

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

MARCH 1983

War In The Pacific



NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

GUAM

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE / WESTERN REGION

RECOMMENDED

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Prepared by
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Western Regional Office

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INTRODUCTION

On August 7, 1978, War in the Pacific National Historical Park was authorized by Public Law 95-348, Section 6. In addition to the designation of individual units on Guam relating to World War II, the legislation also required the preparation of a general management plan. This document is a response to that requirement, and to current National Park Service policy for analyzing the resources within each unit of the system and preparing a plan for management, administration, and use of those resources. In addition it should be emphasized that this is an overall park plan to give general direction for the future. To complete the planning picture, other planning projects and studies will be completed. These include an interpretive plan, scope of collections study, land protection plan (to analyze possible alternatives to fee simple acquisition of park lands), more detailed site plans, and other studies or plans deemed appropriate by management in response to specific needs.

A draft document, dated September 1977 and entitled War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Revision of 1967 Proposal, formed the basis for Congressional action. It included general concepts of management and use. This is a refinement of that document based on additional research and on the advice and suggestions of the Territorial Government and citizens of Guam.

An additional study, currently underway and authorized by Public Law 95-348, is analyzing other sites in the Pacific relating to World War II. This study of additional sites will require continuing liaison between the National Park Service and local governments on Guam and elsewhere in the Pacific.

This general management plan is limited to the six units on Guam now authorized for Federal acquisition, the adjacent lands authorized to be studied for possible addition to those units, and recommendations for marking additional sites on Guam.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The concept of a War in the Pacific historical park was first investigated in the 1960's. Proposals underwent a number of changes in boundary, use concepts and interpretive approaches before Public Law 95-348 became law and authorized what is now Guam's first unit in the National Park System. Numerous individual residents and many local agencies provided assistance, advice, and information to the National Park Service planning teams as the project evolved. Without this valuable assistance the park would not have become a reality. Moreover, this General Management Plan project also received invaluable assistance from local residents at public meetings and from many individuals in Government of Guam agencies. This assistance and keen interest in the park is greatly appreciated.

Public Law 95-348
95th Congress

An Act

To authorize appropriations for certain insular areas of the United States, and for other purposes.

Aug. 18, 1978
[S. 2821]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

United States
insular areas.
Appropriation
authorizations.

WAR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

16 USC 410cc.

SEC. 6. (a) In order to commemorate the bravery and sacrifice of those participating in the campaigns of the Pacific theater of World War II and to conserve and interpret outstanding natural, scenic, and historic values and objects on the island of Guam for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, the War in the Pacific National Historical Park (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "park") is hereby established.

Publication in
Federal Register.

(b) The boundaries of the park shall be as generally depicted on the drawing entitled "Boundary Map, War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam" numbered P-24-80,000-B and dated March 1978, which shall be on file and available for inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Following ninety days notice to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, the Secretary may make minor revisions of the boundary of the park by publication of a revised map in the Federal Register.

(c) Within the boundaries of the park, the Secretary may acquire lands and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer.

Land acquisition.

(d) Other points on the island of Guam relevant to the park may be identified, established, and marked by the Secretary in agreement with the Governor of Guam.

(e) The Secretary shall administer property acquired in accordance with the laws generally applicable to the management of units of the National Park System.

(f) The Secretary is authorized to seek the assistance of appropriate historians to interpret the historical aspects of the park. To the greatest extent possible, interpretative activities will be conducted in the following three languages: English, Chamorro, and Japanese.

(g) The Secretary is authorized to enter into negotiations with the Secretary of Defense for the berthing and interpretation of a naval vessel of World War II vintage which shall be accessible to the public on the island of Guam.

(h) Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and transmit to the committees named in subsection (b) a general management plan for the national historical park consistent with the purposes of this section. Within five years from the date of enactment, the Secretary, through the Director of the National Park Service, shall conduct and transmit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives a study of additional areas and sites associated with the Pacific campaign of World War II. The study shall contain a description and evaluation of each area or site, and an estimated cost of acquisition, development, and maintenance of the area or site, if appropriate, together with such additional authority as may be needed to enable him to implement his recommendations. The Secretary shall concentrate his study within Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, but shall also investigate additional areas and sites within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to the extent possible, and may include other areas and sites in the Pacific area if practicable.

Report to
congressional
committees.
Study.

(i) The Secretary is authorized and directed, to the maximum extent feasible, to employ and train residents of Guam or of the Northern Mariana Islands to develop, maintain, and administer the park.

(j) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no fee or charge shall be imposed for entrance or admission into the War in the Pacific National Historical Park.

(k) For the purposes of the park established under this section, effective October 1, 1978, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed \$16,000,000 for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands and \$500,000 for development.

PARK PURPOSE

To commemorate the bravery and sacrifice of those participating in the Pacific Theater of World War II and to conserve and interpret outstanding natural, scenic, and historic values and objects on the island of Guam for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. Develop an appropriate interpretive program which will foster an understanding of the reasons for the Pacific War, the sequence and nature of its conduct, its effects upon the peoples involved, its basic themes and broad patterns, the manner of its resolution, and the course of its aftermath.
2. Preserve and manage important geographical and historical features within the park in order to provide a setting with sufficient historical integrity to adequately interpret the battle for Guam as an example of the island-by-island fighting in the Pacific war battles.
3. Preserve and interpret important natural features such as native plant communities and stream and marine bed environments for public use and enjoyment.
4. Provide facilities needed to interpret and inform visitors within the context of projected tour pattern, provide access to important features and viewpoints, and provide culturally sensitive administration and management.
5. Protect high-integrity historic sites used for local recreation by developing specific sites to be dedicated to recreation uses within the park.
6. Cooperate with Japanese historians and local Guamanian groups in developing interpretive programs in Japanese and Chamorro, as well as in English.
7. Coordinate with the Government of Guam and the Department of Defense in assembling and acquiring artifacts necessary for interpretation.
8. Hire residents of Guam whenever possible for park staff positions, including all levels of management, interpretation, and maintenance as required in authorizing legislation.
9. Continue to coordinate with local agencies and the Asan community to determine how the park affects and is affected by urban renewal.
10. Cooperate with the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands and other emerging Micronesian governments to provide training and professional assistance for park and recreation planning and management, and to receive advice and assistance.
11. Coordinate with the Territorial Department of Parks and Recreation in providing training for employees, occasional professional assistance, and to receive advice and assistance from professional on Guam.
12. Tell subtly the role of the National Park Service in managing and interpreting the Nation's natural and cultural heritage.

HISTORICAL DATA -- 1898 TO POST WORLD WAR II

(This is a condensation of Guam: Two Invasions and Three Military Occupations, published by Micronesian Area Research Center, University of Guam, 1980, which is detailed and documented, and available on Guam and in other principal offices of the National Park Service. Additional historical research on the Pacific War and War in the Pacific National Historical Park is currently underway by the National Park Service.

The purpose of the National Historical Park is "to commemorate the bravery and sacrifice of those participating in the campaigns of the Pacific Theater of World War II." On Guam this would include Japanese, Koreans, Americans and Guamanians. They were involved in Guam affairs in this sequence: American occupation, 1898-1941; Japanese capture, 1941; Japanese occupation, 1941-1944; American recapture, 1944; and American occupation, 1944-1962. In the Guam situation, the bravery and sacrifice of the Guamanians represents the bravery and sacrifice of all Pacific Theater Islanders as they interacted with those who fought on and occupied their islands in a war not of their making. In World War II, many Pacific Theater Islanders lived on strategic pieces of real estate, islands which in some cases also held natural resources coveted by one or more of the warring nations. Guamanians had different experiences and fortunes in the two invasions and three occupations of their home island.

United States Occupation, 1898-1941

Civil Affairs

When America acquired Guam in 1898, the United States replaced Spain as the colonial master. Under Spain, the original Chamorro inhabitants were reduced in numbers from 50,000 to 5,000; their traditional religion was replaced by Spanish-Catholic Christianity. There were 9,000 Guamanians when America took over. Guam was placed under the Department of the Navy and the entire island was designated a naval station. A naval officer was always both the governor and commandant. He controlled all local military, executive, legislative, and judicial matters. Proclamations and numbered general orders were the laws. Naval officers headed government departments; Guamanians were low-paid employees. Neither the U.S. Constitution nor U.S. laws applied to Guam. There were no grand juries nor trial by jury. U.S. Marines were the constabulary. Public schools were established; land reforms were made. Navy Department pressure blocked all moves in Congress for Guamanian self-government.

In spite of perpetual, paternalistic martial law which governed their island, Guamanians appeared satisfied with an accustomed life style which was predominately rural, agricultural, and centered about family and church. Half of the people lived at Agana, but even civil servants and private-sector employees spent weekends and vacations on their small ranches. Life alternated between town or village homes and family ranches.

THE PACIFIC THEATER OF WAR 1941-1945



— — — Limit of Japanese Advance - January 1943

From 1917 there was an unpaid Guam Militia -- all men between the ages of 16 and 23. About 169 men were in the Insular Force. It served the naval activities; its men wore Navy uniforms and worked for half the pay of their equivalent enlisted men's rate in the regular Navy. Early in 1941, about 110 Guamanians were enlisted in the Insular Force Guard -- the U.S. Naval Militia which tried to stop the Japanese invaders later in 1941. Over the years many Guamanian youths enlisted in the Messman branch, the only billet open to U.S. Nationals in the regular Navy. They were enlisted and admitted to the training school at Guam aboard the U.S.S. "R. L. Barnes," an immobilized tanker, at a rate of up to 15 per month. There were 41 mess-attendant trainees on the station tanker when the Japanese invasion began in 1941. Somewhere in the course of this American occupation, well before World War I, almost all Guamanians became loyal Americans. There were 22,000 Guamanians by 1941.

Military Affairs

As a minor American naval station, Guam usually served only as a fueling stop for American warships travelling from Hawaii to the Philippines. Guam's Apra harbor was a closed port. Few merchant ships, either domestic or foreign, and even fewer foreign warships were admitted to Apra harbor, and then only on an emergency basis.

From World War I on, Guam must be seen in the context of political reality in the western Pacific, virtually a Japanese ocean. Guam was a single American island surrounded by islands under Japanese control. Japan closed and made secret its islands, as America had closed and made Guam secret.

International agreements and the fear of Congress that a fortified Guam might provoke a war with Japan kept Guam's defenses minor and outdated until 1931, when the last of Guam's fortifications were removed.

In 1931, the World War I-era coastal defense guns were removed from Mt. Tenjo and Orote peninsula and shipped east. This left Guam with a few machine guns and several hundred rifles -- they were the only armaments in 1941 for Guam, the largest island north of the equator between Hawaii and the Philippines.

Japan's Campaign for Guam, Dec. 8-10, 1941

Guam's capture by Japan was but a small campaign in a simultaneously launched, successful combat operation across a linear distance of 6,000 miles - from Hawaii to Malaya. The successful operation caused an abrupt reversal of the Asiatic-Pacific balance of power. This reversal was the change of colonial masters from several Western nations to an Asiatic one - Japan. Guamanians were among those not consulted in Japan's planning.

One reason Japan wanted Guam was to build an airstrip for its Zeros and its land-based twin-engine bombers. Japan looked not upon Guam, however, as a mere dot in the Pacific. Guam was an American island. Its possession by Japan would deny the United States a waypoint enroute to the Philippines - the real prize. Bases in the Philippines could protect Japan's vital south-north sea route between its newly acquired Southeast Asia possessions and the home islands. (Japan had to fight World War II with imported oil.) Guam was needed as part of an outer ring of protection for this vital sea route.

Finally, it was hoped that Guam, the largest island in a 900-mile radius, could be made to produce more food than Saipan or Tinian, could feed itself and send a surplus north to help feed Japan.

Japanese Invasion

Japan began its light pre-invasion bombing of Guam on December 8 and bombed again on December 9. The Japanese planes flew from nearby Saipan. Several Guamanians working in the Pan American hotel kitchen on Orote peninsula were killed. In panic, many Guamanians evacuated Agana. Many returned, to evacuate again in panic at invasion time.

Japan's plans anticipated invasion warfare on Guam to be a joint army-navy affair; in practice only the small naval detachment had to fight.

Just before 3 a.m., December 10, 1941, 400 to 700 men crossed the reef and landed on Dugca's Beach. During their two-mile advance overland westerly to downtown Agana, the naval personnel eliminated a machine gun emplacement, killed and injured an unknown number of Guamanians who were fleeing Agana, set fire to at least one house, and were halted temporarily by machine gun and rifle fire from the Insular Force Guard. The guard stood in defense positions around the Plaza de Espana in downtown Agana. Surrender came before dawn and word to surrender was passed immediately to Sumay on Orote peninsula, where most of the U.S. Marines were deployed.

Casualties included ten wounded and dead Japanese, 13 men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps, plus an American civilian and four members of the Insular Force Guard. Between 30 and 40 Guamanian civilians were killed.

Some officers were included in the 37 U.S. Navy and Marine Corps personnel wounded as well as eight enlisted Guamanians and an unknown number of Guamanian civilians. Casualty figures are for the three days (December 8 through 10) and include deaths and injuries caused by aircraft bombs and strafings on ships as well as in land action.

After a small unit of the Imperial Japanese Navy landed on and conquered Guam, the Imperial Japanese Army's South Seas Detachment (all experienced troops from Manchurian campaigns) made unopposed landings. A South Seas unit landed at Tumon and marched to Agana. Others landed in roadless southern Guam; reboarded and landed again at Agat. From there some went to Orote peninsula and others into Agana. The troops who reached Orote immediately forced the 2,000 Guamanians of Sumay village to leave their homes and evacuate the peninsula. Some later came back under guard to retrieve personal possessions because the people of Sumay have never been permitted to return permanently to Orote peninsula.)

Japanese Occupation, 1941-1944

Americans who were prisoners of war were shipped to Japan. The 500 men of Japan's South Seas Detachment left Guam on January 14, 1942. This left on Guam as a garrison of about 450 naval personnel of the 54th Naval Guard Force, the "Keibitai."

Guamanian prisoners of war were on a work-release system as they lived at home and reported for work daily. Guamanian men were poorly compensated in yen and rice for their usual work building an airfield on Orote peninsula, one at Tiyan, and another at Finegayan.

With a thousand-year occupation in mind, Japan set about to make Guam as Japanese as the surrounding islands. Japanese language schools were started and Guamanians were taught to bow. Generally, the people were left alone at first, could live at their ranches (most did), and avoided as much as possible contact with the feared Japanese police. Guamanians suspected of hiding or aiding any of the few Americans who escaped on invasion day received the worst treatment: prolonged torture often followed by beheading. Atrocities were relatively rare until March 1944.

The Japanese army returned on March 4, 1944. It came to defend Guam against a threatening American invasion. Until March 1944, the Japanese left Guam almost as defenseless as it had been in the last years of American administration.

Japan now had 18,500 troops on Guam. Guamanian women and girls were forced to work in intensive food production. Guamanian men and boys were forced into labor gangs to work with the Korean labor battalions.

There were only hand tools to repair airfields and to build a thousand or more defensive installations and to dig hundreds of shelter caves for the Japanese. (About 75 of these defensive installations and caves survive within the boundaries of the park.) American air raids and frequent alerts gave the workers their only rests.

In mid-June 1944, Guam's Japanese became aware that Asan and Agat beaches were to be the American invasion beaches. They began to concentrate defenses around them. When Saipan was invaded by the Americans and as U.S. navy ships and aircraft began a lengthy pre-invasion bombardment, the Guamanians were held in their labor groups in central Guam each night. About July 15, the Guamanians, in forced marches, were herded into concentration camps on the side of the island away from the invasion beaches.

The camp at Manengon held 10,000 to 15,000 Guamanians. Many of the men called from the camps for labor never returned as most were victims of atrocities. Concentration of Guamanians into "safe" camps, for whatever Japanese reasons, proved the single move by the Japanese occupation forces which insured the survival of Guamanians as a viable ethnic group. In the camps, they were removed from the invasions and the intense fights inland of the beaches.

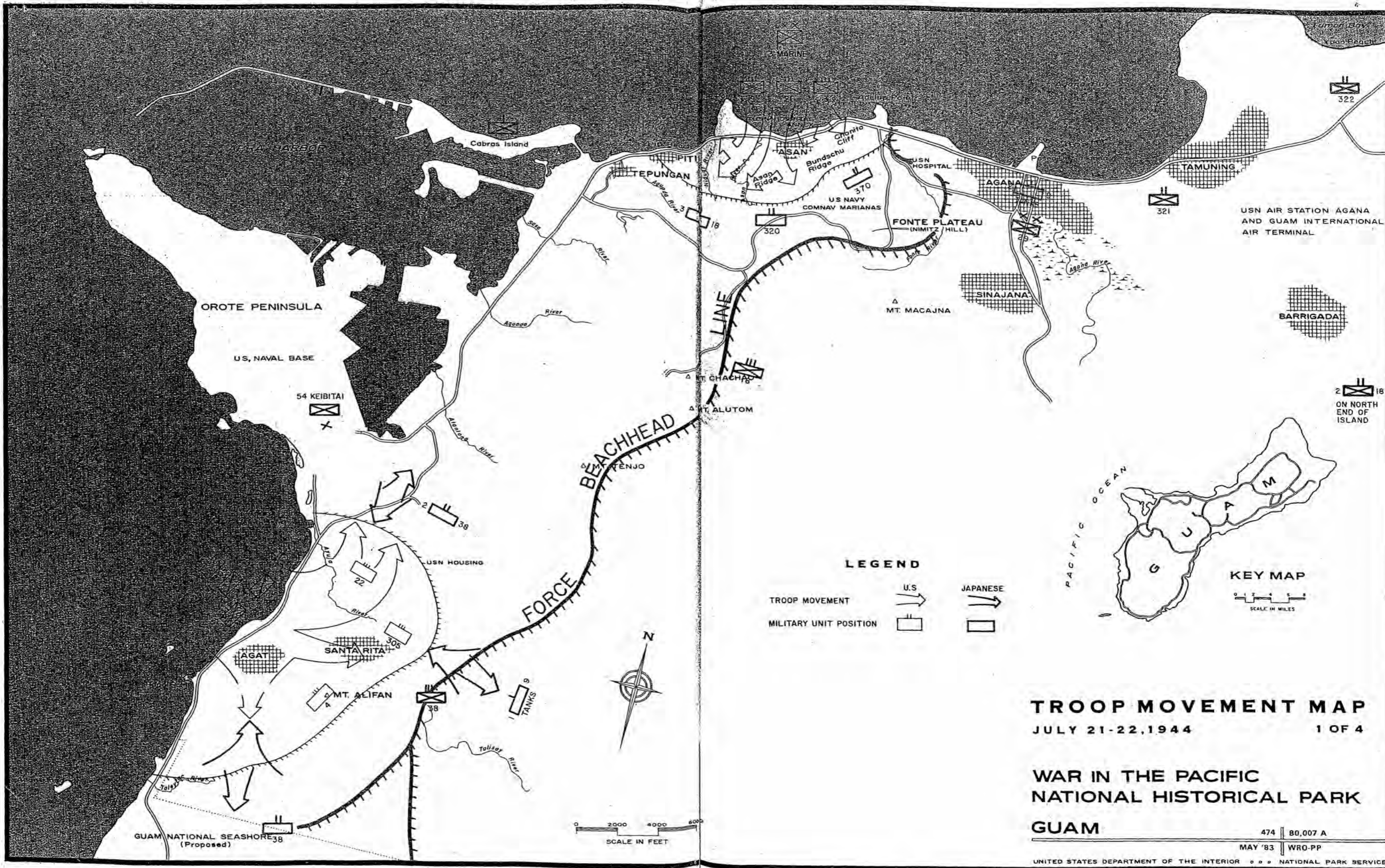
American Campaign for Guam, July 21-August 10, 1944

Selection and invasion of target islands that gave major strategic advantage together with leapfrogging over Japanese-held islands that could be neutralized was a life-saving and time-saving American practice in the Pacific Theater of War. The big leap was the thousand-mile one from the Marshall islands westward and some 500 miles northwest of neutralized Truk to the Marianas.

The major islands in the Marianas (Saipan, Tinian and Guam) were needed by the Americans for air bases from which the B-29 aircraft could make round trip bombing runs to the Japanese home islands. Possession of the Marianas would cut the Japanese aircraft ferry route to Truk, Palau and Woleai. Guam in particular was wanted for a forward command post (Nimitz Hill) and for a fleet supply base in Apra harbor. Recapture of U.S. territory and liberation of the Guamanians were among the justifications.

American Invasion

After intense and prolonged bombardment, two simultaneous American landings at Agat and Asan began about 8:30 a.m. on July 21, 1944. Their object was to establish a beachhead: the area ashore where it was safe to be and from which base troops could begin to fight onto the rest of the island. Troop movement maps, pages 12-15, indicate the general pattern of the American invasion and the Japanese defense.

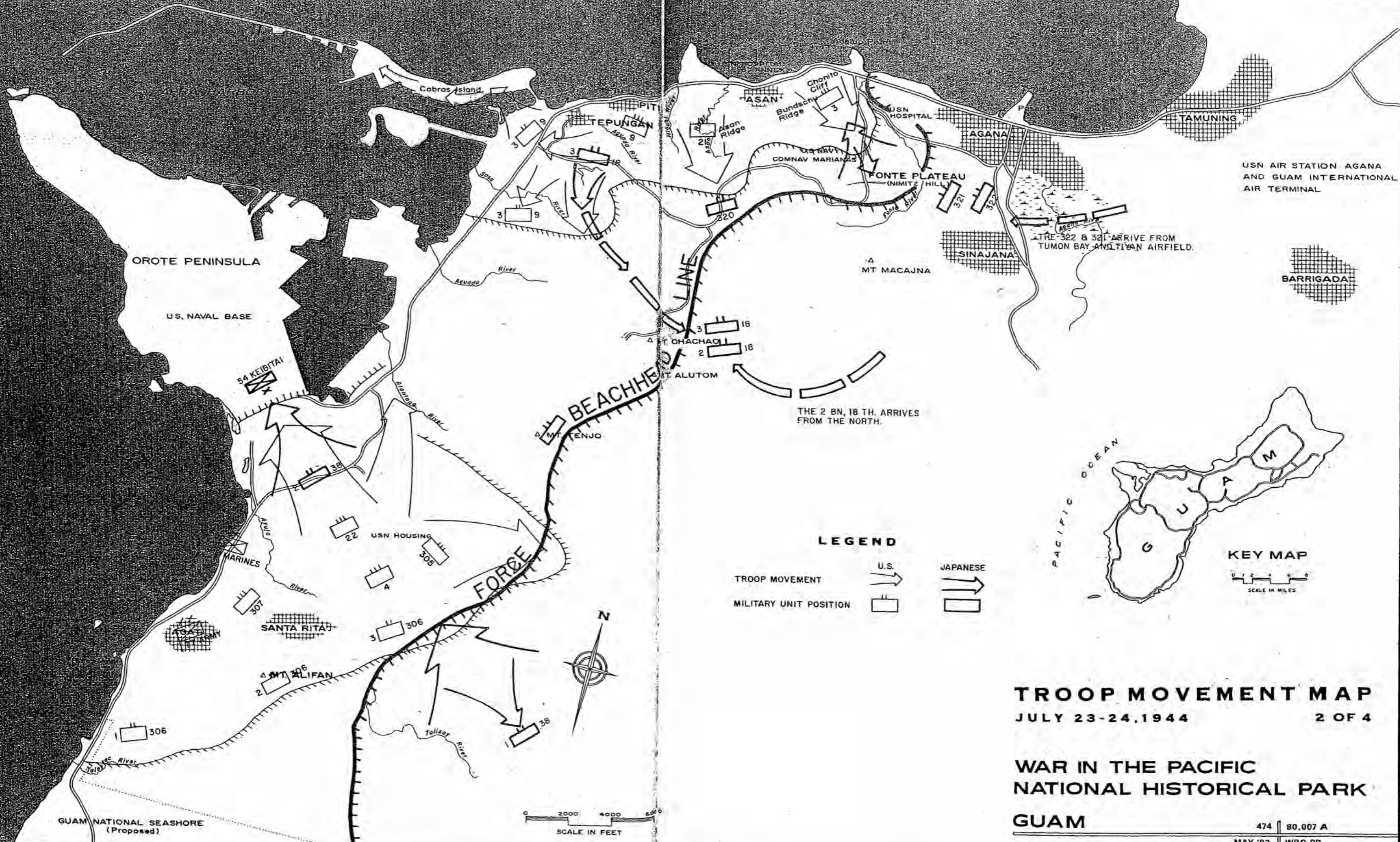


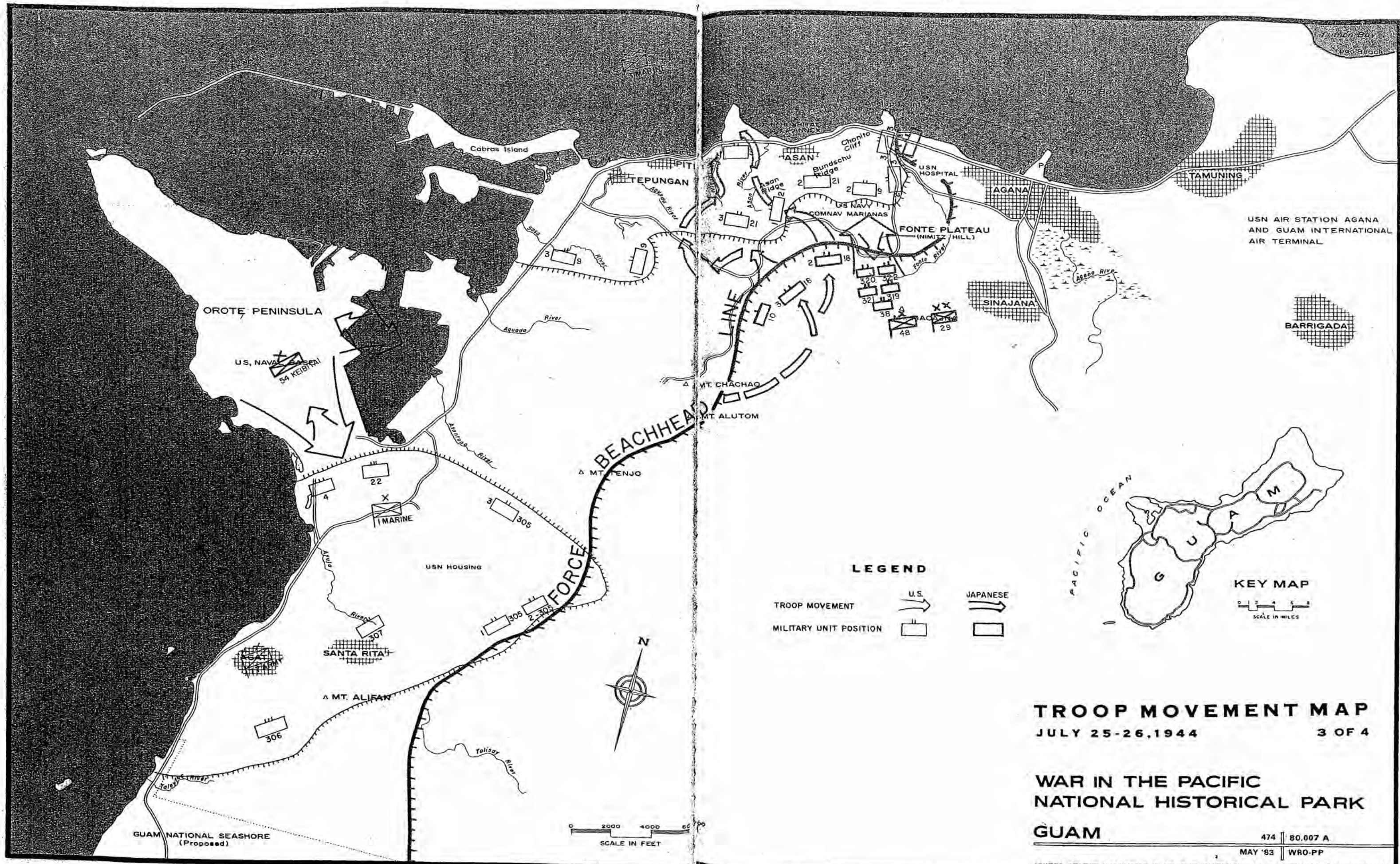
TROOP MOVEMENT MAP
 JULY 21-22, 1944 1 OF 4

WAR IN THE PACIFIC
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

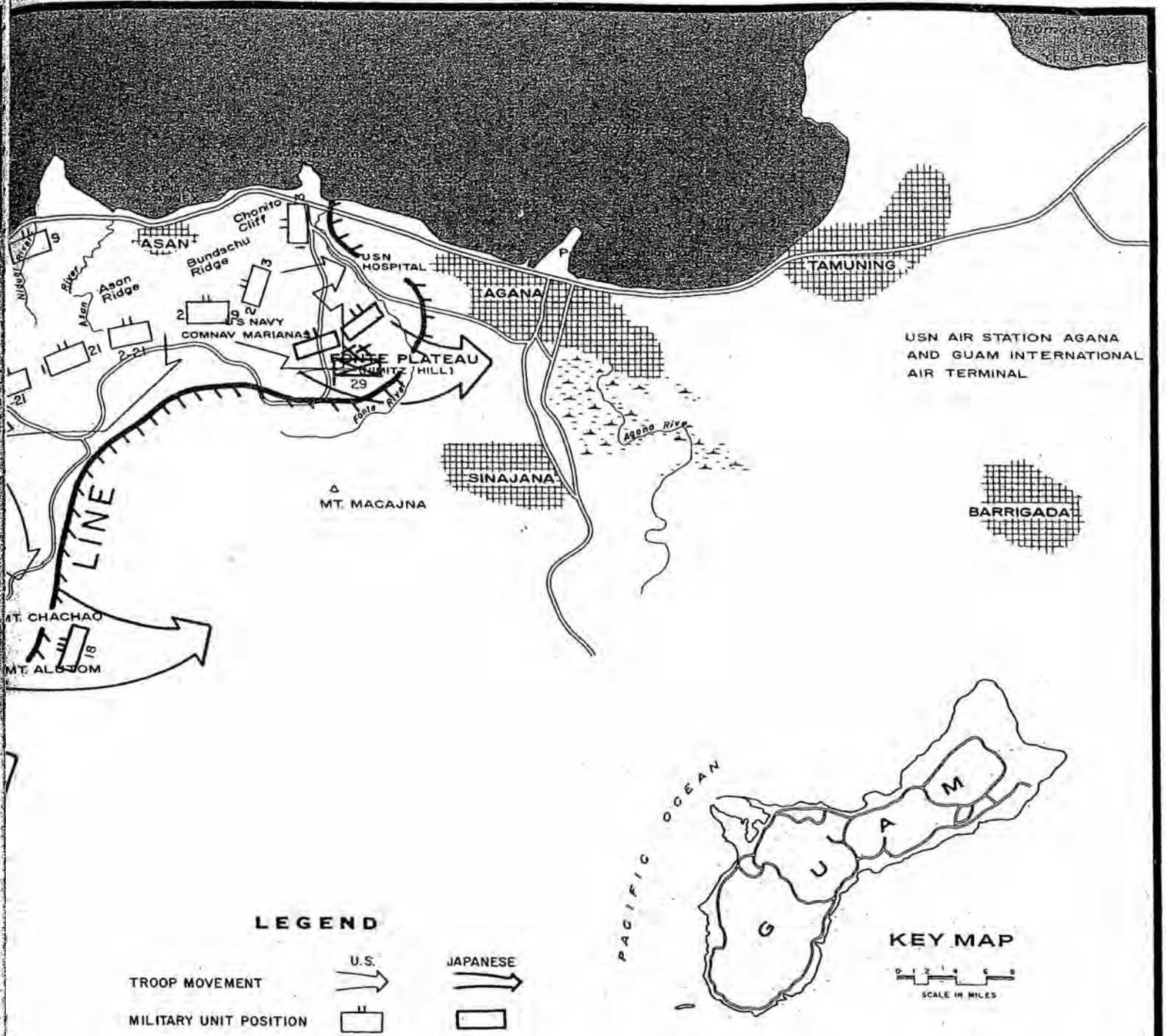
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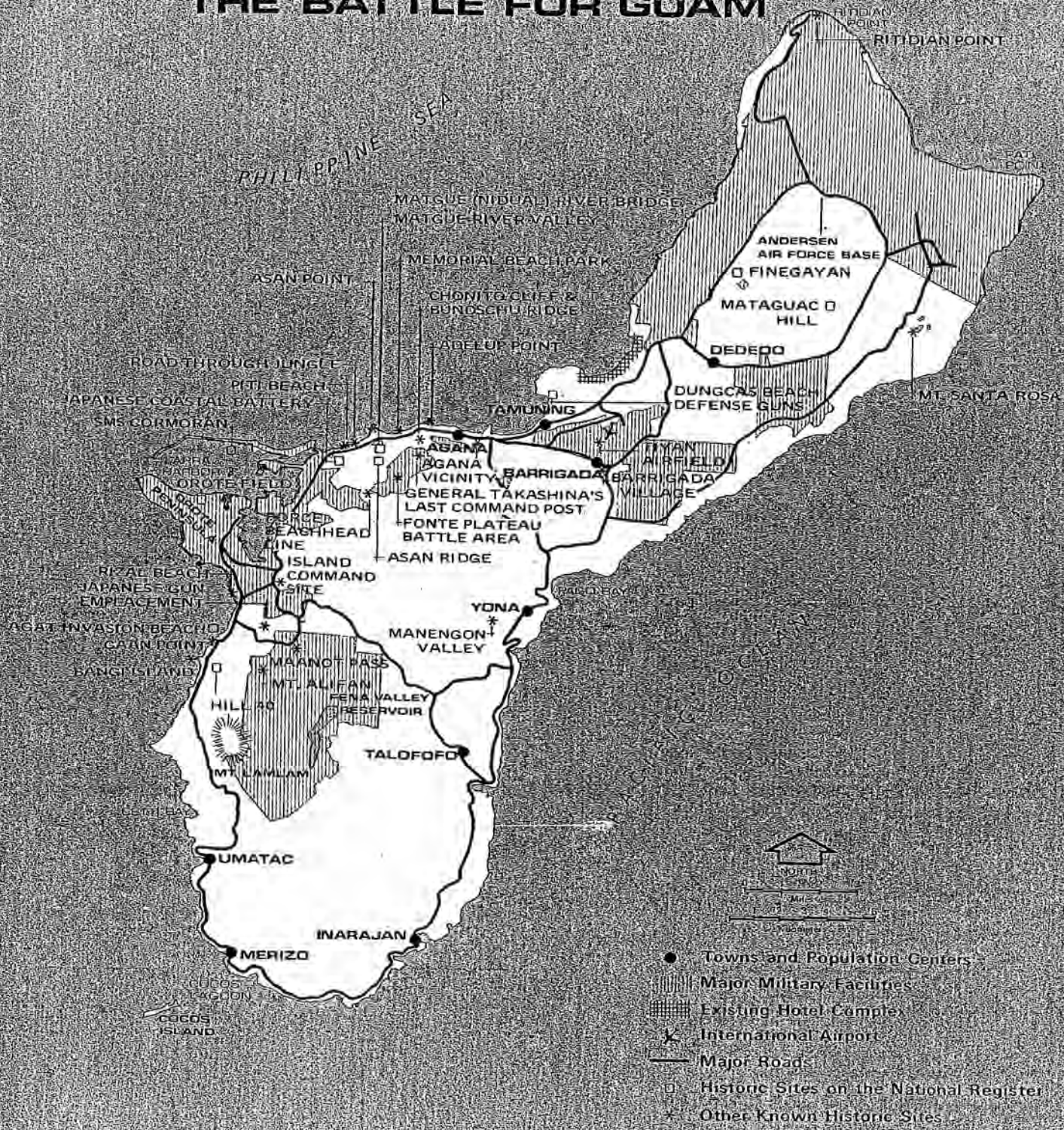




TROOP MOVEMENT MAP
 JULY 27-29, 1944 4 OF 4

WAR IN THE PACIFIC
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
GUAM.

HISTORIC SITES RELATED TO THE BATTLE FOR GUAM



ISLAND OF GUAM

- Towns and Population Centers
- ▨ Major Military Facilities
- ▩ Existing Hotel Complex
- X International Airport
- Major Roads
- Historic Sites on the National Register
- * Other Known Historic Sites

In the Guam case, the force beachhead was the land seaward of the ridges which extend from Adelup Point to Facpi Point and which pass over Mt. Alutom, Mt. Tenjo, and Mt. Alifan. The beachhead included the heavily fortified Orote peninsula with its airstrip. On Asan and Agat beaches on Orote peninsula, and on the hills behind them which extend up to the ridge line, the Japanese were settled into defensive positions and fired down on the invasion craft and the men on shore. To secure the Guam beachhead, it was necessary to eliminate the Japanese on Orote peninsula and from the hills seaward of the ridges. This securing of the beachhead was done on July 29. It took until August 10 to eliminate organized Japanese resistance on the rest of Guam island. Japanese were hunted down for years afterwards; Guamanians participated in this hunting.

About 55,000 U.S. Marines and Army soldiers invaded Guam. Of these, 2,124 were killed in action or died of wounds and about 5,250 were wounded, most of these Americans being Marines. Japanese and Korean defenders numbered about 18,500; 1,250 were taken prisoner and the rest were killed, died of wounds or committed suicide. It is unknown how many Guamanians died or were wounded under the bombardment or in the crossfire. Most were in concentration camps away from action.

American Occupation, 1944-1962

Starting July 21, 1944, two noncombatant military activities occurred simultaneously on Guam. On the heels of the invaders landed the Seabees and a civil affairs group. The Seabees set to work repairing and building roads, airstrips and installations. By mid-1945, the Seabees and Army engineers had changed Guam's surface. Navy planes crowded fields at Orote and Tiyan. On the northern plateau were large bases for Army B-29's. Advance headquarters of the Pacific fleet sat atop Libugon and camps and supply installations were everywhere. Orote peninsula, Piti, and Cabras islands were a vast naval operating base. Population in mid-1945 was 220,000 consisting mostly of U.S. servicemen and including 21,000 Guamanians.

This intense use of Guam's surface and the retention of military bases after World War II created problems still unresolved in fair compensation for those Guamanians whose private lands were appropriated.

On invasion day, some aged and sick Guamanians were brought to the beachheads by combat Marines. This started the work of the civil affairs unit. People arrived by the hundreds. Protective compounds turned into vast refugee camps which housed at their peak 18,000 Guamanians. The large concentration camp at Manengon was turned into one refugee center; others were at Asan (later moved to Anigua) and at "old" Agat (later moved a mile or so south). By August 3, people began moving to their ranches, arms and carts full of food. Guamanians soon became self-supporting again.

The U.S. Department of the Interior replaced the Navy Department as the responsible Federal agency for Guam in 1950. With this change, Guamanians were granted U.S. citizenship. America's second military occupation of Guam cannot be said to end until 1962. Faced with a suit in Federal court, the Navy that year stopped requiring a security clearance from anyone who wished to visit or come to Guam to live.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

GUAM -- THE ISLAND AND ITS SETTING

Encompassing a land area of about 210 square miles, Guam is the largest and southernmost of the 15 islands of the Marianas chain, which stretch for some 425 miles in an arc running generally north and south about 1,600 miles east of the Philippines. They start with Farallon de Pajaros, 335 miles southeast of Iwo Jima, and end with Guam, 250 miles north of the Carolines. The four largest islands, Saipan, Tinian, Rota and Guam, are all at the southernmost end.

The map on page 6 indicates the location of Guam in relation to various points in the Pacific and to the continental United States, and the map on page 15 relates Guam to the other islands in the Mariana Islands chain.

Guam is the natural focus of activity within Micronesia. It is the largest and most populous island between Hawaii and the Philippines; has an excellent, well-equipped port; is a major communications center; and is a crossroads of major air routes, being only about three to four hours by jet from such major Asian cities as Tokyo, Seoul, Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, and Taipei. In effect, it is the "metropolitan" center of a vast Pacific area.

Geography: Guam is 32 miles long and four to nine miles wide. The northern half of the island is a limestone plateau, ringed by cliffs 500 to 600 feet high. The island's southern half is a range of volcanic mountains and hills paralleling the west coast and rising steeply to more than 1,000 feet above sea level and sloping more gently toward the east.

Fringing reefs surround most of the island at a distance of less than 3,000 feet from the beach; beyond this, the ocean floor drops quickly to great depths, to more than 30,000 feet in the Marianas Trench 60 miles off the south and east coasts.

The coastline varies with location, from pitted, emerged coral limestone to low, swampy lands or sandy beaches. Pillow lavas and dikes are also exposed in many places.

Soils and Hydrology: There is essentially no surface water in the porous limestone of the north end of Guam, but the central northern area does contain an important ground water lens. Soils there are mostly lateritic limestone.

◊ Farallon de Pajeros

◊ Maug Islands

◊ Asuncion Island

◊ Agrihan

◊ Pagan

**Mariana
Islands**

◊ Alamagan

◊ Guguan

◊ Sarigan

◊ Anatahan

◊ Farallon de Medinilla

◊ SAIPAN
◊ Tinian
◊ Aguijan

◊ Rota

◊ GUAM

VICINITY MAP*

**War in the Pacific
National Historical Park**

United States Department of the Interior/National Park Service

*Information from Jan. '78 Pacific Planning and Design Consultant Map.

By contrast, the volcanic hills at the south end of the island are interlaced with more than 40 rivers and streams, some with dramatic waterfalls. Several of these streams have been impounded to form the Fena Valley Reservoir, the largest body of fresh water in Micronesia.

Soils have developed from limestone and volcanic formations. Regardless of parent material, the result is generally a clay. The soil mantle on limestone is usually thin with good percolation of rainwater. Deeper soil forms over most volcanic materials and results in areas which are more impermeable with resultant rapid runoff and erosion problems. Flats and valleys contain alluvium consisting of sediments from limestone and volcanic uplands.

Vegetation: Vegetative cover can be grouped into six basic types: limestone forest, ravine, marsh, swamp, strand, and savanna.

Limestone forest communities comprise a large percentage of the vegetation found on the northern half of Guam. Pure or climax communities are seldom encountered; however, the areas generally include banyan, wild breadfruit, fago, joga, and chopag along with lismas and epiphytes.

Ravine communities exist along lowlands where moisture accumulates, especially in the valleys and ravines of the southern half of Guam. These include pago, federico palm, betel nut palm, coconut palms, pandanus, lianas, and various ferns and orchids.

Marshes of fresh or brackish water exist in lowland areas. These include clusters of bullrush or karriso surrounded by avicennia (designated on Guam as endangered), pago, acrostichum aurcum, sedge (threatened), and scattered clumps of taro, ginger, and mosses.

Swamps of three types are found on Guam. The nipa palm swamps are found at the mouths of the Pago, Ylig and Inarajan Rivers on the southeast side of the island. The mangrove swamps, including some threatened species, are found along Apra harbor and mouths of the rivers along the southern tip of the island. Another swamp containing some endangered species is found near the mouth of the Talofofu River.

Savanna is one of Guam's largest plant communities covering almost all of the southern half of the island. The two dominant grasses are swordgrass and dimeria. There are also scatterings of iron-wood, Philippine ground orchid, mint, ferns, and several members of the myrtle family.

Strand vegetation, those plants found in the immediate vicinity of the sea, includes a large number and variety of species. Some of these are also found elsewhere on the island. Much of the coastline in the vicinity of the historical park is comparatively dry, and plant species

there include Messerschmidia or hunek, beach sunflower, beach morning glory, nanaso. Coconut palms are also present in many locations.

In addition to the six vegetative cover types, one particular plant on Guam is important to any proposals for resource management. Tangantangan, a type of legume and an exotic, was present at some places on Guam before World War II. Since then, it has dramatically spread to become one of the more common plants on the island and is now considered a pest. It is a shrub or small tree forming almost impenetrable thickets in many areas. The plant flourishes in the limestone soils of the north end of the island but to date, cannot grow in pure volcanic soils of southern Guam.

Animal Life: The most common vertebrates on Guam are domestic cattle, dogs, cats, pigs, and chickens. Deer and wild pigs roam much of the island's undeveloped area. Public hunting is permitted in season, both on military and other public lands. Wild carabao, or water buffalo, roam parts of the savanna area of south central Guam. Domesticated carabao were traditionally used by Guamanians as beasts of burden.

Two native animals deserve special mention. The Guam rail, a flightless bird, lives in the forest area of the northern plateau but is absent from the open savanna areas of the south. The Guam fruit bat, at one time proposed as a Federal endangered species, has only a few remaining colonies. A species of duck, the Marianas Mallard, Anas oustaletti is on the Federal endangered species list, and the Marianas Gallinule, Gallinula chloropus guami, has been proposed for Federal listing. None of these, however, is known to be found within the national historical park.

The reefs fringing Guam abound with a variety of sea life. This living coral reef edge is easily accessible to swimmers and divers at many locations, mostly along the central and southeast coasts. Most shoreline and reef collecting and fishing take place along the central and southern shores of Guam. Shell collecting is popular along protected reef flat areas. Octopi, local lobster (a lobster-like crustacean), and various game fish are also found along the reefs. Laws presently restrict the collecting of live corals to depths below 10 fathoms (60 feet).

Two species of sea turtle, the Green and Hawksbill, are protected under both local and Federal endangered species acts. These are both found in the park's offshore areas.

Climate: Guam is within the tropical zone, resulting in a mild, even climate. The temperature averages 81°F. with extremes of 64° and 95° reported over the last 26 years. The yearly average rainfall of 90 inches can be divided into two seasons. About two-thirds occurs from July to mid-November, when some rain falls during 20 to 25 days per month. January through April is the dry season, with 5 to 10 percent

lower humidity and lower temperatures. Easterly tradewinds are very common with an average velocity of 6 to 10 miles per hour.

The wet season is associated with tropical storms or typhoons which cause considerable damage on Guam. In May 1976, super-typhon Pamela caused millions of dollars of damage throughout Guam and clocked winds of up to 190 mph. Such storms are also accompanied by high seas and flooding from very heavy rainfall.

The ocean temperature around Guam is about 81°F. the year around. The current generally sets in a westerly direction near the island with a velocity of 1/2 to 1 knot, and tidal fluctuation is a maximum of about 3.5 feet.

Population: The 1980 census shows Guam's resident population to be about 105,000. Based on earlier estimates, it can be divided into three distinct groups. About 50% are persons of Chamorro ancestry, 20% are military personnel and dependents, and about 30% are from the U.S. Mainland, other Pacific Islands, and from the Asian nations of Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.

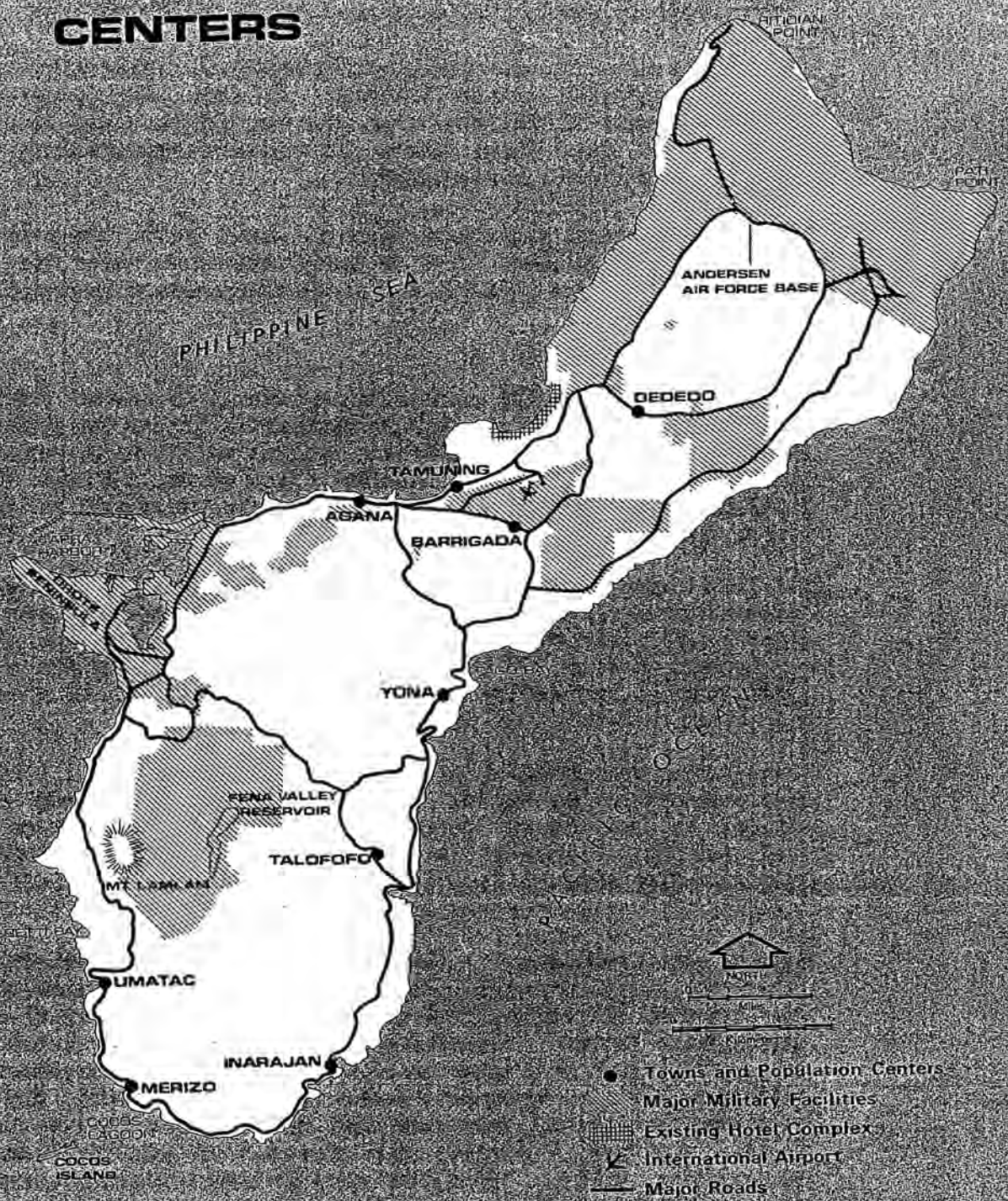
The population is also characterized as youthful (close to half are under eighteen years of age and only about two percent are sixty-five or older) and is expected to remain concentrated mostly in the central and north-central part of the island, where primary military, tourist, and governmental activities take place. By the end of this century the population is likely to number over 200,000.

Along with the growth in population, there is a rapid increase in urban development in the Agana, Tamuning, Dededo, and Tumon areas, constituting the government, business, and tourist development center. The Asan and Piti Units of the park are within two to four miles of the central urban core.

Access and Circulation: Commercial airlines are the primary means of access to Guam, although a few visitors arrive by cruise ship. The Guam Air Terminal is centrally located, and there are rental cars and taxis available. Several international airlines provide service from Japan, the Philippines, and other points in the Orient. Pan American Airlines provides nonstop service between Guam and Hawaii, Northwest Orient provides service to some Far East cities, Continental Airlines offers service to Guam, Hawaii, and several of the smaller Mariana and Micronesian Islands. Airlines also provide frequent service from Guam to other Mariana islands.

On Guam itself, a network of good, paved roads offers convenient access to much of the island, including almost the entire coast of southern Guam and many points on the northern plateau.

ACCESS AND POPULATION CENTERS



ISLAND OF GUAM

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All units of the national historical park are located within the populous central section of Guam and all but two are close to a major traffic route. The Asan units are only three miles west of Agana, Guam's capital and a 15-minute drive from the air terminal.

History: Guam's history involves the complex mixture of a unique, ancient, immigrant culture, the overlay of a totally foreign culture, the overwhelming changes precipitated by that overlay, and the military operations that gave Guam its present strategic importance in the Pacific Basin.

The island's earliest known settlers are believed to have migrated from Southeast Asia about 3,000 years ago. These settlers developed a complex civilization and an estimated population of up to 100,000 by the time of the first European contact. Locally, this contact is believed to have begun with the landing of Ferdinand Magellan on the island in 1521 during that historic circumnavigation of the world. According to tradition, anchorage was at Umatac where an annual festival is held in that village commemorating the event. Other ships stopped at Guam in 1526, 1527, and 1542 to replenish supplies and to recover from the long sea voyage. In 1565, Miguel Lopez de Legaspi claimed Guam for Spain. The resulting clash of European and Chamorro cultures led to bloodshed and epidemic diseases which killed many of the original inhabitants of Guam and destroyed much of the original culture.

The Spanish then repopulated the island mostly with Filipino laborers and fortified it to protect and supply food and water to the silver-laden Manila galleons sailing annually from Acapulco to the Philippines until about 1815. The Spaniards converted the Chamorros to Catholicism after 1668, the year Father San Vitores and his assistants arrived with a band of Spanish militia. Following intermittent rebellions and an eventual period of peace, the Spanish constructed roads and fortifications (the remains of which are still visible in many places) and their cultural influence increased greatly during the late 1600's and into the 1700's. Guam became an American possession in 1898 as a result of the Spanish-American War.

By virtue of its location in the western Pacific, Guam has historically filled an important supporting role in Pacific commerce and military strategy, beginning with the first Spanish contact and continuing for 400 years into the twentieth century. But despite its reputation as only a military base of late, Guam has seen changes permeating much of the island's way of life and altering dramatically its economic base. It is important to note, however, that the Chamorro language has survived the numerous changes in administration, cultural impacts and considerable additions from Spanish and English. It is still commonly used by residents throughout Guam.

Guam Today: In 1950, The Organic Act of Guam granted U.S. citizenship to all Guam residents and replaced the naval government with an appointed civilian administration. At this time they also elected their first Territorial Legislature. In 1970, Guam's citizens for the first time, were allowed to elect their Governor, Territorial Legislature. They gained a non-voting seat in the U.S. House of Representatives two years later. In 1982, citizens voted on a referendum on whether they preferred statehood or continued territorial status. A substantial majority was for continued status as a territory.

The security clearance requirement for entry into Guam ended in 1962 which cleared the way for a boom in business and tourism. In 1982, a referendum vote confirmed a continued local interest in improving political ties with the United States. Since then, some of Guam's political leaders have actively sought more independence for the territory. This has resulted largely from concerns that some Federal laws are perceived as hampering the economic growth of Guam, that Guam has no vote in Congress, and that residents cannot vote in national elections or on related issues concerning self-government.

Guam is also undergoing rapid economic changes, mostly due to removal of restrictions imposed by military requirements. These changes are most dramatic, in that they have permitted development of a tourist industry. This is a significant diversification of an economy, one which was previously almost solely dependent on military activities. It should be noted that, although some U.S. Mainland tourists visit Guam, most visitors are from Japan. Table I below indicates points of origin for Guam's visitors (1982 figures).

TABLE I

Japan	84%
North America and Hawaii	8%
Other areas	8%

In addition, tourist visitation has increased at a fantastic rate since its beginnings in 1963, when the island received about 1500 visitors. Table II below indicates how rapidly visitation has increased since 1967 and shows that the overwhelming majority arrives by air.

TABLE II

VISITOR ARRIVALS TO GUAM BY AIR

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>North America/Hawaii</u>
1967	6,600 (est.)	66%	not available
1968	18,000	35	38%
1969	58,265	50	32
1970	73,723	60	24
1971	119,124	71	17
1972	185,399	75	16
1973	240,344	70	15
1974	261,575	66	11
1975	260,692	67	9
1976	201,344	69	9
1977	240,467	63	13
1978	231,975	73	13
1979	264,326	72	13
1980	291,133	76	11
1981	312,862	81	8
1982	316,146	84	8

VISITOR ARRIVALS TO GUAM BY CRUISE SHIP

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Australia</u>
1976	3,752		
1977	5,361	2,416	2,945
1978	6,571		
1979	8,355		
1980	8,603		
1981	8,904		
1982	8,595		

The largest number of these visitors (close to 75%) remain in Guam for one to three days, about one-eighth remain for four days, and about one-eighth remain for five to nine days.

Construction of hotels has attempted to meet the increasing demand for accommodations, and by the end of 1982 there were approximately 2,400 hotel rooms available on the island. The major part of the construction occurred in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

Although military activities and the visitor industry are the major sources of Guam's income, international banking and perhaps fishing may develop into more important roles in the island's economic future. Moreover, Guam serves as Pacific center for a number of U.S. firms.

THE PARK -- PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

War in the Pacific National Historical Park, as now authorized, consists of six physically separate units lying generally in an arc between the west end of Agana and the south end of the village of Agat. A brief description of each unit follows.

Asan Beach Unit (109 land acres and 445 acres of water): Occupying mostly offshore area, this unit includes all lands on the ocean side of Marine Drive between Adelup Point and Asan Point. Except for the limestone promontories of these two points, the land is a flat, coastal plain with a sandy beach, 15 to 30 feet wide, fronting the shoreline. The offshore area encompasses extensive reef formations, up to 1,000 feet wide, paralleling the entire shoreline. Water inside the reef varies from one to four feet deep and during low tide many areas of the reef are exposed. There is one small islet, Camel Rock, near Asan Point.

Existing development consists primarily of privately owned homes and small businesses along the central shoreline. Adelup Point contains an elementary school adjacent to the park boundary. The Asan Point vicinity, or the old "Naval Hospital Annex," encompasses the largest landmass. It contains the remains of abandoned development, including one building, extensive paved roads and parking, and concrete building foundations.

Asan Inland Area (552 acres): This largest land area in the park is also the least developed and contains the most rugged terrain. Lying generally between Asan village and the top of Nimitz Hill, elevations vary from sea level to about 500 feet. Several small streams drain the rugged volcanic hills of the western half and heavy vegetation covers much of the eastern limestone area.

Except for a few private residences and a short, low-standard road at the Asan Point end, there is no existing development.

Piti Guns Unit (24 acres): The smallest unit in the park, this lies in hilly terrain just above the village of Piti. There is no existing development, save the three historic Japanese coastal defense guns and one residence.



----- PARK BOUNDARY

474	80,011
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BOUNDARIES WAR IN THE PACIFIC-Guam NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR/NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mt. Tenjo-Mt. Chachao Unit (45 acres): Land in this unit lies in a narrow strip along or near the top of a ridge between Mt. Tenjo and Mt. Chachao. It generally follows a primitive road with a larger land area at either end where there are excellent overlook points.

Mt. Alifan Unit (158 acres): The villages of Santa Rita and Agat are immediately adjacent to this unit, which lies on the western slopes of Mt. Alifan and below its summit. The terrain is hilly savannah except for a small area of thick jungle growth on the upper slopes.

There is no existing development except for an abandoned road that bisects the area.

Agat Unit (38 acres land and 557 acres of water): Primarily an offshore area, the land is a series of small parcels between the coastal road and the shoreline. Terrain is composed generally of coral outcroppings interspersed with low-lying areas. A coral reef parallels the shoreline and extends from 1,000 to 1,500 feet from the beach. Several small islets and two larger islands, Alutom and Bangi, are also included in the unit. Water inside the reef is one to four feet deep and during low tide some of the reef formation is exposed.

There are several existing developments. A few residences exist at Bangi Point and near Finille Creek. A sewage disposal plant, several World War II guns, Japanese defensive positions, and a roughly graded parking area are located on or near Gaan Point. There is an access road and parking area, and a sub-standard comfort station at Rizal Point. The National Park Service has recently opened a picnic area at Apaca Point. Local residents traditionally use the beaches and coral reefs for recreation, boat launchings, and food gathering.

THE PARK -- CULTURAL RESOURCES

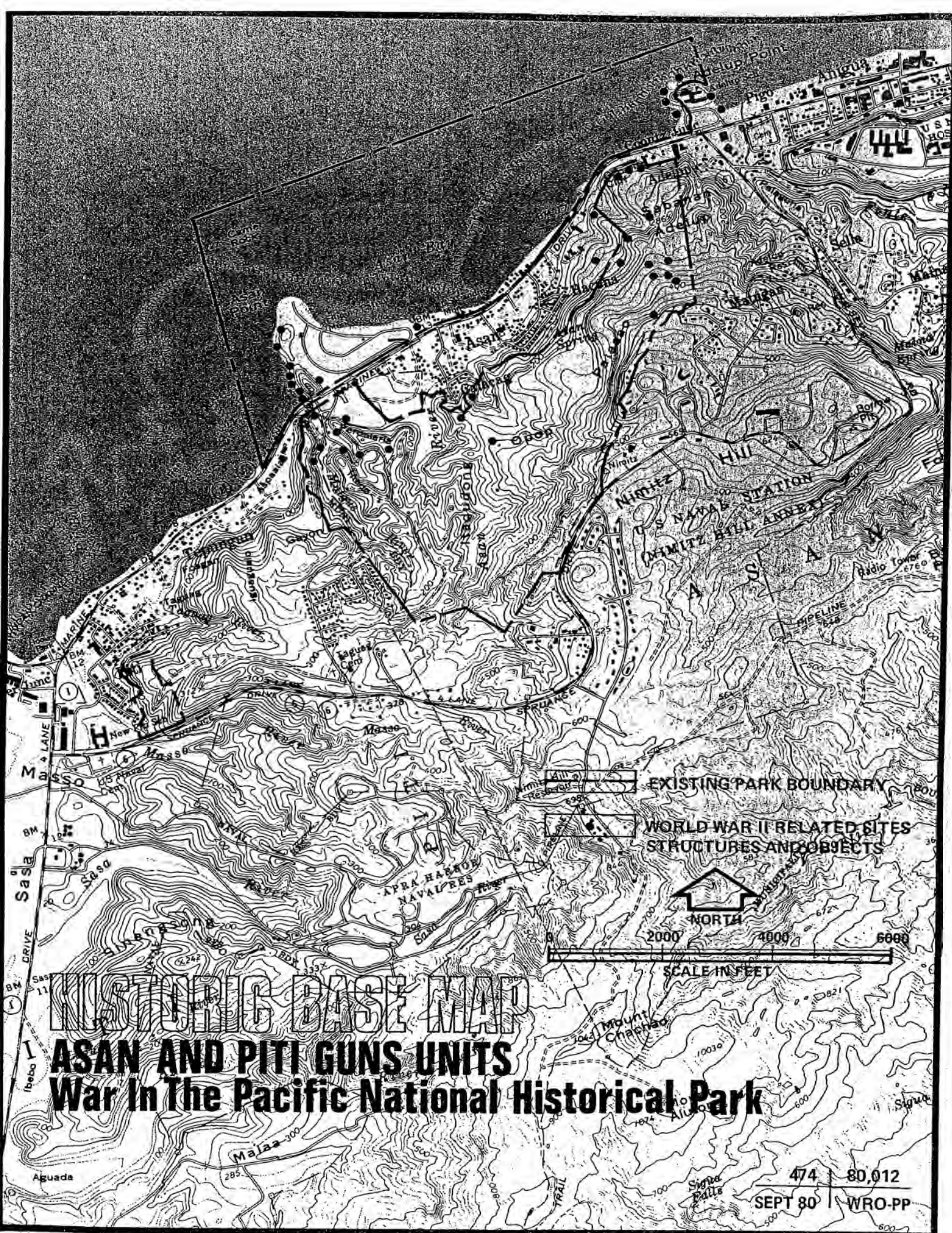
Each unit of the park contains specific resources related to World War II. Their significance lies both in their vital roles in the battle for the recapture of Guam by the United States and in containing physical remains of structures or equipment. The following description of cultural resources is by specific unit, some of which include sites significant to Chamorro culture and history. A list of existing historic register sites is included at the end of this section. A map of each unit indicates the location of specific sites and historic remains. Recent data indicate that it may be impossible to document exactly how the area looked before World War II, but local residents who lived in the area during and before the war have contributed invaluable information that provides an accurate, general picture of the prewar setting.

Asan Beach Unit: The historic features associated with World War II are located mainly on the Piti side of Asan Point and around Adelup Point. They include gun emplacements, caves, a few foxholes, at least ten pillboxes, and miscellaneous foundations. All are associated with Japanese defenses. In addition, the remains of some pieces of American equipment lie underwater in the offshore area.

The large, flat, open area between Asan Point and Asan River has no surface remains from World War II, although it was a major part of the invasion beach. Construction of a Naval Hospital Annex in the 1950's and the associated deposit of about two feet of coral limestone fill have obscured any features that might have remained. There are two minor World War II sites between Asan Point and Adelup Point. However, some significant Japanese defense structures are immediately outside the authorized park boundary on the east side of Adelup Point.

Prewar use of the Asan Beach Unit was associated largely with use of the reef flat for food gathering. Asan Village was a coconut-shaded community with rice paddies and other scattered agricultural activities. Part of the village destroyed during the American invasion was located where the postwar Naval Hospital Annex was built. The village was moved to its present location farther east after the war.

Camel Rock is important in Chamorro legends. A historical monument dedicated to Mabini, a Philippine patriot, is on the shoreline and the site of a detention camp for World War I German internees is located nearby. Toward the center of Asan Bay there is a small memorial to the American invasion forces. This is culturally important to the people of Asan village.



HISTORIC BASE MAP

ASAN AND PITI GUNNS UNITS War In The Pacific National Historical Park

EXISTING PARK BOUNDARY

WORLD WAR II RELATED SITES
STRUCTURES AND OBJECTS



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Asan Inland Unit: This entire unit was a major battlefield during the 1944 battle for Guam. Most of the physical remains, however, are located at either end of the unit, just above Adelup and Asan Points. These consist mostly of caves, a few pillboxes, foxholes, miscellaneous foundations, and a 75mm mountain gun. Perhaps the most important feature of this unit is its primitive state. Historic features lie under thick jungle growth or savannah grasses on terrain little changed since 1944.

There are no known significant features related to prewar times or Chamorro culture. Some portions of prewar Asan village are included in the low-lying portions, but there was little use of the steep upland terrain.

Site of the Japanese Command Post at Fonte Plateau: Although not now included in the authorized park boundaries, this is a historically significant site located on Nimitz Hill near the headquarters for the Navy's operations in this part of the Pacific.

Here General Takashina, commander of the Japanese forces, had his command post during the initial hours of the battle for Guam. The U-shaped cave was once used for the command post and later as a typhoon shelter. There are few, if any, additional physical remains on the site. Within this same vicinity is a promontory with an outstanding view of northern Guam, a small depression associated with the Battle for Guam, a large quarry, and an excellent natural history area.

Piti Guns Unit: This unit was included in the park to preserve and interpret three Japanese coastal defense guns in good condition. The immediately adjacent mahogany grove has historic significance because it was planted in the 1920's and 1930's. Prewar use of the land was mainly as a forest planting area by an agricultural experiment station.

Mt. Tenjo-Mt. Chachao Unit: This remote unit has a few historic remains, including foxholes, the site of a prewar American gun emplacement, and some other minor sites and objects. Its major purpose is to provide overlooks that view the Agat and Apra Harbor vicinity. The American gun emplacement played a role in World War I. There is no known prewar or Chamorro cultural significance.

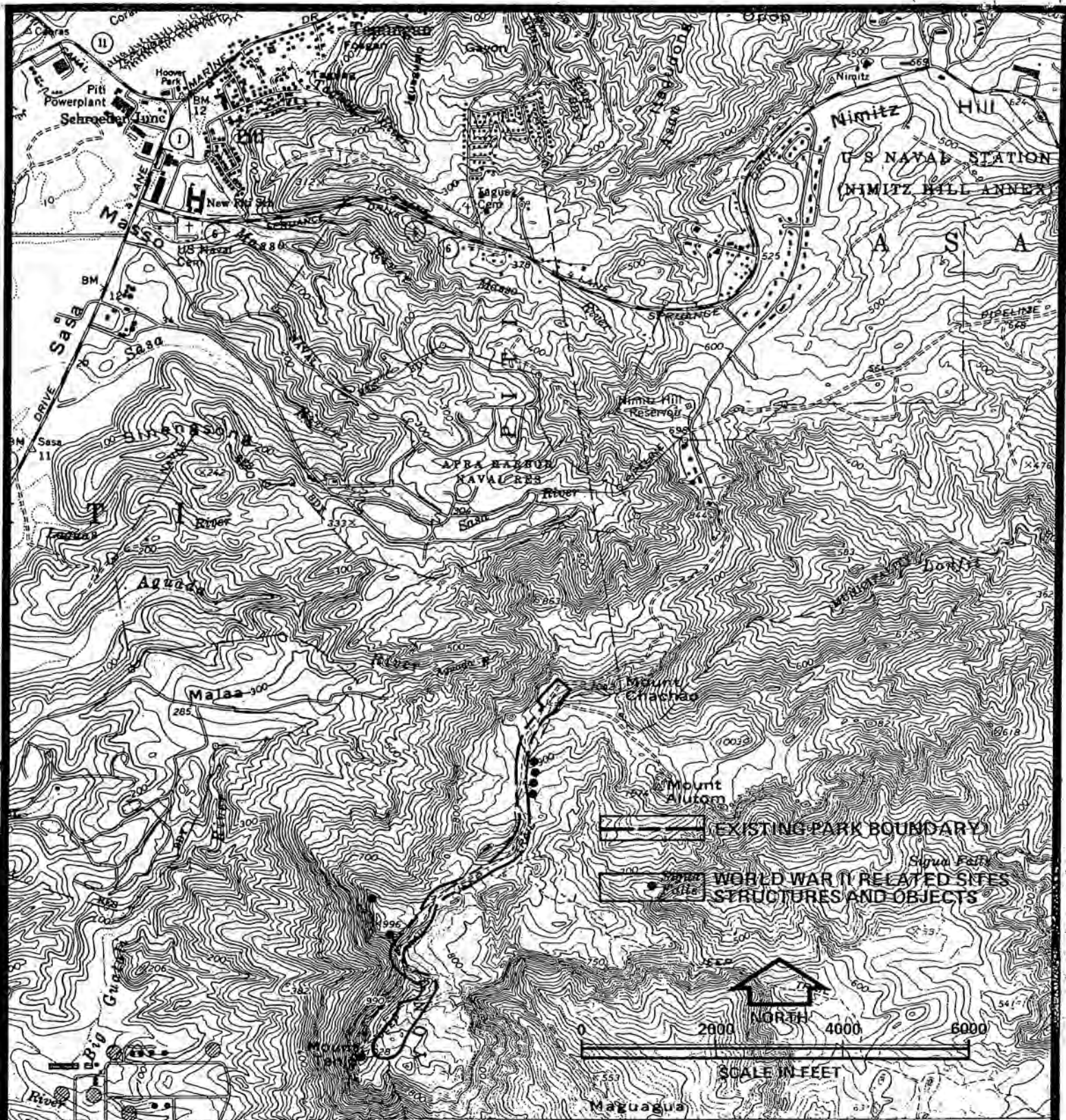
Mt. Alifan Unit: The rolling hills of the Mt. Alifan Unit contain the largest concentration of sites and structures in the park. These thirty-odd sites include two pillboxes, 13 caves and tunnels, bomb and shell craters, and numerous foxholes and gun emplacements. Some of the remains, such as craters and foxholes, are somewhat fragile because of unstable soil conditions.

SPECIAL INFLUENCES ON MANAGEMENT

A variety of unique influences on administration and management of historic, natural, and recreation resources has been given careful consideration in preparation of this general management plan for War in the Pacific National Historical Park. Some involve legal restrictions and others relate to local attitudes and conditions.

Legislative: The authorizing legislation for the park, Public Law 95-348, includes several specific directions and requirements.

1. Parklands are set aside to "conserve and interpret outstanding natural, scenic and historic values and objects."
2. The Secretary of the Interior may make minor revisions in the park boundary.
3. Other historic sites on Guam, relevant to the park, may be identified and marked in cooperation with the Government of Guam.
4. To the extent possible, interpretation will be in English, Chamorro, and Japanese.
5. The Secretary is authorized to negotiate for berthing and interpretation of a World War II Naval vessel.
6. It is required that the park employ and train residents of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands to the maximum extent feasible.
7. No fee may be charged for entrance or admission to the park.
8. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and as supplemented by Executive Order 11593, placed all National Park operations under the procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The entire War in the Pacific National Historical Park is on the National Register of Historic Places, and six specific sites are individually listed on the register.
9. Title VIII of Public Law 95-625 authorizes the park to provide some sort of recognition of the contributions of the late Congressman William M. Ketchum of California toward the needs of people of insular areas.



HISTORIC BASE MAP

MT. CHACHAO / MT. TENJO UNIT

War In The Pacific National Historical Park

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Prewar uses of the Mt. Alifan Unit were predominately for the cultivation of field and tree crops and for cattle pasturing. Apparently the animals were tethered rather than fenced. There are no known sites important to Chamorro culture except for one area where a scatter of prehistoric pottery is found.

Agat Unit: The narrow coastal strip comprising the Agat Unit includes caves, bunkers, latrine foundations, and more than 10 pillboxes, some in excellent condition. Even with their ease of access and their proximity to Agat's urban development, they retain a surprising amount of integrity and setting. The remains at Gaan Point, in the approximate center of the Agat invasion beach, provide a prominent view of both the beach and offshore area. Alutom and Bangi Islands also contain some historic remains, and there are remains of U.S. amphibious equipment underwater near the edge of the reef.

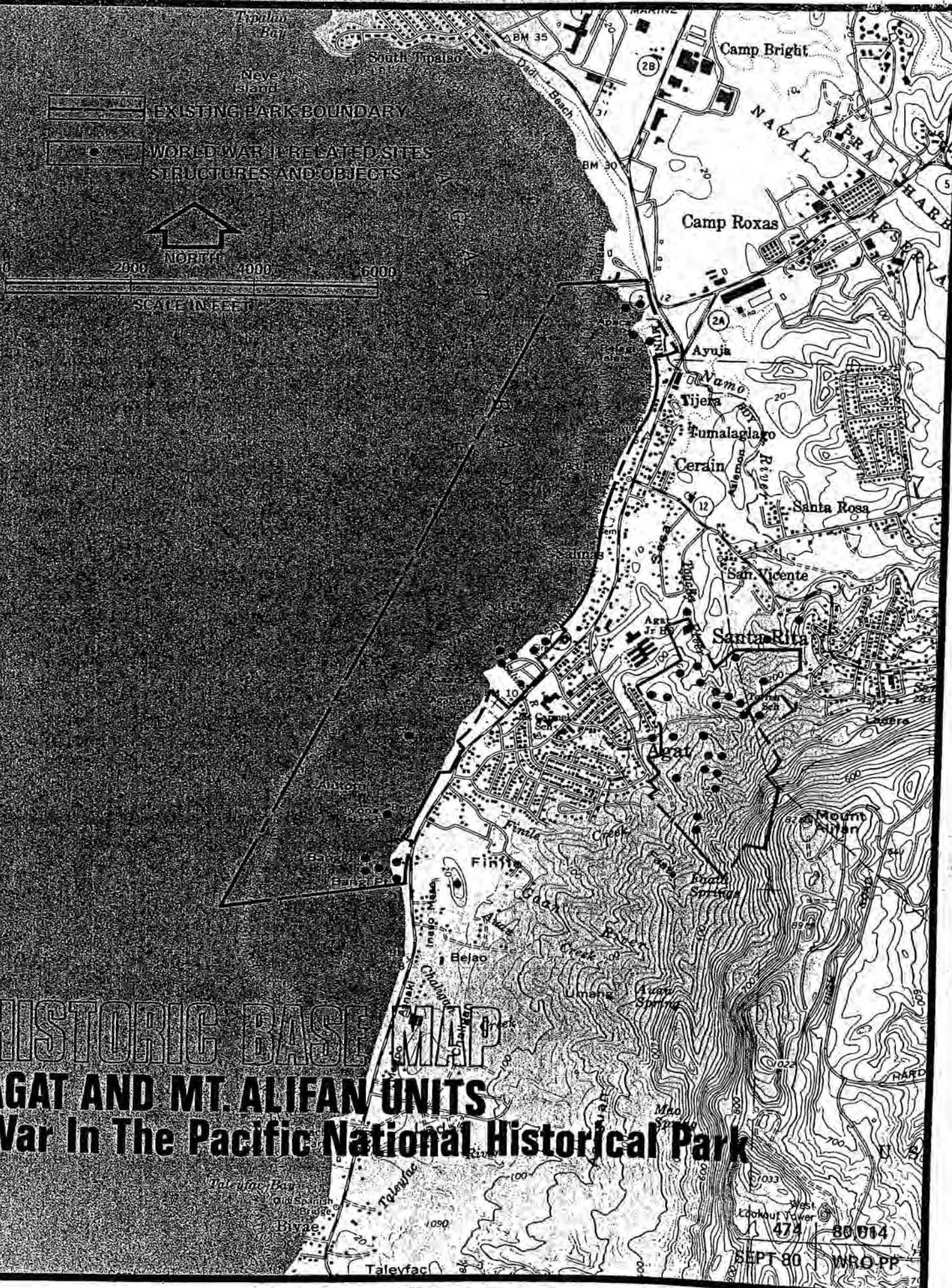
Hill 40, one of the more desperately contested sites in the battle for Guam, lies outside the park boundary inland from Bangi Point. Recent field surveys have not uncovered any remaining physical evidence of the intense struggle in 1944 and the area is greatly altered now.

The significance of prewar sites in the Agat area relate primarily to Chamorro legend. The two Pelagi islets, near Apaca Point, are said to have originally been a canoe and articles jettisoned from it when it began to leak. These two islets are also said to be a predictor of sea conditions, with differences in the sound of wave action indicating if the sea will intensify or slacken.

Prewar Agat was small, fewer than 800 persons and located north of the existing village. Use of the shoreline area was for subsistence fishing and for frequent Sunday outings for picnicking and recreational fishing.

Properties on the National Register of Historic Places: Prior to authorization of the national historic park, several sites in and near the park were placed on the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance. They are as follows:

- Agat Invasion Beach (within park in Agat Unit)
- Asan Invasion Beach (within park in Asan Unit)
- Asan Ridge Battle Park (within park in Asan Unit)
- Hill 40 (outside park near Agat Unit)
- Matgue River Valley Battlefield (within park in Asan Unit)
- Memorial Beach Park (within park in Asan Unit)
- Piti Coastal Defense Guns (within park in Piti Guns Unit)



HISTORIC BASE MAP
AGAT AND MT. ALIFAN UNITS
War In The Pacific National Historical Park

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Significant World War II Sites Outside the Park Boundaries: As per Public Law 95-348, Section 6(d): "Other points on the island of Guam relevant to the park may be identified, established, and marked by the Secretary in agreement with the Governor of Guam." A beginning listing of those considered especially significant is described here. Their locations are shown on the map on page . Further research and discussion with local citizens will reveal other important sites. In addition, it is recognized that no site within the park adequately portrays the suffering of the Chamorro people during World War II. Thus it is especially important that sites outside the park be analyzed to satisfy that need. At this point, Camp Manengon (described below) appears to most nearly satisfy the stated concerns of the Chamorro people. Further research and discussion may reveal other sites that augment the Camp Manengon site. Currently, Camp Manengon will be considered in top priority for marking and interpretation.

Camp Manengon, near Ylig: The Japanese marched many Guamanians into concentration camps in mid-July 1944. Tired and hungry men, women, and children carried boxes, sacks, and invalids on stretchers while laden carabao, cows and carts accompanied them. No stops were permitted and stragglers were clubbed; the exhausted were helped along by relatives and friends. Some died enroute and their bodies were left along roadsides. Heavy rain arrived with the marchers at Manengon, the largest camp (10,000-15,000 people). There was a sea of mud, where people lived in the open on both sides of the Ylig river. Men lashed shelter frames from poles they cut; women wove coconut palms into mats for roofs, walls, and floors. Food ran out shortly after arrival and people had to live off the land.

Many of the men called away for labor never returned; most were victims of Japanese atrocities. Shortly after the American invasion, Manengon became a refugee camp -- food, medicine, doctors, clothing, and good will were delivered by carabao carts over mud roads. Healthier families left for their ranches or other refugee camps as soon as it was safe to do so.

Manengon represents the single move by the Japanese which insured the survival of Guamanians as a viable ethnic group. In such camps, they were removed from the American bombardment, invasion beaches, and crossfire. Manengon also represents the needed assistance by the Americans to the Guamanians at time of the invasion. The Manengon camp site now lies among peaceful ranches in a rural setting.

Tweed's "Cave," Pagua Point: George R. Tweed, a U.S. Navy radioman, was one of six American sailors who hid from the Japanese on Guam and the only one who survived. The other five were caught and executed within a relatively short time. All were helped by Guamanians; in so doing these Guamanians put their own bodies and lives and those of their friends and relatives in jeopardy. Numerous Guamanians suspected of hiding or aiding Tweed were tortured during interrogation, sometimes followed by

beheading. As long as the Japanese searched for Tweed, all Guamanians knew they might be summarily arrested and accused of knowing of his hiding place. Tweed lived in the "cave," actually a crevice in a cliff, for his last 21 months on the island before he was picked up by a U.S. warship. Tweed's survival represents the loyalty of the Guamanians for the Americans.

Father Duenas Execution Site, Tai: Father Jesus Baza Duenas, 30, was beheaded by the Japanese before dawn, July 12, 1944, only a few days before the American liberation of Guam. He was among those Guamanians accused of knowing the whereabouts of Tweed. His arrest came July 8; his death came after torture. Executed with him were his nephew, attorney Eduardo Duenas; Tun Juan (mili) Pangelinan, a retired Navy man; and a fourth man, unidentified.

Father Duenas, one of three Catholic priests on the island at the time, was openly hostile to the Japanese but was prominent as a Guamanian leader. The Father Duenas Memorial High School stands on or near the site. The execution site has become a memorial for the numerous Guamanians who were tortured or died during Japanese imprisonment.

War Dog Cemetery, Yigo: Sixty workdogs assisted the U.S. Marine Corps in the recapture of Guam. War dogs were used by both the First Provisional Marine Brigade and the Third Marine Division. The animals' strong sense of smell and acute hearing made them particularly effective in night security -- men slept more restfully when not actually on watch if dogs were on duty nearby.

During the early days on Guam, the war dogs barked if the enemy came too close, but they were quickly taught to give silent signals to their handlers so as not to give the patrol's position away. Dogs were also sent into caves; their safe return permitted scouts to enter for a more detailed inspection. They also worked with the Military Police to guard installations and patrol trails. One dog on Guam successfully delivered a message to an isolated outpost under fire.

At least 23 war dogs who were killed in action, died of wounds, or otherwise lost their life on Guam, are buried within an enclosure. Each has a white marker. Dogs buried include four corporals (Yonnie, Hobo, Bunkie and Koko); sixteen privates (Silver, Poncho, Brockie, Pepper, Kurt, Ludwig, Blitz, Skipper, Arno, Bursch, Blackie, Max, Ricky, two Dukes and an unknown), and several unidentified war dogs. The war dog cemetery commemorates the role dogs played in saving American lives in the recapture of Guam.

General Obata's Command Post, Yigo: Lt. General Hideyoshi Obata, commanding general of the Japanese 31st Army, was forced to stop at Guam when the American invasion of Saipan caught him returning to Saipan from an inspection of the Palau Islands. He left the defenses of Guam to Lt. Gen. Takeshi Takashina.

When General Takashina was killed at Fonte on July 28, 1944, General Obata took direct command of the remaining Japanese forces on Guam. He ordered a general withdrawal into northern Guam and set up his command post in a tunnel complex within a small, jungle-covered hill near Mt. Mataguac. On August 10, the day organized resistance on Guam was declared ended by the Americans, the Army lost eight men and had 17 wounded in an attack on General Obata's strong point. The next day, American soldiers tossed pole charges and white phosphorous hand grenades into tunnel openings; later used 400-pound blocks of explosives to seal the entrances. Opened four days later, 60 Japanese were found dead in the tunnels. Sometime in the fighting around his headquarters, after he had apologized by radio to Imperial General Headquarters for the loss of Guam, General Obata died, perhaps by suicide. His body was never identified.

General Obata's command post of interconnected, man-made tunnels within a hill represents the bravery and sacrifice of the Japanese who defended Guam, as well as the expertise of the Japanese Army of preparing underground fortifications on Pacific islands.

Agana Tunnels, Agana: Near downtown Agana, in the limestone outcroppings, there is a large complex of interlaced caves with multiple openings. Although typical of many such excavations around Agana and other portions of the island, this particular complex is very easily accessible, contains a number of large rooms with high ceilings, and appears to be little changed since its construction.

Hill 40: The name given by the Marines to a low hogback just inland from Bangi Point where there was a bitter struggle before the Marines prevailed, at the cost of many lives.

THE PARK -- NATURAL RESOURCES

The existence of World War II remains and their setting is the primary reason for the authorization of War in the Pacific National Historical Park. P.L. 95-348 states "In order to commemorate the bravery and sacrifice of those participating in the campaigns of World War II and to conserve historic values and objects on the Island of Guam".... Thus, as stated, the park is required to protect important natural resources within the park, both marine and terrestrial. These must be carefully managed to help ensure their continued protection and availability for interpretation. Moreover, consideration of local needs and desires for use of resources for recreation and food gathering is a significant part of this general management plan.

Geology and Hydrology: Guam was formed by two volcanoes, both slightly west of the present island and now completely submerged. Northern Guam was submerged for some time, permitting formation of a coral reef. Some volcanic activity occurred later and then the entire mass was uplifted. As a result, northern Guam is now a limestone plateau some 600 feet above the sea. Mt. Santa Rosa is a weathered hill of volcanic laterites. There are no streams, but there are some springs. Water percolates through the limestone cap to an extensive water bearing lens system that supplies water for most of Guam's population.

The southern half of Guam has a different geological history. A few locations, such as Mt. Lamlam and Mt. Alifan, retain caps of resistant limestone. Most of the remaining topography, however, consists of uplifted volcanic formations that have been subjected to weathering and erosion. Soils are primarily laterite clays.

Southern Guam also has many streams flowing from the complex interior topography to the sea. However, only a few of these are within the historical park.

The Matgue and Asan Rivers lie almost entirely within the Asan Units of the park. The Matgue (or Nidual) River enters the sea at the Piti end of the Asan Beach Unit. The Asan River passes through the village of Asan and enters the sea at about the center of Asan Bay.

Unlike the Piti, Mt. Tenjo-Mt. Chachao, and Mt. Alifan Units which have no perennial streams, the Agat Unit has six streams that empty into the sea through the park's narrow shoreline area. The Namo River, near Apaca Point, has recently undergone channel relocation by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. Flow in all streams is quite low except during very heavy rains when there is potential for flooding.

Vegetation: All units of the park contain tangantangan (*Leucaena*), a tropical leguminous tree. It originated in Latin America and was spread about the tropics and subtropics as a browse legume for its protein-rich foliage. It is also a source for fuel, shade, charcoal, fences, and for poles. Tangantangan is famous for being pest-resistant and durable under grazing, cutting, fire, and drought.

Tangantangan probably came to Guam via the Philippines, perhaps about 1860, the same time it was believed introduced to Hawaii from the Philippines.

During the Japanese occupation of Guam (1941-1944), known places it was growing include Tai, Fort Apugal, Talofofu, and Manengon, where it was used for poles in shelter making. These are only documented places -- it was probably growing in stands in many places, but not as widely spread about Guam as in 1980.

Tangantangan was selected by the Naval administration in 1947 for the revegetation of Guam. Guam's hillsides were not recovering from the American invasion of 1944; drought and brush fires had left the mountainsides black and erosion was removing soil. Watersheds were in danger. Boy Scouts and school children gathered about 2,200 pounds of tangantangan seeds. Then mass reseedling was performed from aircraft which effectively spread tangantangan into all areas of Guam where it could grow. It thrives almost entirely in limestone areas where soils are alkaline.

Tangantangan seeds for aerial revegetation of Saipan and Tinian came from seeds collected at Corregidor in the Philippines. Some may have also been gathered locally.

There is some indication that after 35 years there are some limestone forest and coastal strand species returning to areas almost completely dominated by tangantangan.

The savanna ecosystem, a dry land system dominated by grasses, low shrubs and small trees, occurs on the western upper slopes of the Asan Inland Unit. It is the predominant vegetative cover on the Mt. Alifan and the Mt. Tenjo-Mt. Chachao Units, although these units do include small areas of ravine and forests. The Mt. Alifan Unit maintains an open grassland character due to frequent burning, which has also led to some erosion problems. The savanna ecosystem seems to resist the growth of tangantangan.

Much of the Piti Unit is overgrown with tangantangan. The plantation of mahogany, also within the Piti Unit, remains.

Recent information from the Guam Coastal Management Program has designated a small area near Apaca Point, in the Agat Unit, as part of the Namu River floodplain and classified as wetlands.

The Guam Department of Agriculture, in response to the endangered species act of Guam has prepared a list of endangered plant species (see Appendix D of this document). They are also recommended for status on the Federal endangered species list.

Near the site of the Fonte Japanese Command Post there is an excellent example of native limestone forest on the ledge comprising the viewpoint for Northern Guam. Native vegetation also extends down the slope both toward the north and into the quarry.

Animal Life: Primarily because of its long history of human habitation, its size, and its topography, there are few endemic vertebrates on Guam. The dominant terrestrial animal species consist of insects and small reptiles, although a number of avian species and an indigenous species of gecko are known to exist.

Each group of people that occupied Guam brought new species of plants and animals, resulting in competition with and often replacement of local species in their habitat. For example, the Spaniards brought the monitor lizard to Guam which among other things, decimated local bird populations by eating their eggs. The toad was imported to provide an alternate food source for lizards but incidentally caused their demise because of toxic secretions from the toad's salivary glands. Wild pig and deer were also introduced to Guam and are currently a source of food.

During World War II, the Japanese imported the giant African snail for food; but the snail population has grown enormously and has become destructive to plants and agricultural crops. It appears that although an introduced predator snail has made little headway against its intended prey, small slugs have been successful in controlling the African snail population.

A list of rare and potentially threatened animal species on Guam has also been prepared by Guam's Department of Agriculture (see Appendix D of this document). These are also all recommended for status on the Federal endangered species list.

Freshwater aquatic habitats are generally divided into two types. Lentic habitats are associated with slow-moving or stagnant water, such as ponds, lakes, swamps and marshes. Lotic habitats are in flowing water, such as springs, streams, and rivers. Only lotic habitats are present in the historical park. The lower portions of the two small rivers in the Asan Unit, Asan and Matgue, have been affected greatly by surrounding development and little of their resource integrity remains. The short sections of stream in the Agat Unit lie within or are adjacent to urban development and likewise retain little of their original character.

Marine Biology: Two units of the park, Asan Beach and Agat, have extensive water acreage. These offshore areas encompass large coral reef ecosystems and associated marine biological resources that will be a significant consideration in future management and use.

Asan Beach Unit: Included in the park is the shore and reef flat from the seaward end of Adelup Point westward along the village of Asan, including Asan Bay to the west of Asan Point at the Matgue River, and seaward to Camel Rock (Gapan Islet).

Intertidal beaches are composed primarily of bioclastic material with intermixed volcanic detrital debris. The shore from the area of the Asan River to Asan Point is mainly a man-altered, artificial coastline. Here, a coral boulder riprap mole encloses a shallow area to the east of Asan Point. Camel Rock is composed of raised pinnacled limestone.

The reef flat varies in width from 91 meters (at the Asan Bay channel) to 978 meters (west of Asan Point) but most of the reef-flat platforms are slightly more than 300 meters in width. The complex consists of an intricate combination of intertidal reef and low-tide moats and much of the outer reef is exposed at low tide.

The coral community dominates the Asan Unit waters. Seagrass (Enhalus acoroides) is found in widely scattered patches east of Adelup Point. Corals are widely scattered to abundant in the low-tide moat along the inner reef flat. The densest corals are found immediately west of Adelup Point and seaward of the raised coral headland. Abundant areas of soft corals are found west of Asan Point.

Although no systematic collecting has been carried out along the Asan Unit, a wide variety of invertebrates has been observed, especially sea cucumbers, sea urchins, and sea stars. Fiddler crabs (Uca) have been collected along the sandy beach at the Asan River mouth.

Agat Unit: Extending from north of Rizal Beach to the south of Bangi Island, the intertidal beaches at Rizal Beach, Togcha Beach, and Salinas Beach to the south are composed primarily of bioclastic material. Some volcanic detrital debris is especially common near the mouths of the numerous streams which enter along the coast. Low limestone cliffs with sea-level coral boulders border Apaca Point south of Rizal Beach. The sewer outfall peninsula at Gaan Point is the only artificial shoreline in the park. Sea walls and a slightly altered shoreline also occur at Rizal Beach.

Four offshore island groups (Pelagi Islets and Yona, Bangi, and Alutom Islands) are bordered by low limestone cliffs and sloping shores.

The reef flat widens generally toward the south from a width of 52 meters at Rizal Beach to 808 meters south of Gaan Point. At the north end of the Agat Unit, an intertidal reef flat with scattered depressions grades to the south into an irregular inner reef flat and low-tide moat south of Apaca Point. The inner reef flat is interrupted at Gaan Point by the manmade peninsula. The outer reef flat is cut by depressed channels at Togcha Beach and south of Gaan Point. Alutom Island lies on the outer reef flat margin to the south.

The inner reef-flat reef rock is generally veneered with patches of silt, sand, gravel, coral-algal-mollusk rubble, and scattered boulders. Scattered boulders are also found on the outer reef flat pavement where depressions contain some sand. An accumulation of coral boulders into a boulder tract partially divides the inner reef flat just north of the Togcha River area.

The major community throughout the entire Agat Unit is the seagrass (Enhalus acoroides) community. Rare at the north end near Rizal Beach, seagrass becomes more abundant in the low-tide moat which begins at Apaca Point. Southward the seagrass increases, especially seaward of the Togcha River and Bangi Point. Corals are widely scattered throughout the Agat Unit, being more abundant in the low-tide moat. Only a few corals are found on outer reef flats except for those in small holes and depressions. A wide assortment of invertebrates and fish is known to inhabit the unit.

The reef flat at Rizal Beach is composed mainly of coral rubble. The alga Padina tenuis is prominent and sponges (Cinachyra australiensis) are scattered. Many gastropods are present as is the sea urchin Echinometra mathaei.

South of the Pelagi Islets, the reef flat pavement becomes substrate for animals such as the sea cucumber (Holothuria atra), sea urchin (Echinometra mathaei), and a few crustaceans. A number of gastropod species has been observed. Further south the shore is littered with domestic trash, and the ghost crab (Ocypode ceratophthalmus) is found. At the north side of the peninsula at Gaan Point, the snail (Cerithium moras) is found in great abundance.

POTENTIAL RECREATION USE

Guam has very limited land and an increasingly large and more urbanized population. As a result, opportunities for outdoor recreation, especially along the shoreline, become more valuable and the demand for their use becomes greater.

Shoreline picnicking is an established traditional cultural activity for the local Chamorro population and for other residents of Guam. Extended family groups, friends, and more distant relatives often get together at the beaches to celebrate important family events and to solidify family ties. It is important to recognize this activity in planning for recreation use, and one whose origins go back far beyond World War II.

Lands within the national historical park contain considerable potential for satisfying local recreation and cultural needs. This potential is important when consideration is given to providing for such use within the context of the park's historical preservation and natural resource management objectives.

Asan Units -- Beach and Inland: This large, open space, adjacent beach, and offshore area is immediately adjacent to the village of Asan and easily accessible from the island's major population center in the Agana vicinity. There is excellent potential for family-oriented beach activities, space for picnicking, and open space for community activities, such as large fiestas.

Asan Bay itself provides opportunities for fishing and food collection on the reef. Snorkeling in the bay, however, would be very limited because of the shallow water on the reef itself and the hazards of a steep dropoff and unpredictable currents at the outer edge of the reef, during much of the year. There could be limited scuba diving.

The Asan Inland Unit has opportunities for hiking from the summit of Nimitz Hill to Marine Drive. Trails could follow stream beds, pass through a variety of plant communities containing native Guam plants and could also be a feature of the park's historical interpretation.

Piti Guns Unit: There is limited recreation use potential in this small area. Local residents climb the hill to see the historic guns and to stroll through the mahogany grove. This same pattern of use is seen as the primary use for the future.

Mt. Tenjo-Mt. Chachao Unit: This unit also would have very limited recreation potential; however, hikers could enjoy the spectacular views along the ridge between Mt. Tenjo and Mt. Chachao.

Mt. Alifan Unit: Here also, there is little, if any, potential recreation use except for informal walks.

Agat Unit: This is the other unit in the park with considerable recreation use potential. The level coastal area and beaches are immediately adjacent to the community of Agat so that picnicking, fishing, food gathering on the reef, and occasional boat launching are traditional uses. The outer reef is also an interesting area for snorkeling and scuba diving. The presence of World War II equipment adds greatly to this potential. Snorkeling in deeper parts of the reef flat and along the reef edges is quite good.

10. Section 6(h) of the legislation requires the Secretary to study additional sites in the Pacific associated with World War II. It is recognized that there may in the future be some additional sites administered by the National Park Service. That study is regarded as separate issue, however, perhaps requiring additional Congressional action. As such, it will be a potential for the future, but not part of this particular planning effort.

Relationship with Local Communities: War in the Pacific National Historical Park is the first Federally managed park on Guam. As a result, there is limited local knowledge about national parks, particularly about the legal restrictions mandated by Congress for management of such areas. The predominant park need expressed by many is for more picnic tables, baseball fields and similar urban recreation facilities. The Federal government is seen as a source of funds for such facilities. Preservation of "the historic scene" or of large natural areas by a public agency is not a locally accepted concept of land management as it is in the continental United States. Local residents are, however, interested in and concerned about the historical park, its management, and its use. But there is a difference in values between local interests in using and developing resources and a Federal agency primarily concerned with "preservation" and "control" of this use and development.

Tourism and Tour Patterns: The tourist industry on Guam is comparatively new, having started in the sixties. Two significant aspects of this important part of the island's economy have an effect on the park.

1. Many local residents still see the tourist as a source of money and not as an intrusion into their way of life, although some may have more concern about the effects of tourism in recent years.
2. About three-quarters of the visitors are Japanese, and almost all of these are in tour groups traveling by bus.

Because of the preponderance of Japanese visitors, interpretative and development programs need to be sensitive and responsive to cultural and attitudinal differences. Use of Japanese and Chamorro languages in interpretation is required in accordance with legislation; it is also important that all interpretation be accurate and unbiased.

Since many Japanese died in the battle for Guam and elsewhere in the Pacific, Japanese visitors are interested in some type of memorialization of their war dead. The design, location, and nature of such a memorial should include consultation with Japanese historians and planners.

Related Planning Efforts: For a number of years the Army Corps of Engineers has been studying alternative sites for a small boat harbor in the Agat vicinity and there has been considerable local support for such a facility. The Corps has conducted feasibility studies of several locations south of the Agat Unit of the park, after deciding not to pursue a location within the park because of the historic preservation laws and National Park Service policies. The current proposal is for a site adjacent to Nimitz Beach, south of the Agat Unit.

A project, analyzing alternatives for flood proofing Asan Village, has also been recently completed by the Corps. Specific actions have been proposed, which result in what was judged to have the least effect on the historic scene in the Asan Beach Unit. This project has gone through due process including environmental review.

The Territorial Department of Parks and Recreation provides facilities for some water-oriented shoreline recreation activities, many athletic programs, and has preserved a number of historic features throughout Guam. It is expected that there will be a concentration on provision of recreation use. The National Park Service will generally be more involved in preservation and interpretation, but it is expected that Territorial parks will also continue in their efforts in historic preservation.

The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority is in the process of rehabilitating the village of Asan under a grant from Housing and Urban Development. This urban renewal project is surrounded by the Asan Unit of the park and part of that project is to place all the land on the ocean side of Marine Drive in open space. This same shoreline area, also part of the historical park, has both residences and commercial development. Delays by the Federal Government in land acquisition in this area are creating problems to many landowners in the park, with local public relations, in working with the Government of Guam, and with the timely completion of the Asan urban redevelopment project itself.

The Bureau of Planning, an agency of the Government of Guam, completed an islandwide plan several years ago. The plan seeks to promote an orderly land use pattern for Guam and provide for increased development when appropriate. The historical park is recognized as an accepted part of the future planning for the island.

Special Conditions: Guam, being a tropical island and far removed from other land forms, possesses some climatic and physical characteristics that require special consideration in preparation of a general management plan for the historical park. Design and location of structures, resource management, and visitor use should be planned with due concern for the following factors:

Structures and facilities must be designed to withstand typhoon winds of up to 200 miles per hour, or be so constructed that they are inexpensive to replace.

Mildew in this warm, humid climate causes damage to supplies, equipment, records, etc. Air-conditioning is needed for protection in some areas, such as storage and some exhibits, and dehumidifying devices may be required in other instances.

Flooding of shore areas results from wind-generated waves during intense storms, and low valleys may be flooded by heavy rainfall. This suggests careful location and design of facilities.

Erosion of soft volcanic soils is widespread and results from torrential rainfall on land where vegetation has been removed. Careful planning and site preparation are required to avoid this.

Corrosion of metal equipment, World War II artifacts, and dry rot and termite damage in wood is accelerated by warmth, humidity, and salt air. This suggests special curatorial precautions for maintenance of historic objects and special care in design and use of material for construction.

The grassland savannas and tangantangan thickets are highly flammable during the dry season and many fires are man-caused. Unless checked, the resulting denuded land is susceptible to severe erosion. This is a particular problem in the upper part of the Asan Inland Unit and in the Mt. Alifan Unit.

Guam has some of the highest electrical costs in the world because of its small population and total dependence on oil-fired generators.

In planning for family-oriented recreation facilities, special consideration will be given to the special social patterns and customs in Guam. Outings to beaches and picnic areas involve not just a single family of three to five persons but more often are large family gatherings of 10 to 20 or more persons.

THE PLAN

Specific proposals for the future preservation, management, development, and use of War in the Pacific National Historical Park are designed to fulfill the requirements stated in the legislation authorizing the park and to satisfy the park's purpose and objectives as described earlier in this document. It should be noted that this general management plan will identify the Federal role in preserving and interpreting the Pacific Theater of World War II on the island of Guam. Any future proposals for preservation and interpretation of sites elsewhere in the Pacific, as also authorized in Public Law 95-348, will be discussed in a separate document.

Land Needs and Boundary Changes

Public Law 95-348, which authorized the historical park, also authorized the Secretary of the Interior to make minor boundary changes. These proposed changes are designed to add significant sites related to the battle for Guam to exclude those lands considered unnecessary for the park's purposes, and to refine the boundary in areas where management and administration might otherwise be awkward.

Acres indicated are only approximate and it is only with an accurate boundary survey that the precise size of these areas can be determined. Such a survey, which should include all existing park boundaries and proposed changes, is considered a high priority project.

Asan Beach Unit: Several concrete bunkers lie just outside the existing park boundary along the coast on the eastside of Adelup Point. It is proposed to adjust the boundary in this area by adding approximately nine acres to include these historic remains and to provide an area for development of visitor use facilities near Adelup School.


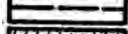

Asan Inland Unit: Hiking in the upper elevations of this unit will be an important feature of the park's program for interpretation and use. In order to provide for public access, parking areas, and interpretive exhibits, it is proposed to add approximately 6.5 acres in the vicinity of the World War II field artillery piece found during the recent survey of historic remains. Also included will be about 2.5 acres for additional parking and a viewpoint along Spruance Drive overlooking Asan Bay. One other small addition of about one half acre along the lower boundary is proposed to include the base of the slope near the Asan River in order to include the existing easement for a trail. Two small parcels along the lower park boundary are proposed for deletion. They total approximately four acres.

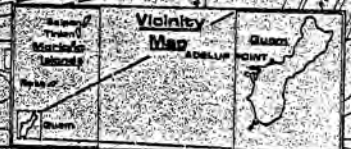
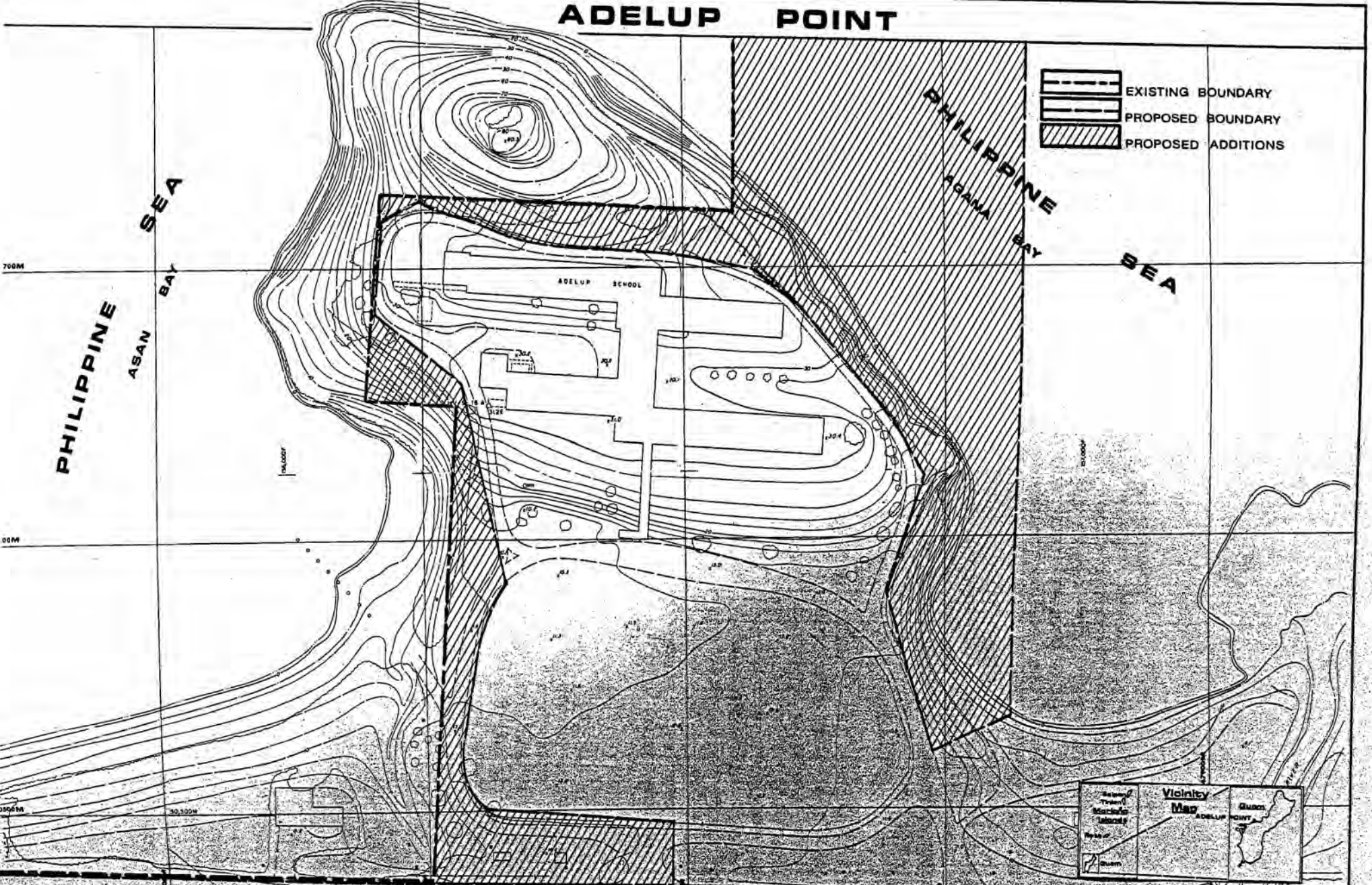


PROPOSED BOUNDARY CHANGES
ASAN, PITI GUNS AND FONTE PLATEAU UNITS
War In The Pacific National Historical Park

Proposed Boundary Changes Map - Asan, Piti Guns and Fonte Plateau Units

ADELUP POINT

	EXISTING BOUNDARY
	PROPOSED BOUNDARY
	PROPOSED ADDITIONS



Sheet: _____
 Date: 1/20/80 ASAN, INC. Los Angeles
 Drawn: CHRYSLER Designed: CHRYSLER Checked: _____
 Division of Park Planning

WAR IN THE PACIFIC
 NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK - GUAM

Scale: 1:400
 G.I. & S. Sheet
 North Arrow

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 GUAM REGIONAL OFFICE

474 80.033
 April 82 WRO-PP

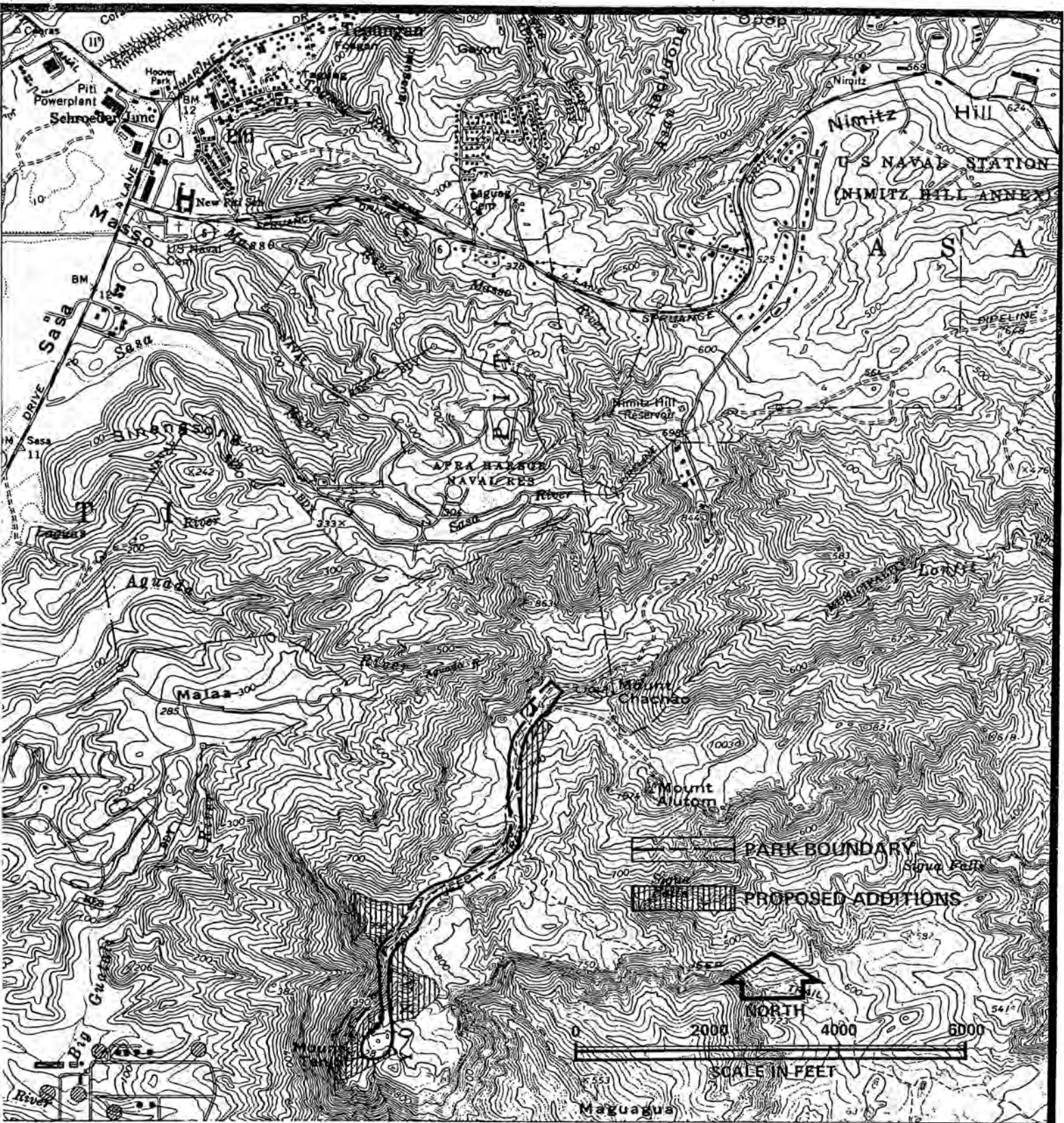
Japanese Command Post at Fonte Plateau: This proposal would add one more unit to the park. An area of about 38 acres along Spruance Drive adjacent to Nimitz Hill includes the cave complex used by General Takashina as his command post for the battle for Guam, an overlook for interpretation of the battle for northern Guam, a historically important basin above the quarry, and an interesting local plant community near the overlook and below the crest of Nimitz Hill. There is also space provided for parking and interpretation.

Piti Guns Unit: The major problem here is access and parking and no additional acreage is needed for that purpose. However, a small addition of no more than one acre is proposed to provide a buffer between the guns and the village of Piti.

Mt. Tenjo-Mt. Chachao Unit: The boundaries of this 45-acre unit are proposed to be expanded to include the actual summit of Mt. Tenjo, the historic features adjacent to an existing primitive road, and a small parcel to include a portion of the road formerly excluded. They total about 30 acres. It is especially important to obtain an accurate survey of this unit to ensure that appropriate lands are included in the boundary.

Mt. Alifan Unit: The existing shape of this unit creates some administrative problems because of its complexity. Proposed boundary changes are designed to add lands for an access road from Agat and to exclude those lands not needed. Area added would total about three acres and 29 acres would be excluded from the boundary. There was consideration given to adding the summit of Mt. Alifan since it is actually a part of the historic scene and the goal of the American forces. However, while it is considered a desirable addition, it is not currently feasible, being a part of the Naval magazine area. Further consideration can be given to adding this area if and when there is a change in its status.

Agat Unit: Proposed refinements in the Gaan Point vicinity will consolidate open space on the shoreline side of the highway, protect the setting of the invasion beaches, and help preserve the existing cemetery for the community of Agat. Specifically, proposed changes include deleting a small shoreline parcel behind the Agat community center, deleting the inland part of the parcel between the sewage plant and the cemetery, adding a narrow coastal strip between Finille Creek and Bangi Point, and adding the ridge of rocky land south of the existing cemetery. Additionally, a small area of public land in Old Agat would be added to provide public beach access. About 8.9 acres would be added to the park and 3.5 acres would be deleted.



PROPOSED BOUNDARY CHANGES

MT. CHACHAO / MT. TENJO UNIT

War In The Pacific National Historical Park

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SEPT 80	WRO-PP



PARK BOUNDARY
 PROPOSED DELETIONS
 PROPOSED ADDITIONS



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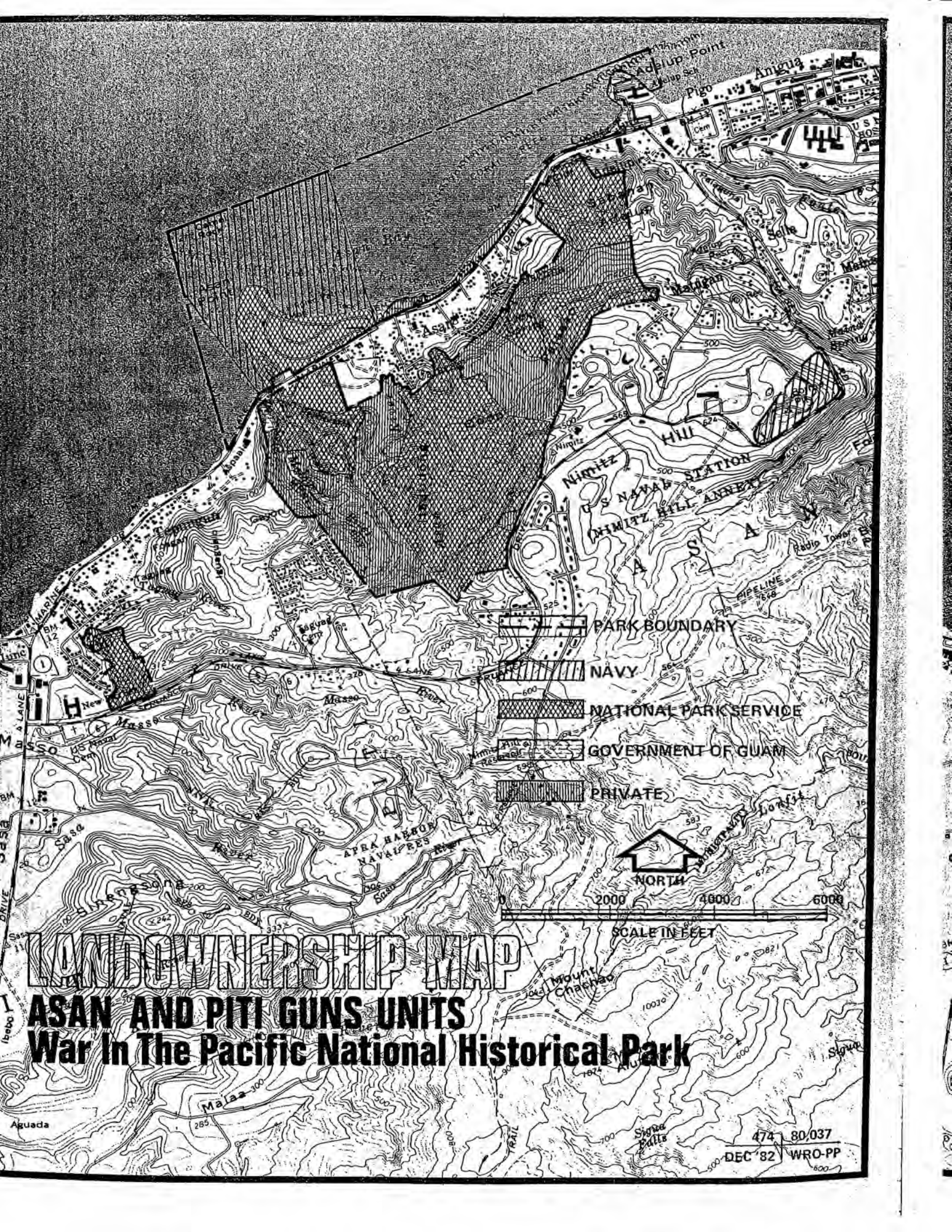
PROPOSED BOUNDARY CHANGES
AGAT AND MT. ALIFAN UNITS
War In The Pacific National Historical Park

474 80 097
 SEPT 80 WRQ PP

LAND ACQUISITION

Much of the park consists of land and offshore area owned by the Territory of Guam or the Federal government. There are also, however, many parcels of privately owned land within the boundaries. This document will not attempt to set up priorities for acquisition of park land nor determine the methods of acquisition. Rather, this will be accomplished by the Land Protection Plan, which is already being prepared and which will undergo a review process similar to that for this General Management Plan.

Several parcels of land are already being administered by the National Park Service and these fortunately encompass much of the area needed to begin an interpretive program and provide for some public use. The accompanying maps indicate this and show the current pattern of land ownership within the park.



LAND OWNERSHIP MAP

ASAN AND PITI GUNNS UNITS War In The Pacific National Historical Park

-  PARK BOUNDARY
-  NAVY
-  NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
-  GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
-  PRIVATE



474 80,037
DEC '82 WRO-PP



PARK BOUNDARY
 NAVY
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
 PRIVATE



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LANDOWNERSHIP MAP

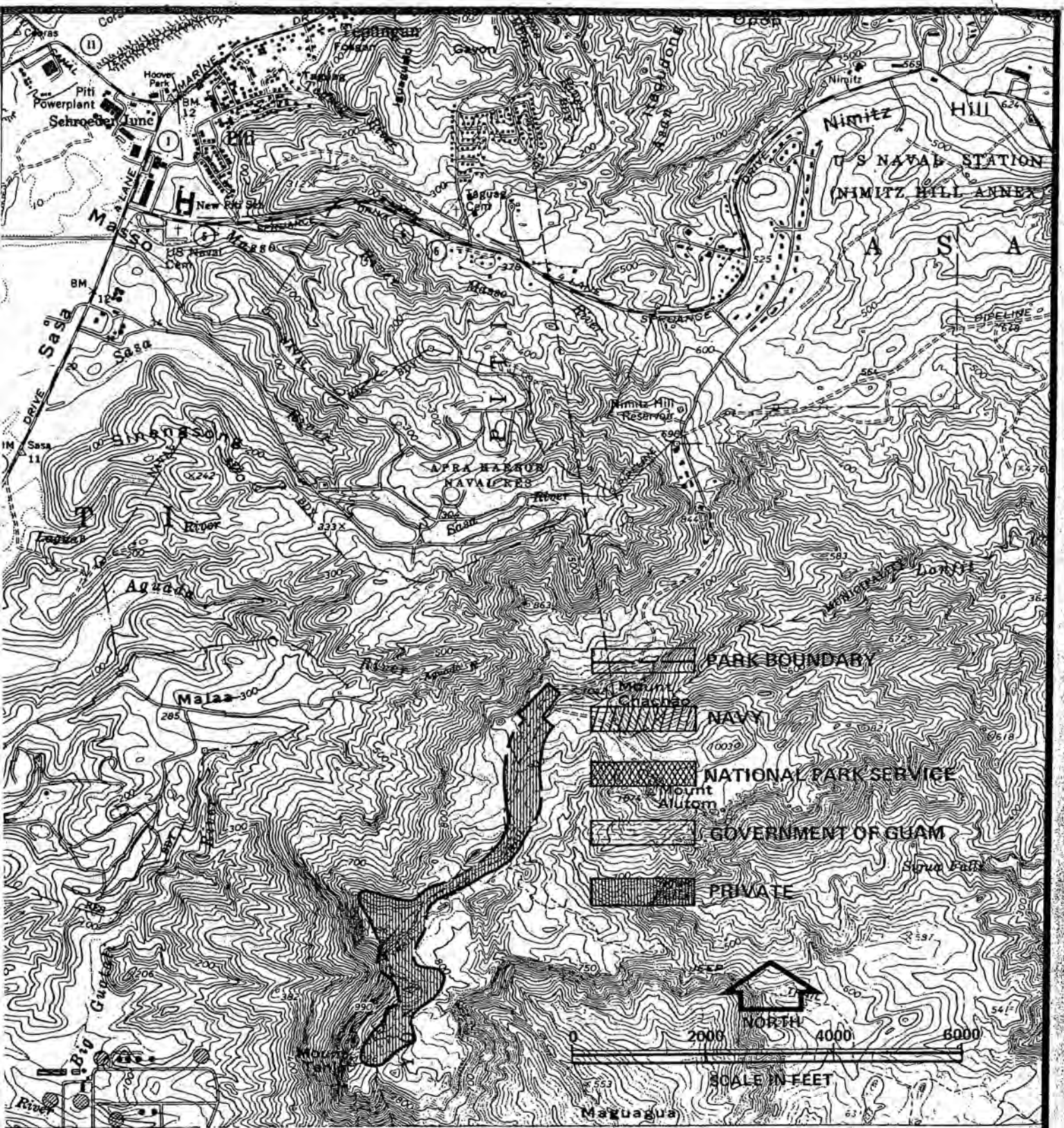
AGAT AND MT. ALIFAN UNITS

War In The Pacific National Historical Park



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LANDOWNERSHIP MAP

MT. CHACHAO / MT. TENJO UNIT

War In The Pacific National Historical Park

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MANAGEMENT ZONING

Within the framework of the National Park Service's legislative mandates and its management policies, a zoning system has been developed to meet the management needs of all National Park Service units, including War in the Pacific National Historical Park. These zoning categories for the park are based on (1) the location of historically significant sites, structures and objects, (2) natural resource values, (3) patterns of visitor use, and (4) future management needs. The sections of the general management plan which follow -- interpretation, resource management, and use and development -- are in turn, based on and consistent with zoning. Zoning thus provides the basis for future management and use of the park. Park zoning is described in the following descriptions of zones annotated on the Management Zoning Maps. Acreages given are total for all park units.

Historic Zone - 903 acres plus 1,002 acres of offshore waters: Specific cultural features are described in more detail in subsequent sections of the plan. This zone consists of those land and water areas necessary to preserve the integrity of individual sites, features, and structures, major battle areas, and the beach and offshore areas encompassing the invasion beachheads. The zone will be refined into various subzones as more detailed plans are subsequently developed.

Natural Zone - 89 acres: This zone provides resource protection in areas surrounding developments and focal historic resources. The natural zones do not possess any historic resources. Some areas include specific natural features that will be highlighted on subsequent sub-zoning refinements in future plans.

Park Development Zone - 80 acres: This zone consists of areas of concentrated park development. These portions of the park have been disturbed or altered by non-historic uses occurring subsequent to World War II and do not contain significant historic or natural resources. These lands are reserved for major visitor access and use, and for park administrative needs.

The total park acreage is 1,072 acres of land area and 1,002 acres of offshore waters.



PROPOSED PARK BOUNDARY
 HISTORIC ZONE
 PARK DEVELOPMENT ZONE

NOTE: All of the above are zoned historic.



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SCALE IN FEET

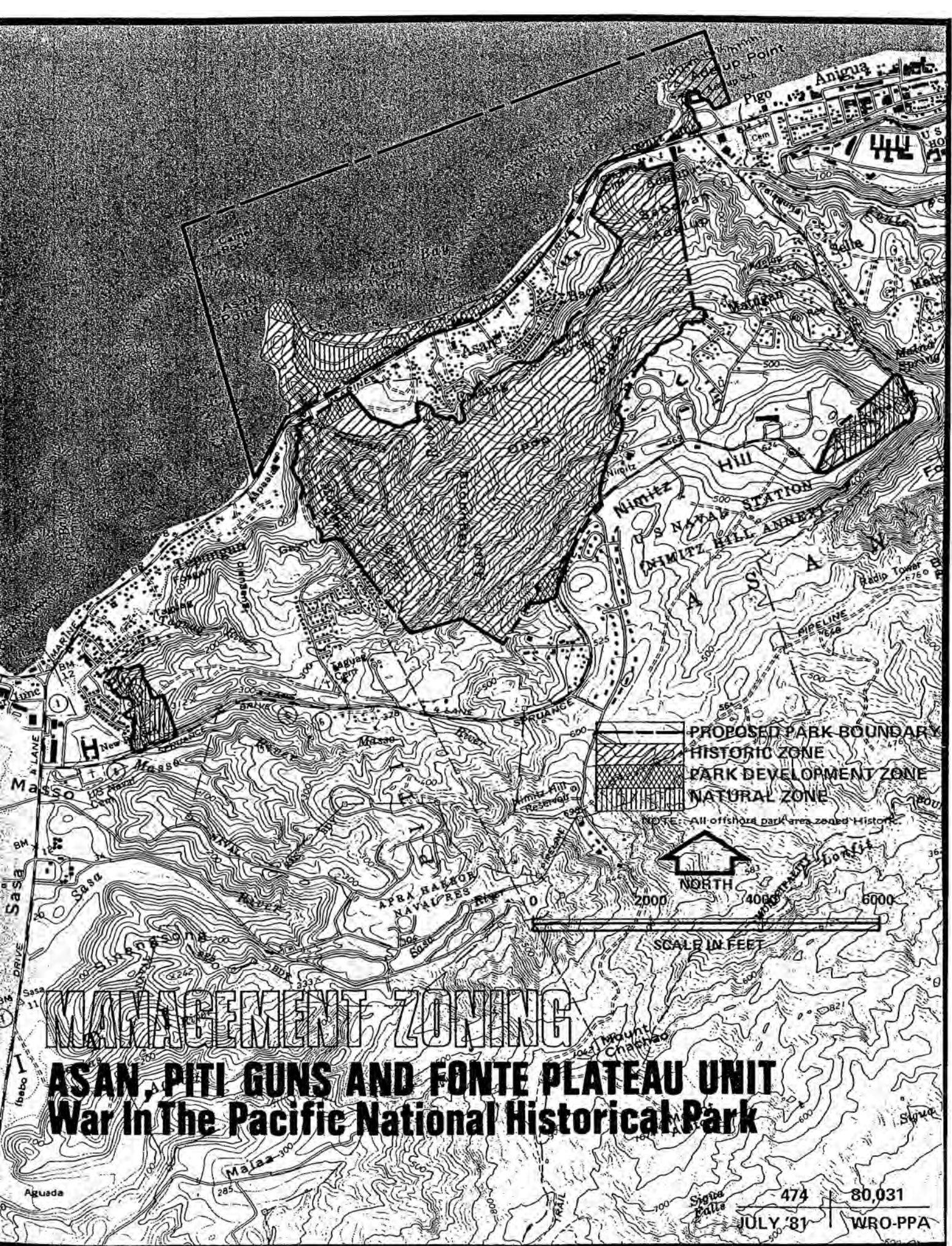
MANAGEMENT ZONING

AGAT AND MT. ALIFAN UNITS

War In The Pacific National Historical Park



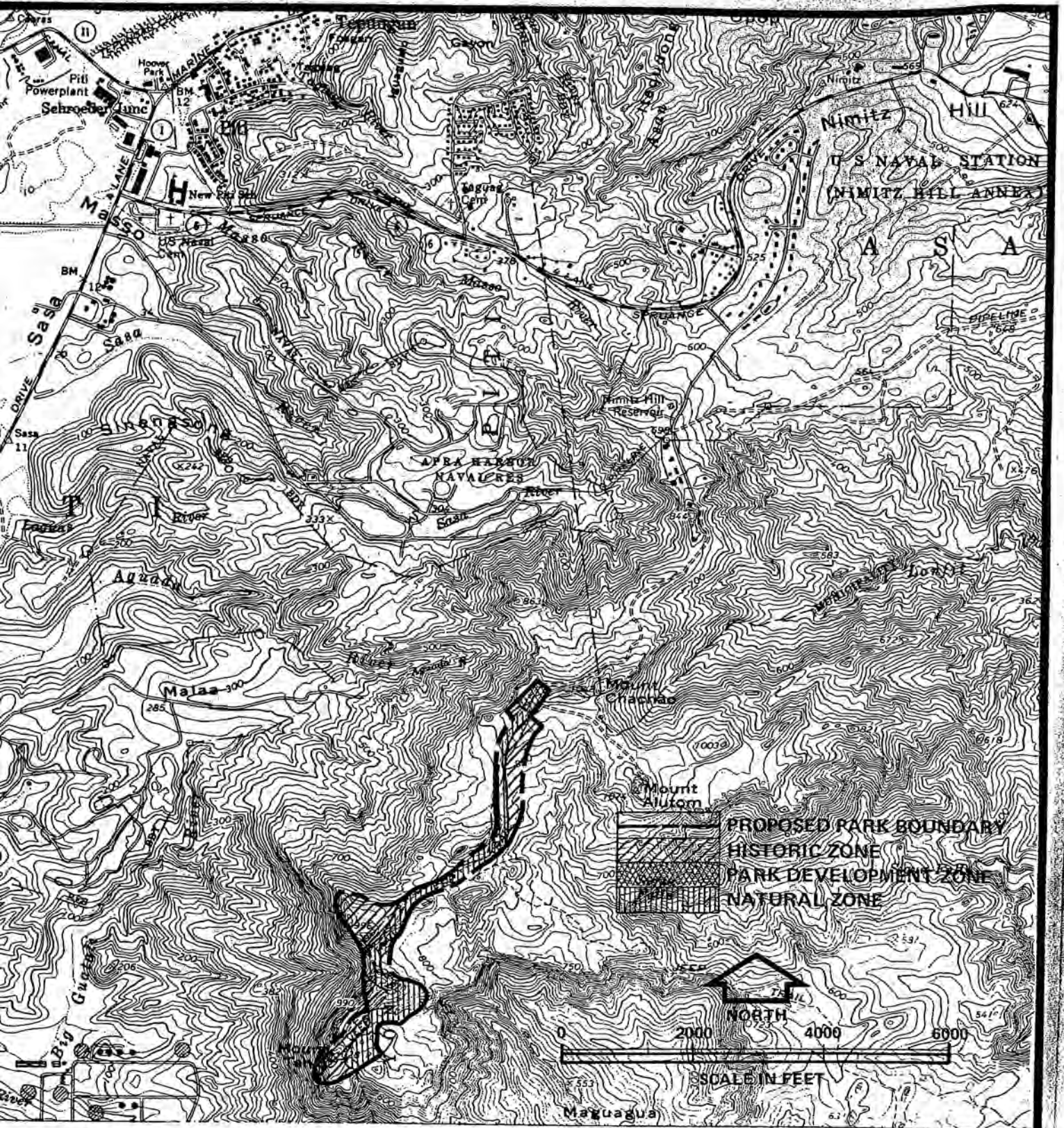
JULY '81 WROPPA



MANAGEMENT ZONING

ASAN, PITI GUNS AND FONTE PLATEAU UNIT

War In The Pacific National Historical Park



MANAGEMENT ZONING

MT. CHACHAO / MT. TENJO UNIT

War In The Pacific National Historical Park

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JULY '81	WRO-PPA

INTERPRETIVE CONCEPTS

The primary purpose of the historical park is commemoration of the bravery and sacrifice of those participating in the Pacific Theater of World War II. In order to satisfy this purpose, interpretation in the park will be concentrated on two closely related themes:

1. The nature and sequence of the Pacific War, its effects on the peoples that were involved, and the events leading up to and following the war.
2. The nature, sequence, and logistics of the battle for Guam, placing it within the context of the Pacific War, but emphasizing the effects on the local population and the military actions undertaken by the American and Japanese troops and their commanders.

In addition, there will be a wide range of interpretive techniques, such as on-site interpretive exhibits, visitor center exhibits, guided tours, self guiding tours, special outdoor exhibits and others that may be identified in later more detailed planning.

An important part of preparing an interpretive program will be obtaining additional oral history from individual local residents on specific events related to the battle for Guam. This is proposed as a high priority project in order to obtain data while it is still available.

The six existing park units and the proposed additional unit will each have a specific role in interpretation of the two themes.

Asan Point, within the Asan Beach Unit, will provide the setting for overall interpretation of the Pacific War. Expansive views of the island and the sea, close association with tour patterns, and an easily accessible large open space for outdoor museum exhibits -- all combine to make this unit most suitable as a place for general interpretation of the broad themes of the Pacific War, while allowing for interpreting the particular aspects of the Asan invasion beach in relation to the battle for Guam.

The Mt. Tenjo-Mt. Chachao Unit provides an excellent viewpoint for interpretation of the battle for the Orote Peninsula but its relatively remote location may mean less concentrated use.

For the Agat Unit, particularly Gaan Point in the center of the invasion beach which has remains of Japanese defensive structures, the focus will be interpretation of the American invasion effort and the Japanese defenses.

The Battle for Guam will be the primary interpretative feature in the remaining units, Asan Inland, Piti, Mt. Alifan, and the Fonte command post. In these units, numerous remains of the war are situated so that more time is required for exploration, suggesting more detailed interpretive methods.

In addition to World War II history, the park possesses considerable scenic, cultural, and natural resources that will also be interpreted as follows:

1. Interpretation of the overall island scenery and natural history would be most appropriate in both Asan Units, at the Mt. Tenjo-Mt. Chachao Unit, and in the proposed Fonte Plateau Unit.
2. Marine biology and underwater interpretation would be a minor program but will be appropriate at the Asan Beach and Agat Units.
3. Terrestrial biology, again a minor program, would be concentrated in the Asan Inland Unit, although Piti and portions of the Agat Unit also contain biological features worthy of interpretation.
4. The flat bench below the overlook in the proposed Fonte Plateau Unit contains an excellent stand of native vegetation suitable for interpretation as a botanical walk.
5. Interpretation of Chamorro culture could be appropriate in any of the units, but most suitable in the Agat and Asan Units where there are associations with the sea, old villages, and Chamorro legends.

The park provides a unique opportunity for cross-cultural interpretation due to its natural characteristics, local residents, and the potential park visitors. The requirement for a tri-lingual program enhances this opportunity. Along with the fact that the island of Guam, the park's setting, is a major crossroads and holds a potpourri of Eastern, Western, and Pacific Ocean peoples.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Preservation and management of the park will concentrate on historic resources and on preservation and restoration of the historic scene to the extent feasible. Preservation, as defined by the National Park Service, maintains the existing form integrity and materials of a structure. Preservation also includes techniques of arresting or retarding structural deterioration, through a program of continuing maintenance. This would include both on-site historic structures and related historic objects.

The inherent natural, cultural, and recreation resources in the park will necessitate a slightly different emphasis in each unit, depending on the character and concentration of resources and their relation to each other, as well as their overall historic integrity. As a result, proposed resource management concepts are identified separately for each unit.

Asan Beach Unit: Because of its location, resources, interpretive potential, and its overall character, this unit will likely receive the greatest amount of visitation and use. With this in mind, resource management will concentrate on;

- Preserving and maintaining historic remains. This would primarily involve the west side of Asan Point and Adelup Point as there are only two World War II historical sites from the east side of Asan Point to the west side of Adelup Point. Historic remains in the offshore area would also need identification and protection.
- Retaining the large, level area at Asan Point and all land on the shoreline side of Marine Drive in open space with development limited to that needed for interpretation and provision for traditional shoreline activities. This is the historic invasion beach and battle area, but no physical remains are present, due in part to the fact that post war construction included considerable filling in this area. It is not proposed to remove this fill material.
- Planting coconut palms and other historically important plants along the shoreline between Asan Point and Adelup Point, to restore the historic scene and screen park developments.
- Providing space for an outdoor exhibit of World War II military equipment at Asan Point.
- Restoring the previously damaged reef near the Asan Point shoreline as near as possible to its natural state. Essentially this would entail removal or re-grading of material that is visually intrusive.

- Managing the flat area in the Asan Point vicinity as a commemorative area.
- Further protect reefs and inshore waters by controlling siltation that will result from erosion and stream flow.

Asan Inland Unit: This largest and most thickly vegetated unit is most valuable in its current primitive state. Use is expected to be lighter here and primarily by local residents, except for one major overlook on the western top of Nimitz Hill. Specific management proposals include:

- Maintaining the unit in a primitive state with facilities provided only on the perimeter, except for a foot trail system and maintenance facility within the unit.
- Stabilizing historic features, found generally at either end of the area, and marking those easily accessible.
- Encouraging the growth of native vegetation by controlling or removing plants such as tangantangan in a manner that will prevent or minimize erosion.

Piti Guns Unit: This unit has one primary resource -- the Japanese coast defense guns. Nearby is the historic mahogany grove, a secondary resource. Resource management proposals include:

Preserving the Piti guns.

Continuing the control or removal of tangantangan in a manner that will prevent or minimize erosion.

Preserving the mahogany grove.

Mt. Tenjo-Mt. Chachao Unit: This area will be managed primarily as a platform to view Apra Harbor and the Orote Peninsula. Historic features and remains will be stabilized, and the open grassland environment will be maintained.

Mt. Alifan Unit: Even though this unit has the greatest concentration of historic remains in the park, access is inconvenient, the historic remains are fragile, and only light use is expected. Resource management will be concerned primarily with preservation. Specific proposals include:

- Preserving and stabilizing historic remains.

- Identifying and removing historic objects small enough to be carried away.
- Maintaining the open grassland character of as much of the unit as is practical.

Agat Unit: Many historic features are in this unit; but with its small land base, special consideration was taken in formulating the following proposals for management:

- Retaining, as nearly as possible, the historic character of the beach front and offshore areas which will include restoration of the shoreline in the vicinity of Gaan Point to its pre-invasion appearance.
- Stabilizing individual historic remains, and preserving their immediate settings.
- Removing introduced plants such as tangantangan and planting coconut trees and other historically appropriate plants. This should improve visibility, and create open space and restore the landscape to pre-invasion appearance insofar as it is feasible.
- Identifying, preserving, and protecting to the extent possible remains in the offshore area.
- Preserve wetland habitat near Apaca Point.

Fonte Plateau Unit: This park unit proposed for addition has several purposes: (1) preservation and interpretation of the site of the Japanese command post used by General Takashina; (2) interpretation of a depression where fierce fighting occurred; (3) use as an overlook to permit interpretation of the course of the battle for northern Guam; and (4) botanical interpretation of native vegetation. Resource management concepts include:

- Preservation of the tunnel utilized by General Takashina.
- Preservation of the cave's physical setting, but excluding landscape restoration of the adjacent post-World War II quarry.

Additional Data Needed

Considerable information on the park's historic, cultural, and natural resources has been obtained. However, future planning efforts will require additional and more detailed information to ensure that management and development plans will be sensitive to continuing oral history on Guam's World War II period and on historic sites. These areas of study should be ensued:

- Additional data on oral history that will add to general historical knowledge involve citizens of Guam who remember the war and its dramatic impact on the Chamorros, and can help managers and planners in restoring the historic scene.
- Land boundary surveys to determine park boundaries and to locate precise boundaries for proposed additions and deletions.
- Additional historical and attitudinal data from Japanese historians on the war and the battle for Guam.
- Survey the park's underwater areas to identify World War II remains and significant natural resources. Some information is already available, but additional data will be needed for detailed management and interpretive programs. This survey will also examine the potential for an underwater trail.
- Additional data on marine resources to determine whether or not there should be controls on fishing or food gathering to ensure the resources are not unduly depleted.
- A scope of collections study to determine what historic objects are available (such as World War II equipment), how they relate to interpretation and how practical they are to preserve and maintain.
- A park-wide Historic Resource Study, which would include among other things, a more detailed field surveys of parklands to identify additional historic sites or objects.
- Archeological excavation of certain caves, tunnels, and other sites connected with the battle for Guam.
- A study that will identify an appropriate scope of collections for World War II equipment for the park. This should also include consideration of the cost of maintenance.
- A more detailed interpretive plan for the park -- one that will reflect and respond to other appropriate data collected on visitors and resources.
- A study of the feasibility of acquiring a World War II naval vessel. This would include availability of such vessels; the best type to acquire for interpretation of the war; costs of moving it to Guam; costs to restore to World War II configuration; annual staffing and funding costs to preserve, maintain, and interpret it; protection measures from typhoons; and feasibility for docking, mooring, and public access. For further information on NPS policy on historic ships, a copy of the applicable guidelines is provided as Appendix C of this document.

In fact, provision for local recreation use in defined areas is considered to have a significant role in protection and preservation of the historic scene. This is accomplished in two ways: (1) recreation is recognized as a traditional use that has continuously been part of the historic scene, and (2) locations for recreation facilities and uses are planned so that they have a minimum impact on specific historic structures and sites that directly relate to World War II. In addition, it is important to recognize that the plan seeks to encourage and provide for continued traditional uses of the reef areas and adjacent waters for fishing and boating.

Each unit in the park has its own, unique character and potential for use and development. The following discusses each of these units, identifies proposed uses and facilities, and how they will fit into the overall program for the park, and identifies who will be the predominant users. Specific proposals identified in this section are shown on the maps depicting each unit.

Asan Beach Unit: Here will be the major concentration of visitor use in the park as the full story of the Pacific War is told, with opportunities to view one of the two Guam invasion beaches, and to examine remains of bunkers, and other war remnants at Adelup Point and on the west side of Asan Point, along with a display of the types of equipment used in the Pacific campaign of the war. Particular care will be taken in the design of programs and facilities to recognize unique cultural attitudes of visitors.

At the tip of Asan Point, it is also proposed to provide a simple, dignified memorial for all Pacific World War II dead. This will not be a separate structure but accomplished within the context of the interpretation proposed at this same location. The only memorials or monuments in the park related to World War II will be the small existing marine monument, and Asan village's existing memorial along the Asan Invasion Beach. The two Mabini monuments related to the turn of the century incarceration of Philippine patriots at Asan Point, will also remain.

Because it is immediately adjacent to Asan and because it possesses considerable open space and beach frontage, the Asan Beach Unit will provide the local residents with opportunities for recreation use.

A small parcel of land just past the mouth of the Asan River has been used traditionally by Asan residents to commemorate Americans who died in the Asan invasion. It is proposed to continue this use. In addition, the large, flat open area previously occupied by the Naval Hospital Annex will be available as a community gathering area for special ceremonies.

USE AND DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

War in the Pacific National Historical Park will primarily attract visitation and use from two separate, distinct groups of people -- off-island visitors (mostly from Japan) and local residents. Because of inherent cultural differences, use of parklands will be for different purposes and will require different types of facilities.

The largest segment of Guam's visitors will be those originating from points not on the island, predominately Japanese tour groups. Numbers are fewer for those coming from the U.S. Mainland, Hawaii, and other nations. Most of these visitors will probably stop at major viewpoints and at locations with interpretive facilities and particular historic interest. This could include, but not necessarily be limited to, Asan Point, Piti Guns, and Gaan Point. Precise tour routes will be determined in more detailed plans such as the interpretive prospectus and a special use permit will control routes, schedules and numbers for tour bus use.

Given the predominance of Japanese visitors, concepts for use and development must also consider their particular attitudes, needs and desires. Generally this will mean a somewhat structured tour, retaining its group character to a much greater degree than other tour groups. Furthermore, there is expected to be considerable interest in sites associated with Japanese military operations and those suitable for memorializing the war dead. Moreover, Japanese visitors show a particular interest in nature and natural history, thus it is important that these be interpreted.

The second, much smaller group of users consists of local residents, most of them from villages immediately adjacent to the individual units of the park, such as Asan, Piti, Agat, and Santa Rita. U.S. military personnel on active duty on Guam will also be visitors to the park on occasion. These local residents' use of the park will be somewhat different while visiting the park as individuals, families, or other small groups; very seldom will they be part of a commercial tour. The park's natural resources and recreation opportunities will be the primary focus for these visitors. There will be less emphasis on historic features and interpretive programs. The predominate use by these local residents, particularly long-time residents, will be shoreline picnicking in family groups. As mentioned previously, this is a traditional Chamorro activity often involving groups of 30 or more and could on occasion even involve several hundred. These same residents also engage in fishing, boating, and other informal recreational activities. It is also felt that this group of visitors will be the most likely to use the trails in the park.

An important aspect of the development concept for the park is the manner in which recreation facilities are located, designed, and used.

Asan Bay Shoreline

- Picnicking
- Fishing
- Beach Recreation
- Community Activities Area

Asan Point & Vicinity

- Major Interpretive Facility - Memorial
- World War II Equipment Display

Adelup Point

- Interpretive Exhibit
- Nasua Walk
- Cem.
- U.S. Post Office

Matque River

- Park Administration
- Maintenance
- Trailhead

Asan Bay

- Site Specific Traditional
- Local Memorial Service

Piti Guns

- Interpretive Exhibit
- Nature Walk

Asan Bay Overlook

- Interpretive Exhibit
- Trailhead

Fonte Plateau

- Overlook
- Interpretive Exhibit
- Nature Walk

Trailhead

U.S. NAVAL STATION
DIMITZ HILL ANNEX

PARK BOUNDARY AS NOW PROPOSED

DEVELOPMENT SITE



PARK DEVELOPMENT

ASAN, PITI GUNS AND FONTE PLATEAU UNIT

War In The Pacific National Historical Park

To provide for both off-island visitor and local resident use, the Asan Beach Unit will contain the most extensive development in the park. Facilities will include about one mile of roads, parking for up to 175 vehicles, interpretive structures, exhibits, picnic and other beach recreation facilities, and landscaped open space for traditional use.

The proposed facilities will be limited in size and designed to serve typical groups of about 25-30 persons. In addition, such facilities will be located in a manner to maintain the large open space. This along with the historically accurate planting, is regarded as part of maintaining and preserving the historic scene.

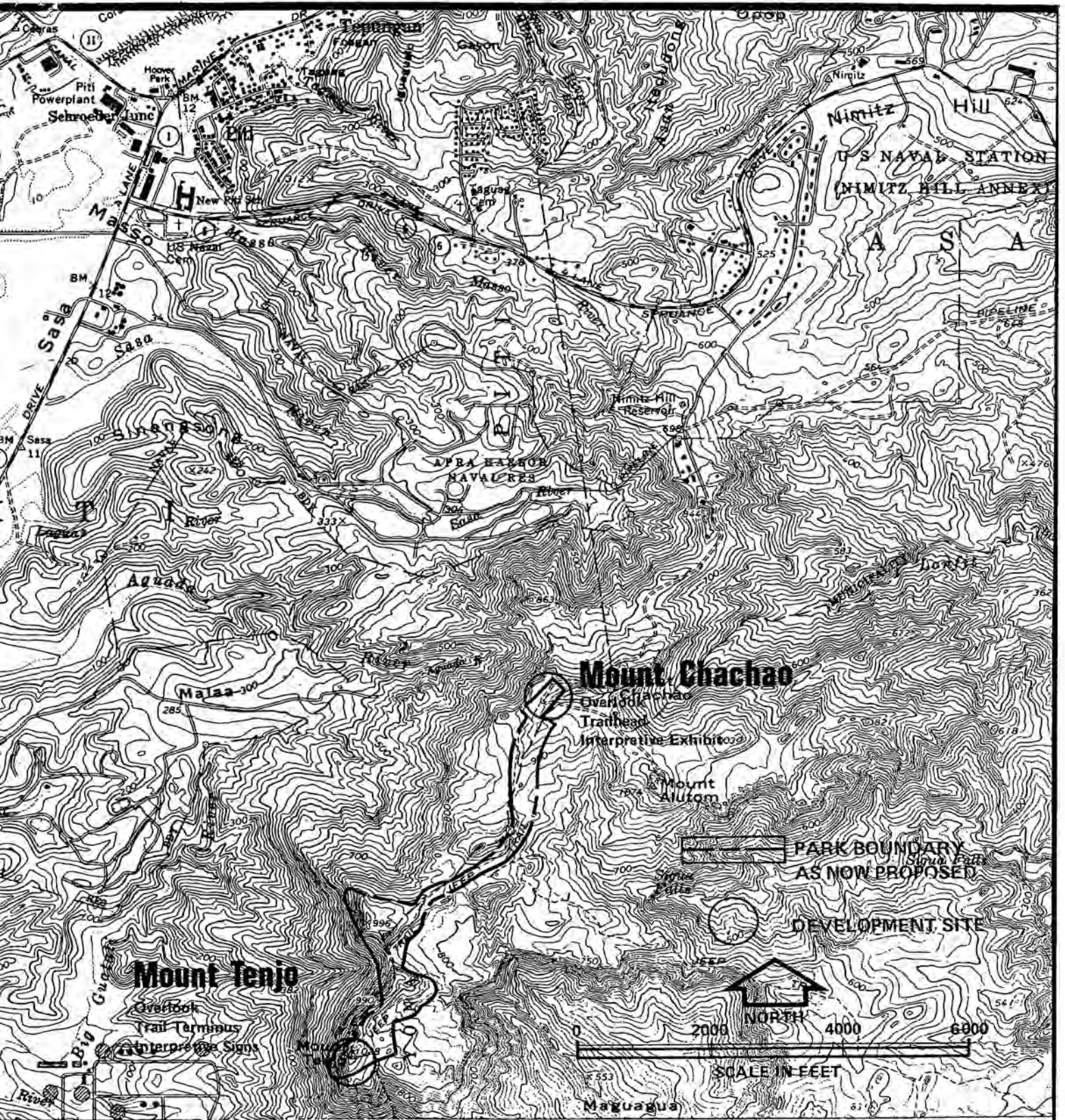
Trails will lead to significant historic remains at Adelup Point and on the west side of Asan Point. Open space and grassed overflow parking for large events at Asan Point will also be provided here as well as supporting utilities such as water, sewer and electricity which are all available by connecting with existing systems. In order to adhere to the management zoning and maintain the integrity of the invasion beach, the large parcel of open land will be retained as much as possible an undeveloped open space with appropriate plantings using plant species that existed there before World War II. A visual barrier, such as an earth berm and vegetation, will be constructed along Marine Drive at Asan Point and at other locations in the Asan Beach unit to provide visual separation of the park from the busy and noisy highway.

Asan Inland Unit: The overlook along Spruance Drive will be the dominant attraction for visitors to this unit; interpretive exhibits in this area will cover both the war in general and the battle for Guam in particular.

Trails leading to and through the jungle will provide a more intimate, interpretive experience in the battle areas. There will be information available about local plants and animals and the evolution of the natural environment. It is anticipated that the primary users of this trail will be local residents.

Development here will satisfy three needs. First, trails totaling about three miles will pass through the large, roadless area between Asan village and Nimitz Hill to permit views of historic sites and native vegetation. Second, there will be an overlook with an interpretative exhibit and parking for 30 vehicles. Third, an administration and maintenance facility for the entire park is planned in an area near the Matgue River and adjacent to Marine Drive. This facility will be set back against the base of the hills in order to be unobtrusive.

Fonte Plateau Unit: It is expected that off-island visitors in tour groups will be the primary users of this unit which will provide interpretation of a specific historic site in the battle for Guam. In addition, an excellent overlook will provide the only view of northern



PARK DEVELOPMENT

MT. CHACHAO / MT. TENJO UNIT

War In The Pacific National Historical Park

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Guam in the park and here the final days of the battle can be interpreted. There will also be a botanical area featuring native trees and shrubs. Local residents will probably use this unit mostly for informal gatherings at the overlook and for school field trips to the botanical area.

There will be parking areas to accommodate 15 vehicles each at the northern Guam overlook and at a small development having a nature trail and picnic facilities. All these locations will include interpretive exhibits and paved walks.

Piti Guns Unit: Interpretation will concentrate on the Japanese guns and specific remains at Piti, and a short nature walk through the mahogany grove will be provided.

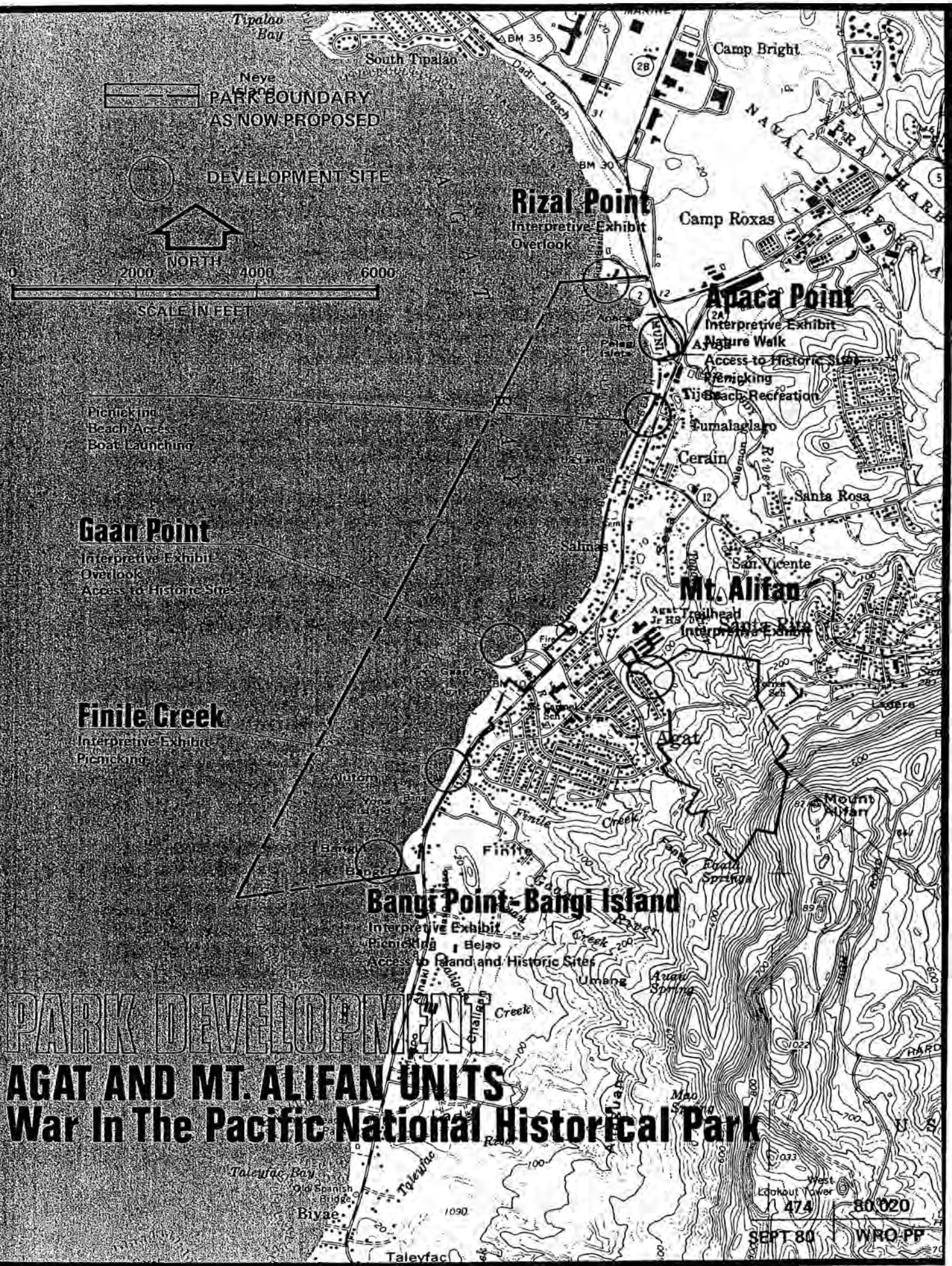
There will be facilities for parking 15 vehicles with a paved walk leading to the Piti guns and into the mahogany grove.

Mt. Tenjo-Mt. Chachao Unit: Very little use of this unit by off-island visitors is expected. Rather, it will appeal to those who have the time and inclination for hiking to take in the excellent views available. Local residents will probably be the primary hikers. Proposed facilities include an overlook and interpretive exhibit and parking for 10 cars. In addition, a one-mile trail will terminate at Mt. Tenjo where there will be another interpretive exhibit. The trail will follow the existing road, which will remain in its current primitive state.

Mt. Alifan Unit: Because of the area's fragility, light and informal use is expected along constructed trails. Interpretation will concentrate on the specific sites in the unit and their relationship to the battle for Guam. Local residents and off-island visitors not with a tour group will mostly be using this unit.

Major facilities here will consist of trails totaling about one and a half miles leading to significant historic remains. A parking area for about 50 vehicles and a trailhead with an interpretive exhibit will likely be necessary. Concerns about construction of an access road to a gravel site and a water line, both potentially in or near the park will need investigation and discussion with the local community and involved local agencies.

Agat Unit: Except for the Asan Beach Unit, Agat is proposed to be the major area of use for off-island visitors. Interpretation will focus mainly on the battle for Guam, but with occasional references to the Pacific Theater of War. Gaan Point and Bangi Island are particularly suited to interpretation. From Rizal Point, the Mt. Alifan Unit can be partially interpreted since it is in full view. Gaan Point lies at the



PARK BOUNDARY AS NOW PROPOSED

DEVELOPMENT SITE



0 2000 4000 6000

SCALE IN FEET

Picnicking
Beach Access
Boat Launching

Gaan Point

Interpretive Exhibit
Overlook
Access to Historic Sites

Finile Creek

Interpretive Exhibit
Picnicking

Bangi Point-Bangi Island

Interpretive Exhibit
Picnicking
Bejao
Access to Island and Historic Sites

PARK DEVELOPMENT
AGAT AND MT. ALIFAN UNITS
War In The Pacific National Historical Park

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center of the invasion beach and provides excellent opportunities to interpret the actual invasion and the Japanese defenses. Rizal Point provides a site removed from recent development, a distant view of the invasion beach, and a broad view of the coast toward Orote Point. Apaca Point provides a location for a beach recreation facility and interpretation of some excellently preserved Japanese pillboxes. The Finile Creek area also provides a site for beach recreation. Picnicking, beach access, and use of the traditional boat launching area will be provided in Old Agat.

There will also be significant use by local residents at the Agat Unit, including traditional activities such as picnicking, beach activities, boating, fishing, and some snorkeling and scuba diving.

Five interpretive exhibits are proposed for this unit, at Bangi Point, Finile Creek, Gaan Point, Apaca Point, and Rizal Point. Parking areas for a total of about 150 vehicles are also proposed. There will be less than a half mile of access roads to parking and overlooks.

It is proposed to remove the recent shoreline fill and the sewer outfall peninsula at Gaan Point in order to restore the original shoreline in that area.

Short trails and walks at Bangi, Gaan, Apaca, and Rizal will provide access to bunkers and other historic remains. An informal trail will also be marked to serve visitors who wish to cross the tidal flat to Bangi Island.

Apaca and Rizal Points combine with an adjacent Territorial park and a triangle of land across the coastal road to form an excellent potential recreation complex. Detailed planning for this area should be accomplished in cooperation with the Territorial Department of Parks and Recreation and with the community of Agat if the complex becomes feasible. Until then, however, Rizal and Apaca Points will be independently developed by the National Park Service.

The establishment of an underwater natural history interpretive trail will be studied and developed if considered feasible. In addition, the possibility of relocating the existing utility poles along the shoreline highway will be investigated. Such relocation would greatly improve the historic scene in the Agat Unit. Apaca Point, on the Agat side of Rizal Point, will be developed for local recreation use. Facilities will include picnicking, parking and landscaped, informal play areas.

SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS

1. Legislation authorizing the historical park provides a maximum of \$500,000 for park development. The original intent of this language was to authorize funds for development of a few facilities before completion of the general management plan at which time there could be a more accurate estimate of construction costs. As an important followup to this plan, it will be necessary to use the construction cost estimates included in this document to approach Congress with a request for an increase in the stated authorized ceiling for development in order to bring it in line with the proposals in this general management plan.
2. The legislation also directs that the park employ and train residents of Guam or the Northern Mariana Islands, insofar as feasible (see Page 2 for precise language). The practice already begun in hiring local residents for the current park staff will be continued. Offering special training programs for staff members of the Guam Department of Parks and Recreation and other governments in Micronesia is also proposed. The specific details of this proposal will be part of detailed management programs and continuing liaison between the National Park Service and the local governments.
3. Part of the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority's project in Asan village is improvement of the domestic water system. A storage tank is proposed on parkland just above the village, located and designed to be as inconspicuous as possible. This can be accomplished by proper design, careful location to minimize intrusion on the historic and natural scene, and by the use of screen plantings.
4. The Asan redevelopment project also requires provisions for releasing floodwaters through the Asan Beach Unit. It is proposed that drainage structures and channels be designed in a manner that will have minimal impact on the historical setting and on recreational use of the Asan Beach Unit.
5. Except for one small, informal boat-launching area (which will remain), there is no public access to the shoreline between Apaca Point and Gaan Point. It is proposed to study and, if feasible, locate several public access points in this vicinity. Public land will be used when possible and private land will be purchased and added to the park only if absolutely necessary.
6. It is proposed to manage grassland savannas by more stringent control of fires. This is important in that it proposes a change from the traditional use of man-induced fires. Tangantangan thickets and other introduced plant communities throughout the park will be managed and controlled through direct removal and herbicide application.

7. The legislative authorization to berth a World War II vessel and interpret it will be considered as part of the more detailed park interpretive plan and the scope of collections study. Particular consideration will be given to vessels that are appropriate to the park's interpretive objectives. Any investigation will also consider factors listed in this document under Additional Data Needed.

8. A memorial plaque to the late Congressman William M. Ketchum will be installed at an appropriate location in accordance with the requirements of Public Law 95-625.

9. Guam is isolated from the mainland states to such an extent that administration, development, and management in accordance with typical mainland historical parks may not always be appropriate. It is particularly important that all future planning and management programs be closely coordinated with local Government of Guam agencies and with affected communities, their commissioners and their citizens.

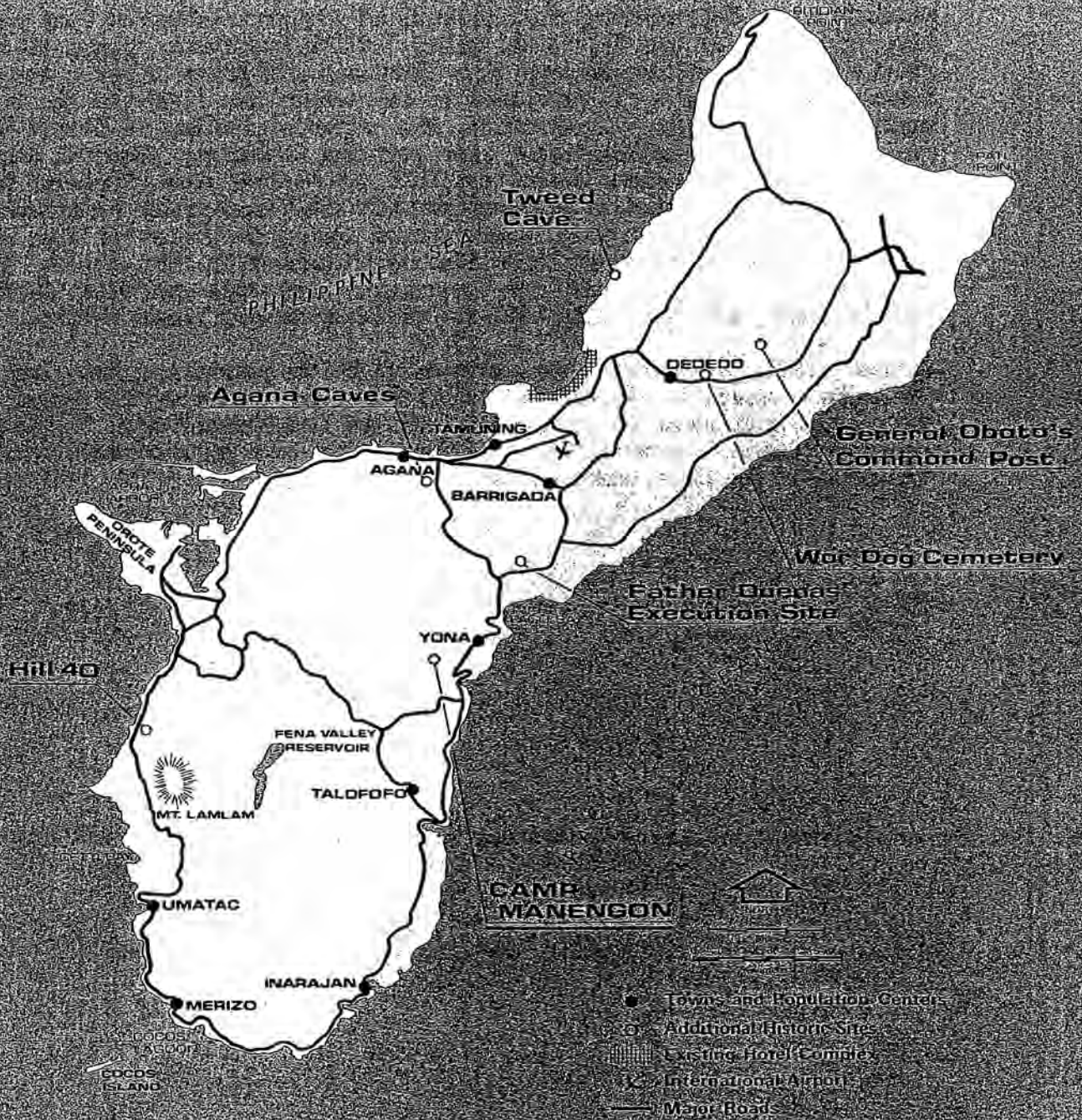
10. It is proposed that there be no hunting in the historical park. The primary reason for this is that the units are too small to accommodate hunting and other uses such as hiking and appreciation of historic features. Some are also within or very near urban developments. Moreover, it has long been the policy that there be no hunting in National Parks.

ADDITIONAL HISTORIC SITES ON GUAM

Public Law 95-348 provides that additional historic sites on Guam may be identified and marked by the Secretary of the Interior. Pages 36-38 of this document includes descriptions for seven of these sites. As noted there, Camp Manengon is proposed to be marked and interpreted as the most important site. In addition, the other six sites -- Tweeds Cave, Father Duenas Execution Site, the War Dog Cemetery, General Obata's Command Post, the Agana Caves and Hill 40 -- are also proposed to be marked and interpreted in cooperation with the Territorial Department of Parks and Recreation. Other appropriate important sites on Guam could also be marked as they are identified and checked in the future. It is expected that the land will not be acquired and when the site itself is private land, any facilities will be built on public lands nearby.

Access trails and parking are planned to be in convenient locations for visitors. Specific details on trail location, interpretive signs, and the design and location of parking will be coordinated with the Government of Guam. Construction of facilities and maintenance will be financed by the Department of the Interior.

ADDITIONAL SITES ON GUAM TO BE MARKED



ISLAND OF GUAM

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A
STUDY PARTICIPANTS

CORE TEAM:

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National Historical Park

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CONSULTANTS:

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Art Dreyer, Landscape Architect: Western Regional Office
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OTHER CONSULTANTS:

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Staff of Guam Department of Housing and Urban Renewal
Staff of Guam Bureau of Planning
Village Commissioners of Piti, Asan, Agat, and Santa Rita
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu Office
Staff of the University of Guam

APPENDIX B

War In The Pacific National Historical Park

Preliminary Cost Estimates for Major Proposals

Estimates are for construction costs in 1981-dollars. Minor projects (maintenance and operations) are not included. Costs include comprehensive design but not the cost of construction drawings, specifications, supervision and overhead, nor the cost of land acquisition.

Asan Beach Unit

Adelup Point

Comprehensive Design	\$ 10,000
Roads and Parking	220,000
Walkways, Trails and Picnic Facilities	45,000
Restrooms and Utilities	275,000
Signing and Exhibits	10,000
Removal of Abandoned Sewer Outfall	150,000
Cleanup of Shoreline (3000 L.F.)	30,000
Demolition of 2 Buildings	10,000
Landscape Planting and Site Restoration	55,000
Isolation Factor (mobilization, overseas shipping, overhead and profit)	400,000

Subtotal	Adelup Point	\$1,205,000
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Adelup to Asan Shoreline

Comprehensive Design	\$ 5,000
Cleanup of Shoreline (6000 L.F.)	60,000
Trails and Picnic Facilities	80,000
Demolition of 17 Buildings	170,000
Landscape Planting and Site Restoration	30,000
Isolation Factor (mobilization, overseas shipping, overhead and profit)	175,000

Subtotal	Adelup-Asan Shoreline	\$520,000
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Asan Beach Unit (continued)

Asan Point

Comprehensive Design	\$ 10,000
Roads and Parking	145,000
Walkways, Trails and Picnic Facilities	215,000
Restrooms and Utilities, incl. Sewer Lift Station	675,000
Buildings, incl. Interpretive Center and Group Picnic Pavilions	1,680,000
Signing and Exhibits	150,000
Removal of Abandoned Sewer Outfall	150,000
Cleanup of Shoreline (2000 L.F.)	20,000
Demolition of 2 Buildings	20,000
Landscape Planting and Site Restoration	310,000
Isolation Factor (mobilization, overseas shipping, overhead and profit)	1,690,000

Subtotal	Asan Point	\$5,065,000
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Asan Inland Unit

Matgue River (Admin., Maint. and Overflow Parking)

Comprehensive Design	\$ 5,000
Roads and Parking (Grass and Concrete Grid)	70,000
Walkways and Trails	340,000
Buildings and Utilities	650,000
Signing and Exhibits	10,000
Demolition of 11 Buildings	110,000
Landscape Planting and Site Restoration	120,000
Isolation Factor (mobilization, overseas shipping, overhead and profit)	650,000

Subtotal	Matgue River	\$1,955,000
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Fonte Plateau (Botanic Area)

Comprehensive Design	\$ 5,000
Roads and Parking	110,000
Walkways, Trails and Picnic Facilities	30,000
Restrooms and Utilities	20,000
Signing and Exhibits	5,000
Landscape Planting and Site Restoration	20,000
Isolation Factor (mobilization, overseas shipping, overhead and profit)	95,000

Subtotal	Fonte Plateau	\$285,000
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Asan Inland Unit (continued)

<u>Asan Bay Overlook</u>			
	Comprehensive Design		\$ 5,000
	Roads and Parking		125,000
	Walkways and Viewing Platform		25,000
	Restrooms and Utilities		65,000
	Signing and Exhibits		5,000
	Landscape Planting and Site Restoration		25,000
	Isolation Factor (mobilization, overseas shipping, overhead and profit)		125,000
			<hr/>
	Subtotal	Asan Bay Overlook	\$375,000
 <u>Piti Guns Unit</u>			
	Comprehensive Design		\$ 5,000
	Roads, Parking, Bridge		365,000
	Trails		5,000
	Restrooms and Utilities		120,000
	Signing and Exhibits		5,000
	Landscape Planting and Site Restoration		50,000
	Isolation Factor (see above)		225,000
			<hr/>
	Subtotal	Piti Guns	\$775,000
 <u>Mt. Tenjo-Mt. Chachao Unit</u>			
	Comprehensive Design		\$ 5,000
	Roads and Parking		30,000
	Trail		50,000
	Signing and Exhibits		10,000
	Landscape Planting and Site Restoration		10,000
	Isolation Factor (see above)		55,000
			<hr/>
	Subtotal	Mt. Tenjo-Mt. Chachao Unit	\$160,000
 <u>Mt. Alifan Unit</u>			
	Comprehensive Design		\$ 5,000
	Roads and Parking		190,000
	Trails		95,000
	Restroom and Utilities		120,000
	Signing and Exhibits		25,000
	Landscape Planting and Site Restoration		45,000
	Isolation Factor (see above)		240,000
			<hr/>
	Subtotal	Mt. Alifan Unit	\$720,000

Agat Unit

Apaca and Rizal Point		
	Comprehensive Design	\$ 10,000
	Roads and Parking	365,000
	Walkways, Trails, View Platform and Picnic Facilities	100,000
	Restrooms and Utilities	290,000
	Signing and Exhibits	20,000
	Cleanup of Shoreline (3000 L.F.)	30,000
	Landscape Planting and Site Restoration	80,000
	Isolation Factor (see above)	450,000
		<hr/>
Subtotal	Apaca and Rizal Point	\$1,345,000

Gaan Point		
	Comprehensive Design	\$ 5,000
	Roads and Parking	135,000
	Walkways, Trails and Interpretive Terrace	65,000
	Restrooms and Utilities	70,000
	Signing and Exhibits	10,000
	Removal of Abandoned Sewer Outfall	300,000
	Cleanup of Shoreline	15,000
	Landscape Planting and Site Restoration	60,000
	Isolation Factor (see above)	330,000
		<hr/>
Subtotal	Gaan Point	\$990,000

Finile Creek and Apaca-Bangi Shoreline		
	Comprehensive Design	\$ 5,000
	Roads and Parking	30,000
	Walkways, Trails and Picnic Facilities	70,000
	Restrooms and Utilities	60,000
	Signing and Exhibits	5,000
	Cleanup of Shoreline (6000 L.F.)	60,000
	Landscape Planting and Site Restoration	25,000
	Isolation Factor (see above)	130,000
		<hr/>
Subtotal	Finile Creek and Apaca-Bangi Shoreline	\$385,000

Agat Unit (continued)

Bangi Point and Island	
Comprehensive Design	\$ 5,000
Roads and Parking, and Bridge	165,000
Walkways, Trails, Pedestrian Ford and Picnic Facilities	50,000
Utilities	10,000
Signing and Exhibits	5,000
Cleanup of Shoreline (1500 L.F.)	15,000
Demolition of Buildings	30,000
Landscape Planting and Site Restoration	30,000
Isolation Factor (see above)	170,000
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Subtotal	
Bangi Point and Island	\$480,000

SUMMARY - RECAPITULATION COST ESTIMATE

War in the Pacific National Historical Park Development

<u>Asan Beach Unit</u>	
Adelup Point	\$1,205,000
Asan Beach Shoreline	520,000
Asan Point	5,065,000
<u>Asan Inland Unit</u>	
Matgue River	\$1,955,000
Fonte Plateau	285,000
Asan Bay	375,000
<u>Piti Guns Unit</u>	\$775,000
<u>Mt. Tenjo-Mt. Chachao Unit</u>	\$160,000
<u>Mt. Alifan Unit</u>	\$720,000
<u>Agat Unit</u>	
Apaca and Rizal Point	\$ 1,345,000
Gaan Point	990,000
Finile and Apaca to Bangi	385,000
Bangi Point and Island	480,000
	<hr/>
SITE DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR WAPA	\$14,260,000

APPENDIX C

Excerpt from Cultural Resources Management Guidelines NPS-28, December 81

STANDARDS FOR HISTORICAL NAUTICAL VESSELS

All preceding and general historic structure standards apply, plus the following additional standards are to be met:

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT NPS-28 Standards

Guideline
Chapter 2
Page 9

Each vessel needs a designation statement showing ownership and authority for expenditure of funds for operation and maintenance. The statement must show any associated legislative authorities. If a vessel has been acquired or operated without specific legislative authority, the statement must recount the planning process calling for acquisition of the vessel, including long-term program requirements and the director's specific authorization for its acquisition, operation, and maintenance.

Preservation and emergency treatment of the hull, superstructure, rigging, and fixed or movable machinery and of fixtures and equipment associated with the operation of the vessel will be carried out at properly equipped yards and docks.

A mooring plan that defines action for normal usage and storm conditions must be prepared. Moorage and docking facilities should be designed and located to prevent sudden damage or long-term deterioration of the vessel or historic berth structures through abrasion, electrolysis, impacts, strain, or storm forces.

Each vessel is to be inspected on a cycle sufficient to assure its floating integrity; each time a ship is in drydock, a marine board of survey report is to be made to document the vessel's current condition. An emergency plan shall be written, describing how to keep a vessel afloat or remove it from the water; it should include the preferred actions and describe the necessary equipment and personnel. Where park personnel and equipment are not adequate for carrying out the emergency actions, standard contracts to perform the emergency necessary work are to be in force.

All operating vessels are to have an annual US Coast Guard inspection; correction of any deficiencies must be made prior to further use.

Vessels removed from the water for permanent or temporary periods are to be blocked and secured in such a manner to prevent any long or short term damage to the fabric or the structure of the vessel.

APPENDIX D

Endangered Plants, Birds, Mammal Species

<u>Chamorro Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Names</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>Plants</u>			
Tsatsa	Tree-Fern	<u>Cyathea lunulata</u>	Endangered
Hayun-lago		<u>Serianthes nelsonii</u>	Endangered
Ufa-halomtano		<u>Heritiera longipetiolata</u>	Endangered
<u>Birds</u>			
Koko	Guam Rail	<u>Rallus owstoni</u>	Endangered
Pulattat	Marianas Gallinule	<u>Gallinula chloropus quami</u>	Endangered
Totot	Marianas Fruit Dove	<u>Ptilinopus roseicapillus</u>	Endangered
Paluman apaka/Paluman fache	White-throated Ground Dove	<u>Gallicolumba x. xanothura</u>	Endangered
Yayaguak	Vanikoro Swiftlet	<u>Aerodramus vanikorensis partschi</u>	Endangered
Shihek	Micronesian Kingfisher	<u>Halcyon c. cinnamomia</u>	Endangered
Aga	Marianas Crow	<u>Coryvus kubaryi</u>	Endangered
Chuguangguang	Gaum Broadbill	<u>Miagra freycineti</u>	Endangered
Chichirika	Rufous-fronted Fantail	<u>Rhipidura rufifrons uraniae</u>	Endangered
Sali	Micronesian Starling	<u>Aplonia opaca guami</u>	Threatened
Egigi	Cardinal Honeyeater	<u>Myzomela cardinalis saffordi</u>	Endangered
Nossa	Bridled White-Eye	<u>Zosterops c. conspicillata</u>	Endangered
<u>Mammals</u>			
Fanihi	Marianas Fruit Bat	<u>Pteropus m. mariannus</u>	Endangered
Fanihi	Little Marianas Fruit Bat	<u>Pteropus tokudae</u>	Endangered
Payesyas	Sheath-tailed Bat	<u>Embvallonura semicaudata</u>	Endangered