

FIELD TRIP REPORT

FEBRUARY 22 - 28, 1959

Northern Islands

1. Anatahan
2. Sarigan
3. Alamagan
4. Pagan
5. Agrihan

Enclosure (1/2)

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

JBJ:stp
11011/2

17 MAR 1959

From: Field Trip Officer
To: Naval Administrator

Subj: Field Trip Report of 22 - 28 February 1959

Ref: (a) Operation Order NAVAD SAIPAN 2-59

Encl: (1) Subject Report

1. In accordance with instructions contained in reference (a) enclosure (1) is submitted.
2. Inasmuch as the nature of enclosure (1) makes it longer than is usual, departure from the format of previous reports has been necessary.
3. The recommendations contained in the basic report may be a deviation from current thinking but the writer feels immediate action should be taken to encourage the copra industry. The writer believes that positive and corrective action, (such as that taken by Commander Naval Forces Marianas and the Naval Administrator on the Tinian produce) is required. The writer feels that the copra industry is sick and discouraged. It needs "medicinal" and "curative" action. Now is the time that the people need help, not several years from now. The recommendations contained in enclosure (1) are some ideas that may be utilized.
4. It will be noted that there is a variation between the schedule as outlined in reference (a) and the actual itinerary. This was due to the Cayuga County's one day delay in departing Guam.
5. The Commanding Officer, LT. James K. Beates of the USS Cayuga County the officers, and crew cooperated to the fullest extent. From personal observation and other informed sources this is not unusual on this vessel. No request to the Commanding Officer by the Field Trip Officer or other members of the Field trip team went unheeded. The Commanding Officer and the Executive Officer went to the trouble of obtaining a photographer for the use of the field trip team.
6. All members of the field team went about their chores in a business-like manner and efficiently performed their duties. Although at times the going was hard because of rough seas at all islands (except Pagan) and all ~~got~~ more or less uncomfortably wet, there were no complaints. The conscientiousness of the members is reflected in their reports. (Annexes 1 through 6).

7. Before arrival at each island a conference was held with members of the field trip team and the Commanding Officer and other necessary officers of the USS Cayuga County. Plans were laid as to the schedule to be followed on that particular island. Times were allotted to each member of the team so that each knew when and what he or she was to do. This prevented any confusion.

8. The accommodations aboard the USS Cayuga County for members of the field team were excellent. The relationships among all and the courtesy extended aboard this vessel were outstanding.

J. B. Johnson
J. B. JOHNSON
Field Trip Officer

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

LKC:mcs
4 February 1959

OPERATION ORDER
NAVAD SAIPAN 2-59

References: (a) COMNAV Marianas Msg 270158Z Jan 1958
(b) USS CAYUGA COUNTY INST 4035.1 of 7 Oct 1957
(c) USS CAYUGA COUNTY INST 5370.1 of 15 Sep 1957

1. SITUATION: Reference (a) established the availability of the USS CAYUGA COUNTY (LST-529) for a Field Trip to the Northern Mariana Islands. The USS CAYUGA COUNTY is scheduled to depart Saipan 21 February 1959. Reference (b) will be complied with in the handling of cargo and operations of landing craft. Reference (c) will be complied with by all embarked passengers.
2. MISSION: The mission of this field trip is to furnish logistic, medical and religious support to the peoples of the Northern Mariana Islands. To further this the following will take place:
 - a. Cargoes will be outloaded from Saipan for each Island.
 - b. A representative of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Mission and a Medical team consisting of a medical officer and practitioner, dentist and sanitarian will accompany this field trip.
3. SPECIAL CONDITIONS: The following special conditions will exist:
 - a. No alcoholic beverages, including beer and tuba will be consumed on board. Beer may be transported as security cargo in the custody of the USS CAYUGA COUNTY.
 - b. All cargo will be palletized separately by destination and each piece clearly marked.
 - c. All cargo must be turned into FTB Warehouse by 18 February 1959.
 - d. All revenue passengers will supply their own food or be prepared to pay cash for their meals.
 - e. All revenue passengers and cargo will be prepaid at the Supply Office, NAVAD prior to 17 February 1959. All passengers will have obtained medical clearance prior to 16 February 1959.
 - f. The passenger manifest will not be altered, except for deletions, the day of sailing.
 - g. Annex "B" is a list of non-revenue passengers. This Annex constitutes travel authorization.
4. Mr. James B. Johnson is designated as Field Trip Officer and will submit a report on the trip to the Commanding Officer upon its completion.

/s/ D. N. MOREY, Jr.
D. N. MOKEY, Jr.

ANNEXES: "A" Schedule
"B" Revenue Passenger Manifest
"C" Non-Revenue Cargo Manifest

Depart	Saipan	1800K	21 February
Arrive	Anatahan	0530	22 February
Depart	Anatahan	1500	22 February
Arrive	Sarigan	1700	22 February
Depart	Sarigan	1000	23 February
Arrive	Song Song, Alamagan	1500	23 February
Depart	Song Song, Alamagan	1000	24 February
Arrive	Partido, Alamagan	1100	24 February
Depart	Partido, Alamagan	0200	25 February
Arrive	Pagan	0600	25 February
Depart	Pagan	0200	26 February
Arrive	Agrihan	0600	26 February
Depart	Agrihan	1800	26 February
Arrive	Sarigan	0730	27 February
Arrive	Saipan	1800	27 February

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT
NON-REVENUE PASSENGER LIST
USS GAYUGA COUNTY (IST-529)

U. S. NAVAL ADMINISTRATION UNIT
Saipan District, Navy No. 935
c/o Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California

LKC:mcs

<u>Name</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Next of Kin</u>	<u>Address</u>
1. James B. Johnson - Field Trip Officer	M	U.S.	Elouise L. Johnson	Saipan
2. Charles M. Clendenen - Agriculture	M	U.S.	Anna Clendenen	Saipan
3. Elouise L. Johnson - Education Dept.	F	U.S.	James B. Johnson	Saipan
4. William Cantelo - Entomologist	M	U.S.	Mrs. Wm. Cantelo	Guam
5. LT Nicholas Schmitz, MC, USNR - Medical	M	U.S.	June Schmitz	Saipan
6. Feltz, L. J., HM1, USN - Sanitation	M	U.S.	Donna Feltz	Saipan
7. Gaddis, H. HM2, USN - Corpsman	M	U.S.	Carmen Gaddis	Saipan
8. Fathern Arnold - Mount Carmen Mission	M	J.S.	Father Lee	Saipan
9. Manuel Aldan - Dental	M	Saipanese	Maria Aldan	Saipan
10. Juan SN. Pangellnan - Company Representative	M	Saipanese	Rosalita Pangellnan	Saipan
11. Jose S. Pangellnan - Company Representative	M	Saipanese	Dolores C. Pangellnan	Saipan

L. K. COTTER, LTJG, USNR

III

ITINERARY

Departed Saipan	22 February	0800
Arrived Anatahan	22 February	1742
Anchored. Debarked 6 passengers.		
Departed Anatahan	23 February	1045
Arrived Sarigan	23 February	1345
No anchorage. Ship steamed.		
Departed Sarigan	23 February	1735
Arrived Songsong, Alamagan	24 February	0700
Anchored, very rough seas. Too dangerous to embark and debark inhabitants for X-rays and dental. However, inhabitants of Songsong were later brought to Partido for medical.		
Departed Songsong, Alamagan	24 February	0745
Arrived Partido, Alamagan	24 February	0815
Anchored. Debarked 4 passengers. Embarked 1 pregnant woman and 2 children.		
Departed Partido, Alamagan	24 February	2200
Arrived Pagan	25 February	0800
Beached. Loaded 12 tons copra.		
Departed Pagan	25 February	1800
Arrived Agrihan	25 February	1705
Anchored. Debarked 4 passengers		
Departed Agrihan	26 February	1705
Arrived Sarigan	27 February	0725
No anchorage. Steamed.		
Embarked 8 passengers, 1 of which was pregnant woman, and her 4 small children.		
Departed Sarigan	27 February	1015
Arrived Anatahan	27 February	1300
Anchored. Embarked 1 pregnant woman.		
Departed Anatahan	27 February	2130
Arrived Saipan	28 February	0745

IV INTRODUCTION

It's a lonely life with hardships and without privileges, with hard work and without seeing or knowing the feel of money, it is sometimes a dangerous existence without comforts, with sacrifices, and without encouragement.

This is the bleak picture affecting the 298 inhabitants of Anatahan, Sarigan, Alamagan, Pagan, and Agrihan. This is the picture of the people whose work creates the only year round contribution to the basic economy of the Saipan District. (Vegetables from Tinian and Saipan are seasonal).

This report, it is hoped, will help to alleviate some of the "withouts" and make the Northern Islands a more attractive place for not only the present inhabitants but may encourage others to migrate to these islands.

V. ANATAHAN

A. This island has 37 inhabitants. See Annex 9 for individual names. All inhabitants, 7 years of age and over, were brought out to the USS Cayuga County and X-rays taken and a dental check made. This was accomplished by sending the ship's LCVP to the surf line and transferring the people from the beach in small native craft. There are 5 tons of copra on hand and an estimated 10 tons will be ready in the latter part of March when the Hope is scheduled to arrive.

The Island Chief, Mr. Benedicto Taisakan and the Northern Marianas Development Company have a contract whereby Mr. Taisakan sells copra produced on Anatahan for 95% of what the Development Company receives from the Copra Stabilization Fund.

At the present prevailing rates he receives \$104.50 per ton of which he keeps 30% and pays the workers \$82.70. The Development Company continues to supply food stuffs on a credit basis, at a 20% mark-up over wholesale. Mr. Taisakan in turn sells to the individuals on a credit basis with no further mark-up. No one on this island is indebted to the Development Company. The company owes Mr. Taisakan \$12.00. Mr. Taisakan informed the writer that he will not sell any more copra to the company unless he is paid cash. The population of this island has not been sufficiently stabilized over a period of years to seriously consider initiating a homestead program at this time. However, See Recommendation No. 1 below.

Mr. Taisakan states he is willing to lease the whole island in his own name if the terms are reasonable. Generally, Mr. Taisakan states he could use 10 more copra harvesters, and he badly needs materials for drying racks.

B. Recommendations.

1. Each person who declares that he is willing to stay on this island as a permanent means of livelihood be assigned 5 hectares of land for a test period of 2 years. The land to be cleared of underbrush, excessive small coconut trees, and replanted where necessary. That person to be the only one to harvest copra from that designated area. If at end of two years the plot has been properly maintained and the person further declares his intent to remain allow him to homestead up to 5 hectares.

2. That a new contract be entered into between the people of the island and the Northern Marianas Development Company. (See Section X General Recommendations).

3. That more building materials be made available for housing and drying racks.

4. For agricultural, religious, educational and medical reports and recommendations see pertinent annexes.

VI SARIGAN

A. This island has 13 inhabitants. See Annex 10. 17 tons of copra on hand. There will be an estimated 20 tons when Hope arrives latter part of March.

Persons 7 years of age and over were brought out to the ship for X-rays and dental examinations.

The "entrepreneur" Mr. Jose S. Pangelinan has an arrangement similar to Mr. Taisakan of Anatahan. However, out of the 95% received from the sale of copra Mr. Pangelinan pays all expenses of loading, unloading and freight. The company owes no money to Mr. Pangelinan. Mr. Pangelinan now receives \$104.50 per ton and pays his workers \$70.00 per ton. The entrepreneur furnishes all supplies and pays the freight and any damages on same. His retail prices are comparable to those on Saipan. Mr. Pangelinan states that he is willing to lease the whole island from the government. He further states that he needs 2 more copra harvestors and building materials for drying racks.

B. Recommendations.

Same as 1, 2, 3, and 4 above under Section V Anatahan.

VII ALAMAGAN

A. This island has 58 inhabitants. 41 at Partido village and 17 at Songsong village. See Annex 11 for complete list of inhabitants.

Here, as at Anatahan and Sarigan all persons over 7 years of age were brought to the LST and given dental examinations and each had an X-ray taken. 5 tons copra on hand, an estimated 15 tons upon arrival Hope latter part of March. This island unlike Anatahan and Sarigan is "run" by the Northern Marianas Development Company. The Chief of the island, Mr. Ignacio S. Guerrero is an employee of the company and receives \$100.00 per month as remuneration. He keeps the individual accounts and distributes food supplied by the company on credit. The contract is that the company gets 30% of the amount paid by the Copra Stabilization Fund, the producers the remaining 70%. The company pays all expenses out of its 30%. The company sells groceries at 20% mark-up over wholesale. At a meeting of all heads of families on the island, the people agreed that if copra were on a cash basis they desired to open a cooperative store to be run by one of their members.

The people state they are satisfied with the conduct of business with the Northern Marianas Development Company. People say they are interested in homesteading. They desire an Agricultural Homestead on Alamagan and a village one on Saipan so they will have a place to stay when they return to Saipan. They desire an Agricultural Homestead of at least 5 hectares.

Listed below is the financial status between the Northern Marianas and individuals on Alamagan:

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
1. Pedro G. Blas	24.90	
2. Joaquin S. Blas	512.89	
3. Mariano Cruz	-	100.58
4. Ignacio S. Guerrero	100.00	
5. Vicente P. Manibusan	-	-
6. Joaquin S. Matagolai	126.44	
7. Manuel G. Matagolai	371.98	
8. Vicente M. Matagolai	-	331.84
9. Jose B. Pangelinan	19.04	
10. Antonio M. Pangelinan	297.67	
11. Francisco B. Reyes	-	27.99
12. Domingo M. Blas	193.41	
13. Vicente B. Santos	-	126.27
14. Antonio B. Santos	-	-
15. Jesus C. Cruz	-	99.42
	<u>\$1,646.33</u>	<u>\$486.10</u>

This island is in need of building materials for housing and copra drying racks.

B. Recommendation 1:

Inasmuch as the people have been on this island since 1948 every person who declares his or her intention to remain on the island be assigned an area of up to 5 hectares to maintain for a test period of one year, if at the end of that time the plot has been properly attended and good farming and coconut re-planting and clearing practices have been done, issue an Agricultural Homestead Permit.

Recommendation 2:

The people and the Northern Marianas Development Company enter in a new contract that will be uniform throughout all the islands (See Section X General Recommendations).

Recommendation 3:

That more building materials be made available for housing and drying racks.

Recommendation 4:

For reports and recommendations of an agricultural, education, medical and religious nature see pertinent annexes.

VIII PAGAN

A. This island has 84 inhabitants see annex 12 for individual list. 12 tons copra loaded aboard LST, 10 tons copra still on hand, 30 tons estimated on arrival Hope latter part of March.

Upon beaching at Apaan Bay, all persons over 7 years of age were X-rayed and had a dental examination.

The contract between the people of this island is different from all the others; Pagan receives more direct support than do other islands. Here the company pays the individual a flat \$58.00 per ton (on credit) and plans to settle with the individual on his return to Saipan. The Chief, Mr. Juan Aguon receives \$50.00 a month plus incentive pay of \$2.00 per ton produced on Pagan. The company furnishes a truck, gas, and driver to gather harvested copra. The driver receives \$75.00 per month. (He may also harvest copra in his spare time). The company also furnishes boats and outboard motors. The Chief of the island keeps the books and distributes food. This food is furnished by the Development Company at 20% over wholesale.

A general meeting was held with all the adult men attending, many items were discussed only the below are important enough to list herein:

(a) "Inasmuch as the island is owned by the Navy and we can't homestead, how long can we expect to stay?" (b) "If we can go on a cash basis we would like to talk among ourselves and decide who and how to run a Community store". (c) "We are desperately in need of building materials for housing, school and mission". The people were informed that NAVAD Saipan would be apprised of this and would work with Northern Marianas Development Company to try and solve the problem of building materials. (d) In response to the question "Can Pagan support more people or are you utilizing all the available coconuts for copra?" The answer was: "There are not enough coconut trees for more people. The people are now harvesting all available nuts except an area in the southern part of the island. However, the Northern Marianas Development Company has provided a boat and now the people will harvest that previously inaccessible area". However, see annexes 1 and 5. (e) "Ants are damaging the coconut trees." See annexes 1 and 5. In answer to (a) above the people were told that even though the Navy held Pagan under a Use and Occupancy Agreement, the Navy had issued a license to the Government of the Trust Territory for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory. Further that as far as the field trip officer could determine there is no present or foreseeable reason to believe that the people of Pagan will be disturbed in their pursuit of harvesting copra.

Arrangements were made for Mr. Santiago Castro to send samples of cured Pagan Tobacco to Saipan for possible markets in the Far East or other prospective markets. This farmer also has 2,000 pineapples that will weigh 2 pounds each upon maturity. These will mature sometime in May. The people of Pagan can catch 20 to 30 large coconut crabs a day but have not attempted to market because shipping is expensive and the market doubtful.

The following is a list of people and their financial status with the Northern Marianas Development Company:

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
1. Santiago P. Castro	-	24.39
2. Policapio Q. Taitano	-	85.92
3. Vicente S. Matagolai	-	161.16
4. Lucio C. Aldan	232.12	
5. Jesus A. Aldan	-	139.25
6. Julio L. Pua	51.27	
7. Jose Taitano	123.70	
8. Ignacio C. Matagolai	-	181.37
9. Jose C. Aldan	285.13	
10. Simion Lisua	269.20	
11. Prodeocio S. Matagolai	-	78.16
12. Casiano B. Matsunaga	-	41.81

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
13. Isidro C. Pangelinan	51.38	
14. Francisco M. Castro	-	5.00
15. Juan O. Cruz	-	9.60
16. Antonio T. Aldan	-	326.73
17. Daniel C. Taitinfong	-	88.97
18. Jesus R. Faisao	35.42	
19. Juan R. Aguon	-	1,039.59
Total	<u>\$1,048.22</u>	<u>\$1,142.36</u>

Mr. Henry S. Pangelinan has requested the Land Advisory Board to use the southern half of Pagan island for the purpose of harvesting copra. He accompanied the field trip and submitted Annex 7 as his report.

B. Recommendation 1:

That a new contract be entered into between the people and the Northern Marianas Development Company. (See General Recommendations Section X.)

Recommendation 2:

That each interested individual be assigned a section of land, not to exceed 5 hectares to keep cleared and replant coconut trees where necessary. The individual to have exclusive use of this land. Every five years under the use and occupancy agreement the using agency (U. S. Navy) reviews its military requirements for land. The next review on Pagan is June 30, 1961. If and when the Navy determines that it will have no further use for Pagan, it is further recommended that those persons who have properly maintained and utilized the assigned land be given retroactive credit toward a homestead for the period of time the individual occupied and maintained same.

Recommendation 3:

Building materials for school, housing and drying racks be made available.

Recommendation 4:

Ways and means be investigated to market more products from Pagan than copra.

Recommendation 5:

The Land Advisory Board decide what action to take on Mr. Henry S. Pangelinan's request.

Recommendation 6:

For medical, religious, agricultural and educational recommendations see pertinent annexes.

IX AGRIHAN

A. This island has 106 inhabitants see Annex 13 for complete list. Copra on hand 10 tons. 15 tons estimated when Hope arrives latter part of March.

All persons 7 years and over were X-rayed and had a dental examination.

There was a meeting held by the field trip officer with all adult males of Agrihan. The people were asked to bring up problems for discussion and possible solution. Problems included lack of a school building, (see educational and religious reports annexes 3 and 4), lack of building materials for housing and copra racks, debts to the company and the lack of harvestable coconuts due to devastation of July and December 1958 typhoons. People state have enough copra to justify remain on the island. (However, see annexes 1 and 5 and Recommendation 1 below.)

The contract with Northern Marianas Development Company is that 70% of amount received from Stabilization Board goes to the producer and 30% to the company. The company pays out of its share all expenses including \$3.00 to each person on the island who helps load copra aboard ship. The Chief of the island, Mr. Guillermo Taman receives \$100.00 per month as a salary with no incentive pay. Food stuffs are sent to Mr. Taman at 20% mark-up over wholesale and he distributes on a credit basis. The prices to the consumer are comparable to retail prices on Saipan, on some items prices are lower than on Saipan.

The people of the island expressed a fervent desire to have the privilege of homesteading an agricultural plot.

If copra goes on cash basis people will give some thought to who and how they will operate a community store. Store to be on cash basis also.

The money owed to and by the people to the Northern Marianas Development Company is as follows:

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
1. Bacilio Aguon	-	2.43
2. Mariano Caipat	146.33	
3. Juan Caipat	-	107.98
4. Francisco B. Caipat	149.83	
5. Manuel Caipat	399.41	

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
6. Francisco Larool	162.18	
7. Vicente Metao	-	46.41
8. Juan Moteisol	691.40	
9. Alberto Fitipol	14.06	
10. Tomas Igitol	1.09	
11. Lorenzo Rubel	705.68	
12. Antonio Romolor	-	132.65
13. Manuel Pua	-	201.04
14. Jose Saures	616.77	
15. Guillermo Saures	-	337.82
16. Vicente Saures	116.30	
17. Selbestre Saures	-	151.15
18. Inocencio Saures	26.31	
19. Guillermo Itaman	-	460.00
20. Isaac Caipat	154.12	
21. Boys Scouts	-	122.80
22. Juan Metao	10.72	
23. Nicanor Metao	-	20.78
24. Santiago Saures	346.99	
25. Sacarias Igisomar	367.25	
26. Enrique Litulumar	-	5.01
27. Jose Itaman	-	375.35
TOTAL	<u>\$3,908.44</u>	<u>\$1,964.06</u>

B. Recommendation 1:

That a new uniform contract be entered into between the people and the Northern Marianas Development Company.

Recommendation 2:

Same as recommendation 1 under Alamagan.

Recommendation 3:

Same as recommendation 3 under Alamagan.

Recommendation 4:

That the Naval Administrator keep a careful check on copra harvested and the amount of credit going to Agrihan and when the latter starts exceeding the former in monied amounts steps be taken to (a) either transfer the people to another island or return them to Saipan or (b) take other corrective action. This will prevent a reoccurrence of the 1955 fiasco when a typhoon destroyed all coconuts and there was no copra but people stayed for 2 years without producing and are still in debt to the company.

X GENERAL: Facts and Recommendations.

Fact 1: The Amended Charter of the Northern Marianas Development Company states in part: "The purpose of this corporation is that it may act as a marketing and collection agency for any and all products derived from, or produced in or on the Mariana Islands North of Saipan and such other places as may be approved by the Naval Administrator". Thus it can be seen that the company is only an agent to market copra. It has no other legal services to perform. At the 21 July 1953 meeting of the Copra Stabilization Fund Subsection (b) of Paragraph 2 of the meeting states: "Commander Naval Forces Marianas' interest lies in the economic welfare of the copra producers on the Northern Mariana Islands and secondarily in the Northern Marianas Development Company. However, in order to assure the economic welfare of the copra producers, Commander Naval Forces Marianas will look first to the company to carry out its responsibilities for proper logistic support of the producers and fair and just treatment in all transactions with them." At the 18 August 1958 meeting of the Stabilization Board Captain Wesche stated that, "the company must show increased production before funds can be expended for major equipment." It is understood that Cincpacflt has stated that the goal of the Fund is \$75,000. It is also understood that the Fund is now in the vicinity of \$50,000. It is also understood that it is desired to keep the prices paid to the producers roughly equal to that received in the rest of the Trust Territory. It is also understood that the basic purpose of the Stabilization Fund is to protect the company and the producers from a possible decline in the price of copra on the world market. On the other hand, the Fund does not protect either the producer or the company from other variables such as no copra to harvest as a result of a typhoon, replacing houses and warehouses blown down by strong winds, shrinkage of copra and consequent loss of revenue therefrom, loss of copra overboard while loading, replacing equipment and boats, and other unknown factors, or hazards.

It is estimated that 600 tons of copra will be produced during the calendar year 1959.

Since 1952 no cash has been distributed on Alamagan, Agrihan or Pagan. If and when people come to Saipan the company pays them cash for the amount owed them.

It is understood that the Development Company is several thousand dollars in debt to local merchants for food shipped to the Northern Islands.

Recommendation 1:

(a) In order to encourage copra production and in order to build up a cash reserve for the company to protect itself and the producers from unforeseen losses and in order to pay cash to the producers so that they and others who would migrate to the northern islands would be encouraged to produce copra, and in order to assist the whole economy of the District it is recommended that: (a) a moratorium be declared on the 15% processing tax (Now levied under Section 1145 of the Code of the Trust Territory)

for a period of 5 years. (b) the Copra Stabilization Board retain a clear \$10.00 per short ton of copra for its Fund. This would at the present rate of production provide the fund with at least \$6,000 per year. At this rate the Fund will reach its goal in 2½ years. However, if these recommendations are accepted the copra production should have a marked increase and proportionately the fund would increase thereby, even perhaps reaching its goal within a much shorter time. The capacity of the northern islands was 1,200 tons of copra under the Japanese. There is no reason with the proper encouragement that that same figure cannot be reached today. (c) The company act only as a marketing agency for all producers because of its long experience in this field, that the company enter into uniform contracts with all the people to pay them cash at 70% of price received by the company from the Copra Stabilization Fund. That the people elect their own headman to keep books, direct weighing of copra and dispense cash received from Northern Marianas Development Company and pay him as remuneration \$5.00 per ton or any fair stipend to encourage more production and to encourage good leaders to go to the islands. (If the Land Advisory Board approves Mr. Henry S. Pangelinan's request annex 7 or any other request for other people to lead others to the islands, the islands could be divided into districts and each district chose its own leader. This perhaps would encourage competition). Loading on each island could be done by producers themselves. As an example if the Copra Stabilization Fund made a sale of copra at \$200.00 per ton and the above recommendations are accepted this could be the breakdown of the sale:

The producer	\$102.24
The island Chief (paid by producer)	5.00
The Company	43.96
The Stabilization Fund	10.00
Shrinkage (5%)	10.00
Saipan Shipping Company	10.00
Bags	1.30
Insurance	.50
Stevedoring Saipan (paid by NORMARDEVCO)	2.00
Selling commission	5.00
Transportation to Japan	7.00
Lighterage in Japan	3.00
	\$ 200.00

So it can be seen by the above figures that the producer receives approximately half of the sales price of his product and in many cases individuals will be able in a few months to pay off debts which would otherwise take years. If the above recommendation is accepted or a similar proposition copra harvesting will be made attractive and encouraging.

Fact 2: The field trip officer obtained a list of inhabitants of all the Northern Islands before the trip from the Municipality of Saipan. On arriving at the islands the lists were found to be obsolete. Annexes 9 through 13 are up to date lists.

Recommendation 2:

That on every trip made by the M/V Hope or other vessel to the islands that a copy of the manifest of persons actually transported to or from these islands be turned in to the Municipality, the Labor Office (Internal Affairs) and the Northern Marianas Development Company so that a correct record of inhabitants is always available.

Fact 3: There are no available building materials for schools, housing, missions or drying racks on the islands.

Recommendation 3:

It is recommended that (a) a permanent structure be erected on each of the inhabited islands. This structure could be used for a combined school house, mission, meeting hall, and typhoon shelter. (b) all possible assistance be given by the Naval Administrator to make available salvaged material for drying racks and housing.

Fact 4: There are no stores or places where a person can purchase items of necessity. Only the company distributes food. (One island sent rice back on field trip ship which had just taken up the same rice. When questioned the islanders stated they were sending the rice to their children who were on Saipan. They explained that inasmuch as they didn't receive cash but only supplies, that that was the only way for their children to get food).

Recommendation 4:

Upon paying for copra in cash the community or individuals, whatever their wishes are set up a store for the convenience of the people.

Fact 5: As stated in Section IV above it is a lonely life. Members of the field trip team and ship's company distributed chewing gum and cigarettes. Also Mr. Jose C. Tenorio contributed 5 gallons of hard candy to the children on each island.

Recommendation 5:

Prior to each field trip a concerted effort be made by the Navy and the Municipality, with the help of the Saipanese school children, as well as Navy dependent school children to collect as many good books and magazines as possible to send to the islands. This will not only serve as entertainment but will encourage the reading of the English language.

Fact 6: The people of Agrihan expressed their appreciation of a Navy Weather plane dropping them a note warning them 2½ hours in advance of the arrival of a typhoon.

Recommendation 6:

That Navy Weather Central planes advise any island in advance on typhoons that might effect them.

Fact 7: Three pregnant women were brought back to Saipan upon the advice of the medical field trip representative.

On March 11, 1959 a Caesarean Section was performed on one of these women. This perhaps saved the lives of one or both, mother and child.

Recommendation 7:

That a qualified physician accompany every field trip.

Fact 8: As noted in annex 2 none of the X-rays taken were readable.

Recommendation 8:

An X-ray machine be taken upon next field trip. However, before ship leaves Saipan take sample X-rays and develop to insure that generator and machine are working properly.

XI ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

Agricultural Report of Field Trip

The APWO Entomologist and the District Agriculturist debarked at each island and observed the subsistence gardens, coconut groves, trees, plants, fowls, animals and wild life in accessible areas adjacent to the villages.

A report of the conditions observed on each island follows: Anatahan - The only tree or plant that appeared to be diseased or have insect damage was the breadfruit. There was a white scale on the breadfruit that was causing some damage. The entomologist took specimens of the scale for examination and to determine a control for the pest. All other plants were healthy and producing well. The cultivated plants in the subsistence gardens were limited to corn, taro, sweet potato, and banana. The swine, goats and chickens appeared to be adequate to supply a minimum amount of meat. However, the people eat a lot of fish, coconut crab and fruit bat, which adds protein to their diet. There were no cattle. NAVAD Saipan sent three (3) cows and a bull to Anatahan in 1956. But the people showed little interest in caring for them, so they were slaughtered. There was plenty of coconut for making copra. The groves showed little if any care except in the immediate vicinity of the village. The only transportation is man power.

Sarigan - The coconut groves were very clean, there was also plenty of coconuts for making copra. The subsistence gardens were scarce, plants were limited to taro and pumpkin. There were no cattle, but plenty of goats, wild pigs and wild chicken. The wild life is the most abundant

of all the islands.

The only damage observed was that made by the goats around the base of the trees.

Alamagan - The coconut groves were cleaned a long way inland, the roads are passable throughout the groves. Bull carts are used to transport the copra to the copra warehouse. A few of the trees had been damaged by the typhoon in December, but there were still plenty of coconuts for making copra.

The people showed interest in growing a larger variety of vegetables in their subsistence gardens. Besides the indigenous tapioca, banana, and taro they had chinese cabbage, onions, tomatoes, beans, eggplant and tobacco. The teacher was given about three (3) pounds of garden seed and 24 white leghorn baby chicks.

They have some of the best citrus in the district, it is also plentiful. The only insect pest that was causing any concern was a common cucumber beetle that can be controlled with insecticides.

Pagan - The coconut groves and subsistence gardens were the best producing of all the islands. The groves on the northwest were damaged some by the December typhoon, however there are still plenty of nuts to make copra. The nuts are being gathered for about 50 yds both sides of the road North and South of the village. Beyond these areas very few nuts are harvested and the groves get no care. The gardens were well stocked with potatoes, tomatoes, taro, banana, corn, pumpkin and tobacco. The people requested additional vegetable seed be sent for the next planting season.

There was a complaint that a certain type of ant was causing the small coconuts to fall from the trees before they were mature. Upon examination by the entomologist the cause was found to be a mealy bug doing the damage instead of the ants.

A biological control will be started as soon as possible.

The spirit of the people was the best it has been for several years.

Agrihan - This island was hit hardest by both the July and December typhoons of last year.

The coconuts were blown from all the trees in the most accessible areas adjacent to the village. There are several sheltered valleys on the southeastern part of the island where there are still coconuts. The producers have moved their copra making into these not too accessible areas that have not been worked before. They are having to clear and make roadways into the groves first.

It will be 6 to 10 months before the accessible groves are in full production again.

The subsistence gardens were planted in taro, sweet potatoes and ginger. They also have plenty of breadfruit, mango and pincapple. They have large groves of bananas, but they too were all stripped by the typhoons and will not be in production for 4 to 8 months.

They have several cows which they use to transport the copra by cart from the groves.

The pigs, coconut crabs, and fruit bat appeared plentiful to supplement the protein in their diet.

Recommendations.

- (1) The people of Alamagan and Pagan requested vegetable seed and insecticides. To encourage the people to grow a variety of foods, thereby improving their health through a good diet, these people shall be provided seed and insecticides at cost. The District Agriculturist will procure the seeds and insecticides for the Northern Marianas Development Company.
- (2) NAVAD should take advantage of every chance to send heavy equipment to the Northern Islands to improve roads. This in turn would allow better transportation and encourage more people to go there to work.
- (3) The copra producers should be encouraged to maintain groves at several locations on each island. This would provide nuts for copra year round. A typhoon seldom blows the nuts from the trees on a whole island.
- (4) A program of wild life release should be developed.

/s/ Charles M. Clendenen

ANNEX 2

Medical Report of Field Trip to Northern Mariana Islands

1. Saturday, 22 February 1959 - Anatahan

Thirty five (35) residents on Anatahan. There were no complaints of a medical nature voiced. One primigravida examined and advised she will be returned to Saipan on completion of the field trip. Medical equipment is at a minimum. There were minor surgical instruments, penicillin and medicine dispensed by the Saipan Pharmacy for cough and GI disturbances. The cryostoids are degenerating. Antepar should be supplied as well as more gauze, bandages, tape and antiseptic solutions.

Sanitary inspection revealed no protection for catching of rain water used for drinking purposes. There were pigs on the loose running in and out of the homes. Some toilets are not completely screened and there are no doors. There were many flies about the toilets. Screening of toilets should be accomplished and pigs fenced adequately. Appropriate medical supplies will be forwarded. One health aide to be returned this summer for further training. - 70 mm chest x-rays of residents over 10 years.

2-23-59 - Sarigan

Inspection of medical supplies reveals again just a minimum of medications and equipment. People there appeared very healthy. No complaints were offered. One female patient due to deliver shortly requested return to Saipan on return trip. Request granted. Chest x-ray taken of people over 7 years of age. Sanitary inspection noted one toilet filled to ground surface. People advised to dig a new pit.

2-24-59 - Alamagan

After chest x-rays were taken aboard ship sick call was held on the island in the village of Partido. One pregnant patient desired to be returned to Saipan for delivery. One 15 year old girl with side ache post trauma. Clinical examination was negative except for mild tenderness. One 4 year old child, Vicente Blas was noted to have mongoloid features. Mother states child has not yet spoken, adding evidence to impression of Mongolism. This child delivered at Saipan and the case will be reviewed. No treatment for this disease available. Medical supplies inspected and an excess of penicillin due to expire in June 59 was found. Vials returned to Saipan. Crystoids are degenerating, procaine is discolored. Usual Antipar, Bismuth and paregoric mixture, dermatitis mixture, ophthalmic ointment, aspirin, merthiolate present. Minor surgical kit not complete.

Sanitary inspection revealed no protection for drinking water collected in rain barrels. The large water collection tank for drinking water is collected thru seepage through the roof of tank. Toilets are all adequate except for one which needs repair in the back and side of the toilet. There are many **flies** and a dead rat, fecal material and scraps of food were lying about.

Drinking water containers should be covered. The grounds should be generally cleaned. Necessary medical supplies will be forwarded.

2-25-59 - Pagan

Supplies were inventoried and outdated medicine noted. There were 4 quarts of Bismuth and paregoric mixture, one over 2 years old. Crystoids are deteriorating.

Sick call held. One patient complained of leg pain and swelling of foot after long hours of working. This leg has marked varicosities and is most likely the cause of his trouble. Supportive therapy offered with possible surgery in the future.

One baby had died 5 days post partum and was already buried. Infant was term and only clinical history was that it would not eat. The health aides were reminded to submit death and birth certificates as soon as possible.

The water supply is poor from a sanitary standpoint. Usual method is by rain catchment, but this is the dry season and all water is being obtained from wells. One is an old Marine Corps well and the others are holes lined with open ended oil barrels. There are no covers, but people state they boil their water before drinking. Beside suggesting that wells be covered it was emphasized that water should be boiled prior to usage. Kitchen waste as on other islands is deposited in the ground.

2-26-59 - Agrihan

The dispensary on the island consisted of a covered over dug out that was dark and dank. Medications were as on previous islands.

At sick call one primigravida was seen and estimated to be about 6 months pregnant. She is to return by the M/V Hope at a later date. A 24 year old TB suspect was noted to be living on the island and her case is to be reviewed with possible admission to Saipan Hospital at a later time. One patient had definite neurological signs indicating a probable amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. He had previously been seen 2 years ago at Saipan with

same complaints. If the diagnosis is confirmed supportive treatment only is indicated until he might be completely unable to work. One patient had right elbow joint pain associated with work. He is 58 years old and this is probably orthopedic in origin. One young 19 year old male had residual back ache from a strain.

The sanitarian noted open wells used for drinking water, used now during the dry season as emergency. Rainwater collected in season through holes in the tank roof. Claim made that no building material is available for needed improvements. All kitchen waste is dumped on the ground.

SUMMARY:

On each island 70 mm chest x-rays were taken aboard the ship of patients over 6, following which the dentist did an oral examination. The dentist then went ashore to check all children under 7 and those who recently had x-rays and who did not come aboard, and his report is appended herewith. A total of 139 chest x-rays were taken but because of a probable inadequate power source all the films were underexposed and none are readable.

Inspection of medical supplies revealed a minimum of equipment and much outdated medicine. Besides which the health aides lack training to do anything but first aid. Further training of these aides is contemplated and supplies compatible with their ability to treat will be forwarded. Any serious emergency would leave the patient at the mercy of nature because of reasons noted above and lack of communications.

Generally the toilets need improvements and these were suggested. Water supply is rain catchment except in the dry season when it is obtained from poorly constructed wells. Tanks should be covered and water collected through a screen or other suitable filter. Well water should be boiled prior to use. Present methods of disposing of kitchen waste can not be condoned but no alternative can be suggested. Stronger efforts should be made to control their domesticated animals, village areas should be kept clean.

In spite of the above noted defects and by most standards, inadequate medical care, the people of these islands certainly offer a minimum of complaints and appear generally very healthy.

/s/ M. W. SCHMITZ

ANATAHAN ISLAND

Number of Dental	Examinations	20
" " "	Extractions	5
" " "	Pericoronitis	1

SARIGAN ISLAND

Number of Dental	Examinations	8
" " "	Pericoronitis	1

ALAMIGAN ISLAND

Number of Dental	Examinations	17
" " "	Extractions	3
" " "	Tooth Abscesses	2
" " "	Carries	2

PAGAN ISLAND

Number of Dental	Examinations	53
" " "	Extractions	9
" " "	Tooth Abscesses	1
" " "	Carries	29

AGRIHAN ISLAND

Number of Dental	Examinations	70
" " "	Extractions	1
" " "	Tooth Abscesses	4
" " "	Carries	15

NORTHERN ISLAND FIELD TRIP.

Total number of Dental	Examinations	168
	Extractions	18
	Tooth Abscesses	7
	Pericoronitis	2
	Carries	46

/s/ Manuel M. Aldan

ANNEX 3

EDUCATION FIELD TRIP REPORT

ANATAHAN

There is no teacher on this island. There is a building constructed with Education materials and funds. See Annex 14 for pictures. It is adequate for 15 students in the event that the number of school age children on the island warrants a teacher. The Island Chief, Mr. Benedicto Taisakan, stated that there are 8 school age children on the island (the list of the entire population shows only 3) and that there would be more if there were a school. Children of school age stay on Saipan. Some of the rice sent up by the Northern Marianas Development Company was returned via the same ship to those children in school on Saipan. At present the Northern Marianas Development Company is not paying cash for copra, but sends food on a credit basis. Thus, to feed the children foodstuffs are sent to Saipan.

Recommendation

1. It is suggested that a survey form be drawn up before the school session in September and distributed to those people who would go to the island if there were a school. This might encourage more people to go to Anatahan. Then, if the number warrants, steps could be taken to start school in September of 1959.

ALAMAGAN

Community - - The writer conferred with Mr. Ignacio Salas Leon Guerrero Chief of Alamagan, and he advised that he and the entire community are very much pleased with the school, its teacher, Mrs. Carmen Pangelinan, and the progress of the students. There is an organized PTA whose members contribute copra in lieu of monies for dues. It has met three (3) times since September. There is now a balance of \$45.00 in its treasury deposited in the Bank of America, Saipan, which is to be spent on a clock for the school and books to start a library.

Academic - - Text books and school supplies are adequate for the remainder of the 1958-59 school year. The teacher requested library books of children's poems suitable for grades one through five be sent next trip to that island. She returned eleven library books. Time schedule, attendance record, and age of students have been submitted to the Education Department for record purposes. The teacher informed the writer that "many" new children's songs in English have been taught the students in Alamagan. There have been no school assembly programs and the only community one was at Christmas. Songs were sung by the students. The teacher takes all students swimming every Friday afternoon from one until two as a physical education class. This is received with great enthusiasm by parents and students.

A problem of school attendance is caused by those parents who commute every opportunity to and from Saipan and take with them the entire family.

The teacher stated that they often leave without her being notified so that transfer cards cannot be made out. They usually return the next trip and apparently the children have not been in school on Saipan during their stay here. Consequently the teacher states they are "behind" their classmates. Standard Education Department report cards are given out quarterly, although no standardized tests as such are given.

Teacher - - The teacher has adequate living quarters and is one of the few on the island who grows vegetables, taro, and yams, and tries to live "off the land."

Physical - - The school is light, cool, and well ventilated. See annex 14 for pictures. Because of the proximity of the school to the village the children go home for water and to use the benjo. The school is surrounded by flowers and is neat in appearance. Athletic equipment and playground area are adequate for the number of children presently in school. There is no flag ceremony because the line for the flagpole has long since worn out and the flag itself is ragged.

Recommendations

1. Recommend sending books of poems on M/V Hope March 16, 1959.
2. Recommend that book cases with plexiglass fronts be made in the Intermediate School carpentry classes to protect PTA purchased library books as well as those borrowed from Education Department's library from climatic conditions. Education Department make up suggested list of library books to be bought by PTA monies.
3. Recommend grades of students be forwarded Saipan for permanent records.

4. Recommend teacher attend summer school on Saipan for thorough training on how to make and follow lesson plans and set up curriculum.
5. Also teacher training in summer school in standardized testing so that off-island teaching will be more on the same level as that of Saipan.
6. Recommend home economic classes for teacher during summer school so that she will have a better knowledge of how to "live off the land".

This teacher asked for canned baby fruits to be sent from Saipan on the next field trip for her own child. The writer suggested that cooked green mangoes, ripe papayas, pineapple -- singly or together -- had the same or higher food value and as good flavor as canned baby apple sauce or apricots. The teacher stated that she had never heard of cooking mangoes. Home economics classes would enable her to take back information and disseminate it in adult education classes, thereby improving the standard of living, health, and decrease their dependency upon imported foodstuffs.

7. Recommend that a 40 foot line and new flag be sent the next field trip and that the next education representative explore the possibilities of use of the hibiscus fiber on the island for lines so that a flag line can be made in case a line wears out.

8. Recommend that cash for teacher's salary be put monthly into the saving account of Mrs. Pangelinan with the Bank of America, she agreed with that suggestion. A deposit slip be sent the teacher each time a representative of the Education Department goes on a field trip.

9. Recommend that Education Department check on all incoming ships from the northern islands and that parents be informed children must attend elementary school here while on Saipan. Otherwise some firm policy should be made on migration of school children by the Education Department.

Records delivered Education Department indicate only 9 students enrolled at present.

PAGAN

Community - - Mr. Juan R. Aguon, Chief on Pagan, and other parents on the island expressed satisfaction with the school and its teacher, Mr. Jesus Faisao. The PTA has met 4 times since September. It had donated monies for prizes for a field day on UN Day, October 24th. This field day included participation of all students in various games and contests. The PTA has elected officers and the treasurer gave the Educational field trip representative a list of monies (\$73.50) due it from the Northern Marianas Development Company (contributions made in copra). This amount is to be collected and deposited to the account of the Pagan PTA in the Bank of America, Saipan. The PTA regularly cleans around the present temporary school. There was a Christmas program of songs attended by all parents.

Academic - - Text books are adequate for the balance of this school year. No reading charts were displayed in the school. The school had no visual aids of any sort. The teacher stated that he has been on Pagan three years and does not wish to teach next year. He states he desires higher schooling if there is any possibility for a scholarship. Otherwise he wishes to teach on Saipan.

The school day is from 0800 until 1130 and from 1300 until 1530.

The first, second, and third grades are taught in the morning and the fourth, fifth, and sixth in the afternoon. Three preschool children attend classes so often that the teacher accepts and teaches them with the first grade. This makes 23 students in the school.

Early in the school year the teacher conducted adult classes in English and arithmetic three times a week, with an enrollment of 3 girls and 5 boys Intermediate School age. He discontinued the classes for lack of interest.

Teacher's problems - - The teacher informed the writer that he has a satisfactory place to live, but that he would like to get back to Saipan since he is a bachelor and also, as previously mentioned, if possible, would like to go on to school if there is a scholarship available. He has been teaching on the island for three years.

Physical - - The school is very dark, poorly ventilated, and much too near the village. For pictures Annex 14. The site chosen by the teacher and the PTA for the new school building is in the midst of a large coconut grove north of the village. To erect a school in the site chosen and have an adequate playground would necessitate cutting at least 25 coconut trees, plus infringement upon the garden and pineapple field of one of the oldest members of the community. See recommendations.

Arrangements were made with the field trip representative of the Northern Marianas Development Company to employ a carpenter (already on the island) to remodel the present school building as best he could with available materials.

Recommendations

1. That the \$73.50 due the Pagan PTA from the Northern Marianas Development Company be deposited in its savings account in the Bank of America, Saipan.
2. The salary of the teacher be deposited to his savings account in the Bank of America, Saipan. Mr. Faisao has so agreed.
3. It is suggested that the chosen site of the new school be changed and that the school be built elsewhere. The previous school location was approximately 200 feet east of the now temporary one. This was blown away by the typhoon partly because it was elevated about three feet. Suggest

utilizing the old school location and building flush with the ground. There is adequate playground area at this location. No valuable trees will be destroyed in this area.

4. Recommend that Education Department investigate eligibility of this teacher, availability of scholarships, and possibility of this individual receiving one and so inform him.

AGRIHAN

Community - - This island has been devastated twice within the past year by typhoons. However, school has gone on per usual except for five days during which students were dismissed to help their families gather any food that could be found.

Parents formerly came in and taught the children mat weaving, native dances, and songs, but these have been discontinued because the people range far and wide to gather what little amount of coconuts are available for harvesting of copra. Conversation with some of the community members indicated that they are satisfied with the progress of students in the school and the teacher, Mr. Francisco Kaipat.

Academic - - All fourth and fifth grade text books were destroyed in the December typhoon. There are enough first, second, and third grade texts to finish this school year. As on other islands, this teacher submitted a list of needed supplies other than texts. The teacher uses English texts in the first and second grades and reported that the first grade is now reading English quite well. There are practically no absences in the

school. (Only two over a period of three months.) All reading charts and visual aids were destroyed by the December typhoon. (See physical.)

Teacher's problems - - This teacher's home was demolished by the December 4, 1958 typhoon. He has been able to rebuild only one room and his out-kitchen because of lack of building materials. This room is approximately 12 x 14 feet. School is conducted daily in this room while the teacher's family stays outside or in the kitchen. This is an awkward arrangement because there are very small children and an old grandmother involved. The entire island was without food for five days after the December typhoon. The teacher wishes to remain on the island this summer, instead of attending summer school. He desires to plant food crops such as yams, taro, etc., that will not be destroyed in the event of another typhoon. (The population depended on bananas, breadfruit and imported rice for starch and all banana plants and most of the breadfruit were destroyed.) He also needs the time to rebuild his living quarters if the Northern Marianas Development Company can supply materials.

Physical - - As stated above, classes for the 25 students on this island are conducted in the teacher's living quarters. See photos annex 14.

He managed to salvage part of the blackboard, but almost all of the other school supplies were destroyed. The school children bring a small piece of plywood to school each morning to use as a desk and sit on the floor in the above mentioned dark and poorly ventilated room for class instruction. Storage for extra supplies is an underground cellar. Arrangements were made with the island chief, Mr. Itaman, and Father Arnold to use the present church for classes until such time as the school can be rebuilt.

See photo Annex 14. This is a somewhat larger room, and has more light and ventilation.

Tin, plywood and necessary materials to rebuild the school were delivered after the June typhoon. Fortunately the island and the teacher had enough warning, about two and one half hours, from Fleet Weather Central, Guam, to lash this material down and it was not damaged by the December typhoon. Nails of the proper size to erect the framework are not on the island, however.

Recommendations

1. That Education Department send complete fourth and fifth grade course textbooks to Agrihan's teacher on the M/V Hope which leaves Saipan to go to the Northern Islands March 23. There are 6 fourth graders and 3 5th graders.
2. That 1/4 keg of large spikes (nails) — 6" or 7" be sent on the same ship so that reconstruction of the school building can begin.
3. That the next field trip representative suggest the school building be built flush with the ground so that winds cannot pick it up so easily. (The pre- June 1958 school, like Pagan, was approximately 3 feet off the ground.)
4. That the Northern Marianas Development Company supply the teacher with materials to build himself a larger and lighter set of living quarters.
5. That this teacher's monthly salary be deposited to his savings account in the Bank of America, Saipan, and deposit slips be sent him by Educational field trip representatives.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That steps be taken to investigate the possibility of use of the high compression block machine now on Saipan in construction of permanent school buildings. That samples of sands, soils, and clays be sent Saipan to work out a possible proportionate mix before the machine is sent up to the islands.
2. That adult education be encouraged through the Educational Department by an outline of courses of study and this be brought up at the general meetings the field trip officer holds on each island during the trip. This is particularly important inasmuch as it is believed illiteracy is high and relationships with the Northern Marianas Development Company would be on a more stable footing if the people could keep their own accounts.
3. To train and encourage husband and wife "teacher" teams to go to these islands. Thus potential increase in enrollment would have available teachers and the personal happiness of the teachers would be ensured.
4. That some extra incentive in the way of salary or other means be given teachers on these islands so that high caliber teachers will be encouraged to take these positions. This could be something like the Civil Service TPD idea plus perhaps the extra incentive of "year for year" higher education. It is suggested that for each year spent teaching on the island a year of higher education on a scholarship basis be granted. This it is felt, would greatly encourage qualified personnel.

5. That the receipt for materials delivered schools instituted this trip be continued and succeeding education field trip representatives take copies of such receipts to see that materials actually have been used in the school.
6. That these off-island teachers during their summer school work on Saipan receive training in basic agriculture procedures and/or simple homemaking classes with which they would be prepared to conduct adult education classes on the respective islands and at the same time raise their standards of living through more competent raising and preparations of island available foodstuffs.
7. That the last field trip before September check on the potential number of students in order to determine teacher requirements for each island prior to opening of the school year.
8. All teachers' salaries be deposited to their accounts in the Bank of America on Saipan monthly as long as the Northern Marianas Development Company does business on a credit rather than a cash basis. This will eliminate the Educational field trip representatives having to carry large quantities of cash and the teachers having same on islands where they cannot spend it and it might be lost.

/s/ Elouise L. Johnson

ANNEX 4

REPORT OF
SPIRITUAL MISSION OF FIELD TRIP

Feb. 22 - 28 1959

I will only mention those things significant on each Island, and then give a general report covering all the Islands, finally a few recommendations.

AMATAHAN. Sunday, Feb. 22.

Upon arrival at 5:30 p.m. I went ashore and after it was decided not to begin X-rays, I called the people together and held services. Here due to the cooperation of the chief we always have 100% attendances and Mass and in the reception of the Sacraments of Confession and Holy Communion.

In the morning I held a second service for the people.

SARIGAN. Monday, Feb. 23.

Due to the heavy swells after X-rays I was informed that we would have to leave the island by 5:00 p.m. It was still possible to get the people for service, but I was a little late in leaving the Island.

ALAMIGAN. Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Due to the rough seas I landed only at Partido. All the men came to the village and most of the women from Songsong were also there. The children were attending school so they were all present. After the X-rays, I informed the Chief and his wife of the death of Santiago Hokog, the Father of the chief's wife. In the mean time I had heard the children's and women's confessions. Upon examination I found that three children were ready for First Holy Communion and four for Confirmation. The school teacher is a big help teaching catechism after school hours. I had Mass for the deceased, then had the First Communions and Confirmations.

PAGAN. Wednesday, Feb. 25.

When informed about the X-rays all the people left for the ship. But as they returned I began preparing for service. The men loaded some copra which took a little longer than expected, so held service after the one o'clock general meeting, which I attended. I had one Baptism and three Confirmations.

AGRIHAN. Thursday, Feb. 26.

We arrived on the evening of the 25th hoping the people would launch a boat, but they did not so did not go ashore till the morning. During the X-rays I heard the children's confessions and then began the preparations for the three weddings. One girl was rather young, so had to speak to both parents and make sure of their consent. Had Mass and the three weddings at about noon. This was followed by a meeting, which I partially attended since I also attended the joint wedding breakfast.

ANATAHAN. Friday, Feb. 27.

As we anchored here till after dark, I went ashore and held a Mass for the people.

GENERAL REPORT.

On each Island I visited most of the homes and spoke to all the people, giving counsel where necessary. Between Field trips the people are very faithful in holding their morning and evening prayers in the Chapel. Each Island has an official Prayer leader, usually a woman called "The Techa". I brought a good supply of prayer books and song books so they could keep up. This is one binding factor on the Islands, and helps them greatly. The men also take an interest and attend regularly. Each Island checked to make sure they had the right dates for Holy Week and Easter Sunday.

In general the moral tone of the people is good. Early marriages are common and mutual sharing of burdens and hardships, e. g., insufficient water during the dry season, lack of luxuries seem to have an effect of drawing the people together.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Transportation of materials to help improve the Chapels. Both Chapels on Alamagan have only dirt floors. All are in need of paint.

The Chapel is the center of their social life also, and the importance they themselves place on the Chapels is evident when one considers that on Agrihan they rebuilt the Chapel after the typhoon, while many of their houses and the school have not been rebuilt. Here on Agrihan I gave permission to use the chapel as a school until the school could be rebuilt. The Chief agreed after I assured him that this was alright, and that a curtain would divide the altar from the rest of the building and that this would be removed daily for their daily prayers.

I can get the materials and have some funds available for them, but it would be a help if these materials could be shipped on the Field Trip Vessel.

2. I have a further reason for requesting this. All the Islands are in need of more permanent Chapels which could also serve as typhoon shelters. So it would be a public service if these materials could be cheaply transported to the Islands.

3. AS TO THE FIELD TRIPS THEMSELVES. I had excellent cooperation from the Field Trip Officer and Personnel, and also the Officers of the Ship. Mutual planes were laid and it worked very satisfactory for me. I had ample time on each Island. If this continues, as I know it will, I have no recommendations to make as to conducting the Field Trips. Many phases of the spiritual welfare can be carried out simultaneously with other field trip work (e.g. medical) such as confessions, preparations for First Communion and Weddings, personal help and advice, but the priest needs about an hour when he has all the people for Mass and Communion, and sermon. This and more time was available on each Island.

4. This was accomplished by a day by day meeting of all personnel interested. So I recommend that this be made a continued policy of the Field Trips. This way each one knows each day what hours he has available for his work.

5. All the Islands of the Marianas North of Saipan belong to Saipan Parish -- as Missions to it.

/s/ Arnold Bendowske O.F.M. Cap.

ANNEX 5

FIELD TRIP REPORT

1. Introduction and General Observations

The period of 21-28 February 1959 was spent in the inhabited Mariana Islands north of Saipan observing the general pest and agricultural situation. Since the survey made in March 1957, a marked improvement has occurred in the condition of the coconut groves and the amount of produce grown in all of the islands, except Agrihan. However, much more improvement is possible and necessary if the inhabitants are to raise their standard of living. Generally the coconut groves contain many overage trees which are past the period of good production. Many of the groves contain a great deal of undergrowth including young coconut trees originating from coconuts not gathered. The banana plants are permitted to resprout indefinitely without thinning. In both the coconut and banana plantings the competition among the crowded plants appreciably reduces the quality of the produce. The amount of fresh vegetables and, on some islands, fruit grown and consumed is inadequate to maintain a proper diet. The inhabitants of the islands expressed a desire for more and a greater variety of seed. It was noted that many of the noxious weeds and insects found on Saipan and Tinian are not present in the northern islands, e.g., European corn borers and sand burr. If the fruit fly eradication project on either Rota or the Bonins is successful the U. S. Department of Agriculture plans to extend the program to include the entire Marianas. Previous to this it will be necessary to know the distribution and population size of the two species of fruit flies. A preliminary survey was made on the islands visited using fruit fly traps. The traps were maintained on the islands from 1½-9 hours with no flies being caught. This indicates that the flies are not very abundant on the islands, at least not at this time of year. In conjunction with the area surveys a small amount of insect collecting was accomplished. The insects will be sent to the Bishop Museum where they will be sorted and sent to specialists throughout the world. The information obtained will be used in the series "Insects of Micronesia," a series describing the insects of this area. By including the data from the Northern Marianas in the series it will be possible to definitely know which pests are found on each island and what biological control organisms are present and what ones should be introduced.

2. Specific Observations

a. Anatahan - Very heavy infestations of the Egyptian mealybug, • Icerya aegyptiaca, were found on all breadfruit trees 1/2 mile or more from the village. In several cases the trees were severely weakened. On no other island was this insect noted. There was a moderate amount of leaf spot on the coconut palms but on the whole the trees appeared very healthy. A considerable amount of undergrowth was present in the groves but removal would not be practical in most places due to the

extreme slopes of the terrain. The only food plants observed in quantity were bananas and sweet potatoes. The fly, Musca sorbens, was moderately heavy in the area traversed. Its breeding material is not known. The giant African snail, Achatina fulica, was not observed and apparently does not occur on this island.

b. Sarigan - The coconut groves observed were in quite good condition with a considerable area having been cleared. The coconut fronds had a brownish appearance indicating water loss exceeding intake which could have been caused by a drought or high winds. The latter is probably the explanation because the fronds on many trees were in disorder. Grasshopper damage to the fronds was heavy. Because the great number of goats on this island consume most of the undergrowth, the grasshoppers are likely forced to feed on the coconut fronds. This lack of ground cover and undergrowth on Sarigan is very striking when compared with the luxuriant vegetation found on the other islands. The goats also kill many trees by feeding on the bark. Coconut palms are not effected because they are monocotyledons. The goats no doubt help to keep the coconut groves free of plants that would compete with the palms for nutrients. However, other herbivores, such as cattle or deer, will not be able to do well on this island while the goats are so numerous. Several large plantings of vegetables were observed. It is believed that the inhabitants of Sarigan have a much greater quantity and variety of vegetables in their diet than those of the other islands visited. Flies were not common, however the fly Chrysomya megacephala, was abundant in the immediate vicinity of the housing. This insect breeds in human feces and in carrion and is a major carrier of fecal borne pathogens throughout the Orient and the western Pacific. Rats are reported to be extremely heavy and eating much of the copra. They were not reported to attack the nuts in the trees. The Micronesian megapode, Megapodius laperouse laperouse, a large wild bird, was frequently seen. It is reported to be very tasty. This sub-species was once found throughout the Marianas but due to man's predations is now extinct on Guam, Rota, Tinian and Saipan. The giant African snail Achatina fulica, was not observed and apparently is not present there. This island is in excellent condition for having been occupied for so short a time. The inhabitants are to be commended.

c. Alamagan - The area surveyed was limited to the territory within a mile of Partido Village. It was not possible to go ashore at Songsong Village because of heavy seas. The coconut groves contained a great deal of undergrowth. Except for leaf spot the trees were very healthy looking. Control of this disease is not feasible. A good supply of bananas were planted but very overcrowded. The inhabitants grow very few vegetables but said they wish seeds to grow more. They prefer seeds of plants that rats will not eat. Rats are said to be very heavy there and they eat a great deal of the copra on the drying frames despite rat guards on the legs. A beetle whose description resembles that of the cucumber beetle, Aulacophora quadrimaculata, was described as being a pest on cucurbits. The inhabitants achieved effective control of leaf feeding caterpillars on vegetable crops by using 10% DDT louse powder. Musca sorbens was very heavy in all the areas surveyed. The giant African snail, Achatina fulica, was not observed and is presumed not to be present.

d. Pagan - Due to lack of time it was not possible to inspect all of the coconut groves. The inhabitants reported that a new species of ant was laying eggs in the coconut trees and was causing the nuts to fall when they were very small. When the infested groves were examined ants, mealybugs and scale insects were found in the trees. Because these insects could not be identified they were collected and sent to U. S. Department of Agriculture specialists for identification. Once identified, it will probably be possible to determine which, if any of these insects, is causing premature nut drop. Early drop is frequently caused by rats feeding, however, the Paganese say they do not have a rat problem. More vegetable crops are planted here than was noted 2 years ago but the number of different crops growing is still small. The people indicated that they want more crop seeds and papaya seedlings. Musca sorbens were abundant throughout the area surveyed. The giant African snail, Achatina fulica, was present.

e. Agrihan - Reports were received that the typhoon of December 1958 had blown most of the nuts off the coconut palms and thus there were not enough nuts remaining to provide sufficient copra to keep the population solvent. To investigate this, all of the coconut groves extending for over four miles around the southern portion of the island were examined, and except for two small groves, none of the groves contained an adequate supply of mature nuts. It will be 3-5 months before the normal amount of mature nuts will be available. Very few vegetable plantings were noted. A large number of banana plants were growing but the plants were very overcrowded. The death of occasional banana plants noted 2 years ago is still occurring. The cause is unknown. It does not occur frequently enough to be of concern. The fly, Musca sorbens, was very abundant for about 2 miles southeast from the Village. Flies were scarce for about one mile and then became abundant again. There appeared to be a positive correlation between the number of flies present and the proximity of coconut groves. The lady beetle, Cryptolaemus montrouzieri, a good general predator of mealybugs, was collected.

3. Recommendations

a. The inhabitants of all the islands should be urged to improve the condition of their coconut groves by removing the competing undergrowth and replacing over-age trees with good seedlings. Not only will the quantity and quality of the copra be improved but it will also be much easier to harvest the nuts.

b. Banana plants should not be permitted to resprout indiscriminately. The plantings should be severely thinned. This will result in larger and healthier fruit.

c. On Agrihan whenever a banana plant shows symptoms of the disease present there, it should be promptly removed and burned.

d. Seeds and seedlings of crop plants should be made available for the inhabitants of the islands to purchase. Where useful, seeds of resistant varieties should be used, e. g., cucurbit varieties resistant to mildew. If they grow and eat more vegetables and fruit their health should improve and perhaps they will attack their work with more energy.

e. The inhabitants of the islands should be encouraged to decrease the damage of insect and disease pests by destroying all infested crops and crops that are through bearing. This would remove much of the material on which the pests survive from one growing season to the next. Considering the small amount of crops grown this practice should be very effective.

f. A regular spray program for pest control would not be economically feasible but no doubt there are times when a chemical treatment would save a crop. It is recommended that each community purchase a duster and some insecticidal dust. A dust is preferred to a spray concentrate because it eliminates mixing and thus the proper concentration of pesticide would be used, it eliminates handling of the more toxic concentrate, dusting results in a better coverage of the treated plant than spraying and dusters are less subject to breakdown than sprayers. The best duster for agricultural use is a rotary blower with the stock no. GA3740-494-1768 and costs \$19.50. This would likely be too expensive. The plunger type duster, stock no. GA3740-494-1767, and costing \$1.65 would probably be satisfactory. For an insecticide, 10% DDT dusting powder would be satisfactory against most chewing insects and some sucking insects. It has the stock no. GM6840-2523002 and costs \$4.00 for a 25 lb. drum. The same item may be purchased at more than double the price in a 5 lb. can, costing \$1.80. The stock no. of the latter material is GM6840-240-2540. A material that would be more ideal would be California Spray Chemical Corporation's "Ortho Malathion DDT Zinc Coposil 5-5-25 Dust." This mixture contains 4.5% copper for disease control, 5% DDT for control of many insects and long residual action and 5% malathion which will kill most of the insects that DDT will not kill. The price of this material is being obtained, however, it will probably be too expensive for the inhabitants of the islands. The Guam Department of Agriculture will provide the ingredients for a similar mixture for about \$0.27 per pound.

g. The Naval Administrator, Saipan, should appoint a competent individual to accompany each ship stopping at these islands to ensure that no stage of the giant African snail is off loaded at Anatahan, Sarigan, or Alamagan. This individual would inspect all material taken ashore to prevent the introduction of undesirable weeds, insects, and other pests. Under no conditions should a plant or animal of any type, whether considered harmful or beneficial, be moved from one island to another without the written permission of the Staff Entomologist. This is in accordance with the Plant and Animal Quarantines of the Saipan District of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

h. Rodolia pumila, a predator of the Egyptian mealybug, Icerya aegyptiaca, should be obtained in quantity for release on Anatahan. This predator has produced excellent control of the mealybug in many areas.

i. At least 100 of Gonaxis kibwexiensis, the snail predatory on the giant African snail, Achatina fulica, should be collected on Saipan for release on Agrihan and a like number for release on Pagan. If the other predator, Englandina rosca, becomes abundant on Saipan it also should be released on these two islands.

j. Before crops and cattle can be expected to do well on Sarigan, the number of goats should be greatly reduced. Shooting them would be the most efficient means. It may be possible to have Marines take their survival training on Sarigan and while they are there they could shoot all the goats they see.

k. The inhabitants of Sarigan should make their privy fly proof and/or properly dispose of their waste meat. This would prevent the breeding of the filth fly, Chrysomya megacephala.

l. If it is desired to increase the number of game birds on Saipan and Tinian it is suggested that the Micronesian Megapode be collected and released on Saipan and Tinian. Before release all of the birds should be insect and disease free and after release hunting them should be prohibited until they have had time to become well established. Collecting eggs from the easily found egg mounds would have to be prohibited.

m. It is believed that at the present time, the supply of mature coconuts on Agrihan is not sufficient to prevent the inhabitants from going further in debt. The people should be encouraged to leave Agrihan until the coconut crop returns to normal. In the meantime they could go to Pagan which has an abundance of coconuts or return to Saipan.

n. The destruction of the copra in the storage buildings by rats can be stopped by rat proofing the buildings. Where damage is severe this should more than pay for itself. The doors should be self-closing, and have metal flashing along the bottom. Hardware cloth with at least 2 strands per inch should be imbedded in the soil and should extend at least 2 feet above the ground level all around the buildings. Directly above the hardware cloth and slightly overlapping, should be attached metal flashing at least 12 inches wide. Sheet metal could be used in place of the hardware cloth but it must extend 3 feet up on the building. Corrugated metal as used in quonsets may be satisfactory, however the grooves must run vertically rather than horizontally. To permit the rats from burrowing under the wall and entering the building a poured concrete floor should be installed. A less expensive means would be to cover the floor with hardware cloth. The edges of the cloth should be tightly

fastened. Obviously the hardware cloth would not stand up as well as concrete. Limbs of trees overhanging the copra warehouse should be removed.

o. Rats can be prevented access to the copra on the drying racks by placing the racks a minimum of 3 feet above the ground and placing metal flashing at least 12 inches wide around the top of the poles. As few nails as possible should be used to attach the metal to the poles because rats frequently can use the nail heads for climbing. Another method of keeping rats off the racks is to attach metal sheets to the underside of the racks in the areas within 12 inches of the tops of the poles.

p. Alamagan has several trails that could be traversed by a mechanized vehicle. If a copra carrying vehicle could be put ashore there, the production of copra would become more efficient and thus be increased. It is suggested that the possibility of off-loading a vehicle on Alamagan be studied.

q. To improve future investigations on Pagan a jeep or tractor should be put ashore. With adequate transportation a much more complete study could be made. This also applies to Agrihan, however, landing a vehicle there would be more difficult.

r. The past two surveys have been made in February and March. It is recommended that the next study be made between June and November. This would provide a better understanding of the year around conditions.

ANNEX 6

REPORT OF THE MEETINGS
ANATAHAN, S.RIGAN, ALAMAGAN, PAGAN AND AGRIHAN

FIELD TRIP ON THE
CAYUGA COUNTY

February 22, 1959

1. ANATAHAN. Mr. Johnson invited the people after the X-ray, to ask people if they want to have homestead. Answered yes. Also asked the Chief Mr. Taisakan if he want to lease the Island of Anatahan. Mr. Taisakan said that if it is not high and could afford he will lease. The Chief ask if his copra could be cash on the Island by the Northern Marianas Development Company because if the next shipment of copra will not be given to the company if they don't bring cash. Representative Mr. Juan Pangelinan answered that as soon as he arrive Saipan he will refer it to the President and Secretary. Mr. Johnson explained to the people that the homestead is to clean the coconut grove, and replant the missing trees from in between. To plant new trees to replace the old one. To each man 5 hectares for five years to take care with. Every five years inspection will go through and if accomplish will be given title. This promise about homestead will be recommended to the Land Board and it will not be long before Mr. Johnson will notify the people.
2. S.RIGAN. Mr. Johnson asked Mr. Jose S. Pangelinan his opinion if he want to lease the island. Mr. Pangelinan answered that he is very glad to lease the island. The 12 tons of copra on the island, Mr. Johnson is very anxious to take the copra but the weather do not permit for it was very rough and dangerous. The people went under X-ray and Check up.
3. ALAMAGAN. The people received all inspections and X-ray. Mr. Johnson told the people that after the service of the church to meet at the com's. house. First, Mr. Johnson asked the people what the company's Agreement to them. The people answered that the company sent to produce copra and they will receive 70% from the price the company received from the sale, and that the company will maintain them. Drying wire, houses, and food. Mr. Johnson asked them if the company is giving them satisfactory services. The people answer yes. Mr. Johnson asked them how much does the

company put a markup on the merchandise. The people answered that a 20% markup, and was satisfactory. Mr. Johnson asked if there's other payment to them by the company. The people answered that all the work done by the people was paid for. Mr. Johnson asked the people what kind of work the company paid them. Unloading, loading, cleaning coconut groves, road repair, copra slide warehouse repairs, weighing and all water catchments. Mr. Johnson asked if the company will pay cash for their copra and will run they own store. They answered yes they like to handle it. Mr. Johnson asked them how the company pay them in cash. The people answered that when ever they need cash the company pay them when they go to Saipan and have money. Mr. Johnson asked them if they still owed the company or the company owed them, the people answered that some still owes the company and some have little money. Mr. Johnson asked the people if they want to have homestead; they answered that they wishes to have, and Mr. Johnson asked them how much they want. They want to have 10 or 100 hectares if to produce copra only. Mr. Johnson explained that homestead is to start on 5 hectares first and that to clean the coconut groves and to plant the missing trees in between, and to plant new trees to replace the old one. This is for 5 years. In 5 years and they pass inspection they will have a title for it, and he may lease more hectares. Mr. Johnson asked Mr. Pedro S. Blas about his homestead on Saipan. According to the law on homestead it is necessary that you must protect it. Mr. Blas told Mr. Johnson that his children staying in his homestead. Mr. Johnson asked Mr. Blas how old is the eldest, and Mr. Blas said that his eldest was 19 years and her name is Teresita; Mr. Johnson said that it is better to transfer it to his daughter; Mr. Blas said that he have many children; Mr. Blas doesn't agree to give Teresita. Mr. Johnson said that the rest of the children when grew to of age, they could get homestead. Mr. Blas told Mr. Johnson that if his daughter will get the homestead on Saipan she will transfer it to her husband, and the homestead on Saipan is my home and the homestead on Alamagan is my farm. Mr. Johnson said that they might get a lot on Alamagan too if it should come to the point that Alamagan will be his permanent home. The rest of the producers present at the meeting wishes the same as what Mr. Pedro S. Blas's opinion. Mr. Johnson told Mr. Blas that he has a good point and will recommend to the Land Board. Mr. Johnson ask the producers if there's other problem to bring up. The people said nothing. The homestead problem will be recommended to the Land Board and will notify the people in a very short time.

PAGAN:

After the X-ray and inspection checkup, copra was loaded. After loading the copra on the ship, Mr. Johnson asked the people to have meeting. The meeting was held at the school house and noon chow. Now that we have met again, I would like to ask you how the company is treating you. The producers say that the company sent them to produce copra, and that the copra will be bought by the company. The company will maintain them. Mr. Johnson asked the producers how much they were getting per ton of copra; they answered \$58.00 per ton, and the company will furnish the truck and driver and free of charge. The loading and unloading of copra and merchandise all this was paid for? They answered that the unloading was paid for, but the loading was not, because it was in the agreement. Does the company pay you for other works you have done? They answered that the company pay for everything they have done except loading. Mr. Johnson asked the producers if they works on all the coconut groves? The producers answered yes. Mr. Johnson asked if they need more producers? They answered that they do not need any other from outside because this is the only time they can make money because the coconuts comes to its normal bearing. If should the government will allow outsider beside the Northern Marianas Development Company, it will only bring us to more debts than making money. The Southern part of Pagan, Mr. Henry Pangelinan told them that Mr. Pangelinan will hold that part. The producers told Mr. Johnson that should the Government allowed other incorporated on this part, it will bring great difficulties to us producers. All the benefits are in that part of Pagan Island. Coconut Crab, Wild Yam, Betelnuts and Banana trees, these are the things they depend when the ship overdue. Mr. Johnson asked the producers how the food was charged? They answered 20% markup, and satisfactory. In case the company will pay cash for your copra, will any like to run a store for the whole community? They answered yes. They asked that if the Northern Marianas Development Company will only pay for our copra and to look a way to buy for our need; in this case we the producers would like to have a permanent home or homestead. Mr. Johnson answered that Pagan Island belong to the Navy, and not belong to the Interior. But if you producers would like to have certain hectares to work with, it will be arranged like a homestead and be respected by others, but not homestead. If they cannot have homestead, it is better to leave it this way and that the company is now beginning to clean the coconut groves and get paid for. Mr. Johnson asked the producers if the company is sending all the food you need and other things. They answered yes, but sometimes they do not send all other things. Mr. Juan Pangelinan told the producers that the

principal needs such as in food was sent, but the other things what you mentioned sometime the company was short of cash due to the payment of copra didn't arrive in time. The producers asked Mr. Pangelinan that clothing must be sent to them when ordered.

AGRIHAN.

After all X-rays and inspection checkup Mass begin. After Mass, a meeting was held at the main building of the company's house. Few minutes before meeting started, Mr. Johnson checked the company's store. Mr. Johnson stated that the prices on Agrihan are cheaper than the retail on Saipan. Meeting started and Mr. Johnson asked the producer what the condition with the company. The producers answered that the company sent them to produce copra, and that the company will buy the copra at 70% from the price received from the Copra Stabilization Fund. The company will maintain them. About the situation with the company when you producers load copra and unload merchandise? The producers stated that the company pays them on both loading and unloading. If the company will pay cash for your copra, do you wish to run your own store? The producers answered yes. Do you wish to have homestead? They all answered yes. Mr. Johnson explain that some of you already are using a portion but the homestead rule will be 5 hectares. The coconut groves must be clean, replanted missing trees, and to plant new trees beside the old ones. I cannot promise you that it will be done right away but as soon as I get back to Saipan I will recommend to the Land Board. After the meeting with the Land Board, I will notify you all. Mr. Johnson asked the producers what was the accounts situation with the company. The Chief put out the report from Head Office and was found that the producers still owes the company. Some were earning little. Mr. Johnson referred the meeting to Mr. Clendenen the Agriculture Director. The Director will tell them about the damage the typhoon and how to make a living. Mr. Clendenen walked about 4 hours, and found that the coconuts on the ground had been worked with. The nuts on the trees will fallen about from 8 to 12 months. The rest of the place that still nuts on the ground, will not last long. When all the nuts on the ground are finish, there will be none to exported. Sweet potatoes, taro had been planted, and that was the only food could be eaten. Bananas will be ready within 8 months. This shows that food situation will not be sufficient without the outside support. It is necessary that the company will study how the people on this island will make their living before the coconut trees will come to its normal bearing. The representative of the

company Mr. Juan Sn. Pangelinan told the producers that the report was already discussed, because it was only 7 tons was picked up on the M/V Hope. That shows that the producers is making a very low production. It also shows that the coconuts are very scarce. In order to protect the producers those heavily indebted with the company might be sent to Pagan Island until coconuts start to fall. Mr. Johnson talked to the people, this I will promise that the next trip if the production is lower than the food and dry goods sent to your island, you might be evacuated to some place where you can make a living, while there's coconuts on the island again. The representative Mr. Juan Pangelinan told them, that whoever is ready for the next trip, could not support those who owe it. The producers have no objection. Mrs. Johnson asked the producers if they could help to rebuild the school house. They all answered yes. This will be done by the PTA. Mrs. Johnson asked the Chief what he think about the chapel to be used as a school. The Chief said that if Father Arnold have no objection, I will make a petition for the school. For the last question of Mr. Johnson, he asked the people if there's more to say. The producers says if they could be help to have more materials for their queaters. Mr. Johnson said that all the islands he saw needs material, but even on Saipan there are many that don't have material. The company still looking for material to send to the islands. Mr. Johnson said that as soon as there' material available will give it to the company and send it to the island. Meeting close on this island of Agrihan and the last on the group.

Submitted by: /s/ Juan Sn. Pangelinan
Field Director Northern
Marianas Development Co.
and member Board of
Directors.

Annex 7

3-5-59

From: Henry S. Pangelinan
To: Chairman, District Land Advisory Board

Subj: Lease of certain portions of land on Pagan Island; request for

It is with deep gratitude and appreciation that I, Henry S. Pangelinan wish to thank the Naval Administrator and his staff for making it possible for me to go on the recent field trip of February 21 - 28. Having been able to make the trip, has given me a valuable first hand information and facts.

1. Having visited all of the Northern Islands, I was able to find answers to most all of my questions regarding my proposed settlement and establishment on the island of Pagan.

2. Therefore, I sincerely request that the Naval Administrator and the District Land Advisory Board give careful consideration to the plans that I and fellow workers are proposing. The report of my trip is enclosure (1).

Respectfully,

/s/ Henry S. Pangelinan

Observations of Henry S. Pangelinan
of the Northern Mariana Islands

1. When I arrived on Pagan, I talked with the people living there regarding their method of harvesting, drying and storing the copra. In the Northern section of the island where the present village is now located, I noted with great interest the harvesting methods of the people. They were only working the coconut trees that are quite easy to reach mainly on the flatlands. Even in this area but in more inaccessible spots there was much copra not being harvested. This seemed due to the fact that there are not enough people there to gather all the copra.
2. In the Southern part of the island where I wish to settle it appears that there has been no activity there for several years. There is only one road that is partially open, all others have been overgrown. At some time in the past a small portion of this area was under crop cultivation, probable corn. From the appearance of the coconut husks, it looks as if there has been no copra made in the area for at least one year.
3. Three sections of the Southern end of Pagan cannot be reached by road. In order to get the copra out from this area and for the safety of my men, I plan to procure a 16 to 20 ft. whale boat, two outboard motors, a 12 ft., rubber life raft and life vests.
4. It appears to me that this Southern section of the island has been unattended for about 15 years. Now there are many wild coconut trees growing up in crowded and bad places. One area of about fifty acres was burned off and is now standing idle. All of this area can be cleaned up and put into first class production in about two years time. This, I propose to do. However, if nothing is done for this section of the island, the quality and quantity of copra harvested here will steadily decline.
5. Again in this section of the island there is much good land not now being used. With proper management, I believe that an additional 10,000 trees could be planted. I propose to open up enough roads or paths in all these areas so that both time and energy can be saved via the use of bull carts.
6. Also in this section of the island are many large concrete wells built by the Japanese. These can be repaired very easily and used for the cattle that I plan to take up there. For the cattle there is approximately 250 hectares suitable for the growing of pigs. By raising our own meat we would help cut down our need for outside meat and at the same time lessen our expenses.
7. Since this land is so rich I will try to plant many other crops, with the advice of the District Agriculturist, to cut down on my expenses and dependence upon outside aid.

8. It appears to me that the present warehouse belonging to the Marianas Development Company is not large enough to handle both operations. Therefore, I would plan to build my own warehouse adjacent to theirs.

9. I plan to place my village in the general area of the former Japanese village. In this section there are three reinforced concrete water tanks capable of holding about 10,000 gallons of water each. These can be fixed up and repaired quite easily. This area is located about two and a half miles from the harbor.

10. I feel that in my possession I have enough capital and supplies in order to get my community started satisfactorily.

11. If granted permission to go to work on Pagan, I will do all in my power to work with the Northern Marianas Development Company and their people on Pagan. For we are all Saipanese and all of us want to see our island and the Saipan District be successful and prosperous.

ANNEX 8

LST529/JKB:slr
 3120
 Serial: 84
 5 March 1959

From: Commanding Officer
 To: Commander Naval Forces Marianas

Subj: Report of Northern Marianas Fields Trip (20 February 1959 to 1 March 1959)

1. Itinerary of Voyage:

	<u>ARRIVED</u>	<u>DEPARTED</u>
Guam		201659K
Saipan	210902K	220824K
Anatahan	221704K	231044K
Sarigan	231330K	231733K
Alamagan	240708K	242204K
Pagan	250750K	251758K
Agrihan	252233K	261714K
Sarigan	270740K	271006K
Anatahan	271215K	272137K
Saipan	280746K	281359K
Tinian	281639K	281750K
Guam	010821	

2. Cargo Loaded at Guam:

a. Total:	<u>L/T</u> 165.6	<u>M/T</u> 836.6
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b. Cargo was received in satisfactory condition and properly loaded.

3. Cargo discharged at Saipan:

a.	<u>L/T</u> 165.6	<u>M/T</u> 836.6
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b. The ship moored starboard side to CHARLIE Pier. Cargo was off loaded efficiently and in satisfactory condition.

4. Cargo loaded at Saipan:

a. Total:	<u>L/T</u> 2.7	<u>M/T</u> 6.9
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b. An X-ray machine was set up aboard ship for use in Northern Marianas.

c. Twenty (20) field trip personnel and thirteen (13) indigenous passengers embarked.

5. Cargo discharged at Anatahan:

a. Total: One (1) outboard motor
One (1) carton of medical supplies
One (1) drum of line
450 copra sacks

b. The ship anchored at Anatahan

c. Six (6) passengers debarked

d. Field trip party debarked

6. Cargo loaded at Anatahan:

a. Total: None

b. Field trip party embarked.

7. Cargo discharged at Sarigan:

a. Total: Thirty one (31) pieces provisions
One (1) boat
One (1) carton medical supplies
One (1) drum line
400 empty copra sacks

b. The ship had to lay to at Sarigan; no anchorage.

c. Field trip party debarked.

8. Cargo loaded at Sarigan:

a. Total: None

b. Field trip party embarked except for one (1) member.

9. Cargo discharged at Alamagan:

a. Total: Five (5) pieces paint and paint supplies
Two (2) pieces school supplies
One (1) carton medical supplies
One (1) drum line
Fourteen (14) pieces personal effects
200 Empty copra sacks

- b. The ship anchored at Partido Village, Alamagan.
 - c. Three (3) passengers debarked.
 - d. Field trip party debarked.
10. Cargo loaded at Alamagan:
- a. Total: None
 - b. Three (3) passengers embarked.
 - c. Field trip party embarked.
11. Cargo discharged at Pagan:
- a. Total: One (1) piece school supplies
One (1) carton medical supplies
One (1) drum line
400 empty copra sacks
 - b. The ship beached at Pagan.
 - c. Field trip party debarked.
12. Cargo loaded at Pagan:
- a. Total: Twelve (12) tons copra
Eight (8) empty gasoline drums
 - b. Field trip party embarked.
13. Cargo discharged at Agrihan:
- a. Total: Five (5) pieces paint and paint supplies
One (1) piece school supplies
One (1) carton medical supplies
One (1) drum line
Nine (9) pieces personal effects
 - b. The ship anchored at Agrihan.
 - c. Four (4) passengers debarked.
 - d. Field trip party debarked.

14. Cargo loaded at Agrihan:

- a. Total: None
- b. Field trip party embarked.

15. The ship stopped at Sarigan on return trip to pick up one (1) member of field trip party and one (1) pregnant woman and her three (3) children.

16. The ship stopped at Anatahan to pick up one (1) pregnant woman.

17. Cargo discharged at Saipan:

- a. Total: Twelve (12) tons copra
X-ray machine

b. The ship moored starboard side to CHARLIE Pier. Cargo was off-loaded efficiently and in satisfactory condition.

c. Nineteen (19) field trip personnel and eight (8) passengers debarked. One (1) member of field trip party remained aboard for transportation to Guam.

18. Cargo loaded at Saipan.

- a. Total: None

19. The ship stopped off Tinian Harbor and sent a survey party into the beach by LCVP. Purpose of survey was to determine if the LST could moor along side the pier or beach at Tinian.

20. Cargo discharged at Guam:

- a. Total: One (1) generator used for X-ray machine
- b. The ship moored at NOVEMBER Pier, SRF.
- c. One (1) passenger debarked.

21. General Comments and Recommendations:

a. From the viewpoint of the ship this field trip was the best yet conducted. The objectives of the trip were clearly stated, and the organization and preparation were excellent. There was a minimum of interference with the ship's routine. Mr. Johnson and all members of the field trip party made every effort to coordinate their activities with the schedule set up, and were a most cooperative group in every respect.

b. It was decided not to take any copra off Sarigan Island because of a long running swell where the ship was lying to. However, the target amount was obtained at Pagan Island instead. When it is necessary to have the Cayuga County pick up copra on a field trip to reach the amount contracted for sale in Japan, it is recommended that Pagan be tried first and then the other islands, only if the required amount is not available at Pagan.

c. A photographer from VAP61 made the trip TAD aboard the Cayuga County. As soon as the photographs are available a complete set will be forwarded with pertinent data attached for use by ComNavlar. The Field Trip Officer requested that the photographer be brought on the trip, but his services were utilized by all parties concerned and he was a useful additional member.

d. As earlier requested the commanding officer made a survey of possible beaching sites at Tinian before returning to Guan. At the present time there are no satisfactory beaching sites for an LST inside the harbor at Tinian. The piers are in poor condition, but the Cayuga County can make a berth alongside. A more complete report will be made by the Commanding Officer to COMMNAV Operations in person.

/s/ James K. BELTES

Annex 9

LIST OF PERSONS RESIDING ON ANATAHAN

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>I. D. NO.</u>
Antonio R. Angailen	59 years	18937
Sylberia Angailen	50 "	18018
Maria T. Igisaiar	1901	447
Catalina T. Igisaiar	August 2, 1940	448
Andres T. Igisaiar	September 27, 1942	453
Francisco T. Igisaiar	February 26, 1932	449
Adelina S. Igisaiar	June 18, 1914	562
Profilio S. Igisaiar	1 Year	
Jesus L. Igisomar	16 Years	451
Maximo P. Kapileo	June 11, 1914	18951
Maria O. Kapileo	1922	17973
Catalina O. Kapileo	July 13, 1944	18949
Vicente O. Kapileo	March 29, 1952	22779
Siblerio O. Kapileo	December 31, 1953	23237
Francisco O. Kapileo	1 Year	
Bibiana O. Kapileo	1 Month	
Joaquin Omar	1886	18952
Isidro R. Rogopes	33 Years	2598
Ignacio T. Rogopes	December 17, 1925	446
Susana T. Rogopes	8 Years	
Francisco T. Rogopes	4 years	
Bibiana T. Rogopes	3 years	
Balbina	2 years	
Benedicto Taisakan	May 17, 1918	14229
Magdalena I. Taisakan	1939	262
Dolores I. Taisakan	2 Years	
Romana I. Taisakan	1 Month	
Oreyana I. Teregeyo	1936	258
Vicente I. Teregeyo	1942	42
Jesus I. Teregeyo	1935	260

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>I.D. NO.</u>
Jose T. Wabol	March 28, 1941	127
Mariano M. Igisomar	15 Years	
Jesus Wabol	26 Years	
Carmen I. Wabol	22 "	741
Bonifacio I. Wabol	6 "	
Jesus Wabol Jr.	1 "	24595
Edwardo Litulumar	14 "	

TOTAL M - 23 F - 14 Grand Total 37

Annex 10

LIST OF PERSONS RESIDING ON SARIGAN

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>I.D. NO.</u>
Rudy C. Pangelinan	21 Years	1752
Rosa S. Pangelinan	17 "	2316
Juan C. Pangelinan	11-7-1927	19760
Concepcion C. Pangelinan	1921	19623
Lourdes C. Pangelinan	12 Years	21211
Lawrenzo C. Pangelinan	5 "	23934
Assumpcion C. Pangelinan	3 "	23502
Vicente C. Pangelinan	2 "	23304
Pedro Maratita	37 Years	25042
Ramon C. Pangelinan	9-8-1911	1313
Louis L. Santos	17 Years	19194
Juan M. Apatang	18 Years	
Indalecio Castro (Masao)	34 Years	25090

TOTAL N-9 F-4.

GRAND TOTAL— 13

Annex 11

LIST OF INHABITANTS ALAMAGAN ISLAND
As of March 1, 1959

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>I.D. NO.</u>
Joaquin S. Matagolai	May 5, 1916	19705
Maria R. Matagolai	March 27, 1920	19186
Francisco R. Matagolai	December 1, 1955	25173
Batsilisa R. Matagolai	December 15, 1956	
Daniel R. Matagolai	December 15, 1944	19189
Manuel S. Matagolai	September 29, 1932	19883
Delgadina B. Matagolai	January 12, 1935	19941
Maria B. Matagolai	February 7, 1952	22878
Guadalupe B. Matagolai	April 19, 1953	25178
Juan B. Matagolai	February 13, 1955	23564
Roque B. Matagolai	December 25, 1956	24183
Francisco B. Reyes	June 18, 1928	371
Prodencio Saralu	September 9, 1939	678
Vicente Matagolai	August 17, 1923	2208
Regina B. Matagolai	October 18, 1922	2104
Lucia B. Matagolai	October 29, 1943	2752
Agustine B. Matagolai	August 6, 1945	19332
Luis B. Matagolai	June 5, 1947	21502
Maria B. Matagolai	January 12, 1949	21894
Patricia B. Matagolai	February 6, 1954	23272
Anicia B. Matagolai	May 14, 1955	23631
Sebastian B. Matagolai	November 5, 1956	24128
Francisco B. Matagolai	August 11, 1958	24738
Ignacio S. Guerrero	November 29, 1916	21448
Jose H. Guerrero	September 7, 1947	21571
Herman H. Guerrero	January 8, 1949	
Edwardo H. Guerrero	May 3, 1951	
Regina H. Guerrero	January 1, 1953	22942
Juan H. Guerrero	October 25, 1954	23475
Lucia H. Guerrero	July 7, 1956	
Jose B. Pangelinan	February 25, 1938	19433
Carmen B. Pangelinan	February 4, 1937	17607
Lucia B. Pangelinan	March 18, 1958	24602
Francisco K. Igisaiar	April 24, 1940	728
Margarita B. Igisaiar	January 15, 1942	1307
Linda Jesusa B. Matagolai	December 27, 1958	24880
Pedro S. Blas	October 14, 1914	8953

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>I.D. NO.</u>
Guadalupe B. Blas	October 14, 1914	19177
Dolores B. Blas	December 20, 1945	20394
Victoria B. Blas	May 9, 1959	
Casidda B. Blas	February 20, 1952	22777
Juliana B. Blas	November 23, 1953	23209
Hasinta B. Blas	October 30, 1955	23778
Joaquin G. Blas	November 15, 1912	19468
Nieves C. Blas	December 12, 1918	1308
Antonia C. Blas	November 13, 1944	2981
Tomas C. Blas	March 7, 1947	21153
Basilio C. Blas	May 18, 1953	
Vicenta C. Blas	July 29, 1955	23649
Ramon C. Blas	July 23, 1958	24724
Lourdes C. Blas	June 27, 1948	
Tomasa C. Blas	January 28, 1951	
Vicente B. Santos	October 15, 1935	19419
Maria B. Matagolai	December 5, 1901	19901
Ingracia B. Santos	March 15, 1930	19196
Joaquin B. Santos	November 3, 1957	24473
Mariano A. Cruz	April 10, 1921	19665
Jesus C. Ayuyu	March 9, 1935	19655

TOTAL M-30 F-28 GRAND TOTAL 58

Annex 12

LIST OF INHABITANTS PAGAN ISLAND
As of March 1, 1959

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>I.D. NO.</u>
Santiago V. Castro	March 15, 1905	19630
Maria P. Castro	September 20, 1910	19632
Eugenia P. Castro	September 6, 1938	15087
Manases P. Castro	September 19, 1943	19637
Luis P. Castro	June 21, 1948	25132
Luisa P. Castro	October 7, 1950	25133
Policarpio Q. Taitano	September 11, 1901	20081
Concepcion S. Taitano	February 15, 1917	20082
Jesus S. Taitano	December 24, 1943	20083
Susana S. Taitano	January 28, 1946	20414
Maria S. Taitano	October 27, 1947	21605
Juan S. Taitano	January 12, 1950	22267
Dolores Rosa S. Taitano	December 30, 1955	25136
Trinidad S. Taitano	April 23, 1957	24339
Vicente S. Matagolai	September 8, 1923	19469
Isabel Taitano	September 6, 1912	19556
Maria Taitano	December 7, 1935	785
Lisua Maria Taitano	August 10, 1935	19558
Fermina Castro	November 22, 1941	60
Jose Castro	December 2, 1944	1404
Jesus Taitano	June 31, 1949	25138
Lucia C. Aldan	September 12, 1923	19486
Francisca O. Aldan	May 22, 1925	19516
Maria C. Aldan	July 5, 1943	19491
Tobias C. Aldan	February 10, 1947	21018
Paulina C. Aldan	September 18, 1950	25144
Vicente C. Aldan	March 26, 1946	20458
Antonieta C. Aldan	June 11, 1953	23405
Victoria C. Aldan	November 17, 1955	25146
Angelica C. Aldan	June 11, 1957	24341
Antonio T. Aldan	February 11, 1925	19757
Carlina O. Aldan	March 11, 1929	19611
Vicente C. Aldan	March 26, 1946	20458
Maria C. Aldan	May 13, 1948	25147
Francisco C. Aldan	April 10, 1950	25148
Andresina C. Aldan	December 13, 1952	25140
Ana C. Aldan	April 29, 1954	23301
Jacinta C. Aldan	September 11, 1958	24855
Trinidad C. Aldan	April 6, 1956	25149

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>I.D. NO.</u>
Jesus A. Aldan	December 24, 1932	19737
Rosa Taitano	December 26, 1915	58
David Taitano	May 12, 1951	25135
Escolastica Taitano	June 23, 1953	25137
Juliana Taitano	March 4, 1955	25139
Vicente Taitano	April 4, 1957	25142
Agustine Taitano	January 24, 1959	25184
Jose C. Aldan	December 6, 1924	19862
Rita M. Aldan	May 19, 1917	19893
Vicente M. Aldan	March 1, 1943	19431
Ignacio M. Aldan	December 7, 1944	20919
Remedio M. Aldan	September 15, 1946	19895
Dolores M. Aldan	July 19, 1948	25150
Alfredo M. Aldan	December 2, 1950	25151
Merced M. Aldan	April 9, 1952	25152
Maria M. Aldan	December 17, 1953	25143
Juan M. Aldan	September 9, 1955	23721
Ramon M. Aldan	July 18, 1957	24466
Daniel C. Taitenfong	September 4, 1922	1430
Ana A. Taitenfong	March 3, 1921	19518
Calistro A. Crisostimo	October 14, 1942	19520
Ataracio A. Taitenfong	September 23, 1948	19519
Pedro A. Taitenfong	March 17, 1950	22314
Dolores A. Taitenfong	November 11, 1951	22701
Roman A. Taitenfong	December 28, 1953	22966
Juan A. Taitenfong	May 22, 1954	23385
Ilidia A. Taitenfong	July 19, 1959	24373
Joaquin A. Taitenfong	November 1, 1958	
Ignacio C. Matagolai	April 6, 1897	8294
Maria R. Matagolai	April 9, 1909	19736
Vicenta F. Aguon	August 25, 1943	2805
Lourdes A. Matagolai	September 19, 1948	25141
Estanislao A. Matagolai	December 1, 1950	25134
Juan R. Aguon	March 10, 1903	19648
Jose Taitano	November 18, 1902	7628
Eulogio Pua	March 14, 1934	20013
Simion Lisua	March 15, 1927	19557
Prodencio S. Matagolai	November 24, 1927	19696
Francisco M. Castro	April 8, 1932	19728
Casiano B. Matsunaga	August 5, 1938	2088
Juan O. Cruz	February 27, 1941	19701
Isidro C. Pangelinan	May 15, 1937	1828
Vicente D.L. Aldan	August 15, 1885	19633
Jesus R. Faisao	December 7, 1931	706
Jose I. Pangelinan	September 23, 1918	2654

TOTAL M-46 F-38

GRAND TOTAL 84

ANNEX 13

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>I.D. NO.</u>
Lorenzo K. Rubel	December 1, 1930	2514
Fermina Satur	December 5, 1920	332
Maria Satur	August 31, 1945	19346
Ana Satur	January 22, 1949	25185
Ambrosio Satur	December 9, 1951	25186
Francisco Satur	September 21, 1952	25187
Heronimo Satur	September 30, 1955	25188
Concepcion Satur	August 23, 1957	24467
Jose P. Saures	February 12, 1924	19443
Teresita M. Saures	September 27, 1945	19375
Rufina M. Saures	July 20, 1951	25029
Gabriel M. Saures	January 12, 1954	23249
Santiago P. Saures	March 22, 1928	19561
Maria L. Saures	1932	273
Sacarias O. Igisomar	October 5, 1927	1883
Beronica S. Igisomar	August 5, 1927	2746
Jose S. Igisomar	March 18, 1951	22543
Caridad Igisomar	October 5, 1952	25196
Francisca S. Igisomar	April 25, 1954	23337
Pedro S. Igisomar	October 25, 1956	24120
Visitacion S. Igisomar	April 13, 1958	24630
Juan B. Kaipat	January 15, 1929	19917
Concepcion R. Kaipat	October 11, 1938	19992
Perpedigna R. Kaipat	June 10, 1955	
Maria R. Kaipat	October 19, 1957	24468
Emiliana R. Kaipat	January 12, 1954	23243
Bacilio Agon	August 17, 1907	19968
Magdalera T. Agon	April 20, 1908	19989
Manuel B. Kaipat	October 26, 1918	19899
Ana Sator	April 1, 1920	19909
Mariano Satur	January 17, 1940	19900
Juliana L. Moteisou	October 15, 1953	25036
Vicenta S. Itaman	1955	25197
Nicanor M. Mettao	October 18, 1936	20019
Natividad N. Mettao	March 19, 1944	1228
Manuel N. Pua	June 16, 1910	19438
Ana L. Pua	April 12, 1912	19440
Francisco O. Laraol	February 10, 1918	19586
Rita Laniyo	June 3, 1902	795
Vicente I. Saures	February 11, 1924	20008

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>I.D. NO.</u>
Antonio O. Romuluor	May 7, 1912	19969
Mariana L. Lisua	September 2, 1918	19589
Joaquin R. Romuluor	December 21, 1941	19906
Teodorá R. Romuluor	July 27, 1937	19980
Rosa R. Romuluor	March 12, 1948	21588
Filisiana I. Lisua	May 24, 1901	20000
Carmen L. Moteisou	August 7, 1943	19965
Juan O. Moteisou	May 11, 1919	19962
Ermina L. Moteisou	August 22, 1922	19964
Julia L. Moteisou	August 23, 1945	19966
Francisco L. Moteisou	March 2, 1947	21670
Rosa L. Moteisou	May 8, 1949	25190
Joaquin L. Moteisou	May 12, 1951	25191
Juan L. Moteisou	March 23, 1954	23303
Enrique L. Moteisou	December 29, 1956	24337
Alberto S. Fitipol	March 15, 1917	2377
Lorensia O. Fitipol	January 18, 1920	1108
Miguel O. Fitipol	October 21, 1941	8073
Antonia O. Fitipol	February 26, 1949	25035
Mariano B. Kaipat	February 23, 1923	19955
Guadalupe L. Kaipat	December 13, 1929	19922
Natividad M. Litulumar	March 13, 1908	19923
Enrique M. Litulumar	April 1, 1941	19924
Carmen M. Litulumar	April 7, 1947	21569
Joaquina L. Kaipat	November 29, 1947	25026
Maria L. Kaipat	November 15, 1949	25027
Antonio L. Kaipat	May 10, 1952	25028
Francisco L. Kaipat	March 9, 1955	25192
Diego L. Kaipat	January 18, 1957	25193
Jose Matagolai	1904	19759
Guillermo P. Saures	April 1, 1923	19910
Dolores L. Saures	April 1, 1928	19911
Juliana L. Saures	February 9, 1945	19912
Elena L. Saures	September 9, 1946	20453
Guillermo L. Saures	March 31, 1950	25030
Alfonso M. Saures	October 1, 1953	25031
Natividad M. Saures	March 18, 1956	25198
Rosa Mystica M. Saures	March 18, 1956	25199
Emiterio M. Saures	March 3, 1958	24598
Vicente Mettao	November 11, 1914	19979
Carmen O. Romuluor	April 20, 1909	19928
Dolores R. Romuluor	April 19, 1939	19983
Isidro R. Romuluor	July 6, 1945	19990

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>I.D. NO.</u>
Juliana Pua	December 27, 1958	
Silvestre I. Saures	August 2, 1922	20021
Maria L. Saures	February 16, 1906	20023
Beronica L. Pua	November 6, 1935	20022
Victorina M. Saures	June 17, 1951	25029
Guillermo S. Itaman	March 7, 1906	19758
Vicente N. Itaman	June 12, 1943	19750
Fernando N. Itaman	January 31, 1948	25032
Thomasa N. Itaman	March 7, 1952	25033
Jacinto N. Itaman	January 7, 1954	23245
Francisco B. Kaipat	March 3, 1931	19918
Matilde M. Kaipat	August 11, 1934	19439
Crispen M. Kaipat	December 18, 1952	25194
Teodora M. Kaipat	July 11, 1955	25195
Fernando M. Kaipat	May 30, 1957	25340
Joaquina B. Kaipat	1896	19913
Jesus Kaipat	1941	19915
Serafin Kaipat	January 20, 1945	19916
Jose B. Napaial	1940	1470
Rosa I. Itaman	December 12, 1913	19747
Revera I. Itaman	2 years	
Jose I. Itaman	December 11, 1938	19748
Margarita S. Itaman	16 June 1943	621

TOTAL M-50 F-56 GRAND TOTAL 106