There were **twenty five** traffic citations issued; twenty one were prosecuted, nineteen of which resulted in conviction, and two in dismissal. Four citations were held over for trial in December. Two drivers' licenses were revoked and three were suspended.
4. Prisons - Ten male prisoners were confined on 1 November and eleven on 30 November 1957. There were no female prisoners. One male prisoner was paroled during the month. The prisoners worked almost exclusively on the new Oleai Elementary School project.
5. Contracts and Contract Administration - A scrap carrying ship, the M/V Gunners Knot arrived at Saipan on 27 November 1957 (See Section V).
6. Projects - Prisoners have almost completed renovation of a former hospital quonset building to be used as a headlight testing station. Upon completion of the Oleai School, prisoners will paint and repair the Court House, Insular Constabulary Headquarters, and District Jail.

7. Legislation:

The Naval Administrator forwarded to the Saipan Congress a proposed Saipan Municipal Ordinance which would punish and hold civilly liable owners of domestic animals who permit such animals to run at large. A copy of this proposed Ordinance is attached as enclosure (3).

OPNAV REPORT 5080-2
NOVEMBER 1957

UH:grl
A9-4/117-7

8. Juvenile Delinquency - The Superintendent of Schools is preparing a list of approximately twenty children who, without apparent sufficient reason, have repeatedly failed to attend school. This list will be turned over to the Insular Constabulary Juvenile Delinquency Officer, who will investigate. If the facts justify, parents of these children will be prosecuted during December 1957, under Section 577, Code of the Trust Territory.

B. Internal Affairs:

1. Economic Development:

On the latest trip of the M/V Hope to the northern islands (late October and early November), 52 3/4 tons of copra were picked up and brought to Saipan. Of this amount, twelve tons were combined with one hundred thirty eight tons already on Saipan, for a total of one hundred fifty tons. This amount was shipped to Japan via the USS CAYUGA COUNTY (LST-529). There is at present approximately forty two tons of copra warehoused on Saipan.

At the 16th meeting of the Board of Directors, Saipan Shipping Company, held on 20 November 1957, the minutes of which are attached hereto as enclosure (4), the Board received employment contracts, leave schedules, and a salary scale for employees, for consideration.

Labor - Saipanese labor ceiling of 259 is completely filled. There were 172 contract laborers provided by the Municipality of Saipan under Contract No. M61119(61574)-1435.

2. Local:

Unusual events and Achievements-The Municipality of Saipan is to be commended for the manner in which everyone turned out on Saturday and Sunday, 16 and 17 November, to remove the debris caused by Typhoon Lola.

3. Vital Statistics and Census - There were thirty births and six deaths during the month.

4. Special Projects:

Discussions are underway toward revision of the charter of the Northern Marianas Development Company with a view to bringing it in line with current conditions.

An attempt has been made to establish a commercial magazine on the island. The first edition has been distributed free of charge, and a copy is attached as enclosure (5). At present this is a one man operation, and progress is being observed with considerable interest.

OPNAV REPORT 5080-2
 NOVEMBER 1957

VH:grl
 A9-4/A17-7

5. Special Problems - The welfare of the people on the Northern islands continues as a major problem of the Municipality and the Northern Marianas Development Company. At the September meeting of the Tenth Saipan Congress, a motion to provide representation in Congress for the people residing in the northern islands failed to carry. The Mayor and the Chairman of the Tenth Saipan Congress have resubmitted the petition to congress along with the information that this was one of the recommendations of the Survey Party of the northern islands, and more favorable action is expected. This matter was discussed by the Saipan District Advisory Council in their November meeting, the minutes of which are attached as enclosure (6).

C. Education:

1. School Operations:

a. District:

A program providing competition as an incentive has been established in order to improve the severely deteriorated physical plant as much as possible, has been instituted in the Intermediate School. Each homeroom is engaged in painting and repairing of their quonset with points being awarded for the task, and for grounds improvements, neatness, and maintenance.

The Navy Band provided by Commander Naval Forces Marianas presented a half hour program of martial music for the students of the Intermediate School. For many of the students, it was their first opportunity to attend a concert type presentation with a "live" band. The students enjoyed it immensely and every opportunity will be taken to schedule this type of assembly.

Scholarships and out-of-district students - One medical practitioner departed for a one year medical internship at Hilo Memorial Hospital, Hilo, Hawaii (See also Section IV, Part E).

D. Land and Claims:

1. General:

The remainder of the notes and bounds descriptions on the land exchange agreements for damaged parcels has been received from the Land and Claims Administrator (APO Marianas). To date, five hundred grant deeds have been prepared and five hundred quit claim deeds. There remain one hundred seventy five grant deeds to be prepared and fifty three quit claim deeds.

The Land Office started placing concrete markers on all lot corners in the subdivision of Garapan. Approximately 15% of the village has been so marked.

OPIAL REPORT 5080-2
 NOVEMBER 1957

WH:grl
 A9-4/117-7

It is anticipated that representatives of the Land and Claims Administrator will arrive on Saipan in December to discuss and formulate plans for future land utilization.

2. Land Claims - Forty six persons who own land in other districts of the Trust Territory have been interviewed regarding their desires in disposing of their lands so that they may be eligible for homesteading in the Saipan District. (The Land Advisory Board has previously determined that a person should not be permitted to homestead an amount of land which, when added to the amount of land owned by such person, would exceed ten hectares.) Due to lack of a market for their land on other islands, fifteen persons decided that they desired to quit claim their lands to the government of the Trust Territory in order to obtain homestead land in the Saipan District. The majority of the remainder desire to exchange their lands for government land in the Saipan District even though they were informed that no authority existed for such an exchange. All persons were advised on interview that anything they decided concerning their lands was completely voluntary and that the Naval Administrator was only desirous of assisting them in legally obtaining homestead lands in the Saipan District.

3. Land Management and Homestead - A subcommittee of the Land Advisory Board, with the assistance of the Land Office, has reviewed one hundred eighty nine additional village and sixty additional agricultural homestead applications during this month. The total reviewed to date: five hundred forty two agricultural and four hundred ninety five village homestead applications. Each of these applications has been assigned a priority on basis of need.

4. Problems - Minor disputes over pre-war boundaries are increasing. The Land Office, with the assistance of Mr. Juan M. Ada, a member of the Land Advisory Board, is solving such disputes by mutual agreement of the parties concerned.

E. Public Health and Sanitation:

1. Personnel - Lieutenant Commander E. B. THOMAS, Jr., MC, USN, was detached on 27 November 1957, from duties as Medical Officer, and Lieutenant John W. Lowder, MC, USNR, assumed these duties. In addition, Benusto KAIPAT, a medical practitioner departed for Hilo, Hawaii, for a one year medical internship. There is no charge by the Hospital for this internship. Transportation was provided by Military Air Transportation Service.

2. Hospital and in-patient treatment - During November the average daily census was 69.1 patients. There were 128 admissions and 132 discharges during the period.

3. Dispensaries, clinics and out-patient treatment - The satellite dispensaries and the out-patient department of the hospital cared for 3017 patients.

OPNAV REPORT 5080-2
NOVEMBER 1957

H:grl
A9-4/A17-7

4. Visiting Nurse and Home Care - Upon completion of the mass chest x-ray survey, the nurse who is scheduled for public health work was assigned to the dispensary at Chalan Kanoa for duty. It was felt that a period of duty there would acquaint her with the dispensary and its records system, with the practitioner for whom she will work, and with many of the patients with whom she will work. She will be assigned to duty making home visits in the near future.

5. Sanitation and Preventive Medicine:

a. Water Supply - There was one positive sample in 72 collected. This sample was from the Tanapag Reservoir, a source. The reservoir was immediately chlorinated.

b. Food inspection - Fifty seven business establishments were inspected during November. One new business establishment was inspected and placed on trial until the beginning of the calendar year 1958. Sainan Farmer's Market was inspected on each business day. Seven food handlers were examined at the hospital and issued food handlers health cards.

c. Communicable Disease Control - The mass annual chest x-ray survey was completed during the first week of November and 3815 people were x-rayed. Of this figure, 3655 were Saipanese, which represents 82.87% of the island population over the age of 7 years. The film was sent to U. S. Naval Hospital, Guam, for processing and reading, and results are expected after 1 January 1958.

F. Municipality of Saipan:

1. General - Typhoon Lola blew down several kamachile trees and disrupted traffic in the villages until they could be cleared away. There was no structural damage.

2. Personnel - Nine carpenters have been added to the Municipal payroll temporarily to complete the Oleai School project.

3. Public Works:

It is estimated that approximately fifteen days will be required to clear away the trees and other debris caused by winds and rains of Typhoon Lola. The Public Works Department has been put on a six day week in order to expedite cleanup.

Work was completed on road repair in the vicinity of the Municipal administration building, and on the construction of a porch on the building occupied by the Bank of America, which is Municipal owned.

4. Problems - A large amount of Municipal funds are tied up in payment for utilities. The Municipality pays the Naval Administration Unit for electrical power and water supplied to the villages, and in turn bills the users. Delinquent accounts of users have caused this operation to continue at a loss. A program for collection of these bills is discussed in enclosure (6).

OPNAV REPORT 5080-2
NOVEMBER 1957

WH:grl
A9-4/A17-7

5. Congress and Legislation - Congress sat in three special sessions in addition to their regular monthly session. Most of the time was occupied by Bill No. 6, which is an Ordinance to revise the tax and license system for the Municipality of Saipan. Several amendments have been made to the original draft of the proposed ordinance, and it is expected to pass in the amended form at the next session of congress. In addition, the matter of providing commissioners for the northern islands was resubmitted.

7. Projects - Road repairs in the villages and completion of the Olcai School present the major projects now underway.

G. Municipality of Tinian:

1. Public Works:

Two Navy and one Saipanese electricians were sent from Saipan to augment the Public Works force in stallation of telephone service to the village, and in repairs to the electrical power distribution system.

The electrical power and water distribution systems suffered minor damage in Typhoon Lola. Both have been repaired and are in operation. In addition, the movie screen, which was blown down in the typhoon has been rebuilt.

2. Public Health and Sanitation - There was one death and one birth on Tinian during the month. The birth resulted in complications and the mother was evacuated to Saipan via Navy airlift on 22 November. The dispensary treated 88 patients in the outpatient department, and there were three admissions during the month.

3. Congress and Legislation - Congress met on 27 November; no legislation was passed.

4. Municipal and Magistrate Courts - The Insular Constabulary investigated eight men, and filed a complaint of petit larceny. The men will be tried when the Saipan District Court meets on Tinian in December.

5. Commercial Operations - The Tinian Farmers Association suffered a setback with damage from Typhoon Lola. Considerable damage to young crops, especially tomatoes, has resulted in a delay in harvesting. Bananas and papaya trees, watermelon, cantaloupe, lettuce and beans were almost entirely destroyed. The farmers are in the process of replanting. The full extent of the damage will not be apparent for some time, but present estimates indicate a minimum of \$2,000.00 to be lost as a result of the storm.

6. Problems - Since Tinian is dependent on the seasonal sale of produce, and the operations of the Micronesia Metals and Equipment Company, almost exclusively, for cash income, methods of establishing other industry

OPNAV REPORT 5080-2
 NOVEMBER 1957

H:grl
 A9-4/AL7-7

ORIGINAL

on the island are being explored. Investigation is under way on the equipment necessary and the overall cost of manufacture of tangantangan pellets as a commercial animal feed.

6. SECTION V - SPECIAL PROJECTS

A. Micronesia Metals and Equipment Company - A scrap carrying ship, the M/V Gunners Knot, arrived at Saipan on 27 November. This ship, partially loaded with scrap from other Trust Territory Districts, will load approximately 1000 long tons of ferrous scrap and will leave for Japan early in December.

B. Cattle Breeding and Development Project:

On 29 November one of the recently imported Hereford bulls died of anaplasmosis. His death had been expected since he had been ailing from his first day on Saipan. The remaining three fulls, 2 Herefords and 1 Angus, although having anaplasmosis, seem to have conquered the disease and are trim and gaining weight.

The fence lines on Tinian were damaged during the typhoon, and most of the cattle were scattered. All but a few have been rounded up and returned to the fenced pasture, but since water and food are plentiful, rounding up the strays will require quite some time.

7. SECTION VI - INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY

On 24 November, a foreign vessel was boarded outside the three mile limit on an emergency request for medical examination of a crew member suffering from high blood pressure. Upon examination by a medical officer, it was disclosed that the patient had a history of high blood pressure and had stopped taking prescribed medicine which he had on hand. His condition was not serious. The ship departed on the day of arrival. No members of the crew were ashore.

D. H. Morey, Jr.
 D. H. MOREY, Jr.

Copy to:
 CMO (Advance Copy)
 CINCPACFLT (Advance Copy)

ORIGINAL

Minutes of the Second Meeting of the Saipan District Advisory Council, of
6 November 1957.

Members Present:

Lieutenant Commander G. A. EVANS, USN, Naval Administrator, Chairman
Lieutenant Commander D. E. ROCKWELL, Jr., USN, Asst. Naval Administrator
Lieutenant Commander M. K. THOMAS, SC, USN, Supply Officer,
Lieutenant Commander E. E. THOMAS, MC, USN, Medical Officer,
Lieutenant J. A. TRIGHT, CEC, USN, Public Works Officer,
Mr. Frank L. BROWN, Internal Affairs Officer,
Mr. John P. RAKER, District Attorney,
Mr. James B. JOHNSON, Land and Claims Officer,
Mr. Todd W. SHIRLEY, Educational Administrator,
Mr. G. W. TEIKSBURY, NAVAD Representative, Tinian
Mr. Jose C. TENORIO, Secretary Treasurer, Saipan Shipping Company,
Mr. Olympio T. BORJA, Secretary, 10th Saipan Congress,
Mr. Ignacio V. BENAVENTE, Mayor, Municipality of Saipan,
Mr. W. HOFSCHNIEDER, Mayor, Municipality of Tinian
Mr. Juan B. BLANCO, Cashier, Saipan Facility, Bank of America, Members.

Members Absent:

Mr. Charles M. CLEMENTE, District Agriculturist,
Mr. Antonio SHIMIZU, Secretary-Treasurer, Northern Marianas Development
Company, Members.

Naval Administrator: The Meeting is called to order. I don't believe that it will be necessary to read the minutes of the last meeting as they are quite long, and I am sure that each member has read them. I have had quite a number of comments from various people that have read them stating that the subjects that were brought up were very enlightening. Among the subjects that were brought up the last time, four have been implemented already. For instance, the request to use Navy bottoms to transport merchandise from Japan to Saipan for the convenience of the Saipanese importers has been requested from COMNAVIERIANAS, and approved. It sets up certain rules and restrictions on how it is to be set up, but it was approved almost exactly as it was requested. The recommendation on the Agriculture and Industrial Loan Fund, request has been submitted to CINCPACFLT, and has been forwarded by COMNAVIERIANAS recommending approval. In the last meeting, Mr. Raker brought up the subject that the elementary schools were short of money to operate for the rest of the year. The Mayor has just today authorized the carrying forward of forty-two hundred dollars for the schools. It was left over from the budget last year and now is carried forward. It should be just about enough money to run the schools the rest of the year. They will probably still be about nine hundred dollars short. Congress will have to appropriate at least nine hundred dollars above that for the rest of this year.

Mr. Johnson, do you have any new business to bring up, or comments on old business?

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting, 6 November 1957

Mr. Johnson: Yes sir. I think I have mentioned this to you and to several other people. I notice the presence of the Mayor here today. I noticed the presence of the Mayor here yesterday and the day before, working on Land problems. I noticed the Mayor up at your office, and I noticed the Mayor up at the hospital. I noticed the Mayor all over the municipality, calling on people, just about everywhere I go I notice the Mayor. I think it is time that the Mayor needs an assistant. I bring it before this body just because it is of general importance to them. I believe the Mayor is getting worked to death, and possibly he is not being able to do everything he should.

One other thing that I had in mind, is the question of this local fishing that you brought up the last time. Why can't the Saipanese go out and fish? I think maybe the answer would be making individuals available for fishing scholarships rather than to some of these scholarships that call for business management, etc. Several people suggested that Okinawans or Korean fishermen come to teach our people how. However, I do know that that would not be approved by the Navy. Two or three qualified people go from here to Okinawa under scholarship sponsorship, and learn how to become fishing masters, if necessary, stay a year.

For the third thing, I was rather surprised in reading the last monthly report wherein it stated that the regular session of Congress on the 25th of September 1957, a petition sponsored by the Mayor for appointment of commissioners for the northern islands was discussed, but failed to carry. It was felt that there was no need for an immediate change in the procedure for the northern islands. That goes back to the recommendation of the Land Advisory Board, and the Naval Administrator, that provisions for representation be made for the people of the northern islands. I later discussed this with the Chairman of Congress, and also the Mayor, and it will be resubmitted with reasons for implementation, and the Mayor and Chairman of Congress will work up the change in the Charter so that those people will have representation.

That is all I have for now sir.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Brown, Mr. Diaz when down to Truk on our fishing scholarship. Has it paid off? I know he has his boat out here.

Mr. Brown: He came back, and he fixed a boat up. I see them out fishing. They bring their fish in, and they sell it for cash down on the market. They don't fish every day. They say it is just a little bit too rough out there in the winter months.

Naval Administrator: Has it benefited anybody but their own family group?

Mr. Brown: No, it hasn't benefited anybody but their own family group except to furnish fresh fish for commercial sale.

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Mr. Johnson: I did overlook one thing. The Mayor and I talked about the Salvage yard as recommended by LCDR THOMAS, and we have reached a conclusion that when we do have sufficient material made available, that the salvage yard will be started by the Municipality, and run by them as a paying proposition. One thing that I am waiting on is Mr. Thomas' POL storage warehouse. I have in addition, one transite warehouse, and two or three quonsets that are not movable, that can be taken down and can be put into the salvage yard. I have a question that I would like to put in for the record. How do we supply the Municipality that material? Now, if it is for use in the municipality, solely, there is no charge, however, if they are going to resell it, what will be the policy?

Mr. Rockwell: Mr. Johnson, even though we do sell it for a nominal fee to the Municipality, the cost of the thing is in tearing it down. Normally, when we sell a quonset for twenty dollars, it still costs the person a hundred or so dollars to take it down.

Naval Administrator: We are authorized to transfer excess materials and buildings that have been condemned as typhoon hazards, and so on, to the municipality for their needs. It is a worthy cause. I am sure that materials will go to individuals who need it. I would recommend that there be no charge. I would recommend that the municipality be required to clean the area.

Mr. Baker: One thing the Saipanese are pretty much spoiled when it comes to the quality of lumber. I remember one time Micro tore down a warehouse, and they didn't want the wood. They piled it neatly in piles and offered it to the people. They went and looked at it, and said they didn't want it because it had nails in it. The wood was perfectly good, not a bit of rot.

Naval Administrator: That was probably at a time when they could be more selective. Materials are getting quite scarce now.

Mr. Borja?

Mr. Borja: I would like to mention a couple of suggestions concerning the aid to the Municipal Government. Is it possible for this organization to propose an ordinance or some regulation concerning use of electricity and water. People who are capable of earning money just don't seem to be willing to pay their bills, and the Municipal government is having a problem of controlling such delinquents because no regulations exist. On water bills, I would sure like to see the people who do not consume as much water as others pay a less amount. For that reason, will the government authorize people who can afford it to install a meter to their houses just like electricity so that the amount of water used can be measured more accurately?

Naval Administrator: One thing on the water meters is that the installation cost is so great that it wouldn't pay to install individual ones. Isn't that right Mr. Wright?

Mr. Wright: I can't give you figures on it right now. However, when you get into a smaller line to the houses the installation should be less than a hundred dollars.

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957

Naval Administrator: Many of these people are now paying three or four dollar water bills and they would have to bear the cost. At the same time, electrical meters cost about twenty dollars, and in talking with the Mayor the other day, he indicated that only about three people a month are installing electrical meters and he has a large supply of them that could be installed. On that basis, it is recommended that he install the meters, and then charge a dollar a month, or two dollars a month, over the cost of the electricity used, and amortize the cost of the meter over a year or two. Mayor, have you done anything on that?

Mr. Benavente: I have been thinking. It is pretty difficult to sponsor a system when they cannot pay for the actual use of it, and then pay an extra dollar too.

Naval Administrator: Those people who refuse to pay and have the ability should have their electricity cut off. I have the list of delinquent customers and there are almost nine hundred, which includes about everybody on Saipan. Some of these bills are two and three hundred dollars. They haven't paid for two or three years, and they are still going on using electricity and water. Many of those people can afford to pay.

Mr. Benavente: There are peoples who can afford to pay, but they don't.

Mr. Brown: Why don't you cut off their electricity, and bring them into the courts for failure to pay their bills?

Mr. Benavente: There is no regulation to bring them to court.

Mr. Borja: I believe the Municipality could go to court to recover civil damages in a case like that, but cutting off the electricity is the problem. Some of the people don't realize that the Municipality has such force or power to go ahead and cut them off. At this time I am sure that the municipal government has been trying their best to correct this situation but probably due to no regulation, they are behind on it.

Naval Administrator: The Utilities office at the Municipality can set up regulations for paying of bills. They can cut off power to those people who are delinquent after a notice.

Mr. Raker: Have we ever cut off power here?

Mr. Benavente: Yes, we did in Chalan Kanoa village, and then they come to the Municipality and made part payment and the utility was reconnected.

Naval Administrator: That is a local problem that the Mayor is going to have to solve. The Mayor is paying his electrical bill to the Naval Administration Unit and he is collecting less money than he is paying out, so something is going to have to be corrected. He can't go on doing that.

Anything else, Mr. Borja?

Mr. Borja: No.

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Raker?

Mr. Raker: I have two bills that we concurred on at the last meeting. We are going to submit those to the congress for action. I recommend that they be discussed by the members at this meeting, prior to submission. One will have to be submitted to COMNAVSMARIANAS because it is an amendment to the Code.

Mr. Rockwell: Mr. Raker, is this bill on fencing of domestic animals going to apply to dogs and cats?

Mr. Raker: That is one question. It is domestic animals. I don't know how far the thing should be extended. What animals should be included.

Mr. Rockwell: "Other domestic animals" covers everything.

Mr. Raker: That's right. That's why, in the first draft, I have a question mark. The Mayor has submitted many complaints from the ranchers that cattle are getting in and chewing up vegetables, plants, and coconut seedlings.

Mr. Rockwell: How much is a good cow worth on Saipan?

Mr. Benavente: Two hundred to three hundred dollars.

Mr. Rockwell: I was just wondering. This apprehension charge of twenty five dollars. I guess that is all right.

Mr. Raker: I just pulled an amount out of the air. I had to put something in. It ought to be sufficiently high because it is going to be a lot of trouble. It is going to be up to the police or Mr. Brown's men to go bring the cow in and put it in the government pasture.

Mr. Rockwell: Suppose the rancher finds the cow on his land and the bill says that the cow may be apprehended by and held by the municipality of Saipan? How about the farmer in question? Couldn't he apprehend the cow and bring it down? This would simplify things, if individuals could apprehend as well as the municipality.

Mr. Thomas: That way a person could go out and steal a cow and bring it in and get some money for it.

Mr. Rockwell: The point is, if we can get the people who are interested to do the work we will be ahead.

Mr. Raker: Well, so far, the people haven't been interested in doing that. They come to the police or Mr. Brown. We have done it on one or two occasions.

Mr. Rockwell: That was with no law?

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957

Mr. Raker: There was no law. I would release it to the owner when he came to claim it without any charge.

Naval Administrator: You have a very similar ordinance over on Tinian. Mr. Hofschneider, how is your law working?

Mr. Hofschneider: It works out all right sir.

Naval Administrator: In this proposed ordinance, we don't include chickens.

Mr. Raker: As I say, I haven't any clear idea as to what animals should be included. I don't know how much damage chickens do.

Naval Administrator: I went by the Intermediate School the other day, and there students had just finished doing a lot of plowing and planting, and there were about forty chickens in the garden and everybody was in the school, so I wonder how many seeds will come up.

Mr. Tewksbury: I might say this about apprehending the animals on Tinian. You run into a great deal of difficulty. The fact that the pigs are invading the produce grounds, and it is next to impossible to apprehend them, so we are using a little more drastic measure in that the man who owns the property or the produce inquires as to who the animal belongs to, and informs him of the damage it is doing, and if he doesn't do anything about it and he is unable to catch the animal, we shoot it. We find that quite successful.

Naval Administrator: Who gets the carcass?

Mr. Tewksbury: Well, they divide it with the municipality, and the owner of the produce takes the other half for the damage that has been done. The Municipality disposes of it. It seems sort of drastic, but is about the only means we can find to control them.

Mr. Raker: Pigs would be pretty hard to catch. Another thing, as far as these cows, we have had two automobile accidents in the past year because of cows on the road at night.

Mr. Rockwell: Black cows at night, wandering out in the road are a real hazard.

Mr. Raker: A year ago a Saipanese navy truck driver driving a Navy truck ran into a cow and ran off the road after he hit it. It developed that it was his own cow.

Mr. Rockwell: It seems to me on this apprehension charge it should be a graduated scale because they might pay twenty five dollars for a cow, but they might not be willing to pay twenty five for a goat or a pig.

Mr. Thomas: Why not have an apprehension charge of so much per hundred pounds?

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Naval Administrator: Either that or the percentage of its worth.

Mr. Rockwell: It should be defined what types of animals it is going to apply to. It should apply to everything. Personally I think if you include goats, pigs and cattle, you have got the best part of it.

Naval Administrator: I thought possibly of adding chickens in there also, but as Mr. Rockwell says, have a graduated scale, so much for cows, so much for pigs, and so much for goats, but I believe that licensed pets such as cats and dogs, should not be included in this bill because you have another bill that covers them.

Mr. Raker: I don't know how much trouble goats cause.

Mr. Benavente: Pretty much trouble.

Naval Administrator: I think that if we have fowl in there, and just leave the animals mentioned here, then later on if there is a need for it we can amend the ordinance.

Mr. Thomas: Is this meant to cover the protection of the various land owners, or does this also include the highways?

Mr. Raker: That also includes the highways.

Mr. Thomas: Then why don't you add an article in there that any person whose animal is killed on the highway has no claim for the death of that animal?

Mr. Raker: In Section 5 of the proposed ordinance, it says they will be responsible for all damage caused. They are under a legal duty to prevent an animal being at large.

Mr. Rockwell: When you stop and think about it, this thing could get fairly involved such as somebody hitting a cow and the car going out of control and hitting another car, etc.

Mr. Borja: I have a question. Section 5, the owner or person possessing a domestic animal and so forth. I am just wondering what will happen in case no owner or person having responsibility for such animal, and a person complains that his property is damaged, how is he going to be compensated?

Naval Administrator: If he can't find the owner, I would say that he has no claim, other than being entitled to the animal.

Mr. Borja: All the money accrued should be turned over to the municipal treasurer. I was just wondering whether they have any power to deduct such money and pay the damage to the victim?

Naval Administrator: Mr. Raker, would you like to comment on that?

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957

Mr. Raker: I suppose we could put it in, but it might be a little difficult to establish that a particular cow caused the damage.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Brown, is there any identification such as branding or marking on pigs and cattle?

Mr. Brown: No. Some of the ranchers are adopting the United States branding system of hot irons, but there is no identification of pigs or anything like that. We one time discussed with the Mayor an ordinance where it would be compulsory to brand cattle. It wasn't very popular, it fell through.

Naval Administrator: Any other questions on this ordinance?

Mr. Raker: I think that if we are going to have chickens in there, if they are apprehended, they should be confiscated. I think it is too much, the volume is too little to put any charge on it. They are just going to lose them.

Mr. Rockwell: I don't know, one chicken is, but if you confiscate fifty chickens at one time it becomes expensive.

Mr. Raker: The idea, I don't think, is to make money, but it is going to be a lot of trouble for the government dragging these animals in.

Naval Administrator: Of course, if this is started, one time a guy pays twenty five dollars, I think they will be off the road.

Mr. Rockwell: Most people now tie their cows.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Raker, do you have anything else?

Mr. Raker: Only this ordinance, on child molestation.

Naval Administrator: Does anyone have any questions on this proposed amendment to the Trust Territory Code?

Mr. Brown: I am sure that it fits in perfectly for Saipan, but for the rest of the Trust Territory it would be a little bit hard. Down in the Palau district, fourteen years is considered as of adult age.

Mr. Raker: Well, this is under the age of fourteen. It is copied exactly from the Guam Code, and the California Code, except for the punishment, I believe that California has 1 year to life imprisonment.

Naval Administrator: Do you have anything to say about the age Doctor?

Dr. Thomas: No, it sounds allright to me.

Mr. Raker: The age may be a little high.

Naval Administrator: I feel the age is a little low.

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Mr. Brown: Probably this could worked in with the other section of the Ordinance, recognizing local customs.

Dr. Thomas: What we want to get at is child molestation rather than rape, and generally it occurs in the younger age group anyway.

Mr. Rockwell: Do we have a a statute on Rape?

Mr. Raker: It doesn't amount to rape. The only thing we can do is get them on simple assault or disturbing the peace or something of that nature.

Mr. Rockwell: But we have nothing on Rape?

Mr. Raker: Oh yes, we have 20 years imprisonment in the code.

Mr. Rockwell: Do you have statutory rape in that?

Mr. Raker: No, that is just straight rape.

Mr. Rockwell: So, between fourteen and eighteen there is no particular legal protection?

Mr. Raker: Consent is a defense to rape. Then, a child is too young to be incapable of giving consent, but many of these offenses don't amount to rape.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Johnson, do you have any comments?

Mr. Johnson: I might comment, that if it comes from the Guam and California Codes as Mr. Raker says, we are obligated to follow these two jurisdictions if we don't have a law to cover it.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Raker, anything else to bring up?

Mr. Raker: One thing, the garbage is being dumped at the dump. We've received some complaints about people dumping garbage in the cleared area. The Mayor and I went down this morning and there are several large piles of all kinds of garbage. We has the municipal sanitation people checking on it, and we will find out the owners and find out who dumped there.

Mr. Rockwell: I have something to add to Mr. Raker's comments. After the damage to the garbage ramp by the storm, we repaired it and at that time we went down and cleared the area of the garbage and hoped that everybody would then commence dumping their garbage off the ramp, but apparently some people got in the habit of taking the easy way out. We were discussing whether or not it would be the municipality's responsibility to keep that area clean. Since it is the citizens of the municipality who are dumping their garbage in the cleared area.

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957

Mr. Benavente: We used to clean that up whenever they dumped on top of the ramp.

Mr. Rockwell: There is one more thing, next week, Mr. Wright plans to take out that temporary coral fill and put a permanent concrete ramp that will not be susceptible to being washed out by heavy storms so that from now on, we won't have this recurring problem of losing our means of dumping garbage into the sea.

Mr. Wright: It will probably be close to the end of the following week before we get it completed.

Mr. Rockwell: While we are doing that, I notice that there is another dump. Could we lay a coral ramp down to that?

Mr. Wright: I don't know about the access to that.

Mr. Rockwell: It might be something we should consider.

Mr. Wright: It might be easier than running the dozer out there every other day and picking up garbage.

Mr. Rockwell: Right now the fly infestation problems at the Coast Guard Station is certainly acute.

Naval Administrator: Are there any "No Dumping" signs up now?

Mr. Wright: No.

Naval Administrator: I suggest we install them in three languages.

Mr. Wright: If we can control it. I think that it is private parties using the ramp.

Naval Administrator: I wonder Mayor, if it would be possible to send the sound truck around and give the people the word, or would that be practical?

Mr. Wright: As soon as we can stop indiscriminate dumping, we can send our sprayer and put a film of diesel over the area and control the flies.

Mr. Brown: A few fines in court would probably stop that in an awful hurry.

Mr. Rockwell: I think so too, but do we have an ordinance against dumping on that land.

Mr. Baker: We have a regulation.

Naval Administrator: I would suggest that we put up signs and quote the regulation that there is to be no dumping in that area, subject to fine.

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957

Naval Administrator: Mr. Tenorio?

Mr. Tenorio: I would like to refer to the fishing industry on this island. I have heard from several fishermen that the reason why they stopped going out with Mr. Diaz, fishing boat is because there is too much risk. The boat itself is getting rotten, and the engine is getting to be too much trouble. I suggest that the Mayor should invite several people who are interested to try and get a new boat from Japan, or a second hand one. The Chairman mentioned that the Navy approved bringing goods from Japan to Saipan on Navy bottoms on a space available basis. So we could bring the fishing boat from Japan on the Navy bottoms. As we know we spend money for fish, which is imported from the United States or Japan. I presume about ten thousand pounds a month. I would say we purchase fish for thirty cents a pound and it comes to three thousand dollars a month. We could avoid that if we had sort of an organization to establish a new company for a fishing industry, so we will have it right here on Saipan.

Mr. Rockwell: Mr. Tenorio, who is going to pay for the boat?

Mr. Tenorio: That is why I talked to the Mayor. He is the one who can encourage people to establish a new fishing company.

Mr. Rockwell: Do you want to establish a company like the Saipan Shipown Company?

Mr. Tenorio: Yes. We would invest the money and then purchase the fishing vessel from Japan.

Naval Administrator: Mayor, do you think there would be enough interest by some of the people here to go in together and buy a fishing boat?

Mr. Benavente: I don't think there would be enough people to collect enough money for the purchase of one boat.

Naval Administrator: How much do you think, Mr. Tenorio, one fishing boat would cost?

Mr. Tenorio: I think Mr. Brown knows, he has checked on that previously.

Mr. Brown: I didn't find even one boat that you can buy. They say they have a shortage of boats in Japan. I found no encouragement at all. There was one offer that came from the Hapanese Cotton Trading Company of a boat for fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Tenorio: The similar type to what Mr. Diaz has now, we can get if for around five or six thousand dollars.

Mr. Rockwell: Two things occur to me. One is, in the first place is the municipal authorization required in order to form a company, or would it be possible for any group to form a company and finance a boat? The second thing occurs to me, why import a boat from Japan? You have skilled labor here, I can think of one man who has done a good job on a small boat, why couldn't he do the same sort of job on a bigger boat? Why not commission somebody here on Saipan to build your fishing boat for you?

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Mr. Tenorio: We just have no materials for that.

Mr. Rockwell: You can order your material.

Mr. Tenorio: It would cost more money to build up an old boat than to buy a good ship from Japan.

Mr. Rockwell: Not repair one, build a new boat. Do you think it would cost more to build one on Saipan than it would to buy one in Japan?

Mr. Tenorio: We wouldn't have the carpenters to do it.

Naval Administrator: Isn't there a man on Tinian qualified to build larger types of boats?

Mr. Tewksbury: Joe Cruz builds them.

Mr. Rockwell: Once you have the initial capability, I know myself, I have run across people who have had no prior experience whatsoever, who have decided to build a boat, and they have gotten plans and have gone ahead and built perfect, relatively large boats, such as fishing cruisers. These are people with no experience. I am sure that such a person as Mr. Francisco Basa is capable of following plans and would do an excellent job.

Naval Administrator: I recommend you have Mr. Brown look into two things, one, obtaining a boat, and second if people would be interested in forming a corporation or a fishing company.

Mr. Brown: We had a boat in here not so long ago. The fellow offered to sell it to us for ten thousand dollars.

Mr. Raker: I think that is right. One of those boats that were charged with violation of the Trust Territories Code.

Mr. Brown: He said he would sell it for ten thousand. It was completely equipped.

Mr. Raker: What happened to the fishing company that was here before, about five or six years ago?

Mr. Brown: The minute we turned the company over to Saipanese supervision, it just fell through.

Naval Administrator: Anything else Mr. Tenorio?

Mr. Tenorio: No sir.

Mr. Brown: I might say that there is a boat available. It is on Rota. It is called the San Jose. It is one of the New Zealand tugs that has been lengthened ten feet. It is powered by twin Grey Marine motors. It has constantly run back and forth from Rota to Guam, and it has made many trips up here. Unfortunately, there are two things wrong at Rota. It can no longer get in and out of the Channel, and then if it goes to Guam, it is going to be involved in a legal entanglement. They will confiscate the boat down there. We could look into that.

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Mr. Tenorio: Mr. Brown, for tuna fishing you cannot use any other boats except the ones that are made purposely for tuna, such as these types of boat as the one we have now.

Naval Administrator: On this statement you made regarding the fishing boat the Barracuda being unfit to go to sea, is that true?

Mr. Tenorio: I heard that from several fishermen.

Naval Administrator: I recommend Mr. Hamm make an inspection of that boat, and if it is unfit to go to sea, take action accordingly. He is on the board of Marine inspectors.

Mr. Blanco: I don't know sir if this is a proper subject to be brought up to the council, but what is the possibility of spraying the island of Saipan with DDT spray by plane to reduce the number of mosquitoes and flies?

Naval Administrator: Doctor Thomas, do you have anything to say on the value of air spraying?

Dr. Thomas: I think the effect of DDT spraying as practiced so far on the island is not very good. It hasn't done anything on the hill where we are using it, and I am sure that it is probably a waste of time and the effort and the money that is put into it.

Mr. Rockwell: How about bees, do we have bees on Saipan?

Mr. Brown: Not in a commercial sense.

Mr. Rockwell: It depends on what you mean in a commercial sense. One of the things you have to look out for is that certain crops depend on bees for cross polinization, when you spray with DDT you stand a chance of wiping out your bee population. The first thing you know your plants don't grow, and until you get more bees back you are in a bad way.

Mr. Blanco: Mosquitoes are much more trouble than bees.

Mr. Rockwell: We used to spray in Key West all the time but they grew no crops down there.

Dr. Thomas: Mosquitoe control is generally more tied in with the Public Works department in getting rid of water collection areas, and oiling water surfaces and things like that. It prevents a lot of it from developing, rather than spraying. It is a very expensive program.

Naval Administrator: I have had correspondence on a shortage of food on the northern islands. Mr. Shimizu at the last meeting was going to bring up certain problems of the northern islands. Unfortunately he isn't here today. I understand that on Agrihan they have been out of food for some time. We received reports that the food ordered by the people on the northern islands is usually delivered in short quantity. Mr. Shirley, do you have anything to add to that. You brought the question up today in the office that the school teacher had run out of food and had to close the school because he was out looking for food?

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Wright, could we make one or two of these places that you are not presently planning on rehabilitating for quarters into a place for these people to stay?

Mr. Wright: I don't see any reason why not. Furniture might be a problem right now.

Mr. Johnson: Mr. Chairman, from what the Doctor says, what has been brought up previously to this, it appears that one member of the family gets sick, the whole family comes over and they make a family affair. Whereas, actually, just one person should come over and just one other to take care of them. It would seem to me that if we just had one building. What I think would be the better idea, and it has been suggested once before, if putting up a hotel here similar to the one they have on Tinian, and let somebody run it. A hotel for people not only from Tinian, but Guam, because if they have to pay, it is human nature to get it over with as soon as possible, and not bring so many people. People come not only for medical, but other things, so perhaps it would be better to let somebody go into a boarding house business rather than the government to go into it.

Mr. Rockwell: The only thing is, would we, in a case like that, we'd probably have to underwrite it, in other words, guarantee them a certain minimum.

Mr. Johnson: Tinian has always had a lot of business in the hotel there, but they have always been able to keep their nose above water. I do know of several times in the past we have talked to people about setting up a hotel here to take care of people from there and from Guam who have no relatives.

Mr. Tewksbury: Another item we have down here was the question of the people on Tinian do not have access to the bank here, and their means are such that it is rather difficult for them to start a bank account, and they are sending orders to Sears and Roebuck, and other companies, enclosing currency. We have, my wife and myself, at times written a personal check and take the currency and give them the check, but on a number of occasions we have lost money, it has been mislaid, or missent somewhere. I was thinking of some system whereby we can write money orders on Tinian.

Mr. Rockwell: Mr. Tewksbury, I can think of a simpler system than that. Why couldn't you have a revolving fund in a checking account whereby you could write checks against this account, and send the cash over to the branch bank here, would it work?

Mr. Blanco: Mr. Tewksbury, you have maintained an account with the Bank of America in Guam, you can make deposit through here, and if somebody wants to send an order to Sears and Roebuck, for fifty dollars, you write a check payable to Sears and Roebuck for fifty dollars and sign your name, you write your own check and collect from him fifty dollars plus any charges. Then you can make a deposit here once a week, perhaps, or twice a week, whenever the ship comes to Saipan.

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Mr. Thomas: The only difference in what you suggested and what Mr. Rockwell suggested, it is all the same, only Mr. Tewksbury is still going to have to make the initial deposit.

Mr. Rockwell: Somebody is going to have to.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Brown, what do you think of the idea of requesting some money from the land fund, say a thousand dollars, to set up a special revolving fund for the convenience of the people.

Mr. Brown: I don't see any reason why it couldn't be done. It's a good thing to do. However, I would suggest that possibly a little larger one, because sometimes in commercial transactions over there, they use money orders, like when they get fertilizer and such larger items from Guam, there may be sometimes a thousand dollar check involved. It would say lets try five thousand dollars.

Naval Administrator: Lets prepare a letter then to CINCPACFLT requesting a fund be set up.

Mr. Johnson: That would have to be amortized.

Mr. Rockwell: If you amortize it, the problem then crops up as to who owns the money. Some fellow sets off in Tinian somewhere and never goes near that fund they pay him ten percent.

Mr. Johnson: It would be a lot of bookkeeping.

Naval Administrator: You would have your five thousand dollars combined in cash or checks at all times. It could be audited and report made to CINCPACFLT.

Mr. Rockwell: Is there any charge involved?

Mr. Blanco: Mr. Rockwell, if the Navy opens an account, there is no charge. For a military account, if the account is for military purposes.

Mr. Tewksbury: I don't want to take up too much time, one other thing I had in mind is the produce. Sometimes we have excess over there and I have at times pickled some cucumbers, and some watermelon, and fish, and so forth. I am trying to get the people interested in that but I am not a home economics teacher. I was wondering if it would ever be possible to have a traveling home economics teacher to visit the island to get the women interested in preserving some of the produce, and vegetables and fish, a woman that can speak their language, and set it up.

Naval Administrator: Possibly Mr. Shirley can make available Miss Yonteck with maybe one of her last year's graduates as interpreter to go over there and spend a day a month.

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Mr. Shirley: What about necessary jars?

Mr. Tewksbury: That I will have to take up with the people, and I have mentioned the jars and covers and a pressure cooker and so forth.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Shirley, would you look into that, and see if something can be worked out?

Mr. Shirley: Would a day be sufficient time, or would it take a week?

Mr. Tewksbury: Two or three days, because sometimes the pickle has to be brined before you put them in, it is an overnight process.

Mr. Rockwell: How about materials for canning, do you have the canning materials readily available to all the people on Tinian, or could you obtain them?

Mr. Tewksbury: That brings me over into the economy of the island, which I am very much interested in. We have this other food, though we don't have any canning food that we could get. We do have a passion fruit over there that we are growing. I have about two thousand seedlings that are ready to set out. In Hawaii, (I have literature here) it is amounting to about a twenty million dollar a year project. They are using it as a juice. It is a vine, and it grows easy, and I think it has great possibilities, and here is where your jelly would come in. They make wonderful jelly out of it.

I have another one here, and that is the macadania nut. The macadania nut grows well on elevations of only fifty feet. We have the same elevation on Tinian. It is a ten year project, but it could be developed into a good paying one.

Tobacco, of which I have several thousand seedlings growing. The Philippine Government passed a legislative order that they cannot import tobacco anymore, so that may knock the market out of that one. We are talking about this before, this has not been passed, but there is a chap on Guam that said he would pay me a dollar a pound for my tobacco, that is, Virginia Tobacco.

There are some berries, but I doubt very much if we have enough elevation. We could contact the University of Hawaii for their knowledge on that.

We are planting more fruit trees on Tinian, the avocado is being planted quite extensively now. There are some orange trees being set out, of course, we are planting many, many more banana trees.

The reason I am mentioning this, we don't have the facilities and economic background you have on Saipan. On Tinian all we depend on is just the farm produce, Micro Metals, and what few stores we have. A lot of these things can be worked up into a small business so that we will be able to

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

maybe support one or two families. Something they could make a fairly good income out of, would be sweet or Irish potatoes, and another thing that is going going to sound rather silly but, a business such as selling driftwood. We have have lots of driftwood on Tinian.

One thing that I am interested in is the pelletizing of the Tangantangan leaf. It takes money to make money, but if we could make a study of how, of what machinery it would take, they probably could pelletize the tangantangan leaf, and we could go into a pretty good business there. There are thousands of acres available, and I remember buying rabbit food for four dollars and a half a bag, and all it was was alfalfa pelletized. The Tangantangan leaf is equivalent to alfalfa leaf in protein. I believe a big project could be established.

Incidentally, on Agiguan, I was quite surprised, some of the boys went over there the other day and shot forty six bats. They say there are a great many bats over on Agiguan and they brought them back and sold them for two dollars a bat.

Another thing that we seem to have enough of is the flying fish.

We have a lake on Tinian, there is very good fresh water in it, and I am sure that if it were stocked with a jumbo frog and crayfish for food, someone could make a very good profitable business out of that. I know what frog legs cost and it would be a natural resource. You don't have to be afraid of the frog mating with toad, because they don't mix.

There is a possibility of bringing pheasant in, charging a nominal sum for hunting, and the bats on Agiguan would be the same thing. I don't know what happened to the coffee. One of the men is growing quite a lot of plants in a green house.

Mr. Brown: There hasn't been anything said about coffee for years.

Mr. Tewksbury: That just about covers all I have to say Mr. Chairman, on Tinian. I didn't talk very elaborately on each subject, but that is just a general idea of a lot of these things that could be developed for industry, for individual gain, and for the island.

Naval Administrator: These various items that you would like to introduce, have they been talked over with the people of Tinian, is any interest shown?

Mr. Tewksbury: Yes. We mentioned it at the meeting the last time and they come to me afterwards and inquired about it.

Naval Administrator: Could you suggest ways of obtaining the initial stock for instance of frogs, what would be the cost of ten pair, or whatever is required?

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Mr. Tewksbury: The Louisiana Jumbo frog can be purchased directly from some firm in Louisiana. They tried them in Hawaii but they weren't successful because they tried to domesticate the frog too much. They thought that they could live on air and didn't throw enough meat in, but I have seen them in Ohio, they have a nice frog farm where the frog legs are as big around as that (making circular motion with finger and thumb).

Naval Administrator: Could you set forth which of these items, with a recommendation of how it can be obtained with the cost, and whether or not, in your opinion, it would upset the biological balance of nature, and submit that to me.

Mr. Tewksbury: I would be very happy to do that.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Brown?

Mr. Brown: The project you asked me to carry on the last time on the high cost of living brought some very surprising things. All of the consumers say that the cost of living and food is very high. All the merchants and the sellers say that it is very reasonable. In fact, many people claim that the prices that are paid in the stores here are lower than those on Guam. Mr. Tenorio gave me a verbal list of many things that he is purchasing here cheaper than on Guam. Also, the merchants say that they generally lose money on the rice that they sell here. One thing that keeps some of the cost up, Saipanese will not take cheaper brands. You will notice that it is always Carnation milk, Hills Brothers coffee, Camel cigarettes, Budweiser beer, those premium brands are the ones they take. We have tried to bring in cheaper cigarettes, they just sit up on the shelves. Cheaper beer just doesn't sell. Mr. Tewksbury mentioned about growing tobacco. Tobacco grows here at all the time. Anybody that wants to raise their own tobacco can do so. The plants are here, the seeds are here, anything you want is here, but it is not acceptable. They want American cigarettes. I talked to people about fish, and said "Why don't you go to Lake Susupe and catch your fish, there are fish there". Nobody seems to care. There is a nice little reservoir over on Texas Road that we stocked with Tilapia. I don't think the man whose pond was stocked has ever been there, and they just don't seem to be interested in getting free food.

The big thing that I was questioned about was the letter concerning direct Japanese imports. People are going to be very happy when I pass the word that COMNAVRELNAS has approved. They think that is going to bring the cost of Japanese things way down.

Mr. Raker: Did you ever compare any of their invoiced prices with the price that they sell at and their markup on some of these things.

Mr. Brown: No, I haven't.

Mr. Raker: They mentioned fifty cents for salmon, I don't know whether that is high or not. I don't know what a case of salmon costs.

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Mr. Rockwell: We would have to go and get supermarket prices in the states to compare, but one thing that I am sure of, and that is that fresh produce sells for more than it should, particularly, when you consider the going rate for farm labor on Saipan as opposed to the going rate, in say the United States.

Mr. Brown: The question was brought up last meeting on a watermelon a merchant wanted three dollars for. Do you know how much he paid for that? Three dollars. He bought it from Tinian. They get ten cents a pound for watermelon and twelve for cantaloupe.

Mr. Thomas: I can tell you one thing on the produce. They would probably buy some from some places here on the island, cucumbers for instance, can be gotten for nine cents a pound whereas your Tinian farmers are charging fifteen the year around, which is wrong, I think, because they raise a lot of cucumbers, and probably can raise them a longer time than they can anything else, but when they charge fifteen cents the year around, and other people go off the island to get them for nine cents because they don't want to pay you the other six, there is something wrong, and cucumbers is not the only thing. Once you start a price on something, you keep it throughout the year. We all know that that isn't right, and I know people right here on this island that are going off the island to buy for nine cents a pound, although I am buying for the general mess, I pay Tinian local market rates, just to help out, but I don't get much from there locally.

Mr. Tewksbury: I don't have my price list with me.

Mr. Rockwell: It is not Tinian only, how about the produce that is produced right here on Saipan?

Mr. Brown: There is no control of prices.

Mr. Rockwell: I know there is no control, but the prices asked are most unrealistic, nevertheless.

Naval Administrator: I talk to people from Guam who come over on the plane, and buy produce over here. It is almost impossible to get watermelon or cantaloupe over there. They come over to Tinian and they look at a Cantaloupe at seventy five cents apiece, and they say that they will go without cantaloupe for the rest of their lives because they are not going to pay seventy five cents for a cantaloupe and they are not going to pay three dollars for a watermelon. So, the people stop raising cantaloupe and watermelon.

Mr. Rockwell: Wouldn't it be possible to make up a price list for food available that could be raised on Saipan, and distribute it to the farmers and say this is what the commissary will pay for your products, and maybe somebody might be encouraged and think to himself, that I am not getting so much, but I have all these cucumbers and cantaloupe or something, and I can still make plenty if I just pick them and take them down and sell them for that.

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council meeting of 6 November 1957.

Mr. Brown: We have no problem here because we don't have enough farmers here to bother with. Very few people farm.

Mr. Rockwell: Perhaps they would if they realized they could make money at it.

Mr. Brown: Everybody that wishes to farm is farming right now, and everybody that wishes to work for day labor are working.

Mr. Tewksbury: On the subject of produce, I have one farmer over there that has quite a diversified crop coming up. He has lots of green onions, carrots, cantaloupe, watermelon, squash, cucumbers, and he is going to have sweet corn, and I think he has the answer. He feels that he is going to raise several things and not a whole lot of one thing, and that way, I think we are on the right track.

Mr. Thomas: If you could just get him to pick them at the right time, instead of having them lay around to ripen.

Mr. Tewksbury: That's another problem we are going to handle.

Mr. Blanco: I would say the people feel the price of merchandise is high and the merchant won't give you the facts because he makes the profit, and compared to the wages, I would say it was too high.

Mr. Brown: That is what I gathered. Everybody who buys says too high, and everybody who sells says fair.

Mr. Rockwell: Why don't we do a little comparative shopping between here and Guam?

Mr. Brown: Maybe they should do without that stuff and raise their own.

Mr. Rockwell: They have either got to increase their economic standard or they have got to do without it.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Brown, do you have anything further?

Mr. Brown: No.

Naval Administrator: Mayor Benavente?

Mr. Benavente: Well, Mr. Chairman, of the five outlying districts, only San Antonio and Oleai have telephones now. Tanapag and San Roque don't have them and they would need a couple in each village so in case of emergency they can call the Naval Administrator. NTU has approved it all they need is some connecting wires.

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Naval Administrator: They have approved it verbally. They said they would go ahead and put it in there if we could get these lead-ins of some sort, and as soon as the necessary parts are received, they will be in all the schools.

Mr. Wright: What we requested of TTU, was one for the Tanapag School, one for the San Roque School, and one for the Maui 4 and one for Donnay Springs.

Naval Administrator: They were all approved, no questions about it.

Mr. Benavente: I think it is also necessary for San Vicente Village.

Naval Administrator: There are no wires leading up to San Vicente Village. That would cost several hundred dollars.

Mr. Benavente: The telephone system is not adequate in Chalan Kanoa village, we should have some more set up in emergency cases such as typhoons. We should have more loud speakers and I have been asking some time ago for loud speakers from NTTU but they promised me to send some, one or two that they do not use any more, but so far they haven't, that is no action has been taken.

Naval Administrator: I am sure we have no public address system set up.

Mr. Benavente: One more thing. It is believed in the village that if there are two walk-in reefers up there, then beef could be available all the time, so no outside beef could be imported any more, because the reason beef cannot be in the villages is because whenever a man slaughters, he has to give it away if he does not sell it, he has to give it on credit because he cannot keep it, because there is no reefer space.

Naval Administrator: I think we took that up the last time. There are certain reefers available. A time should be for slaughtering and even slaughter house itself, to be used not only for porks and beef but even your fish. Again, Mr. Thomas, how many reefers down there might be made available, and what shape are they in?

Mr. Thomas: Well, from just observing, I'd say they are probably allright. Mr. Wright can probably know more about that than I, but there are quite a few of them.

Mr. Wright: We are using some now temporarily until the new reefer farm is done, and we got those fired off with a minimum of trouble. I think the crew worked on them two days.

Naval Administrator: I think Mayor, possibly something can be worked out about making boxes available to you in about two or three months. Even if they are made available in their present location.

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Mr. Wright: Three months anyhow.

Mr. Brown: I'd like to answer Mayor Benavente. Mr. Clendenen, Mr. Reed, and I have discussed slaughter houses. We are trying to work up interest in a project to start a central slaughter house. Right at the moment, it looks like we will have to guild it as a government project. At present we do not have enough local people interested. We are going to do something.

Naval Administrator: Doctor Thomas?

Doctor Thomas: I think we ought to write a letter commending the Mayor and the District Commissioners and the people on their cleanup, and also their cooperation on the X-ray program, the annual chest x-ray.

Naval Administrator: Will you write a letter on the cooperation on the X-ray program.

Dr. Thomas: Yes sir.

Naval Administrator: I think that cleanup was a wonderful job. I think it ought to be continued too.

Mr. Brown: I might say that I have been here longer than anybody else, and watched the villages progress, and I think under Mayor Benavente it has progressed further than any other regime, and I have never seen anything like the village is now. It is good.

Naval Administrator: Does anyone have anything else to say or bring up?

Mr. Tenorio: Mr. Chairman, I would like to refer back to the high cost of food for the islands. I think to help the economy of the islands, we could bring the cost far down as compared to the present, by requesting the Pacific Far East Lines to stop by, Saipan and bring the merchandise here from the States to Saipan, rather than to transship it via Guam. This means that they will require certain tonnage at the time in order to pay the cost, but I think it comes to about five hundred tons. If we have that much cargo, they could stop by here, that's providing the Navy will approve it.

Mr. Johnson: I don't think that Hope increases the overall prices any, the price from Guam to here is not a contributing factor. Now, it might be transshipment charges, and other charges in Guam that are tacked on that do actually run the price way up.

Mr. Rockwell: I don't know if you can afford to give up the convenience of the Hope making a trip every week.

Naval Administrator: Thanks for coming, the meeting is adjourned.

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Mr. Tenorio: Mr. Brown, for tuna fishing you cannot use any other boats except the ones that are made purposely for tuna, such as these types of boat as the one we have now.

Naval Administrator: On this statement you made regarding the fishing boat the Barracuda being unfit to go to sea, is that true?

Mr. Tenorio: I heard that from several fishermen.

Naval Administrator: I recommend Mr. Hann make an inspection of that boat, and if it is unfit to go to sea, take action accordingly. He is on the board of Marine inspectors.

Mr. Blanco: I don't know sir if this is a proper subject to be brought up to the council, but what is the possibility of spraying the island of Saipan with DDT spray by plane to reduce the number of mosquitoes and flies?

Naval Administrator: Doctor Thomas, do you have anything to say on the value of air spraying?

Dr. Thomas: I think the effect of DDT spraying as practiced so far on the island is not very good. It hasn't done anything up on the hill where we are using it, and I am sure that it is probably a waste of time and the effort and the money that is put into it.

Mr. Rockwell: How about bees, do we have bees on Saipan?

Mr. Brown: Not in a commercial sense.

Mr. Rockwell: It depends on what you mean in a commercial sense. One of the things you have to look out for is that certain crops depend on bees for cross polinization, when you spray with DDT you stand a chance of wiping out your bee population. The first thing you know your plants don't grow, and until you get more bees back you are in a bad way.

Mr. Blanco: Mosquitoes are much more trouble than bees.

Mr. Rockwell: We used to spray in Key West all the time but they grew no crops down there.

Dr. Thomas: Mosquito control is generally more tied in with the Public Works department in getting rid of water collection areas, and oiling water surfaces and things like that. It prevents a lot of it from developing, rather than spraying. It is a very expensive program.

Naval Administrator: I have had correspondence on a shortage of food on the northern islands. Mr. Shirizu at the last meeting was going to bring up certain problems of the northern islands. Unfortunately he isn't here today. I understand that on Agrihan they have been out of food for some time. We received reports that the food ordered by the people on the northern islands is usually delivered in short quantity. Mr. Shirley, do you have anything to add to that. You brought the question up today in the office that the school teacher had run out of food and had to close the school because he was out looking for food?

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Mr. Shirley: That is the essence of what the deal was, that there was no more rice or any other food commodities until November 4th when the Hope arrived. They had been out of food since the fifteenth, and the teacher was able to keep the school open until the 20th, and the 20th he had to quit school and go looking around the island for food to keep himself alive.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Brown, could you find out how much food was manifested to Agrihan on the previous field trip prior to 5 October, the day they run out of food? I think we should get together with the officials of the Northern Marianas Development Company and work out some system or some standard amount and quantities of food that should go to those islands in accordance with the number of people living on them.

Mr. Brown: Yes, that is very true. At one time we were sending more food than they were earning by producing copra.

Naval Administrator: When they start getting more food than they are earning, that is time to bring those people back to Saipan.

Mr. Rockwell: Mr. Thomas can make some comments on that. I understand that we discussed it to some extent at our last advisory board meeting. Mr. Brown made a comment to me that the people do not get paid for their copra when they deliver it. Another thing is there is no reason why, when the Hope makes these trips, she shouldn't have such staples as rice and tea and soya sauce, etc., available for purchase that wouldn't have to be manifested. Then the people who had delivered the copra could get paid for it at the time and then they could buy their supplies, and do away with all this confusion, and waiting time. If we looked all around and searched very carefully, we could hardly have come up with a more complicated method than what we use now.

Mr. Brown: Very true, but we are working on a solution now.

Naval Administrator: We are getting to the point now where we are going to have to go to COMMERCE, Mr. Brown and myself, and set this thing up on a workable basis. I believe the company is in a good financial position and a solution to the problem can be found.

Mr. Johnson: Mr. Chairman, in response to what Mr. Rockwell says, the Saipan Shipping Company proposes to open a store on the Hope for the necessities of life. As of now, the people don't have the money.

Mr. Rockwell: This one point that I am not quite clear on. Doesn't the Saipan Shipping Company or the Northern Marianas Development Company have money of their own? Can't they go up there and pay for the copra?

Naval Administrator: Up to the present they have been operating quite a bit in the red. They have more accounts receivable than the company is worth.

Mr. Rockwell: Is there a logical reason why they can't now pay cash? Can they pay cash for copra?

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Naval Administrator: It has been under discussion and it has been a big problem for a long time, and it is slowly being resolved. It is going to take some time yet. We do know what our problem is and until such time as the Northern Marianas Development Company actually has cash in their hand, it is going to be a long time before it is a reality.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Shirley, do you have anything else to bring up?

Mr. Shirley: No sir.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Hofschneider?

Mr. Hofschneider: Yes sir. I am worried about the lack of medical facilities. There are insufficient at this time. Our difficulties in the event of a unexpected illness or accidents, now when a member of the family is taken immediately ill he or she has to be sent to Saipan for medical assistance and treatment. As a consequence the family has to abandon the farm on Tinian. If the case is of a critical nature, the entire family is compelled to move and establish permanent residence on Saipan. They abandon their applied for homestead back on Tinian.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Hofschneider, when a person takes sick and comes to the Hospital at Saipan, it is not necessary for the entire family to abandon their homestead because one of the children or one of the parents is in the hospital on Saipan.

Mr. Hofschneider: Sometimes they have to carry their children to Saipan.

Naval Administrator: Unfortunately, Tinian has a population of about four hundred people and it would be impossible to set up a hospital there. Doctor, do you have anything to say about the medical facilities on Tinian?

Dr. Thomas: I am not quite sure what the problem is, whether the problem is inadequacy of medical facilities, or somebody to take care of the patients over here?

Naval Administrator: Apparently, Mr. Hofschneider is stating cases of serious illness where they are required to come here for hospitalization rather than stay on Tinian.

Dr. Thomas: We are lucky to have a doctor here these days, frankly.

Mr. Hofschneider: Not long ago we sent one of our people to be trained for a medical practitioner. I don't know whether he went to school or not.

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Dr. Thomas: For reasons having nothing to do with this command here, he was not accepted for the position, and he decided to go on to high school in Guam, at his own election. His name was Ben Manglona. He went to Guam to high school this year to complete his high school education, and then to try and get a scholarship. The problem over on Tinian is not so much right now as what is going to happen five or ten years from now, as it is on Saipan. They are going to have to get somebody on Tinian who is going to have enough on the ball either to go in for a good complete course of nurse's training or practitioner's training, who would be willing to go back there to Tinian and to take over the problems. Ultimately, the same situation is going to happen here on Saipan. I really don't know the answers and CMO is the only one that does.

Naval Administrator: Do you have any recommendations Mr. Hofschneider?

Mr. Hofschneider: Do you still have a space for a boy to be trained for a doctor sometime this year?

Naval Administrator: Any boy who is qualified and recommended by the senior medical officer could be sent to medical practitioner's school, monies could be made available to send someone on a scholarship.

Dr. Thomas: There is just one thing we might suggest along that line. We have six practitioners here now, and we have three presently going to school in Fiji. We had the six here for the past two or three years and it wasn't until just this last year that we got around to sending three more. Now, we hope to send four more, but it would be nice if it could be arranged through the education department as a yearly project to send one or two people so it becomes a rotating system, thus you will have people vying for the position every year, rather than say sending one up when we need it, instead of all of a sudden have four practitioners, the ones we sent away last year, would only get here four or five years from now. In the meantime, it poses a hardship on the present practitioners, so pretty soon they will be asking for higher wages or overtime.

Mr. Rockwell: Dr. Thomas, how many medical practitioners can the Saipan District support?

Dr. Thomas: Financially, or as far as the need for them?

Mr. Rockwell: Need.

Dr. Thomas: As far as the need is concerned, we need one on Tinian, and if we had ten practitioners here on the island, we would be fine, they could be in a rotating basis whereby the junior practitioners would be working in the Hospital and the dispensaries, and eventually working out some sort of a system whereas the senior practitioners could in effect, open up their own practices.

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957

Mr. Rockwell: One more question. Is it practicable to have a rotating system of qualifying practitioners, is it possible for them to find employment elsewhere in the Trust Territory. If you start this program pretty soon are you going to have more practitioners than we can use?

Dr. Thomas: We can always cut down the system to one or two years as necessary. There is no system right now, I think the system would be a good one to institute because I know that the senior practitioners are talking among themselves and they are dissatisfied, and the sooner or later we are going to be faced with this problem.

Naval Administrator: The problem is, the three people we sent this year were just on the border line of being qualified to get through the school. From now on we will be having George Washington High School graduates coming back who will be more qualified.

Dr. Thomas: But whether or not they will go to practitioners school is another thing. They will want to go on to get MDs, and there is no present set-up for them to get MDs, on our scholarships, we cannot send them back to the states.

Naval Administrator: On a scholarship the student would be required to serve out an equal length of time on Saipan which would be five years.

Dr. Thomas: Another thing that is coming up, Dr. Keyes is coming from the World Health Organization, from the 12th to the 16th of this month and he has something up his sleeve pertaining to a scholarship at the Philippines for promising young students which will lead to an MD.

Naval Administrator: Again, the only qualified people you would have available to attend would be your present practitioners.

Dr. Thomas: We would have to get approval for their Suva schooling to take the place of high school.

Naval Administrator: Doctor, did you say that we, at the present could not spare a practitioner for Tinian?

Dr. Thomas: At the present we have a program of training for the practitioners whereby one is at all times supposed to be in Hawaii, and Dr. Torres is not going to last forever. He should have retired five or six years ago. Which will mean, of necessity, we will have to put one down in the village, and that is going to hurt the hospital, leave them short, and we will be lucky if we can carry through until the new practitioners get here, and I am sure that by the time they do there will be new demands on them. It is going to make this situation just that much tougher. Whether they will have an extra one that they can send over for temporary periods to Tinian, is open to question.

Minutes of Saipan District Advisory Council Meeting of 6 November 1957.

Naval Administrator: Is there anything else, Mr. Hofschneider?

Mr. Hofschneider: I have one more question sir. Our previous request to Mr. Tewksbury for a walk in reefer, to provide the Tinian fishermen facilities to store their fish for marketing, and also if possible, the farmers are also in need of a chill box for their storage and conservation of their produce.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Thomas, do you have any idea where a walk in chill box might be available?

Mr. Thomas: Yes, I know where there are plenty of them, I just don't know how available they are.

Naval Administrator: Can they be moved.

Mr. Thomas: Yes.

Mr. Rockwell: Question. Each walk in chill box or reefer, does that come with refrigerating unit, or doesn't it?

Mr. Thomas: Yes. The walk in or your carrier boxes all have compressors.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Wright, can those reefers be moved without disintergrating?

Mr. Wright: Yes, they can.

Mr. Thomas: The only thing is they are still on the plant account at APWO. If they were to be surveyed, and COMNAV-MARIANAS approved they could be transferred to the municipality.

Naval Administrator: We wouldn't have to survey them. We could excess them and request permission to transfer them to the Municipality of Saipan, and one or two to the Municipality of Tinian. Couldn't that be done or would they have to be surveyed?

Mr. Thomas: They are not ours to excess unless we take them up.

Naval Administrator: Mr. Tewksbury?

Mr. Tewksbury: I have listened to this meeting with much interest Mr. Chairman, but I will be rather selfish in what I have to say in here, it would be pertaining to Tinian more than to a combination of the Saipan District. Reference is made to the hospital. People coming in with their children, if a home could be made available here whereby they could stay; I believe doctor, sometimes they bring too many of their family over, and if they had an opportunity to stay somewhere, in some home. They have no relative here.