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A COPY OF JAPANESE RECORDS

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CLIMATE

For the Islands within the jurisdiction are in torrid zone, there is no difference in four seasons, and through the year there is the same climate as in summer time in Japan.

But every island is an isolated island in the ocean and for their areas are small all the year round the sea-wind blows, that makes a real oceanic climate.

It is rare to see the thermometer passes over 90° even during the hottest periods.

The humidity is high temperature and swampy that the average is 82% per annum is measured. The least rainfall in islands is about under 2000 mm. and the state of raining is about the same as the sudden shower in the mainland in summertime that heavily comes all at once. For this reason the heat is oftenly reduced, and the most rain is from July through October - that is called the rainy-season, and from January through May is called dry-season. Sometimes the dry-season begins from December and sometimes the dry-season continues until June, but the distinction of the rainy and dry-seasons is evident.

The temperature is low between November and February, and is high between June and September.

The distinction of the wind is different according to the year but generally from November to April it comes from east or from north-east.

The monsoon blows from east-south-east between May and October.

POPULATION

The population of every island within jurisdiction is as follows:

SAIPAN

VILLAGE	BUILDINGS	JAPANESE	KOREANS	CHAM.	KANAKA	TOTAL NATIVES	FOREIGNERS	GRAND TOTAL
Total, Saipan	5,478	20,293	280	2,339	883	3,222	14	23,809
Garapan	2,849	9,319	194	2,249	705	2,954	--	12,481
Chalan Kanoa	727	2,615	56	18	---	18	---	2,689
Hingashi Village	641	2,907	28	--	---	---	--	2,935
Ninami Village	667	2,690	1	--	---	---	--	2,691
Kita Village	594	2,762	1	72	178	250	--	3,013
Total, Tinian	3,738	15,280	31	26	---	26	2	15,339
Songsong	300	1,515	--	--	---	--	--	1,515
Tinian Town	1,373	4,695	27	3	---	3	2	4,727
Marbo	427	2,089	1	23	---	23	--	2,113
Asiga	377	1,559	--	--	---	--	--	1,559
Kahi	466	2,373	3	--	---	--	--	2,376
Tulu	795	3,049	1	--	---	--	--	3,049
Total, Rota	1,627	4,729	68	787	4	791	2	5,590
Songsong	426	1,392	35	5	---	5	2	1,435

Others	1,201	3,337	33	782	4	786	---	4,156
Northern Is.	98	155	---	154	180	334	---	489
Agrigan	30	3	---	3	85	88	---	91
Pagan	37	100	---	111	42	153	---	253
Alamagan	6	4	---	25	---	25	---	29
Sariguan	10	8	---	14	14	28	---	36
Anathan	15	40	---	1	39	40	---	80
Total	10,941	40,457	379	3,306	1,067	4,373	18	45,227

POPULATION BY PROFESSION Oct. 1, 1936

Occupation	Japanese	Natives	Foreigners	Total
Farming	13,485	1,013	---	14,498
Fisheries	671	---	---	671
Mining	54	---	---	24
Manufacturing Industry	2,050	11	1	2,062
Commerce Communication	2,964	66	5	3,035
Public Bus. Liberal Occup.	585	17	12	614
Else Bus. Holder	2,217	249	--	2,466
No Occup.	18,840	3,017	--	21,857
Total	40,836	4,373	18	45,227

Japanese				Chamorro				Kanaka				Foreigners				Grand Total	
Year	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		
1922	1332	687	2019	1246	1170	2416	401	387	788	6	--	6	6	--	6	5229	
1927	4518	2577	7095	1388	1312	2700	480	466	946	6	--	6	6	--	6	10747	
1932	13,149	8628	21787	1607	156	2133	534	472	1006	9	6	15	9	6	15	25941	
1934	17,794	12502	30296	1774	1681	3455	505	485	990	8	6	14	8	6	14	34755	
1935	23,149	16579	3728	1693	1587	3280	524	493	1017	10	8	18	10	8	18	44043	
1936	23,278	17559	40836	1729	1567	3306	545	522	1067	11	7	18	11	7	18	45227	

ANNUAL STATISTICS ON BIRTH AND DEATH

Year	Japanese		Natives	
	Birth	Death	Birth	Death
1922	87	31	116	61
1927	378	90	149	92
1932	1214	243	148	94
1934	1545	414	160	97
1935	2118	552	163	81
1936	1886	483	156	82

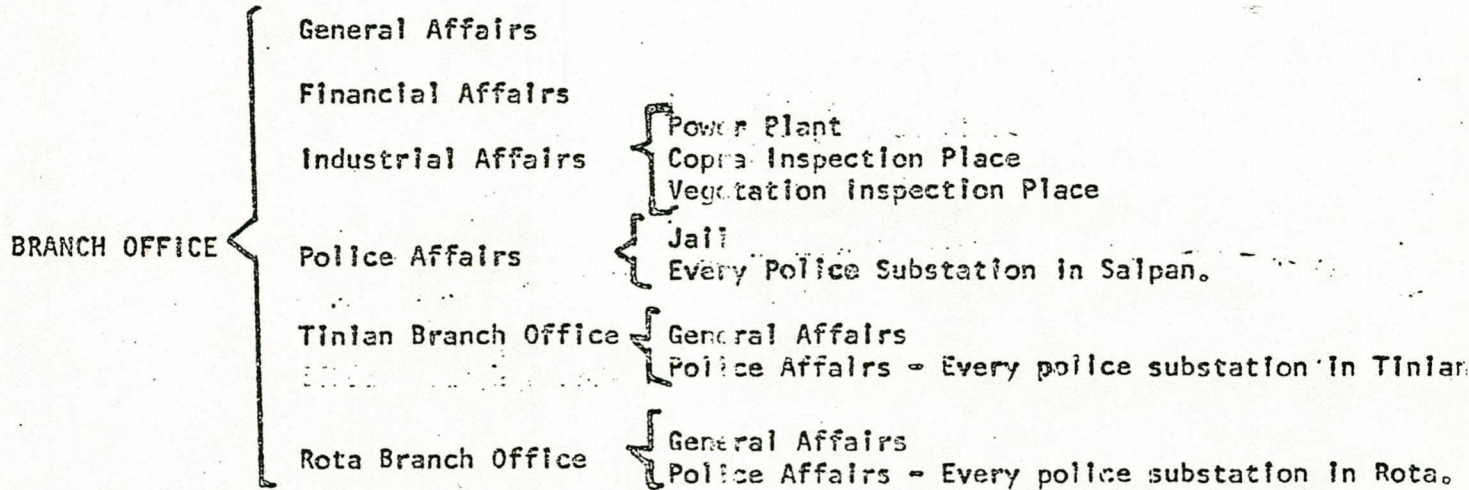
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Descriptiōn	No. of Person	Description	No. of Person
Market	1	Pharmacist	2
Hunting license owner	71	Public bath house	3
Liquor factory	11	Massage	1
liquor deal retailer	216	Moxacautery	8
Cattle, Horse, Hogs dealer	8	Veterinary surgeon	4
Stamp and Carving	7	Art of medical care	14
Boat building	2	Different kind of medicine dealer	11
Automobile	157	Powerful drug dealers	3
Automobile drivers	198	Drug dealer	141
Terrying	2	Midwife	42
Restaurant	49	Nurses	12
Chop-House	212	Barbers	77
Butchery	6	Crematory	2
Butcher	20	Jinrikisha man	
Jinrikisha	6	Dairy and dealer	5
Hotel	7	Milkydealer	4
Recommendation Agents	---	Soft drink dealer	---
Geisha Girls	43	Soft drink factory	1
Waitress	204	Leprous patient	323
House maids	89	Mentallay deranged person	5
Doctors	13		10
Dentist	11		

ADMINISTRATION

1. Administration System

The present Saipan branch office administration system is as follows:



COMMUNITY

On August 1931, the south sea government established the rules for the south sea islands.

The next year, September 1932 by the announcement of the South Sea Government, the names of the villages and boundaries were set and 5 villages were established - Saipan the whole island is divided into Garapan-town Machi, Minami-Mura village, Hingashi-Mura, and Kita Mura- 4 villages (communities), and the Songsong of Tinian was established as town of Tinian. Then in Oct. 1934 by the announcement of the South Sea Government Chalan Kanoa Community was separated from Minami-Mura.

The village (community) is contributing to the public affairs under the deputy vice-representative and secretary, especially about the sanitation, and from the village a committee was set as for consultative body for the president.

VILLAGE EMPLOYERS AND COUNCILLORS

<u>Village Name</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Deputy</u>	<u>Subdeputy</u>	<u>Secretary</u>	<u>Councillors</u>
Garapan Machi	Saipan	1	1	1	16
Chalan Ka Machi	"	1	1	1	16
Minami-mura	"	1	1	1	16
Hingashi-mura	"	1	1	1	16
Kita-mura	"	1	1	1	16
Tinian Machi	Tinian	1	1	1	16

Native Village Officials

In 1922 by order of the South Sea Government, the rule about the native village officials was published, and by following the old custom, the chief-tain or another well-qualified person was appointed to be the district chief and assistant district chief.

Under the direction and supervision of the head of the branch-office, he carried the following matters into effect. Besides this according to the custom he is putting in force the matters that come under his duty. 1. About notifying the people the laws and regulations. 2. Concerned with request and information. 3. About delivering or enforcing orders issued by the head of the office.

<u>Island</u>	Village Officials		April 1937 Present
	<u>District Chief</u>	<u>Assistant</u>	<u>Total</u>
Saipan	1	5	6
Rota	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>

THE POLICE

1. History

Before the set up of the South-Sea Government, as the Japanese Imperial Navy occupied these islands and stationed garrison, navy personnels were used for policing, but they were not fit to the police affairs. Difficulties were found in carrying it into operation, so in 1915 guardssystem was established.

Most of the guards were selected from the military police reserve warrant officers or superior privates. They mainly related to the police, sanitation, and punishments. Then in 1917 the name was changed to patrolman for the name guard was not fit.

In 1919 besides the above mentioned patrolman Navy patrolman junior official was arranged, then the Navy assistant patrolman that had the treatment as junior official was established, and both were stationed.

On July 1921 navy patrolman was appointed to be police sergeant and the navy assistant patrolman and navy patrolman were appointed to be navy policemen,

Prior to this as the civil administration office was established, following the German system during the German possession to its islands, employment of natives patrolmen was established and were selected from the natives to help carrying on the police and punishment matters.

After the establishment of the South-Sea Government on April 1922, when the institution of the South-Sea Government was published the above mentioned policemen were employed to be police sergeant, assistant sergeant or policeman of the South-Sea Government.

Then for the branch office a police department was set a police sergeant was assigned as its head. The authority of the police was given to the head of the branch office to lead and to supervise his police force, and to enforce the police, sanitation, and jail affairs. Further in the branch office, and assistant engencer (gite) was employed in addition to his duty to handle the

sanitation affairs. And on July 1922, the duty for the head policeman was set.

The next June 1924, to work on the experimental sanitation, pharmacy and chemical technics, an assistant engineer (gite) was established to take duty in addition to his job, but thereafter, all the medical corps and the medicine staffs were assigned as "gite". The director of the hospital as an official not regular staff of sanitation affairs was ordered to be the head of the branch office in addition to his own duty.

On Oct. 1924, following the arrangement of the administrative and financial arrangement the police department of the branch office was reduced to police affairs.

The native patrolmen department were employed to attend the duties of the native police, sanitation, and jail affairs as assistants but by 1929 the regulation was changed that not only to the natives but to assist the duties of the public police, sanitation and jail affairs. And on August 1933 a regulation was established about selecting head patrolman out from the patrolmen, a person that has been working over three years and has the best marks. He was to help supervising the duties of the patrolmen.

<u>Section</u>	<u>Salpan Branch Office</u>	<u>Tinian Outlaying Station</u>	<u>Rota Outlaying Station</u>	<u>Total</u>
Police Inspector.	1	1 (1)	1 (1)	3 (2)
Assist. Engineer.	1 (4)	1		1 (4)
Assist. Police Inspector	3	1	1	4
Person not official on the regular staff on sanitation affairs.	(2)	(1)	(1)	(4)
Head Policeman	3	1	1	5

Policeman	26	12	8	46
Head patrolman	2			2
Patrolman	<u>8</u>	<u> </u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	34 (6)	15 (2)	12	71 (10)

Remarks:

1. The figures in the parentheses are the number of persons having additional duties.
2. Police substation: Saipan 4. Tinian 4. Rota 2.
3. Detatched Office: " 1. " 0. " 0.

		DISASTER				
		1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Building	No. of Cases	5	8	5	3	3
	Extend of Damage	Yen948.	Yen3,108.	Yen1,025	Yen755.	Yen11,186.
Forest Plantation	No. of Cases	12	15	4	3	2
	Extend of Area	2.192 ha.	8 ha.	8.9 ha.	3.49 ha.	4 ha.
	Extend of Damage	337	60	None	None	60
Wind Damage	No.	----	----	3	3	3
	Extend of Damage	----	----	36.076	1,000.000	557.209
Total (amount of damage)		1.285	1.768	37.101	1,000.755	568.455

Unnatural Deaths and Injuries

Classification	Japanese		Natives		Total	Japanese		Natives		Sub. Total	Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
1934 Emergency deaths	4	--	1	--	15	2	--	--	--	2	17
1934 Injured persons	1	--	--	--	1	10	7	3	--	20	21
1934 Suicide	3	3	--	--	16	4	6	--	--	10	26
1935 Emergency deaths	8	2	--	--	10	1	1	1	--	3	13
1935 Injured persons	1	--	--	--	1	7	4	1	--	12	13
1935 Suicide	3	4	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	0	7
1936 Emergency deaths	9	1	--	--	10	7	1	--	--	8	10
1936 Injured persons	1	2	--	--	3	10	7	1	1	19	22
1936 Suicide	4	1	--	--	5	2	3	--	--	5	10

Business Under the Police Control (end of December 1922 present)

Description	No. of Person	Description	No. of Person
Factory	18	Play field	10
Smithy	18	P	
Printers	5	Scribenary	20
Motors	35	Second hand dealer	55
Electricity	2	Gun powder dealer	--
Public Works Contractor	7	Powder-magazine	4
Performance Place	7	Ice-plant	1
		Ice retail dealer	30

BIRTH, DEATH, STILLBIRTH (during 1936)

Section	Population	Births			Deaths			Stillbirth		
		Male	Female	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Japaness	40.836	922	964	1886	290	193	483	58	55	113
Natives	4,373	82	74	156	39	43	82	4	5	9
Foreigners	18	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	--	---
Total	45.227	1,004	1,038	2,042	329	236	565	62	60	122

DEATH LIST BY AGES (DURING 1936)

Ages	Japanese and Foreigners	Natives	Total
1-10	297	51	348
11-20	15	6	21
21-30	53	9	62
31-40	43	3	46
41-50	31	4	35
51-60	23	4	27
61-70	11	2	13
71-Over	10	3	13
Total	483	82	565

CRIME AND ARREST

Classification	No. of Crime	1934 Arrested			No. of Crime	1935 Arrested			No. of Crime	1936 Arrested		
		Jap.	Nat.	Total		Jap.	Nat.	Total		Jap.	Nat.	Total
Crime disturbing public affairs	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	1	000	000	000
Incendiarism	2	000	2 2	2	000	000	000	000	5	6	000	6
Trespass Crime	6	2	000	2	000	000	000	000	2	000	1	1
Forgery of Documents	20	1	000	1	10	2	1	3	000	000	000	000
Forgery of Stamps	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	2	000	000	000
Indecency, Adultery and Bigamy	2	1	1	2	2	000	2	2	6	2	000	2
Gambling, and lucky number	209	80	16	96	23	18	000	18	8	12	20	32
Homicide, injury and assault	34	35	7	42	11	16	000	16	38	26	6	32
Chance-medley	9	9	1	10	12	11	1	12	8	7	000	7
Menace	2	1	000	1	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Defamation	3	2	1	3	000	000	000	000	1	000	000	000
Larceny and robbery	415	62	22	84	159	18	16	34	618	123	13	136

CONT.

Fraudulence and Intimidation	190	35	4	39	173	24	2	26	545	73	10	83
Embezzlement	79	27	2	29	24	9	---	9	56	18	---	18
Abandonment	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	1
Plunder	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	2	---	2
Stolen Goods	13	3	2	5	2	3	---	3	82	46	---	46
Breakage and Concealment	2	1	---	1	1	---	---	3	1	1	---	2
Against the regulation of the South-Seas Govt. about gun- powder	1	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	7	2	2	4
Against the re- gulation of the South-Sea Govt. about alcohol (liquor)	151	65	96	161	37	15	37	52	34	17	33	50
Against the regu- lation of the South- Sea Govt. about fishery	11	4	---	4	3	6	---	6	4	3	---	3
Other against the regulations	3	1	---	1	4	1	2	3	2	1	---	1

No. of Prompt Decision Disposal and Person

1935

1936

Name of Crime	Kind of Punishment	1935		1936	
		No. of Case	Jap.	Foreigner	Nat.
Police Offense	Fine	000	00	000	00
	Detention	178	155	000	23
	Labor	6	000	000	6
	Fine	105	103	000	2
	Total	289	258	000	31
Special Law Offense	Fine	000	00	000	00
	Detention	13	12	000	1
	Fine	358	330	000	28
	Total	371	342	000	29
Total	Fine	000	000	000	00
	Detention	191	167	000	24
	Labor	6	000	000	6
	Fine	463	433	000	30
	Total	660	600	000	60
	Fine	000	00	000	00
	Detention	200	200	000	4
	Labor	000	000	000	60
	Fine	575	575	000	40
	Total	787	787	000	104
	Total	891	891	000	104

Fire Department

These islands always have a hot climate, as the use of fire is comparatively low, and for the atmospheric heat is high fire case is few. However the population is gradually increasing, In 1929 South Sea Fire Department's regulation was published.

Now the fire department that was established by the government is on action whenever there is not only fire but typhoon or disaster at sea.

Fire-squad and No. of Fire-engine		Gas Pump
Fire-master	Firemen	
1	47	1
Assistant head	3	
		Push & Pull Cart

SANITATION

1. Sanitation Condition

Although these islands are in torrid zone, the climate is relatively good and is suitable to live. Virulent diseases being found in the other tropics are few and is a good place to keep be sound.

The natives are generally have but crude ideas about sanitation, though on one side to come in touch with civilization on excess to let them keep their old living method is unsanitary. About sewer toilet, baths, and drinking water have much necessities to be managed, and to be improved. The way to manage, this is not to bring in the same way as in the mainland, but by studying and thinking of real way of living of the natives, there the need of development is found. The policemen and patrolmen in charges are under leadership to the mentioned situation.

LOCAL DISEASES

The chief diseases in the island are ameba dysentery, framboesia(yaws), dengue. The ameba is constantly occurring in every place, but generally light.

The yaws invaded the natives and some of the Japanese were infected by means of coming with the natives. The remedy is by the salvarsan injection.

The dengue occasionally prevails but very few deaths. Fortunately there is no malaria fever in the island.

Epidemic (Infectious Diseases)

Within the jurisdiction there have not been found cholera, pest, yellow fever, and narcolepsy. Only few contagious diseases such as dysentery, cholera infantum, typhus, paratyphus, diphtheria could be listed.

The following is a list of the patients who suffered contagious diseases in 5 years period:

Name of Disease	Ameba dysentery		Typhus		Paratyphus		Diphtheria		Prevalent Cerebro-spinal Meningitis		Dysentery -		Cholera Infantum	
	Patient	Death	P.	D.	P.	D.	P.	D.	P.	D.	P.	D.	P.	D.
1932	19	2	10	2	36	1	--	--	3	1	12	--	--	--
1933	27	1	11	1	9	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1934	4	--	22	1	15	2	4	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
1935	9	--	1	--	30	3	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
1936	--	--	17	4	9	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--