

(Inter Island)

(a) Ships and craft under USNMG control. All fishing boats from sampans to row boats - a total of 9.

(b) Employment of (a).

(1) Native goods and persons - None

(2) USNMG Field trips - None

(3) All used exclusively for fishing (See I-D-2)

(c) Special Operations during November 1946:

1. Japanese Fishing Boat - AZUMA Maru: On 8 November the Saipan Fishing Company reported that a Japanese fishing boat was anchored off Garapan channel. The Deputy Chief Military Government Officer investigated this report and reported to the Island Commander that this ship, owned by the Misaki Fishing Company at KANAGAWA Ken MIURA Gung was 51 days out of KANAGAWA with her engine and radio transmitter out of commission. The packet had been fishing off MARCUS Island when her engine failed and typhoon gales had blown her down the MARIANAS Chain to SAIPAN. Her crew of 26 were safe altho out of food for days and low on fresh water. The ship was supplied and repaired at SAIPAN, the entire operation being reported by Island Commander SAIPAN to ComNavJap TOKYO, ComFltAct YOKOSUKA and Commander MARIANAS.

2. PAGAN Trips: Early in November the P.C. 1548 made a run to PAGAN Island to take supplies for the marines stationed on the island. A number of natives made the voyage and loaded aboard the ship approximately one ten of coconuts which were sold at .05 each at the Trade Store.

On 26 November the Island Commander ordered the PC 1548 to escort LCT 1238 to PAGAN Island to carry supplies again to the marines. On this trip the U.S. Commercial Company placed aboard two of their trucks and sent two of their representatives to supervise the 8 natives who made the trip. The expedition returned on 1 December with approximately 8000 coconuts aboard which were sold at the Trade Store for .05 each, the entire proceeds going to the Native Welfare Society. It is contemplated that monthly trips will be made in the future and proceeds from coconut sales will go to this organization.

(a) Ships and Craft under USNMG control. All fishing boats from Sampans to row boats - a total of 12. Three buoy boats were received during the month from the NOB boat pool. All three require caulking and engine repairs, but when ready for service two will be used by the Saipan Fishing Company and one will be shipped to the BONIN Islands to assist in the development of the fishing industry on CHI CHI Jima.

(b) Employment of (a)

(1) Native goods and persons - None.

(2) USNMG Field trips - None.

(3) All used exclusively for fishing (See I-D-2)

(c) Special Operations during November 1946:

1. On 27 December Commander V. E. HAGENBUCKLE sailed for the BONIN Islands aboard the PGM #29 with supplies for the BONIN Islanders, recently repatriated from JAPAN to CHI CHI Jima. A list of equipment and supplies provided for this expedition were attached to Report #1.

2. Christmas Party for Chamorro Children: At 1500 on 24 December, Santa Claus arrived by plane at Kobler Field. All Children on the Island, including approximately 500 native youngsters from the first four grades in the Chalan Kanoa School, were transported to the field to witness his arrival. At 1645 this distinguished gentleman visited Chalan Kanoa School and distributed 1000 gifts, which were donated by the American Red Cross, to all native children on the Island. In addition, the Island Commander presented each class with two special gifts which later will be presented to one boy and one girl on a merit basis. (Refer to photographs)---not included here.

(a) Ships and craft under USNMGU control: All fishing boats from Sampans to row boats - a total of 12. One of the three buoy boats received last month from the NOB boat pool will be turned over to the Officer-in-Charge of the Bonin Islands, for the development of the fishing industry on ChiChi Jima.

(b) Employment of (a).

(1) Native goods and persons - None.

(2) Bonin Islands, Summary of Reports to Date.

Reference: (a) Bonin Islands Repatriation Report dtd., 28 Oct. 1946.

(b) Commander Marianas ltr., ser. 630 dtd. 18 Jan. 1947.

1. Reference (a) described the initial repatriation, Island conditions, needs, and recommendations. Two additional trips have been made since that time:

(a) 27 November - 2 December: Via Marcus Island and Iwo Jima by air-surface travel. About 600 pounds of goods were delivered.

(b) 27 December-17 January 1947: By PGM #29 which was being sent to Iwo Jima for "maid service" duty. Several tons of supplies, largely clothing, shoes, mess gear, tools, and bedding, salvaged from the former Saipan prisoner of war stockade, were delivered. Intermediate trips were made to Muko and Haha Jima, both deserted islands.

4 (Operations) -3

(b) Rehabilitation: Clearing of debris and wreckage from the beach, wharf, and home sites continues. Several houses have been constructed from salvaged materials. The local cemetery, which received a direct bomb hit, is now almost presentable, exposed coffins having been replaced and covered. Several vegetable gardens have been planted. Individual family pit latrines have been constructed, also a community hot-water bath (a large wooden tub heated by a woodburning stove, enclosed in a corrugated iron shack). A (Handy-Billy) generator was installed on 2 January providing electric light for 15 bulbs, though power is unreliable due to faulty carburetor. Living conditions generally are considerably improved.

(c) Health and Sanitation: The people have put on weight and their energy has at least trippled. This was to be expected after their release from the intolerable conditions in Japan. A warmer climate, better food, and brighter prospects for the future have done wonders for them physically and psychologically. There is, however, still much evidence of the effects of years of malnutrition and lack of medical and dental care. Dysentery, worms, abscessed teeth, and rheumatic pains are the chief complaints. Basic medical supplies have been furnished and one of the young ladies acts as nurse, having received instruction in first aid from the medical officer during the first trip. Thus far nothing more serious than burns, cuts, and bruises have occurred. Three patients have been removed to the MG Hospital on Saipan, two with tuberculosis and one with chronic amoebic dysentery.

A young Islander, Jerry Savory, is currently taking a course in practical medicine at the Guam Memorial Hospital. His services will be invaluable when he returns in February 1947. Full precautionary measures in protecting the drinking-water supply (wells) are being taken. Drainage ditches have been cleared; mosquitoes, flies, rats and mice are not too bothersome though the giant African snail (introduced by the Japanese for eating purposes) is a menace to any green stuff.

(d) Government: Although the people are approaching self-government they will continue to need advice, guidance, and over-all authority in the administration of their affairs for some time. In addition to the original council, five (5) new younger members have been appointed to act as Assitant Councilors. This group establishes Island regulations, decides all important matters relating to fishing, farming, construction, education, and community work projects, each activity coming under a separate department head. The term "police", "boss" and "orders" have been dropped from usage as it was found that during the years of Japanese domination these terms became detestable to the people and their meaning and application was sullenly resented. There was discord and even some fighting as the men bearing these titles began to exercise their authority. The matter was discussed with the council and was agreed that policemen would henceforth be called "inspectors", bosses would be "supervisors" and orders would become "decisions". The new terms are quite acceptable to all hands and harmony reigns.

(e) Economic Development:

1. Agriculture: A tidal wave in December 1946 destroyed several gardens and three newly constructed houses. Replanting and repairs are now under way. Bananas, oranges, papayas, and grapefruit are brought in from the hills. Vegetable gardens are beginning to provide fresh greens - a vital addition to the basic diet of fish, rice and fruit.

2. Livestock: Five grown pigs, 8 chickens, and 2 goats comprise the livestock. Two recent litters of 3 and 5 pigs respectively indicate an unproductive boar, which will be butchered. The two goats were captured in Muko Jima where a herd of about 60 run wild and are very difficult to catch. Additional livestock will be shipped from Tinian and Saipan to augment the herds.

3. Fishing: Two 20 foot boats have been salvaged but fishing is confined to waters immediately surrounding Chichi Jima. The fishermen dare not risk the 30 miles of open sea to the fishing banks off Muko and Haha Jima. Fish are eaten fresh or dried since there are at present no cold storage or reefer facilities. The Bonin Islanders are skilled deep sea fishermen and the fishing industry will be developed as rapidly as possible. A 38 foot buoy boat, nets and other necessary fishing gear will be transported from Saipan as soon as a ship is made available by T.G. 94.7. Military Government Unit, Saipan letter to ComMarianas ser. 72 dated 27 January requested this shipping.

4. Handicraft: There are no articles of handicraft produced, except for immediate and practical use in the home.

5. Finance: There is no money nor a medium of exchange on the island. It is planned to export dried fish to Guam and to Saipan thereby establishing a credit fund to be drawn upon for the exchange of needed goods. Ninety-five thousand yen, representing roughly 1,000 yen per person, was permitted by SCAP to be taken out of Japan. This money is now in safe-keeping at Saipan, awaiting further disposition. A few old British and Spanish silver coins, dating around 1800, have been picked up. It is reported that the Japanese troops found many gold coins, unearthed by bombings.

(f) Education: A school for children has been started, attendance 16 ages 4-14. Mr. Frank Gonzales, 60 years of age, whose father taught and preached to earlier generations on the island, has assumed the role of teacher. Methods are quaint and antiquated but the "three Rs" are being learned and discipline instilled, with insistence upon courtesy and good manners. As the use of the English language was forbidden in 1938 the children speak only Japanese. However, the older people speak English fluently and are helping out in the teaching process. Educational and economic principles and policies will be carried out as recommended in reference (b).

Religion: One-hundred percent Protestant.

No formal services are held. The Episcopal Mission Church (English) was destroyed during the war, along with the school, library, museum, Post Office, inn, shops, etc. A protestant missionary is desired.

(g) Recreation: The working men over 21 years of age enjoy a glass of "sake" (a drink distilled from local sugar cane) at the end of the day, and most of the people follow the old Japanese custom of taking a hot tub bath in the evening. This is about the extent of their recreation as there are no radios, movies, music and no transportation to move about the island. They are completely isolated from the world except for the visits made by Military Government Personnel.

(h) Transportation: Consists of six (6) salvaged bicycles, several two-wheel push-carts, two small fishing boats, four out-rigger canoes. A jeep, supplied by MGU Saipan, was accidentally immersed in salt water during unloading operations and has been inoperable since delivery.

(j) Summary: The Marine occupation forces apparently were given orders on retiring to destroy or remove from the island everything of value and these orders were complied with to the letter. Much valuable heavy equipment, including generators and trucks,

was transported to Iwo Jima. The people now are well supplied with food and clothing, but to get anywhere beyond a bare subsistence level they will require additional assistance. A 50 K.W. generator, a 650 cu. ft. reefer, a buoy boat, livestock, lumber, two trucks, and a radio transmitting and receiving set, capable of reaching Saipan or Japan, are needed. It is planned to transport some, if not all this equipment, on the next lift that is made to the island. Periodic medical and dental assistance will be furnished as recommended in reference (b). A market for fish and farm produce will be developed and it is hoped that the present population may be increased by a gradual movement of natives throughout the Central Pacific. Once these basic needs have been supplied, it is believed that the Bonin Islanders rapidly will become self-supporting.

A (Civ. Ad. Functions)
4 (Operations(Inter-Island))

1 March 1947

Saipan Dist.

(a) No changes since last month.

(b) No changes since last month. There were no field trips during February.

A { Military Government Functions)
4 { Operations (Inter-Island)

1 April 1947

Saipan Dist.

(a) No change since last month.

(b) Employment of (a)

{1} Native goods and persons - NONE.

{2} Report of trip to Bonin Islands. (See section E)

↳ Visits by MG off.

4 (Operations) Inter-Island

(a) No change since last report.

(b) Employment of (a):

(1) Native Goods and Persons - NONE.

(2) Report of Field Operations:

a. Until recently military government operations have been confined principally to the island of Saipan. With the addition of the Bonin Islands to the Marianas Sub-Area field trips have been required and resorted to for servicing the local inhabitants. The report follows of Commander V.B. HAGENBUCKLE's two field trips which have been made since the 1 April report. Also a report on the Various trips to Anatahan.

United States Naval Military Government
Bonin Islands

*From: Off. in Chg.**To: 19 Com, Saipan*

Subject: Bonin Islands, Administrative report on.

Enc: (A) Dental Off's Report (B) Med. Off's Report.

Saipan, M. I.

13 May 1947.

1. This report covers the period from 6 March 1947 when the Island Commander, Saipan, and inspection party left the Bonins until 8 May 1947, when the officer in charge, MGU Bonins returned to Saipan, aboard the PC 1546. Attached as enclosures (A) and (B) are the Dental and Medical Reports to 23 June 1947.

2. Efforts were made during this period to carry out all phases and objectives of Military Government, including repair of damaged facilities and property, improvement of health conditions, establishment of an effective economy (fishing and farming), education, and progress toward self-government.

3. A brief summary of work accomplished follows:

(a) Equipment, including truck, buoy boat, reefer, and generator, was put into operation. Food supplies and household materials were rationed out to families.

(b) A council meeting was held and it was decided to adopt a weekly schedule of activity for the community. Four days per week would be devoted to community work projects in which all available hands would participate. Two days would be devoted to fishing, farming, gathering of fruits and firewood, and Sunday would be a day of rest. This plan worked very well and is still in operation. Among the work projects were the following:

- (1) Repair school house and clear grounds.
- (2) Clear recreation park area and erect flag pole
- (3) Plant tree cuttings along waterfront and other areas.
- (4) Paing and repair dispensary hut and area.
- (5) Move fuel drums to protected areas and tabulate.
- (6) Clean all drainage ditches and repair roads.
- (7) Salvage building materials and small boats.

4. A two weeks' fishing expedition to Muko Jima returned with about two tons of fish, salted, dried, and boxed. (These boxes are now aboard the Pc 1546 awaiting further shipment to Guam).

5. Delivery of provisions and supplies aboard the PC 1546 on 2 May was disappointingly small. It is appreciated that the PC is capable of transporting only a very limited cargo and it is therefore recommended that an LSM with a substantial cargo of lumber and building materials be dispatched on the next trip. It is further appreciated that this logistic support has thus far been entirely gratuitous. To overcome this economic dependence a plan is being submitted whereby it is believed the Bonin Islanders could be placed on a pay-as-you-go basis. This plan involves the opening of a fresh fish and vegetable market in Japan.

6. The rescue of five ship-wrecked survivors of a Japanese fishing launch on Ototo Jima 28 March has been reported separately.

7. Four passengers, one female and three males, were taken to Saipan on the return trip. The female is a hospital patient and has been operated on for appendicitis at Mil. Gov't Hospital. Two boys are taking special training on Saipan, one in radio operations and the other on Gray Marine engines. The third male, a Korean, is believed to have been residing illegally on the Bonins and his credentials are to be investigated.

8. In general, overall conditions of the Bonin Islands and inhabitants are considered good at this time.

V.B. Hazenbuckle, Cmdr. USNR

1 July 1947

Saipan Dist.

From: Sr. Dent. Of.
To: 15 Com.

9 May 1947

Subject: Dental Treatment Administered to Natives of the Island of
ChiChi Jima, Bonin Islands, Report of.

1. One dental officer and one dental corpsman reported aboard the USS PC 1546, on 29 April 1947, for transportation to ChiChi Jima, Bonin Islands, for temporary duty in connection with the health and comfort of the inhabitants of that island.
2. Necessary dental supplies and equipment were transported ashore and set up in the Military Government Dispensary of ChiChi Jima at 0800 on 2 May 1947.
3. Patients presenting themselves for treatment were those individuals that were actually in pain. The first morning of work consisted of temporary fillings and extractions to relieve this pain. The oral conditions of the natives were uniformly bad, extensive decay and abscessed roots were common.
4. Because of previous emergency dental treatment administered on the natives in March 1947 by two dental officers from the Naval Operating Base, Saipan, the number of patients reporting for treatment was relatively small. Due to the fact that the dental work was being performed on civilians, a systematic examination, such as could be carried out at a Naval base, was impossible.

5. One native, Jerry Savory, who acted in the capacity of emergency medical adviser to the Natives was instructed by the dental officer in the use of sedative filling material and its application to relieve dental pain. Enough of these materials were left in his care to last for several months.

6. The natives treated and treatment administered are as follows:

Isabelle Savory	Tooth #20	AgNO ₃ , ZnO
	Tooth # 5	O, AgNO ₃ , ZnO
	Tooth #10	M, ZnO
Mrs. Ikeda	Tooth # 6	M. ZnO
	Tooth # 7	D, ZnO
	Tooth #10	D, ZnO
	Tooth #17	Extracted Roots
	Tooth 18	Extracted Roots
	Tooth #19	Extracted Roots
	Tooth #21	Extracted Roots
Nellie Webb	Tooth #3	Extracted, Regional Anesthesia
Toko Webb	Tooth # 29	DO, ZnO
Maud Gillie	Tooth #18	E, AgNO ₃ , ZnO
	Tooth # 8	E, Cement
	Tooth #10	M, ZnO
	Tooth #10	D, ZnO

A (Civ. Ad. Functions)
4 (Operations)-6

1 July 1947

Sai pan Dis t.

Kate Washington

Tooth # 2

Extracted, Re-
gional Anesthesia

Tooth #22

Extracted, Re-
gional Anesthesia
M, ZnO

Chrisensia Washington

Tooth #27

Tooth #1

Extracted, Re-
gional Anesthesia
Do, AgNO₃, ZnO

Tooth #30

Arthur Siegel
Capt (DC) USN)

Enclosure (1)

1 July 1947

Saipan Dist.

From: Lt(jg) C. G. SMITH, MC, USNR
To: 1st Com.
Subject: Report of health and comfort of the inhabitants of ChiChi Jima.

10 May 1947

1. Since the last visit, 3 March 1947, the inhabitants of ChiChi Jima have been in good health. There have been a few minor illnesses which were treated satisfactorily by Mr. Savory. Mr. Savory's work is very good and he has a good working knowledge of medicine. There have been no outbreaks of contagious diseases.
2. The dispensary grounds have been improved by painting, landscaping, and general cleaning up. With additional supplies left on this trip there should be enough to last two months.
3. All the people seem to be in a good nutritional state and have gained weight since leaving Japan. The diet has not changed except they now have milk for the children supplied by the cattle taken up on the last trip. Since rice has been obtained from the Japanese supplies left on Haha Jima, some other source of carbohydrate will eventually have to be found.
4. The sanitation situation has not changed. However, flies and mosquitoes have not increased. Although open latrines are in use and garbage is disposed of by burying, these are carefully conducted and is no problem at the present.

5. Since the last visit several patients have been treated for intestinal parasites. One specimen was seen. From this date it is felt that the population is heavily infested with intestinal parasites which were probably contracted while they were in Japan.

6. On the last trip two patients were evacuated with tuberculosis. On this trip only one suspected case was found and she was brought to Saipan, M. I., for observation.

7. Enclosure (A) containing the complete data on natives seen and examined on this trip is submitted herewith.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Jessy Webb	45	M	Jap. Eng.	Fishing	Rheumatism
Kayoko Ogura	3	F	Am. Spain		Hair lip and complete cleft pallet. Pt. should be evacuated to Guam Memorial Hospital for surgery/ Cardiac Neurosis
Hilda Ogura	44	F	Am. Spain		
Alice Webb	38	F	Am. Spain		
Arthur Gilley	20	M	Brt. Port	Engineer	Old (1 month) "green stick" fracture of radius with slight bowing deformity without loss of function.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Matilda Gilley	24	F	Am. Spain		Cardiac neurosis
Miwake Savory	22	F	Jap.		Nine months pregnant, mild arthurold pain left hip.
Nobuke Savory	22	M	Am. Spain		Dymenorrhoea.
Kay Ikeda (Kay Washington)	44	F	Am. Spain		Hysterectomy in 1943 for Carcinoma no evidence of reoccurrence.
Kana Webb	30	M	Okinawa		Arthritis left knee.
Able Savory	17	M	Am. Spain. Jap.	Engineer	Abdominal cramps.
Matteneal Savory	37	M	Am. Spain. Eng.	Fishing	Abscess of back.
Emily Gilley	55	F	Am. Spain		Hyperstenian Hunt disease.

Recommendations:

1. Periodic visits by medical and dental officers be continued.
2. On the next trip someone with a knowledge of refrigeration be sent with tools and spare parts to repair the refrigerator which is out of order.
3. On the next visit the medical officer should be equipped to examine all the inhabitants for intestinal parasites. With such a small population it would be easy to eradicate these parasites, and continued good sanitation would eliminate those from the Bonin Islands. The medical officer should also have equipment for minor laboratory procedures.

C.G. Smith

1 July 1947

Saipan Dist.

Subject: Bonin Islands Logistic Support Trip; report of.

1. This is the report of a logistic support trip to the Bonin Islands, 13-26 June, 1947.
2. In compliance with orders the writer reported to the Commanding Officer of LSM #436 for transportation to the Bonins via Anatahan and Marcus Islands. We departed Saipan at 0600, 13 June. Passengers included three Chamorros who were dropped off at Anatahan later in the day to investigate the probability of some Japanese still living on that island, and five young Bonin Islanders (three boys and two girls) who had been undergoing special training and hospital treatment at Saipan. Cargo consisted of 200 drums of fuel for Marcus, several thousand board feet of lumber and roofing materials for the Bonins (picked up 10 June at Tinian) and other supplies and materials loaded at Saipan. Arrived Marcus 0800, 15 June unloaded fuel drums and loaded 200 empty drums. Departed Marcus 1230. Arrived ChiChi Jima 0730, 19 June. Remained there until 23 June, unloading ship, storing supplies, inspecting conditions, holding conferences with island inhabitants. Departed for Saipan 1600, 23 June. Arrived Saipan 1100, 26 June. Reported to Island Commander.
3. Conditions observed: Heavy rains for a month has washed out roads and impeded the work program, fishing, and farming activities. A tremendous increase in snails had caused very serious damage to crops.

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Health and sanitation conditions were good. Five cases of ptomaine poisoning, traced to spoiled chocolate syrup, broke out while we were there. Temperatures reached 104.9. Sulpha guanadine and penicillin were administered. All recovered before our departure. Food and clothing are adequately supplied but there is need for improved housing. Education and progress toward self-government showed a decided improvement. This is the "turtling" season in the Bonins. Turtles are caught on the beaches, brought back alive, and staked out in the water to serve as a reserve meat supply.

4. Recommendations: The outstanding needs of the Bonin Islands remain as follows:

- (a) Repatriation of more people.
- (b) Opening of a market for fresh fish and farm produce.
- (c) Installation of a more powerful generator (60 kw instead of the 15 kw now in use) and more reefers.
- (d) Installation of radio equipment capable of contacting Iwo Jima.

It is believed that if the above needs were satisfied the Bonin Islands would soon become self-supporting and self-governing.

USCC at Guam has accepted and sold at a good market price one shipment of dried fish. It was reported of excellent quality and more is desired. USCC would accept fresh fish if transportation and refrigeration difficulties could be overcome.

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The present 15 kw generator is not capable of supplying adequate light and power to the homes that are being built some distance from the power unit. More reefers would make it possible to store fish pending shipment and to preserve a meat supply.

Request for radio equipment had been approved by Commander Marianas but later disapproved. The need for this equipment is considered urgent.

V. B. HAGENBUCKLE
Commander, USNR.

b. In addition to the above, two trips were made to Anatahan Island in an effort to verify the alleged existence of a group of unrepatriated Japanese. In October 1946 after a reported visual sighting of people on the beach at Anatahan by a fishing boat and expedition was organized under command of Commander Keffer to inspect the island. Upon arrival it was found that the American flag which was raised on the island at the end of hostilities was lying on the ground at the base of the pole. However, the proclamation which had been posted was intact and undefaced.

A new set of colors was hoisted and a box of provisions, cigarettes, etc., placed at the base of the flag pole. Several messages were addressed to the people in Japanese explaining the purpose of the mission.

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The island was then circled close aboard and the message broadcast by portable loudspeaker. Returning to the initial point in late afternoon the contents of the box were found to be undisturbed. The expedition returned to Saipan and it was recommended that another visit be made in approximately three weeks. No further action was taken however, until 15 May 1947 when the Island Commander Captain Don F. Smith, USN accompanied by Captain F. L. Read, MC, USN, Captain Arthur Siegerl (DC), USN the Deputy Chief Military Government Officer, Commander V. B. Hagenbuckle, Lieutenant W. E. Thompson and several of the leading natives embarked in the U. S. S. PC 1546 departed for Anatahan Island at 0600. On arrival off the island at approximate 1130 the Island Commander and the Deputy Chief Military Government Officer went ashore in rubber boats accompanied by four Carolinian fishermen.

The colors, badly frayed by the weather, were still flying, the box of provisions was gone. Approximately fifty (50) yards down the beach a very fresh trail leading to high land was evident. On the arrival of Commander Hagenbuckle and Lieutenant Thompson the party started up the trail through dense jungle growth. Freshly cut coconuts and bananas together with clearly visible footprints indicated the passage of other humans a short time before.

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A twenty minute climb brought the party out on a fairly level plateau. A large copra drying shed contained several stalks of green bananas. At this point the natives spread out, shouting in Japanese to the unseen occupants of the island, to come in for a conference, guaranteeing their safety.

No results were obtained and after a search of the area the party returned to the beach. A shift in the wind and rising sun made it expedient to return to the PC. Engine trouble on the return trip extended the normal five hour passage to ten hours, and disembarkation was completed at 2215.

c. Follow up of the 15 May trip was carried out on 13 June in accordance with the following plan:

From: *Commerce & Industry Office*
TO: *19. Com. Saipan*

Via: *Dep MCI Off. Saipan*

June 11, 1947

Subject: Anatahan Island Reconnaissance Party, Organization and Operation - request for approval of.

1. Mission of the subject operation will be to locate any person or persons living on Anatahan Island. When located, native party will make it known to such person or persons that they will be taken off the island. If such persons are Japanese, they will be returned to their homes, via Saipan; if native, their disposition will be referred to proper authority. Subject party will be composed of the following native persons: (a) Gregoria Sasamoto, (b) Joaquin Igisaiar, (c) Benedicto Taisacan.

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The persons named have been carefully screened by the Commerce and Industry Officer and have been selected for this mission of the following basis:

(1) Party member (a).

Was an overseer of Northern Marianas coconut plantations for the NKK. He speaks Japanese and Chamorro fluently. He is familiar with Anatahan.

(2) Party member (b).

Is a Kanaka (Carolinian) fisherman who has spent considerable time on Anatahan. He, also, was one of the natives who reported humans on Anatahan.

(c) Party member (c).

Is a Kanaka work foreman. He speaks Japanese and will be a valuable general utility man in the group.

These three (3) natives will be carried on the Public Safety, Military Government payroll, during the period 13 June to the date of their return to Saipan. They will be paid at the rate of one dollar and forty cents (\$1.40) per diem.

2. It is requested that the Deputy Chief Military Government Officer obtain official orders for the reconnaissance party as a protection for them and their families in case of possible accident.

3. The native reconnaissance party will be carefully briefed by the Commerce and Industry Officer before leaving for Anatahan.

4. The Military Government Unit Supply Officer is requested, by copy of this correspondence, to make the following supplies available for this party at the Administration building, Military Government at or before 1300 Friday, 13 June 1947:

1. Rice, white polished - fifty pounds.
2. Containers, drinking water; thirty gallons or more - three.
3. Canteens, field - three.
4. Machetes, U. S. Field - three.
5. Weapons: (a) Garand rifle - one.
(b) Revolver colt - two.
6. Ammunition: (a) .30 cal rifle - five hundred pounds.
(b) .30 cal revolver - five hundred pounds.
7. Panchos, water repellent - three.
8. Lanterns, battle - one.
9. Batteries, battle lantern dry - three.
10. Matches, wood stick, in water repellent cases - 100 boxes.
11. International signal flags:
 - (a) ABLE - two.
 - (b) BAKER - two.
 - (c) DOG - two.
 - (d) X-RAY - two.
 - (e) ZEBRA - two.

12. Payrotechnic Pistol - one.
 - (a) Red rounds - twneety.
 - (b) Green rounds - twenty.
13. Rubber boat, six man - one.
14. Cigarettes - three cartons.
15. Kettles, large cooking - three.
16. Pilchards, canned - twenty five tins.
17. Emergency Fishing kits - five.

5. The native party will be put ashore at Anatahan Island on or about 13 June 1947 and will be prepared to embark again on or about 29 June 1947.

6. At 0800 on 17 June and at 0800 on 20 June and at 0800 on 24 June and at 0800 on 26 June the native party ashore will hoist a single International signal flag on the beach on southern side of the island as a signal to air or water surface craft. The flag will shwo the progress of the mission. Hoisted flags will remain up for ten hours:

- (a) Flag ABLE will convey the following message to air or water surface observers: "WE HAVE LOCATED JAPANESE MILITARY PERSONNEL AND THEY ARE WILLING TO LEAVE ANATHAN PEACEABLY. PLEASE SEND TRANSPORTATION".
- (b) Flag DOG will convey the following message to air or water observers: "WE HAVE LOCATED NATIVE PERSONS. PLEASE SEND TRANSPORTATION".

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- (c) Flag X-RAY will convey the following message to air or water surface observers: "WE ARE STILL SEARCHING, NO RESULTS".
- (d) Flag BAKER will convey the following message to air or water surface observers: "WE HAVE SICKNESS OR INJURY IN OUR PARTY".
- (e) Flag ZEBRA will convey the following message to air or water surface observers: "WE HAVE COMPLETED OUR MISSION WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS".
- (f) RAISING ALL FLAGS will convey the following message to air or water surface observers: "WE ARE IN TROUBLE. SEND ARMED ASSISTANCE".
- (g) SHOOTING OF RED FLARES WITH ALL FLAGS UP WILL INDICATE A DESPARATE SITUATION.

6. Native personnel will be briefed with a written copy of these instructions.

7. All observations and signals will be reported direct to the Deputy Chief Military Government Officer, Saipan, who will inform proper authority.

W. E. Thompson

A (Civ. Ad. Functions)

1 July 1947

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4 (Operations)-19

1st Endorsement

From: Dep. Chief of Staff

11 June 1947

To: Com Saipan
Subject: Anatahan Island Reconnaissance Party, Organization and
Operation--request for.

1. Forwarded, approval recommended.
2. All pertinent parts of this plan will be translated into Chamorro. Cards showing the flag hoists and their meanings in Chamorro will be furnished.

4 (Operations)-20

2nd Endorsement

From: ^{15 Com} ^{Saipan} ^{MG U. Saipan.}
To: ^{2nd. Off.} ^{MG U. Saipan.} ^{Via: Dep. Chf. Mg. Off. Saip.} 12 June 1947

Subject: Anatahan Island Reconnaissance Party, Organization and Operation of.

1. Returned.

2. It is desired to stress that the purpose of this visit is to entice any people found on the island of Anatahan to give themselves up for the purpose of being returned to their homeland. This is not in any way to approximate guerrilla warfare or to become involved in the use of firearms except in the case of genuine emergency.

3. The natives must be thoroughly indoctrinated with the idea of making friendly contact solely. It must be stressed that in the event our field party uses firearms, there is a grave possibility of their being ambushed and destroyed.

4. The Island Commander proposes to reconnoiter the island within the next three days by aircraft in order to gain such information as may be practicable from the air.

5. It is considered that the code flags as described in basic letter are entirely too complicated and a more simple means of visual contact should be resorted to. It is directed that drills and a thorough familiarization with the code signals be accomplished prior to embarkation.

D. F. Smith

4 (Operations)-21

3rd Endorsement

From: *Dep. Chief of Staff*

To: *Comm. & District Officer*

17 June 1947

Subject: Anatahan Island Reconnaissance Party; Organization and Operation of.

1. Forwarded.
2. It is not considered feasible to change the signals previously arranged and in which the party has been briefed.
3. Attention is invited to paragraph 3 of the second endorsement.

R. A. Wilhelm

1 July 1947

Saipan Dist.

Subject: Field Visit to Anatahan Island, M. I., 17 June 1947 - report of.

1. An aerial reconnaissance of Anatahan was made on the morning of 17 June 1947 as pre-arranged according to paragraph 6 of letter immediately preceding this report. The native party on Anatahan had hoisted the international signal flag BAKER. According to orders from Island Commander, Saipan, the word was radioed from the reconnaissance plane to Island Commander, Saipan. The pre-arranged meaning of this flag hoist was "WE HAVE SICKNESS OR INJURY IN OUR PARTY".
2. As directed by reference (b) a relief party was organized consisting of the following:
 - Lt. William E. Thompson, USNR;
 - LTJG Kendal BURNS, (MC), USNR;
 - Mr. F. L. BROWN, Sr. Rep. USCC, Saipan;
 - One (1) pharmacist mate third class;
 - Two (2) marine riflemen;
 - Two (2) marine automatic riflemen;
 - One (1) native interpreter;
 - Three (3) native guides;
 - One chief boatswainmate; and
 - One quartermaster first class.

3. The LCT 1370 was assigned for water transportation and the party departed Saipan at 1858 on 17 June 1947.
4. The party was equipped with all necessary gear including medical supplies to handle an emergency. Excellent weather conditions prevailed.
5. The party arrived at Anatahan at 0530 on 18 June. While the closest, safest anchorage was being affected, arrangements were made to go ashore. The party was carefully briefed and together with general orders was directed to stay together, under **all** circumstances.
6. Through use of field glasses it was determined that the three (3) natives we were seeking had established themselves on the beach, in a protected area, on the Southern side of the island.
7. The party went ashore in rubber life rafts at 0730. LTJG BURNS examined the ailing member of the native party, Gregorio Sasamoto, and diagnosed his condition as an acute attack of arthritis. Sasamoto was evacuated immediately to the ship as his condition rendered him immobile and of no value to the search party.
8. The remaining two members of the native party were then interviewed and the following information relative to their activities since 13 June 1947 were noted;

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(a) 13 June: A series of messages, written in Japanese, were prepared. One of the messages was deposited on the trail near the copra drying shed described in paragraph of reference (a). The party hid their guns and ammunition and established camp on the beach.

(b) 14 June: The trail area near the copra-drying shed was revisited. The note which had been left was discovered on the trail, torn up. On this day another note was deposited on the trail near a spot on the beach showed signs of use as a bathing spot. During the day, other signs of human presence were discovered, including fresh cut bananas, coconuts and footprints. A watch was established at the camp area to prevent a possible surprise attack.

(c) 15 June: Inspected the trail where the note had been deposited and noted it was gone. Sasamoto developing aches and having difficulty walking.

(d) 16 June: Took a long excursion into the jungle. Located a farm area which showed signs of use. Returned, by way of upper trails and found signs of humans all the way back to copra-drying shed area. Decided to build a fire to attract attention and draw Japanese in. Results negative. (The smoke from this fire was noted by Island Commander, Saipan, during an aerial reconnaissance this date.) The native party then returned to the beach camp to find their gear had been ransacked. Their inventory disclosed the loss of: One (1) can of rice, two (2)

cocoking pots; two (2) cans of beef; five (5) cans of sardines; one(1) pair of pants; one (1) shirt; two (2) cartons of cigaret es; one(1) raincoat and one (1) machete. Sasamoto unable to walk.

(e) 17 June: Leaving Sasamoto in camp, the natives took two short excursions into the jungle, leaving notes in two different areas. Returning late in the day they found both notes g ne. On this day the BAKER FLAG was hoisted.

9. The relief party then made a short search in the jungle to the cōpra drying shed area. The results were substantially the same as those reported in paragraph 5 of reference (b). The party then returned to the beach to await the Island Commander, Saipan plane which was on the way according to semaphore signals received ship to beach.

10 In compliance with radioed orders from Island Commander, the party again entered the jungle area for a thorough search. The farm area reported in paragraph 8 (d) was visited. Signs of use were evident. However, not more than six (6) persons could be subsisted on the produce of that farm area. Other trails, exceedingly difficult to climb, were traversed. Additional signs of humans were encountered. In no place could the writer note any signs to indicate any large concentrations of people. There is no question that there are humans beings present on Anatahan. There is little question, because the manner of cultivating

taro, manner of preparing shell fish etc., that those persons present on the island are Japanese. It is estimated by the writer that there are from four (4) to eight (8) at large on the island. The terrain is so mountainous that it is doubtful if any but a large force of marines could successfully flush out any group which may be hiding. The writer decided to return the entire party to Saipan. It was believed that no tangible results would be realized by having anyone remain.

11. The party returned to the beach at 1330. The rubber life rafts were launched through a very heavy surf. The party was all aboard and mustered at 1504. A ten minute period was allowed for all hands to swim from the ramp.

12. From 1400 to 1600 the island was circled and observed with glasses. No signs of life were discovered.

13. The course for Saipan was set at 1600. A severe squall was encountered approximately ~~thirty~~-five (35) miles north of Saipan. The LCT 1370 dropped the ramp at Saipan on 18 June 1947 at 0600.

(a) Ships and Aircraft under CivAd., control - None.

(b) Employment:

1. Inter-Island traffic has moved on any available logistic runs between Guam - Rota - Saipan.

2. The PC 1536 was employed for one field trip to the Bonins in August.

(a) None.

(b) None.

(c) Lack of a station ship has limited field trips to Rota to occasional visits by air. With the withdrawal of the detachment from Rota which was finally accomplished in November through the assistance of the Army Transport Service, arrangements were made for panel displays visible to aircraft to be used in case of an emergency. These resulted in two trips by a medical officer and chief pharmacist mate. The first to repair the wounds of a native who had been pretty badly lacerated in a fight, serious infection having set in, and the second time for a mild epidemic of mumps.

Two trips were made to ChiChi Jima utilizing ships sailing to Yokosuka, which dropped the field party enroute and picked them up on return. In both cases the results were rather unsatisfactory. In both cases only a few hours notice of availability of transportation were had, making it impossible to properly prepare for the trip. In the first instance as it was considered possible that ChiChi Jima had been seriously damaged by the typhoon which had virtually devastated Iwo Jima, the field officer, Ensign J. "S" Bean, was directed to make a quick survey of the situation and have the ship radio Saipan his findings. The Commanding Officer was verbally requested by the

Civil Administrator to send this report prior to departure from Saipan. The report was sent to the ship by Ensign Bean, but was never released by the ship. On return from Yokosuka the Commanding Officer demurred strongly against picking up a load of approximately three tons of fish, the only source of revenue the Bonin Islanders have.

On the second trip Mr. V. B. Hagenbuckle and Lieutenant (jg) S. E. Cope, MCR, U. S. Naval Reserve, were left on ChiChi Jima nineteen days as the PC 1546 was held in Yokosuka for an investigation.

Reports of field trips are attached as enclosures (A), (B) and (C).

See under ~~B (Health & Sanitation)~~

~~4 (Preventive & Therapeutic)~~

~~pp. 2 to 18~~
E (visits by Civ Ad)

(a) N O N E .

(b) The PC 1546 made one field trip to ChiChi Jima in the Bonin Islands, stopping at Alamagan and Agrihan Islands enroute to and from ChiChi Jima. The PC 1546 was assigned for this specific trip only.

The LCI 977 reported as station ship on 20 March 1948. She was assigned a field trip to Rota and Guam, 30 March 1948.

The American Graves Registration Service was good enough to allow CivAd to transport native people and goods to Alamagan and Agrihan Islands. This movement involved two trips, the first in USAT FS 288, which left Saipan on 13 January 1948 and returned on 18 January 1948. The second trip was in the USAT LST 1047 which departed Saipan on 6 March 1948 and after unloading at Alamagan and Agrihan Islands proceeded to Iwo Jima on Army business.

(1) See Exhibit (1). (See under E (Naval Visits)).

(c) See Exhibit (1). (See under E (Naval Visits)).

(a) The following ships have been under Civil Administration control during the quarter:

NONE

(b) The following field trips were made during the quarter with the indicated ships:

<u>Date:</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Ship</u>
5 April	Rota	Air
10 April	Alamagan and Agrihan Islands	LCI-977
14 April	Rota and Guam	LCI-977
4 May	ChiChi Jima Bonin Isles Alamagan Pagan & Agrihan Isles	LCI-977
3 June	Rota	PC-1546
15 June	Alamagan	PC-1546

4 (Operations - Inter-Island)

(a) The following ships have been under Civil Administration control during the quarter.
None.

(b) The following field trips were made during the quarter with the indicated ships:

<u>Date:</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Ship</u>
14 July	Chichi Jima	
	Alamagan	
	Agrihan	AG-135
2 August	Anatahan	
	Alamagan	LCT-1307
9 September	Rota	LCT-1307
10 September	ChiChi Jima	
	Alamagan	
	Agrihan	LST-1134

(c) Civil Administration Field Trip, enclosing copy of instructions personnel making trips. (See Exhibit (2)).

(a) No ships have been under Civil Administration control during the quarter, the Island Commander exercising operational control when ships have been made available for field trips.

(b) A field trip was made to the northern islands, Chichi Jima, Alemagan and Agrihan on 18 November, 1948, via the USS LST 1134.

(c) A report of the above trip, with a copy of instructions to personnel is appended hereto marked EXHIBIT (2).

(d) Two LCT trips were made to ROTA during the quarter, on 9 October and 7 November. A separate report of conditions existing on ROTA has been prepared by the Civil Administration Representative there and is appended marked EXHIBIT (1).