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War in the
Pacific

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE-GUAM STUDY

JUNE 1965

ON MICROFILM

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I - INTRODUCTION

The following study was made by a National Park Service team at the request of Governor Manuel F. L. Guerrero of Guam, during the month of June 1965. The purpose of the study was to determine whether sites of national significance exist on Guam. The team consisted of:

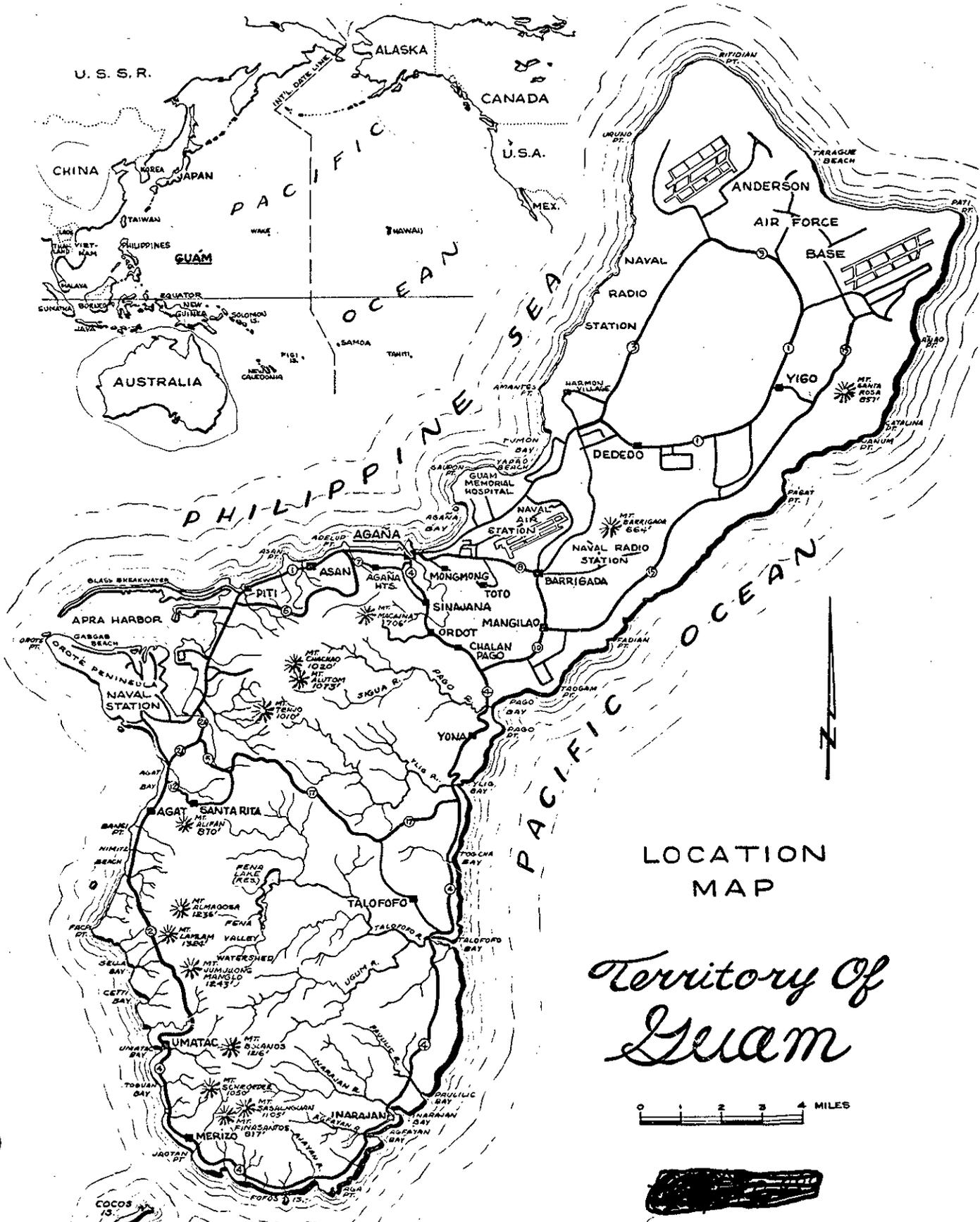
Glenn O. Hendrix, Chief, New Area Studies &
Master Plans, Western Office of
Design & Construction

Edward A. Hummel, Regional Director, Western Region

Douglass H. Hubbard, Chief Park Naturalist,
Yosemite National Park

Much of Guam was visited and studied by the group, which relied also on the 1952 findings and recommendations of two National Park Service investigators, Erik K. Reed and Irving C. Root (see Bibliography).

Appreciation is expressed to Governor Guerrero and his staff for the assistance they gave the team and for many courtesies. Without the enthusiastic help of the diving team from the U.S.S. Proteus (AS19), (Captain Robert H. Gulmon and Diving Officer Lieutenant Bert Peck), the undersea photographs which follow would not have been possible. All other photographs are by Mr. Hubbard.



LOCATION
MAP

*Territory of
Guam*



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GUAM/20,038
474

II - FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Government of Guam is to be commended for taking advantage of the provision of the Land and Water Conservation Fund to make possible the preparation of a Territorial Recreation Plan. The plan, to be prepared through contract with a private planning firm, is scheduled for completion by July 1, 1966.

The National Park Service Study Team recommends the establishment of a Territorial Park System based upon the Recreation Plan. It is important that it be administered by a governmental department organized for this purpose. During the course of the National Park Service study, numerous areas containing national, historical, and recreational resources were identified as highly desirable units of such a system. These are described briefly in this report.

The recommendations included in General Report on Archeology and History of Guam by Erik K. Reed, and in Park and Recreation Areas, Territory of Guam, by Irving C. Root, both prepared in 1952, are even more valid today and should be implemented by the Government of Guam.

The park and recreation resources of Guam identified by the study team as nationally significant, are recommended for management as units of the National Park System as follows:

War in the Pacific National Historical Park, to interpret World War II in the Pacific, from Pearl Harbor to the Japanese surrender, with particular emphasis on the capture and liberation of Guam, the first United States territory to be captured by the Japanese.

Philippine Sea National Seashore, to provide a wide range of seashore recreational activities along the coastline fringed with palm groves and jungle vegetation, and secondarily to interpret the early history of the native Chamorros and their discovery and conquest by the Spanish.

Increased tourist travel is important to the economy of Guam. The development of parks should attract visitors

from many lands. This report describes the above two proposals in general terms. More detailed study will be required following favorable action by the Government of Guam and the Department of the Interior.

III - GENERAL

The Island of Guam: Guam, America's furthestmost territory in the Pacific Ocean, is one of its most important bastions of defense. At Latitude 13°26' N and Longitude 144°43' E, Guam is the largest of 17 volcanic and coral islands known collectively as the Marianas Islands.

Guam's irregular shape resembles a human foot. With a total area of 225 square miles, the island is about 30 miles long and from four to nine miles wide. Except for openings at harbors and streams the island is surrounded by a coral reef ranging from 20 to 700 yards in width.

The northern half of the island is a high, rolling plain reaching a height of 400 feet. The central portion near Agana, the capital city, is flat to the sea but low hills take form and from Agana to the south end of the island rough mountains rise to a maximum of 1334 feet.

Most of the mountains are covered with plant growth. Among them are sword grass, an introduced mesquite-like tree called tangentangen and Australian pine or ironwood. Periodic burning of the grasslands causes serious erosion, creating "Badlands" barren of both topsoil and vegetation. In the valleys are tropical trees and shrubs, among them the giant banyan, breadfruit, ifil, coconut palm, pandanus and areca palm.

Guam's climate is warm, often humid. Temperatures range from 70° to 90° F, with a mean annual temperature of 81°. Lying as it does within the typhoon belt, Guam is sometimes struck by violent storms, usually during the rainy season. The worst of these typhoons devastated the island in 1962.

The People and History of Guam: Guam today has a population of about 70,000 of whom approximately 40,000 are Guamanians. The remainder are military personnel stationed on the island, permanent residents who have come from stateside to operate their own firms, and workers under contract from the mainland and the Philippines.

Long before the arrival of Europeans the Chamorro ancestors of the present day Guamanians had established

communities on Guam. Little is known of their place of origin or route of migration to the Marianas. It is believed, however, that they were a Malayan people who came originally from Southeast Asia.

March 6, 1521 marks the discovery of the ancient Chamorro by the Western World when Ferdinand Magellan landed on Guam, probably at Umatac Bay. Four hundred years ago this year, in 1565, the Spanish explorer Legaspi took formal possession of Guam at Umatac in the name of the Spanish Crown. Colonization came in 1668 when Father Diego Luis de Sanvitores, a Jesuit, arrived to establish the first mission. Upon his death at the hands of a village chieftain in 1672, a 30-year war between the Spanish and Chamorros was fought. Not until in the 19th century did the island show progress toward Western civilization.

Guam became a U.S. possession by the Treaty of Paris in 1898 at the end of the Spanish-American War. Responsibility for governing the island was assigned to the Department of the Navy. Four decades of Naval administration followed, during which time living conditions were improved and progress was made in developing a viable economy and political structure.

On December 10, 1941, in the opening days of World War II, Guam fell to the Japanese. The Guamanians lived under Japanese occupation until the liberation of Guam by American forces in July 1944.

Naval administration was re-established and continued until July 21, 1950, when the Organic Act of Guam became effective. The Organic Act gave the island the status of an unincorporated territory, extended American citizenship to the people of Guam, transferred administration of civil affairs to the Department of the Interior, and established executive, legislative, and judicial branches of local government in civilian hands.

Along with its continuing importance as a strategic military outpost, there is a growing realization of Guam's economic potential as the Organic Act signifies an entry into the present era of modern history.

Current Land Use: The island of Guam contains 137,300 acres of land apportioned approximately as follows:

Military.....	45,000 acres
Territorial government...	31,500 acres
Private	60,800 acres

In addition to improved lots in private ownership, about fifteen per cent has been cultivated; the balance is used for grazing or lies idle.

Most expansion or relocation of villages is on territorial government land made available to subdividers and individuals for this purpose.

Military holdings are for the most part limited to the northern part of the island and to the general vicinity of Orote Peninsula. As lands become surplus to the military, the government of Guam normally has the opportunity to take them over. Military lands contain several outstanding sites of park quality. In addition, there is an excellent recreation resource available on territorial government, and private lands.

IV - NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT VALUES

A - War in the Pacific National Historical Park

Statement of Significance: Guam was the first United States territory to be occupied by the Japanese in World War II, which reached a major turning point in July and August of 1944 with the recapture of the island by American forces. Its proximity to other important World War II battles - Tarawa, Guadalcanal, Saipan, the Battle of the Philippine Sea, and Peleliu - make it a logical place to interpret the war in the Pacific, from Pearl Harbor to the surrender on the U.S.S. Missouri, particularly since this has not been done elsewhere in an area where fighting occurred.

A War in the Pacific National Historical Park may well become a drawing card and a pilgrimage point known throughout the world. As such, it will be an important asset to the economy of Guam.

Historical Background: Guam was "captured" bloodlessly by the U.S. Navy in 1898 during the Spanish-American War. It became an important naval base administered by naval governors from then until December 8, 1941, when its small defending garrison was quickly overpowered by Japanese troops moving down from other islands in the Mariana Group, all of which were already in Japanese custody. The captured Americans were taken to Japanese prison camps except for a few who escaped to the jungles. These were tracked down one by one and executed, with the exception of Navy Radioman George Tweed who, with the help of loyal Guamanians, managed to stay at large throughout the occupation. (1)

On July 21, 1944, after careful planning and 13 days of steady shore bombardment by naval warships, the first Marines came ashore on Guam at Asan beachhead. These were followed by more Marines and the Army's 77th Division who landed at Agat Bay. Despite heavy

(1) Clark, Blake. Robinson Crusoe, USN. New York McGraw-Hill, 1945.

casualties from intense Japanese resistance, the Americans pushed steadily inward, finally breaking the backbone of organized enemy defense on Mt. Santa Rosa on August 11th. There the commanding Japanese General, Hideyoshi Obata, met his death. American casualties totaled 7,800 killed or wounded. The Japanese lost 18,377 killed by actual count; how many others were sealed in caves will never be known. (2)

There were countless incidents of individual bravery in the fighting on Guam, including at least four for which the Congressional Medal of Honor was presented. (3) One participant called the campaign "brilliantly conceived, splendidly planned, and precisely executed".(4)

Of the battles in the Pacific, no two were alike. This will offer a challenge to the planners of the War in the Pacific National Historical Park. Each has been well recorded by documents such as the Marine Corps Monographs, Samuel Eliot Morison's History of U. S. Naval Operations in World War II, and the War Department's American Forces in Action Series.

In recording the War in the Pacific, Morison said "...from the assault on Pearl Harbor to the securing of Dutch New Guinea and the Marianas...allied forces, over 90% of them Americans, had achieved in two and a half years what almost everyone on the morrow of Pearl Harbor thought would take at least five and possibly ten." (5) This is the story which will be told for posterity on Guam.

The Proposal: The War in the Pacific National Historical Park will consist of several segments - a museum building on a point overlooking a major invasion beach, and several detached units of historic importance and interest to visitors. The museum proper will include the maps, dioramas and exhibits to tell the story of the Pacific War, plus tactile exhibits located nearby, including landing vehicles, tanks, mobile artillery, deactivated projectiles, and other pertinent objects. The interpretive units will include vista

(2) Lodge, Maj. O.R. The Recapture of Guam. Washington, GPO 1954.

(3) Lodge, op. cit.

(4) CTG 53.5 (Radm. Ainsworth) Action Report.

(5) Morison, S.E. History of U.S. Naval Operations in World War II; New Guinea & the Marianas. Boston, Little, Brown and Co. 1953.

points, Japanese tunnels, burial site, coastal guns, and U.S. and Japanese tanks still in place. All will be reached by visitors using existing roads, roads extended from existing roads and by easy trails. Other pertinent sites may be added. This should be coordinated with any World War II presentation which may be made in the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

Land Status: The Asan Point Housing Area will be declared surplus by the Navy in the near future. It will be available for governmental and public use. This point will provide an excellent promontory upon which a museum can be constructed. Sufficient portions of the invasion beaches from reef to high water mark are now either in Government of Guam ownership or undisturbed by man, to give visitors an idea of their appearance at the time of the recapture of Guam. In some locations, such as sites of important military command posts, it will be desirable to remove structures and vegetation between the highway and the beaches and restore the open appearance they had in July of 1944.

Of the sites selected for the interpretive exhibits along the tour route, all are in government ownership, except for the Tank Battlefield and Japanese Tunnels which are privately owned.

It is believed that a maximum of 1,000 acres would adequately serve all park purposes.

Methods of Interpretation: The War in the Pacific National Historical Park will be the first effort by our government to interpret this important period in American history. It will, of necessity, be a cooperative endeavor requiring the best thinking and efforts of National Park Service, military, and naval historians to plan, coordinate and construct. Beginning with the attack on Pearl Harbor, its exhibits will follow the successive steps of "island hopping" through the Pacific, drawing ever-closer to Japan, ending perhaps with the B-29s which took off from the air strip on Tinian, a few miles north of Guam, to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, or the surrender ceremonies on the U.S.S. Missouri.

Of the thousands of tons of materiel remaining at war's end, discouragingly few objects remain on Guam today which can be used to augment museum exhibits. But once the objectives and needs of the museum are explained, many items will appear from private collections, from battlefields on nearby islands, and from Navy, Marine and Army sources to help fill the needs.

In addition to maps, dioramas, and exhibits, the museum will display tactile exhibits ranging from Japanese and U.S. tanks, landing craft, and other vehicles to artillery and various projectiles (the U.S.S. Pennsylvania alone rained 53 tons of 14-inch shells on the island in 30 minutes on July 23, 1944 (6), yet not one such projectile is on exhibit on Guam). These larger objects can be exhibited in the open or beneath simple shelters, cabled to keep them in place during typhoons.

Care must be taken in the museum to present factual history and to avoid a "good guys vs bad guys" approach since many visitors can be expected to come from nearby Japan, some making a pilgrimage to the place where sons and fathers lost their lives. Travel of this kind will be important to the economy of Guam.

Augmenting museum exhibits will be a self-guiding tour which will interpret the invasion and the recapture of Guam. An attractive tour booklet with maps, photographs, and text will explain the battles, and will give the visitors a factual souvenir which they can take with them. Roadside markers and signs will show the route of the tour, which will begin at the museum and lead to El Patio Vista Point (site of the former El Patio Naval Officers' Club) from which the invasion beaches and other points of interest may be seen; an existing emplacement of three Japanese coastal guns, a series of Japanese tunnels (perhaps those beneath San Ramon Hill) which visitors may enter (to be carefully illuminated and furnished with Japanese weapons and necessities of life as exhibits); then to the invasion beaches of Asan and Agat where machine gun pill boxes, gun emplacements, and command posts may be inspected.

(6) Lodge, op. cit.

A major battlefield site will be visited where trenches, tunnels, gun emplacements, and the Agat invasion beach may be seen in one direction, and Mount Alifan, down which one of the largest Japanese "banzai" charges came, in the other.

A longer drive of about three miles will take the visitor into the interior of the island to the site of a violent tank battle, where U.S. and Japanese tanks sit rusting in the exact spots where they were knocked out.

Development Analysis

Access: Asan Point, the proposed site for the museum structure and numerous outside exhibits, is adjacent to Marine Drive, a four-lane highway extending along the west coast of Guam. The point is used at present for a Navy housing development. A portion of the existing road and parking area system, all in well maintained condition, can be used for museum access and internal circulation. The site contains approximately 30 acres.

Existing road systems will be utilized as the major routes for the historical tour to other segments of the museum. A spur of approximately one-half mile from Route 6, Spruance Drive, will provide access to the Japanese coastal artillery emplacement and El Patio Vista Point. A spur, some 0.8 miles in length, from the Santa Rita road will take visitors to the major battlefield site overlooking Agat Beach and looking up to Mount Alifan, from whence the "banzai" charge came. The Japanese tunnels, located in Agana, are accessible from existing city streets. An existing jeep road, approximately three miles in length, provides access from Route 6, Spruance Drive, to the Tank Battle Site. This road will require reconstruction to a standard usable by all types of vehicles. Parking areas and overlooks will be developed as required. After further and more detailed study other sites may be added.

Buildings: The structure proposed to house exhibits, audio-visual space, administrative offices, rest rooms, etc. will be located on the low ridge extending across the western side of Asan Point. The site will permit an excellent view of the Asan Invasion Beach, as well as a 210° panoramic view of the Philippine Sea. The museum should be typhoon-resistant. Concrete slabs for exhibiting vehicles, artillery and other tactile units will be provided by careful demolition of existing Naval housing.

Wayside interpretive devices such as metal photo maps will be provided at historic sites on the tour and should be considered expendable due to possible destruction by typhoons.

Comfort stations will be provided at the El Patio Vista Point.

Utilities: All utilities that will be required are now available at Asan Point and El Patio Vista Point. Construction will be limited to connection with the existing systems. No developments at other sites on the tour will require utility connections except for lighting in the Japanese tunnels, for which power is readily available.

Landscape Development: Lawns and planting exist around the Navy housing development on Asan Point. Though demolition of existing structures will destroy some of the landscaping, these plantings will provide a basis for developing a tropical floral setting for the proposed museum. Plantings at other sites on the tour should be limited to screening of undesirable views and to provide shade from the hot tropical sun.

Signs and Markers: Directional and interpretive signs, with a continuity in design, should be constructed of materials that can withstand exposure to salt air, rain, sun, and violent windstorms.

B - Philippine Sea National Seashore (Exact title to be determined later.)

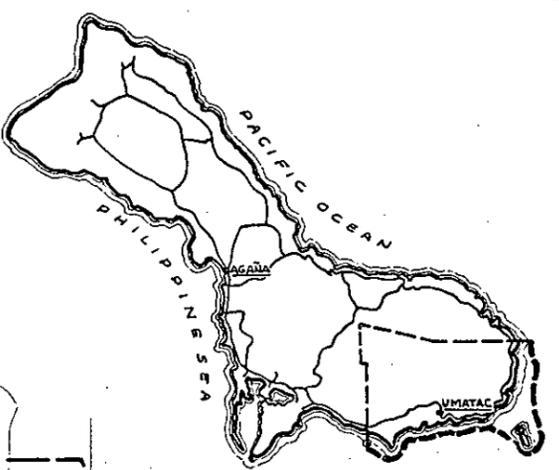
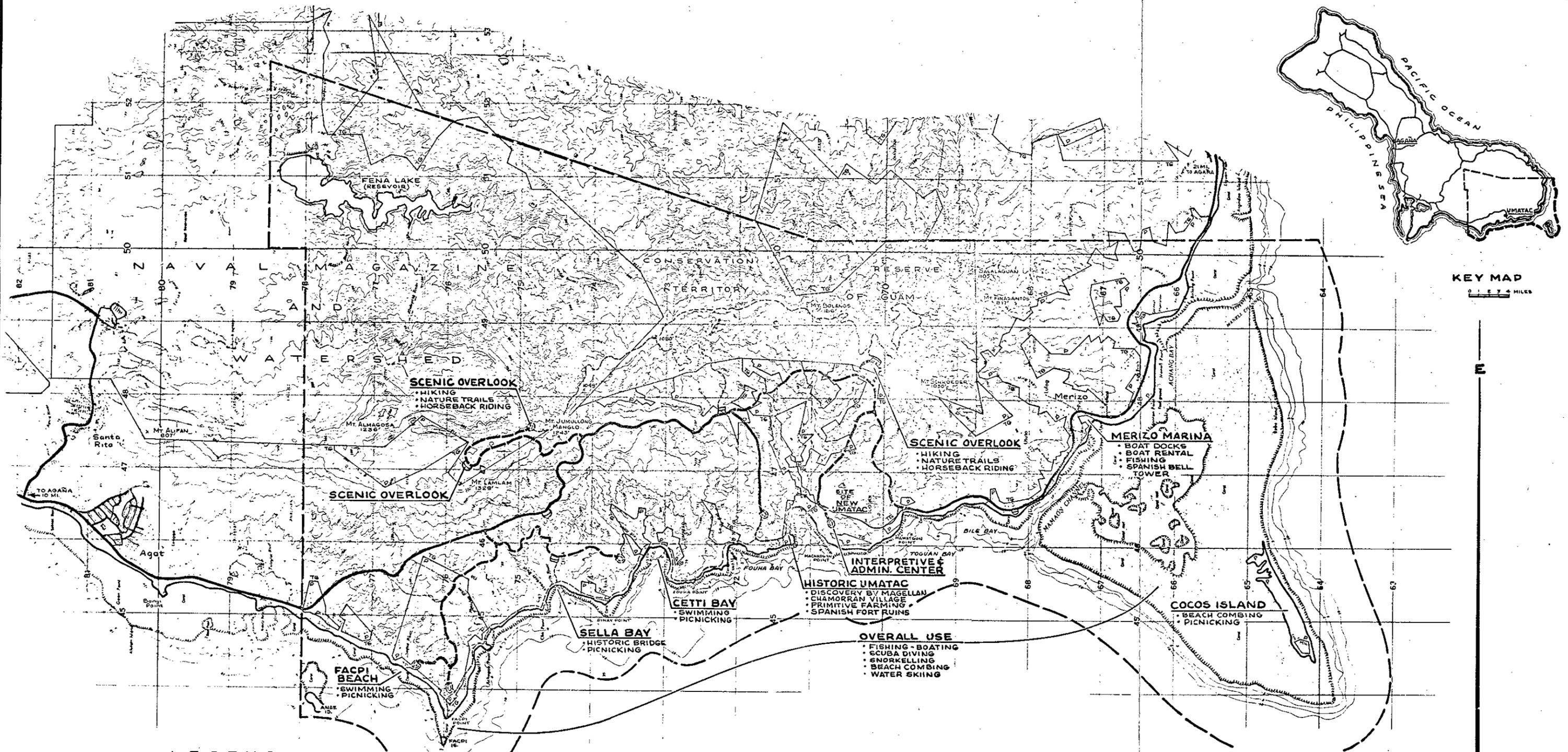
Statement of Significance: On Guam's southwest coast is an area of great natural beauty ranging from brilliant undersea coral gardens, where marine life of countless species may be seen and enjoyed, past white sand beaches rimmed by groves of coconuts and other native plants, up steep savannahs of sword grass to the summit of 1,328-foot Mount Lamlam, Guam's highest peak. From Lamlam's summit a spectacular vista of most of the island may be enjoyed. Of equal significance are historic values relating to the original Chamorro inhabitants and the discovery of Guam by the Spaniard Magellan in 1521 - his landing place at Umatac, ruins of Spanish forts, a convent and a twin-arched stone bridge.

Recreational Values: Along the coastline fringed with palm groves, coral and volcanic bluffs, and in the vicinity of Cocos Island, a vast range of sea-oriented recreational activities can be developed. Beachcombing and shell collecting are now popular pastimes, as are snorkeling and scuba diving. Swimming, boating and fishing can be emphasized through the improvement of beaches and docks. Water skiing is increasing in popularity along the coast from Apra Harbor to Merizo.

The tropical vegetation of the valleys and the steep savannahs of sword grass on the mountains provide opportunity for nature study, hiking, and horseback riding.

Photography enthusiasts will find interest and beauty not only in the shoreline and uplands but the spectacular coral and marine life beneath the crystal blue waters.

Historical Background: Umatac Bay, on the west coast of Guam near its southern tip, is recognized as the site of Magellan's discovery of the island on March 6, 1521. The largest island in the Mariana Group, Guam, with its harbors and resources, soon became an important stopping place on the long voyage from the Americas to the Philippines. It was visited by many of the early world travellers and as early as 1565



KEY MAP
 0 1 2 3 MILES

LEGEND

	EXISTING	SUGGESTED
PARK BOUNDARY	—	- - - -
PROPERTY LINES	—	- - - -
TERRITORIAL GOVT.	—	- - - -
MILITARY	—	- - - -
PRIVATE	—	- - - -
ROADS	—	- - - -
TRAILS	—	- - - -
PARKING-OVERLOOKS	—	- - - -
SHORELINE HIGHTIDE	—	- - - -
CORAL REEFS	—	- - - -
OCEAN FLOOR CONTOURS	—	- - - -

SCALE IN FEET
 2000' 4000' 6000'

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 METERS
 SPOT(Δ) ELEVATIONS IN FEET

SUGGESTED
*Philippine Sea
 National Seashore*

TERRITORY OF GUAM
 By Guam study team - June 1965

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 JUNE 1965

became a regular port of call for the Manila galleons plying their trade between Acapulco and Manila. During this early period Umatac, with its reef-free harbor and plentiful fresh water supply, was a principal port.

The Chamorros, the first inhabitants of Guam, were little disturbed by these early contacts with Western civilization until 1668 when a band of Jesuit priests and Spanish soldiers founded the first Christian mission on the island. The Chamorros were a proud primitive people, healthy and highly evolved. They were self-sufficient, skilled with the outrigger sailing canoe, or proa, and plentifully supplied for their physical needs by the sea and abundant tropical flora. Their houses were built of native materials, raised on posts of hardwood or stone. Stone foundations or latte, some evidently from an earlier people, may still be seen at numerous sites.

But after 1668 the clash with Spanish priests and soldiers brought change, and after nearly thirty years of bloodshed the Chamorros succumbed to Spanish domination. And then, in 1898, the island home of the Chamorros and their descendants was captured, without a shot being fired, by the United States during the Spanish-American War. A new era had begun.

The Proposal: To present and develop within the boundaries of the proposed Philippine Sea National Seashore, the recreational values and scenic beauty of Guam, and secondarily, to interpret the native people and Spanish history. The seashore park will include approximately 22,470 acres extending northward from the southern tip of the island along the west coast.

Existing Conditions: The area proposed for park use has rugged terrain varying in elevation from below sea level to 1328 feet on Mount Lamlam, the highest point on the island. Vegetation varies from grass-covered hills to dense jungle flora. The outstandingly beautiful and rugged seacoast contains several

jewel-like bays lined with coconut trees, pandanus, and other tropical species. A portion of the area is now set aside by the Government of Guam as a conservation reserve and by the United States Navy as a magazine and watershed. The greater part of the shoreline is protected by a coral reef, which offers a great recreational potential to swimmers, snorkel and scuba divers, and those who want to walk along the reef and observe the brilliant fish in the tidal pools.

The villages of Merizo and Umatac are located within the proposed boundaries of the seashore. Both villages have retained much of the pre-World War II character that has been lost to many parts of Guam. The villages are rich in the history of the Spanish period. Umatac is considered the site of Magellan's landing in 1521 and contains the ruins of three Spanish forts and a convent.

On small farms nearby, the villagers continue their limited agricultural pursuits much as their ancestors did. The carabao is used as the beast of burden. Throw-net fishing in the shallow waters along the coast is a favorite occupation and pastime.

A paved highway (Route 2) passes through the proposed park. Several jeep roads and trails extend from the paved road toward the sea and to the summit of Mount Lamlam.

Land Status: Of the approximately 22,470 acres proposed for inclusion in the park, an estimated 20,370 acres are in Territorial or Federal ownership. It is estimated that no more than 800 acres now in private ownership need be acquired by fee simple purchase. The remainder of privately-owned holdings should be covered by scenic easement to encourage continuance of the agricultural activity on these lands.

Privately owned lands proposed for fee simple acquisition include 101 improved lots in the village of Umatac. A recent housing inventory by Paul B. Souder indicates that only 17 of the houses are worth saving. (1) A new Umatac has been proposed for development on

government land available for this purpose adjacent to the existing village. The Government of Guam has legal authority for exchanging public for private lands.

Under this proposal no change in the village of Merizo is suggested other than to encourage the residents to provide accommodations and related services to visitors. A limited amount of privately owned land may be acquired on the seaward side of the main road and scenic easement restrictions may be desirable in some areas. Other than these exceptional cases, the lands in and near Merizo would be retained in private ownership.

Boundaries shown on the drawing are suggested as maximum limits and may be adjusted as more detailed studies progress. Only those privately owned lands should be acquired that are necessary to the management of the area. The extent of acreage that should be included within the Navy Magazine and Watershed area will require coordinated study with the U. S. Navy.

Visitor Services

Interpretive Programs will explain the recreational values, particularly the interesting marine life, the plants and animals of the forest and jungle, and will tell the story of Magellan's discovery, the Chamorran people and their culture, the Spanish rule, and the scenic setting of these historic events.

The Chamorran people and their culture will be interpreted through the reconstruction of a typical Chamorran village at or near the site of the present village of Umatac. In addition to village structures, latte stones and other artifacts will be exhibited along with a typical out-rigger sailing canoe, or proa. Present day Guamanians will be encouraged to continue farming, the use of the carabao, and throw-net fishing. Plants used by the Chamorros will be labeled and their use for food, medicine, crafts, or con-

- (1) Souder, Paul B., article in Pacific Profile, January 1965.

struction explained. Within the immediate vicinity of the reconstructed Chamorran village, all evidence of modern living will be eliminated.

The Spanish Period, including the story of the Discovery, will be interpreted through the existing historic structures, forts, church, bridge and road, supplemented by exhibits of objects, dioramas, paintings, books, etc. to tell of the Manila galleons and other aspects of the Spanish period. Sites of historic importance to this era, located elsewhere on Guam, are recommended for inclusion in a territorial park system. Information about these sites will be made available.

The National Seashore will be made accessible by means of scenic roads and overlooks, nature trails through the forests of native plants, and to the spectacular reef and ocean life along the coast. Information will be available concerning other recreational and scenic areas in Guam that will be included in a territorial park system.

Accommodations and Services: All visitor services for lodging, food, drinks, native crafts, and souvenirs should be provided within the villages of New Umatac and Merizo or other villages beyond the park boundaries, by the Guamanian people. It is hoped that the people living in Merizo and in the New Umatac village will resume making some of the almost-forgotten native crafts for sale to visitors. While Guam has an automobile economy, it may be expected that visitors from outside Guam will require public transportation. Transportation services should prove profitable as a private enterprise. Within the park carabao-drawn carts and outrigger canoes, both formerly used, can be a popular means of visitor transportation, as could glass-bottomed boats.

Management

Following a period of orientation and direction by one or two experienced National Park Service administrators, the park staff should be composed of

Guamanians. The Guamanian people are greatly interested in, and capable of, the development and administration of this type of park. The National Park Service Study Team has met several people who, with proper orientation, would be capable of such an assignment with the National Park Service.

Development Analysis

Access: Guam Highway Route No. 2 extends through the entire length of the proposed park. The highway is hard surfaced, two lanes, and located to take advantage of the scenic values of the area. It will be retained as the primary access road to the park and as a major route of the island road system. In the vicinity of Umatac, it is proposed to relocate approximately two miles of the highway, by-passing historical Umatac Bay and Valley, and providing ready access to the site proposed for the development of New Umatac.

Spur roads from Route 2 will serve recreational developments, including scenic and historic points of interest on each side of Umatac Bay, Cetti and Sella Bays, Facpi Point, and Mount Lamlam. Parking areas and pullouts will be provided as required. Trails will be constructed to historic sites, through the native forest, to reefs and beaches, and to other points of scenic interest.

Buildings: The primary orientation and interpretive center will be housed in a structure to be located near the terminus of the spur road south of Umatac Bay, close by the site proposed for New Umatac. The building will house exhibits, information facilities, administrative offices, and rest rooms. It should be typhoon-resistant.

Wayside interpretive and orientation structures will be constructed at major historic and overlook sites. These structures should be considered expendable because of possible destruction by typhoons.

Historic records are available to guide the design

and construction of the historic Chamorro village to be located at Umatac Bay. An Agana architect recently designed such a village for use at a convention held on Guam. It was constructed largely by local Guamanians who knew the old techniques. The village structures will be subject to damage or destruction by typhoons.

Typhoon-resistant employee housing will be constructed in the proposed village of New Umatac.

Beaches: Existing beaches will be improved by importing sand, widening openings in the coral reefs, and providing sanitary facilities.

Utilities: Utility system required in the development of New Umatac can be extended to the nearby interpretive center. Pit toilets will be used in other parts of the park, except at major recreational developments that will require modern sanitary facilities.

Signs and Markers: Adequate signs and interpretive markers are important to the use of the area. Materials resistant to rains, wind, humidity and salt air should be used.

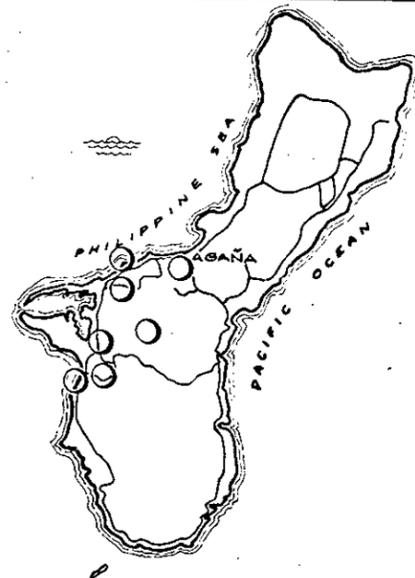
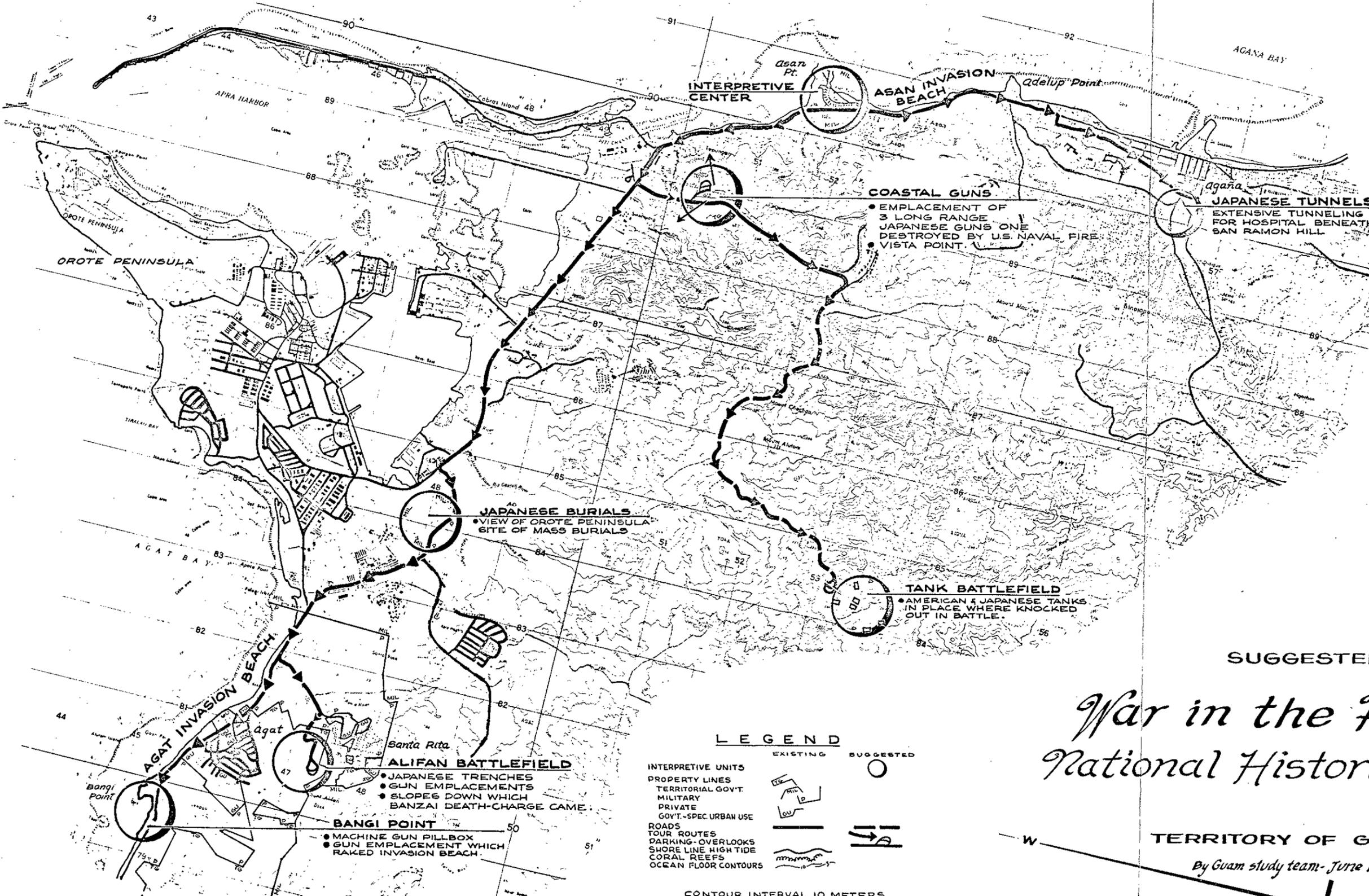
V - GUAM TERRITORIAL PARK SYSTEM

The Study Team is thoroughly convinced of the national significance of the areas proposed above. Of equal, or more importance to the island of Guam, to help its economy and provide recreation for its people, is the establishment of a territorial park system under the administration of the Government of Guam. The National Park Service should cooperate with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to assist Guam in the attainment of this objective. The preparation of a Territorial Recreation Plan by July 1, 1966 is the first important step.

Although under different administration, the National Historical Park and National Seashore will be important elements of a territorial system. Since much of the historic, scenic and recreational values of Guam will not be included within the boundaries of Federal areas, these values must be identified and their relationship to the total story explained. During its investigation of the island, the Study Team identified numerous such sites which are listed below. This is not intended to be a comprehensive list of potential Guamanian parks; others may be added.

Tumon Bay near Agana and Tamuning has the potential for development as an outstanding recreational beach. In addition to its picturesque, sweeping coastline, it includes the site of ancient lattes, the monument to the martyrdom of Padre Sanvitores, the Jesuit apostle of the Marianas, a Japanese coast-defense gun, and at its northern extreme Two Lovers Point, a high scenic bluff rising abruptly from the sea. The Government of Guam has developed a fine beach at the southern end of the bay. Ideally, all lands adjacent to Tumon Bay should be in government ownership except, perhaps, for sufficient land required for the development of a first class resort hotel.

Plaza de Espana: Adjacent to the Government of Guam administration buildings are the ruins of the old Spanish Governor's complex at the edge of the Plaza de Espana, important to the story of Spanish rule. The Plaza should have its promenade restored, and



KEY MAP
0 1 2 3 4 MILES

N

SUGGESTED

War in the Pacific National Historical Park

TERRITORY OF GUAM

By Guam study team - June 1965

LEGEND

	EXISTING	SUGGESTED
INTERPRETIVE UNITS		○
PROPERTY LINES	—	
TERRITORIAL GOV'T.	—	
MILITARY	—	
PRIVATE	—	
GOV'T.-SPEC URBAN USE	—	
ROADS	—	—
TOUR ROUTES	—	—
PARKING-OVERLOOKS	—	—
SHORE LINE HIGH TIDE	—	
CORAL REEFS	—	
OCEAN FLOOR CONTOURS	—	

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 METERS

GRAPHIC SCALE
IN FEET

W

NATIONAL
PARK
SERVICE
SA-WPNHP
7100
JUNE 1965

ON MICROFILM

474/7100

with the ruins of the Governor's complex, should be included in a local park system.

Fort Apugan, a Spanish fort built in 1671, located on the hill overlooking Agana and adjacent to Government House (the Governor's residence), is the site of the Chamorro seige and provides an excellent overlook of Agana and surroundings.

Also in Agana and also at a site two miles south of Agat are located two Spanish Stone Bridges that should be preserved. The Agana bridge has been set aside in a park setting and is scheduled for beautification by a local citizens group.

Talofoyo Falls is a lovely cascade deep in the interior of Guam on the Ugum River. This area, at present quite inaccessible, should be included in the park system. Although a road should be constructed for access, it is recommended that the road terminate a sufficient distance from the falls to retain its primitive jungle environment.

The Spanish Bell Tower at Merizo was rung whenever a ship was sighted rounding the tip of the island. A well-preserved portion of the tower remains and should continue to be protected.

The Lujan Point area on the east coast in the northern half of the island is highly scenic and representative of the rugged, windward seacoast.

Numerous beaches, and sites of historic importance are located within military reservations. If, in the future, these lands become surplus to the military, they should be included within the Territorial Park System.

VI - A NEED FOR PRESERVATION

Immediate action needs to be taken by the Government of Guam to preserve many of the values discussed above.

- (1) Protection from Fire: This will require education of the residents to teach them the harmful effects of burning - soil erosion, destruction of native plants, etc. More effective fire suppression will also be helpful.
- (2) Protection from deterioration: This will include:
 - a. Removal of plants from historic latte stones and Spanish forts and bridges where roots are prying structural rocks loose.
 - b. Stabilizing existing rock materials by cementing them in place (the old Spanish bridge near Nimitz Beach is in very poor condition from rocks falling out).
 - c. Giving protective coats of rust-inhibiting paint to the historic World War II guns at Tumon Bay, the coastal guns above Asan Beach, and where else they still remain.
- (3) Protection from human destruction: Many materials of war have been taken from Guam by junk dealers as salvage or by souvenir hunters. These include guns, tanks, and vehicles which could have been used as museum exhibits.

Those remaining and to be used as exhibits for the National Historic Park described above must be protected from this impending destruction by means of signs and stencils designating ownership, and any other possible means before it is too late. The authors of this report can supply specific information as to locations of guns, tanks, etc. requiring protection.

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