

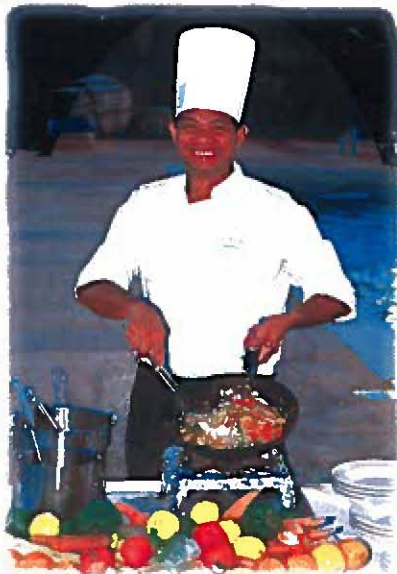


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message from the

Governor & Lt. Governor



Hafa Adai! On our 60th anniversary of the Liberation of Guam, we remember the heroic story of our parents and grandparents who endured one of history's most unimaginable atrocities. Their legacy makes us all very proud of who we are and where we come from. We also pay tribute to the courage of soldiers, sailors and airmen who landed on our shores to raise the flag of freedom right beside our very own. Hundreds of our Liberators have returned to an island that looks very different from their last visit. They will be proud that the sons and daughters of the Chamorros they met in 1944 are still a patriotic people with an unwavering spirit of resolve. It is tribute to their sacrifice and a true salute to America's return 60 years ago.



There are hundreds of stories from soldiers and the survivors of the occupation. Listen to these accounts as they unfold. It is the story of young men who knew nothing more about Guam than the fact that its inhabitants were occupied Americans. It is the story of the unwavering spirit of America that the Chamorro people so boldly embodied. It is the story of Guam's finest hour. They never lost hope and 60 years later, Guam's resolve is stronger than ever and her light as the American beacon of freedom shines brighter each day.

History has yet to fully account for the greatness of that generation. We have a special duty to ensure that we commit the legacy of our parents and grandparents to its endless annals. Celebrate Guam's glory with those who are still here to tell it and pass it down to your children.

Too often, we overlook our great heritage and how far we've come to make this island the greatest place on earth. Let us not forget the sacrifices of our parents and grandparents to build Guam from ashes of war into the robust society it is today. Let us remember the extraordinary resolve of the Chamorro people and be proud of how far we have come.

On the eve of our 60th Anniversary of our Liberation, may we all rediscover the magnificence of where we come from. May we all recall Guam's finest hour as we remember the heroism of so many. May we rekindle the spirit of our people's strength that brought us through one of history's most tragic ordeals into an era of prosperity. And may the eternal flame of liberty's torch be upon us this 60th year and beyond.

Sinsere yan Magahet,

FELIX P. CAMACHO
I Moga' Lahen Guahan
Governor of Guam

KALEO S. MOYLAN
I Segundo na Moga' Lahen Guahan
Lieutenant Governor of Guam

message from the

Speaker



Memories of Liberation Day feature the sharpest of contrasts. The vehicles of warfare have long been replaced by the beautiful floats of a parade. The terrifying barrage of gunfire has long since been supplanted by handfuls of thrown candy landing on excited children's hands. The people of the invading forces have become our friendly guests. Although Guam has journeyed through so many changes in the last 60 years, bringing us to an era of peace and unprecedented prosperity, we must always remember that our peace and prosperity was paid for at an immense price. Though the details may fade from memory, we owe it to our elders and to our descendants to never forget and to forever honor those of our island and of

our nation, who six decades ago, made possible our life today.

Liberation Day is indeed a time of joyous celebration for young and old alike. As both the young and the old gather together to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Guam's liberation, let us take this special opportunity to remember, to honor, and to give thanks. Let us reflect upon what Liberation Day truly means to us as individuals and as a people. May God continue to bless Guam and America. Biba!

Sincerely,

Vicente (Ben) C. Pangelinan
 Vicente (Ben) C. Pangelinan
 Speaker, 27th Guam Legislature

message from the

Congresswoman



Sixty two years ago, the Chamorro people were subjected to the horrific terrors of war. A peace loving and joyful people, their lives were violently disrupted and for nearly three years they lived with fear in the shadows of their captors and occupiers. Despite these intolerable conditions, the Chamorros never despaired and never lost hope. They had faith that their God would grant them the courage to survive. That faith never faltered and on July 21, 1944, was answered.

Sixty years ago, on July 21, 1944, the United States Marine Corp and Army, after heavy bombardment by the United States Navy's Seventh Fleet, stormed ashore on the beaches of Asan and Agat and the Liberation of Guam became a reality. Through the years the people of Guam have shown their gratitude for their liberators and liberation. We have named the island's primary highway as Marine Corps Drive, in honor of the young men who braved enemy fire to return freedom to our people. The Chamorro people have never failed to answer the call to defend freedom and American democracy and today people from all walks of life commend the Chamorros for their patriotism and loyalty to our nation and flag.

As we celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the liberation of Guam, let us contemplate and commemorate all who participated in that resounding affirmation of our love of freedom and peace on that First Liberation day. Let us honor and memorialize the soldiers who made the ultimate sacrifice that others may be free. Most of all, let us honor and memorialize all the Chamorro people, those who were brutalized and died during the war, and all who survived, those thirty months without the freedom they so cherished. Let us give thanks to Our Lord who gave our forefathers the strength and courage to endure and persevere those days of uncertainties and infamy.

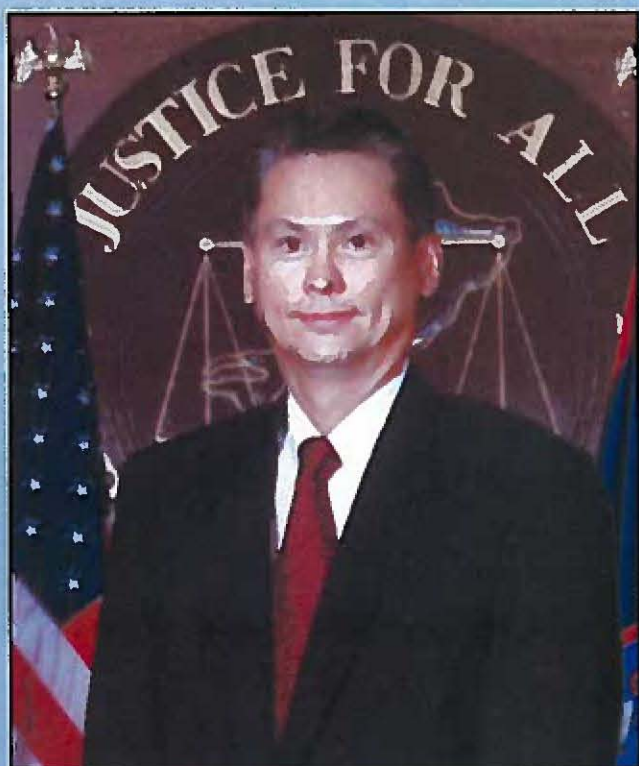
God bless our Island, God Bless our people, God bless America.

Sincerely yours,

MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO
Member of Congress
U.S. House of Representative

message from the

Chief Justice



Hafa Adail

During the past six decades, our island has been shaped by the noble sacrifices that were made by the American soldiers who risked and gave their lives to liberate Guam, and the needless suffering endured by the Chamorro families who lived through the hardships and horrors of war.

The evolution of our island Judiciary into an integrated and unified institution currently undertaking reorganization reflects the positive and productive change that has swept Guam since the first Liberation Day.

As we celebrate '60 Years of Freedom and Progress,' let us be thankful for the freedom that was restored to our island on July 21, 1944, and let us be mindful of the progress that Guam has achieved since then and the many opportunities for progress that lie ahead.

Thank you, Si Yu'us Ma'ase, and may God bless our great island of Guam.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "F. Philip Carbullido".

F. Philip Carbullido
Chief Justice of Guam

message from the

Archbishop

My dear brothers and sisters:

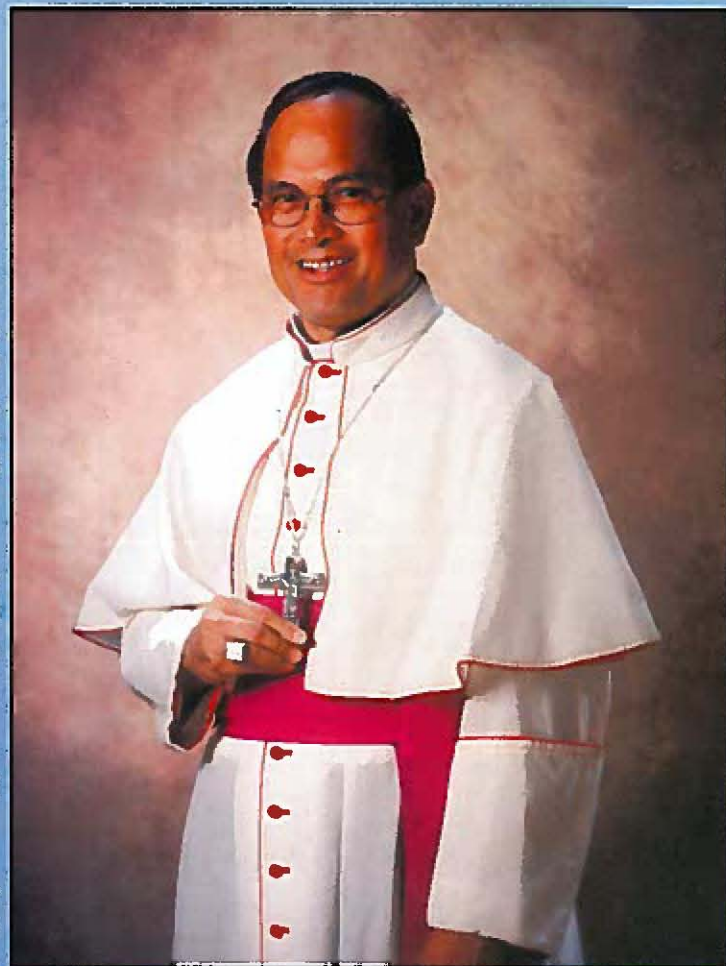
May the peace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you!

Sixty years ago, our Chamorro brothers and sisters were liberated by U.S. American Armed Forces from four years of hard Japanese occupation. Many of them came out of the jungles of Guam, hungry, sick and/or dying, but despite their suffering, they ran joyfully into the welcoming arms of the U.S. soldiers who fought to free them.

When asked what kept them alive, many of the survivors wept as they recalled that their strong and deep faith in God was what helped them to endure the pain and suffering of the occupation and the loss of human life.

Today, that deep faith in our Lord and all of its promise, continues to give our island people the same hope they had for sixty years.

As we celebrate the island's liberation, let us remember our brothers and sisters who died for our freedom. May their souls and the souls of all of the faithful departed rest in peace.



Although I will not be with you, know that I am with you in spirit and prayer.

Through the intercession of Santa Marian Kamalen, Blessed Diego Luis de San Vitores and Blessed Pedro Calungsod, may God bless you and may your liberation celebration be a safe and memorable one.

Servus tuus,

Most Rev. Anthony Sablan Apuron, OFM Cap., D.D.
Metropolitan Archbishop of Agaña

message from the

Honorary Chairperson, Liberation Day Committee



Hafa Adai! It is indeed an honor to present our commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Liberation of Guam. As First Lady and Honorary Co-Chairperson of Guam's 60th Liberation Day celebration, I am grateful for the opportunity to pay tribute to Guam's people and a Great Generation.

Today, we continue to celebrate the remarkable determination of the Chamorro people and our unique heritage. As we recall events of our history during our Liberation Day activities, we reflect on 60 years of resolve and unwavering patriotism that define the true spirit of the Chamorro people. Over the years, with purpose, respect and gratitude, we have honored people, heroes and events that brought us freedom and opportunity and make us the proud Chamorro people we are today.

We remember the lives of those who fought and were massacred before our liberators arrived on Guam on July 21, 1944. Sixty years later, undaunted by the passing of time or the changes and chal-

lenges facing our community, we recall and are grateful for those who came before us and from other lands who shared the desire to set our people free and build a greater Guam.

This booklet captures the heroism of our people and a Great Generation that have contributed to our island, the country and the world. We shall always remember them. On behalf of Governor Felix R. Camacho, the 2004 Executive Committee, all who have contributed toward this year's celebrations and our family, Biba Liberation Guahan, Biba Chamorro and may God bless you all!

Sinsiru yan Magahet,



JOANN G. CAMACHO
 I Maga' Ilagan Guahan
 First Lady of Guam

60 years of Freedom and Progress



message from the

Major General

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTEENTH AIR FORCE
(PACIFIC AIR FORCES)
UNIT 14083
APO AP 96543-4083

Hafa Adai, Taotao Guam!

On behalf of Team Andersen, I salute you on this very special 21st of July, the 60th anniversary of Liberation Day! We have enjoyed a tremendous partnership with the community throughout the past 60 years — a partnership forged in the trials and tribulations of a horrific war, born of the courage of those brave men and women who fought and endured terrible sufferings in order to attain freedom and democracy on this rugged and beautiful island.

Today is a time to remember all the people of Guam, who faced these terrifying threats to liberty 60 years ago, and to remember those brave liberators, whose valiant struggle against the forces of aggression enabled all of us to stand united - military and civilian alike - in the cause of peace. While we continue to work together in harmony and hospitality, we nonetheless continue our fight against violence, terrorism, and despotism, so that all of our citizens, everywhere, can breathe free.

The men and women of the Thirteenth Air Force are dedicated to maintaining peace and stability throughout the Pacific region, and look forward to a continuing partnership with our neighbors here on Guam. And to those who paid the ultimate sacrifice in the defense of freedom on these very shores - we offer our deepest gratitude.



Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dennis R. Larsen'.

DENNIS R. LARSEN
Major General, USAF
Commander, Thirteenth Air Force

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Guam obstacle to Japan's ocean empire

At Agaña Bay, a fisherman throw his talaya (throw net). Pre-war Guam was a society of subsistence. Farmers and fisherman secured their family's food for the day from the abundance of the sea and the fertility of the land.



By Paul J. Borja

In pre-World War II Guam, life was generally as it had been for decades. Except for the presence of those responsible for the naval administration of the island, Guam was basically a land of farmers and fishermen, the people living a simple lifestyle where they met their essential needs.

So when war came to this kind of community, this kind of society, it was devastating, bringing unstoppable change.

The first war to visit the island and its people came in the Spanish colonization. Though Ferdinand Magellan had come upon the island in 1521 and the explorer Legaspi had "claimed" Guam for the Spanish crown in 1565, it was only in 1668 that the Spanish attempted to colonize the isle.

In that year, Guam found itself the focus of Catholic mis-

sionaries, notably the padre Luis de San Vitores, and their accompanying military protectors. The effort to bring Catholicism to the island was successful - today, the great majority of the people call themselves Catholics - but the price to Guam and its native people was costly. The resistance of the indigenous people to the Spanish resulted in conflict and war with the Spanish military. So by the time the United States came unto the island in 1898 in the aftermath of the Spanish-American War, the war of colonization and disease brought by Western man reduced the native Chamorro population from a high of perhaps as many as 100,000 people in 1668 to 9,000 by 1898.

By 1898, the people and the island were at peace, but both people and island were neglected by Spain whose

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Governor's Palace, adjacent to the Plaza de Espana, was the headquarters for the American naval governors responsible for the administration of the island.

empire was fading into history. In spite of America's rise in power and influence around the world, the life of the people of Guam saw relatively little change in the transition from being one nation's colony to being a possession of another. A great part of the reason for that was the ambivalence, and ignorance, of the United States toward the Pacific and Oceania. As a result, of all the Spanish islands of the Marianas, only Guam was taken as spoils of war under the Treaty of Paris between Spain and the United States. Spain retained the northern Mariana Islands - Saipan, Tinian, and others - and sold them to Germany in 1899.

Because Guam was merely looked upon by the Navy as a coaling station for its ships as they sailed the Pacific, the island changed little, although the military did add to the economy by buying from farmers and fishermen and employing people.

Naval administrators of the island did initiate and sustain typical government departments such as schools, a hospital, courts and police, but overall the island's lifestyle changed little.

Chamorros had gained in terms of democratic government; a House of Assembly served as a legislative body but it was merely advisory. Chamorro self-determination was non-existent. The naval governor still possessed absolute authority - he was legislator, chief executive, judge, all under

one hat.

Japan, though, was much more active in its efforts around the Pacific islands. When the opportunity arose in World War I as Germany was reeling from its defeats in Europe, the Japanese were unfurling the flag of the Rising Sun in

Members of the Marine barracks fire a cannon during a ceremony at Plaza de Espana.



German-held islands above the equator. Their presence in the central and western Pacific was vast, as vast as the area of the continental United States: from the Marshall Islands in the east, to the Carolines, to the Marianas and anchoring the line of Japanese-occupied islands was the Palau archipelago. In the Treaty of Versailles which ended World War I,

Men build the framework of a house and prepare its roof for sections of woven palm leaves. In spite of the American presence since 1898 when the Spanish-American War ended, little had changed in the pre-war society of Guam.



Japan's occupation of these islands was formalized under a mandate of the League of Nations.

Japan wasted little time in solidifying its claim to these islands. The

Japanese, who had a strong economic presence in the islands even

what would later prove deadly to American Marines and soldiers, the fortification and buildup of the islands as military installations.

With little political or financial support coming from Congress to fortify Guam, the United States signed an agreement with Japan in 1921 at the Washington Naval Conference. The two nations along with other world powers agreed not to fortify their possessions in the Pacific.

However, Japan's designs on the islands began taking on a militaristic tone, and by 1935, the country refused inspections of the islands under the mandate and walked out of the League of Nations. The action was typical of Japan in those times as the nation, causing worry and concern for all those in Asia and in the Pacific, was growing more and more committed to a policy of aggression.

Only then did the United States begin thinking of fortifying Guam, and in 1938 a Navy study did recommend that the island's naval facilities be improved to the point where they could support a fully-equipped and operational fleet to help in the defense of the Philippines. But the price tag - possibly tens of millions of dollars - needed for such a buildup was considered too high.

It was in this atmosphere that in December 1941 the people of the United States and Guam began paying - in blood - for a war that suddenly swept the nation and the island into years of struggle, years of sadness, years of tragedy.



George McMillin and his family in a portrait. He was the naval governor of Guam on Dec. 8, 1941

before World War I, was now sowing its influence upon the islands through schools, agricultural programs, and,



Sumay, village, in what is now the Naval Station, rivaled Agana as the island's commercial center in pre-war Guam.

In the occupation, Japanese authorities, facing a shortage of medical personnel, instituted a program to train students to become nurses. The program faltered because of language differences.



Rising Sun dawns on Guam

During the occupation of Guam by Japan, officials inspect a rice paddy in Inarajan. Rice paddies were located in Piti, Inarajan and Merizo as part of the agriculture program established by occupation authorities.



By Tony Palermo

Saburu Kurusu, diplomatic pouch in hand, stepped off the Pan American Airways Clipper at Sumay while rumors persisted in Guam that war with Japan was imminent.

But news reports elsewhere were saying that the Washington-bound Kurusu, special envoy for Emperor Hirohito appointed by the Japanese imperial government, was enroute to peace talks with high American officials.

It was November, 1941. Japan's imperial soldiers were administering Japanese influence in Manchuria and aggressively expanding south into more of China. Adolf Hitler had grabbed much of Europe, and his forces locked in battle with the Russians.

Then, a month later, it happened. Guam was struck by disaster on December 8, 1941. Out of the east that morning came nine Japanese planes flying high at first, then swooping down like vultures, their guns spitting death and destruction.

Just four hours earlier, Pearl Harbor was attacked with more than 2,500 Americans killed and America's proud Pacific Fleet badly crippled.

In Washington, Kurusu was still talking peace; he was unaware of the Japanese military's plan to strike at Pearl Harbor.

In Guam, terror gripped the people as the warplanes, flying in formation of threes, bombed Sumay and later strafed Piti, Agana and other populated areas.

The date was the feast of the Immaculate Conception and many families were still in church when planes struck. The city of Agana, the hub of the island, was instantly transformed into a city of shocked people. Mothers and children wept and wailed. Fathers sought missing members of their families in efforts to flee from the town.

By the end of the day, the feast that was to be was transformed into the beginning of one of the most tragic periods

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in the history of Guam.

Assigned to capture Guam were the South Seas Detachment, a unit of about 5,500 army troops under the command of Major General Tomitaro Hori, and a special navy land force of about 400 men, led by Commander Hiroshi Hayashi and drawn from the 5th Defense Force stationed in Saipan.

The Guam defending force was woefully undergunned: 274 Navy personnel, more than half of them non-combative personnel; 153 Marines; and about 120 Insular Force Guards, whose military training was minimal at best.

The Guam defenders' total arsenal were three machine guns, four Thompson submachine guns, six Browning automatic pistols, fifty .30 caliber pistols, a dozen .22 caliber regulation rifles, and 85 Springfield rifles. Most of the weapons were the World War I vintage. Imprinted on the Springfield rifles were labels with the following notation: "Do not shoot. For training only."

Governor George McMillin realized the futility of the situation. So, at 7 a.m. on Dec. 10, 1941, Guam was surrendered. Dead in the fighting at the plaza and in small incidents around the island were 21 U.S. military personnel and civilians. The Japanese, though superior in force, apparently suffered more casualties.

With the surrender, Guam, Wake Island and two isles in the western part of the Aleutian Islands chain, Kiska and Attu, would be the only parts of the United States to be occupied by enemy forces in World War II. (The Alaskan isles are taken by the Japanese in mid-1942 and recaptured by U.S. forces a year later.)

Japanese officials immediately issued a proclaimed informing the populace that their seizure of Guam was "for the purpose of restoring liberty and rescuing the whole Asiatic people and creating the permanent peace in Asia. Thus our intention is to establish the New Order of the World." The local population also were assured that "you good citizens need not worry anything under the regulations of our Japanese authorities and my (sic) enjoy your daily life as we guarantee your lives and never distress nor plunder your property..."

For three months after the Japanese invasion, Guam was a veritable military camp. Soldiers and other military personnel traveled to Guam, coming primarily from Saipan and Palau, both islands occupied by Japan since the end of World War I. Under the Minseisho, the civilian affairs division of the South Seas Detachment, some 14,000 Japanese army and navy forces took over all government buildings and seized many private homes.

Troops were stationed in various parts of the island, a dusk-to-dawn curfew initiated; cars, radios, and cameras confiscated.

In Sumay, which was the island's commercial center, all of the 2,000 residents were evicted from their homes. Some, however, were given permission to dismantle their homes and many people built temporary shelters at nearby Aplá and other farm areas. But still, the small, bustling community adjacent to Aprá Harbor vanished almost overnight.

In many instances, Japanese soldiers moved into private homes without notice or formality. The historic Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral was converted into a propaganda and entertainment center, and a church building in Santa Cruz became a workshop and stable for the Japanese's Siberian stallions. The island's Baptist church, also in Agaña, was also seized; Japanese officials used the first floor of the church as a storage area for food, and the second floor was utilized as a Shinto shrine.

All local residents were required to obtain passes - a piece of cloth with Japanese characters - in order to move about the island. All local officials, including municipal and village commissioners and policemen, were ordered to return to work.

Dozens of men, particularly members of the Insular Force Guard, were interrogated and beaten during the first few weeks of occupation. Many were suspected of either hiding machine guns or other weapons, or of harboring American fugitives.

Japanese military officials were intent on erasing from Guam the influence of the United States and thus immediately imprisoned Governor McMillin, other U.S. citizens, as well as some Spanish clergy, notably Bishop Miguel Olano, head of the Catholic church in the island.

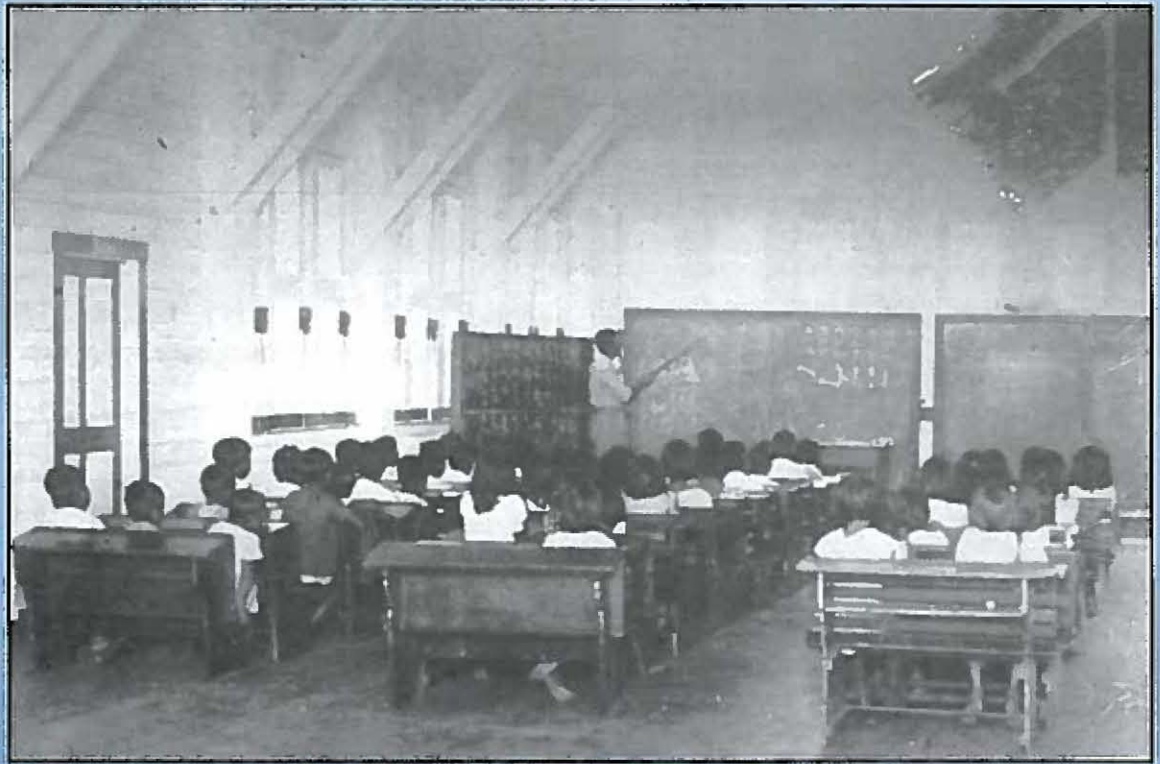
The prisoners were exiled to camps in Kobe, Japan. When the *Argentina Maru* sailed from Guam on January 10, 1942, aboard were over 400 people - military personnel, five nurses and a number of civilians. All Americans prior to the invasion were accounted for except six Navy sailors:

Al Tyson and George Tweed, both radiomen first class; A. Yablonsky, yeoman first class; L.W. Jones, machinist mate first class.

Without exception, the six sailors believed the war would not last more than three months and they felt they could survive in the dense jungles of Guam until the Americans returned to the island.

Only Tweed survived the war, thanks to the dozens of people who harbored him during the 30-month occupation

Guam children learn Katakana, one of the three Japanese alphabets used in writing. Children's attendance was mandatory at occupation era schools, but of 5,000 children attending pre-war schools, only 600 took part in schools opened by the Japanese.



period. Krump, Jones and Yablonsky were discovered in the Manengon area in September 1942 and were beheaded by the Japanese. Two months later, Tyson and Johnston were found and shot in Machananao.

The invasion detachment departed Guam January 14, 1942, sailing to Truk (now Chuuk) with carriers and other ships of Japan's 4th Fleet; this force would later take Rabaul and make it one of the empire's major military bases in the Pacific.

Left to administer Guam was the keibitai, the Japanese naval militia with less than 500 men. Directly managing the people were the minseibu, the keibitai's cadre of policemen and investigators. Under the minseibu, life on island was relatively quiet.

However, there were still attempts to convince the Chamorro populace of Japan's superiority over the Americans. After every Japanese conquest in the Pacific or Far East, military parades were held through the streets of Agaña. When Singapore fell on February 15, 1942, sabers rattled through the narrow streets of the barrios of San Ignacio and San Nicolas; the march of soldiers would end at a Buddhist shrine on a hillside above Agaña. Other shows of might by the Japanese military were given when General Douglas MacArthur fled to Australia from the Philippines and later when General Jonathan Wainwright surrendered that archipelago on May 6, 1942.

In these parades, invariably at least one float showed a young boy attired in Japanese army uniform pointing an oversized rifle at the heart of another youngster wearing an American naval uniform. Spread on the floor of the float was an American flag, and one foot of the Japanese-clad youngster was stepping on it.

While many Chamorros believed the war would last no longer than 100 days, the Japanese came to stay at least 100 years. Accordingly, the new rulers brought school teachers, along with their families by the middle of 1942, and on the following November, two Japanese Catholic priests came to the island to help pacify the local people.

Soon after the invasion, the Japanese authorities acted to battle a shortage of medical personnel. Training began and Chamorros did assist Japanese nurses and doctors, but eventually, the language difference and other factors lessened the program's effectiveness.

Among the first things the new rulers imposed was the renaming of the island and all municipal districts. Guam became "Omiya Jima" (The Great Shrine Island). Agaña became "Akashi" (the Red City), Asan was "Asama Mura" and Agat became "Showa Mura."

The practice of bowing as a sign of respect was instituted and strictly enforced.

By mid-1942, all public schools were reopened and the

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young students were required to bow to the emperor before classes commenced in the morning. In the classroom, they learned the Japanese language and culture, and mathematics. Children attended school during the week for four hours daily; adults were required to attend two evenings a week. But attendance was less than spectacular; over the occupation period, perhaps only 600 children and adults participated in the Japanese-run schools.

As part of the educational program, Chamorros were also taught songs, some of them Japanese patriotic songs, but there was one very popular song that the occupying authorities detested and even punished people for singing.

Though forbidden, both children and adults learned and sang the song throughout the occupation period — it was a ditty urging the return of the Americans. One version went like this:

"Eighth of December 1941
 People went crazy
 Right here in Guam.
 Oh, Mr. Sam, Sam
 My dear Uncle Sam,
 Won't you please
 Come back to Guam."

Early in the occupation era, men of the Japanese naval militia charged with the island's administration stroll in Agaña



Although possession of a radio was strictly prohibited, a number of Chamorros were daring enough to operate radio receivers throughout most of the occupation period — until about late in 1943 when American forces were pummeling the Japanese in the south and central Pacific.

Members of the underground radio network included Jose Gutierrez, Augusto Gutierrez, Frank T. Flores and Atanacio Blas; Adolfo Sgambelluri, Mrs. Ignacia Butler, Ralph Pellicani, Carlos Bordallo, Juan and Agueda Roberto, Manuel F. L. Guerrero, James Butler, Joe Torres and Herbert Johnston; Agueda Iglesias Johnston; Frank D. Perez, the Rev. Jesus Baza Duenas, E.T. Calvo; Luis P. Untalan, Jose and Herman Ada, and Pedro M. Ada. The radio receivers had to be destroyed or abandoned after Japanese officials obtained

copies of news reports, including the following:

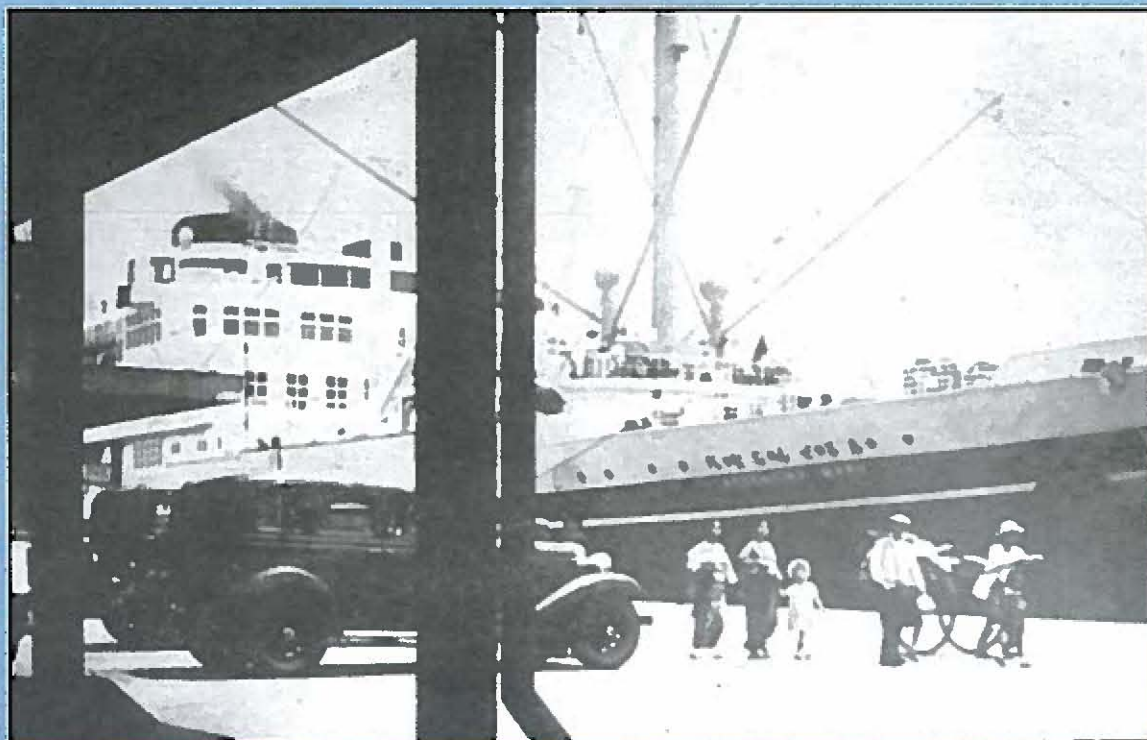
- "Rabaol, (sic) New Guinea — Japanese forces are being hammered in their positions by American Flying Fortresses from Australia, enemy losses: planes 17 drowned."

- "Burma — Flying Fortresses heavily bombed Japanese positions along the Burma Route causing heavy damage, killing many Japanese soldiers. 21 Japanese planes shot down. 2 of our planes returned slightly damaged."

Most of the radio reports received originated from KGEL, a radio station located at the top of the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco. Newscasters included Bob Goodman and Merrill Phillips.

While Japanese forces were being defeated everywhere in the Pacific — the Solomons, New Guinea, the Marshalls, New Hebrides and the Gilbert Islands — a Japanese freighter

On Jan. 10, 1942, on Guam, more than 400 American military and civilian personnel, and others are taken aboard the vessel *Argentina Maru*. The people are taken to Japan and put in prisoner-of-war camps near the city of Kobe.



at Apra Harbor was sunk by an American submarine. The vessel was aflame after the attack. Adrift and useless, the vessel settled at the mouth of the bay, a sign of the attack to Guam.

With the twin American offensives - the MacArthur and Halsey drives through the Solomons and Papua New Guinea and the Nimitz thrust through the central Pacific - moving into high gear, the Japanese empire was crumbling. Japanese major bases, as those in Truk (now Chuuk) and in Rabaul, were neutralized and its airpower superiority vanquished; with the loss of airpower, its surface ships were doomed in any part of the central Pacific and in vast areas of the southwest Pacific.

Their empire shrinking and the battle lines moving closer and closer to Japan, military leaders acted to enhance the defensive capabilities of Guam.

Part of the preparation for the island's defense was the massive influx of Japanese troops from Asian battle zones, including Manchuria, from where a huge troopship brought more than 5,000 war veterans, fully equipped and ready for Japan's last stand on Guam. By the time U.S. forces invaded Guam in July 1944 the island was being defended by about 20,000 men.

Part of the strategy for Guam's defense was to make the island self-supporting through agriculture. The Japanese plan was to accelerate agricultural production so that it could support as many as 30,000 troops for as long as necessary

in defense of Japan's periphery. Brought to Guam were the members of the Kaikontai, a quasi-military group specializing in agriculture; they came with mechanized farm equipment including about 20 small tractors, a number of plows and cultivators, to realize this defense strategy.

By early 1944, the Chamorros were mere tools to be utilized without regard to their safety or well-being. Most of the male population were used either at the two operational air strips at Orote and Jalaguac, or at a new one being developed at Agui in the northeastern corner of the island.

Some of the younger males were utilized to help construct pillboxes and manmade caves. Still others were used to install real dummy cannons at several coastal areas, and to transport food and ammunition to key defense outposts. The women were used primarily to plant and harvest farm crops.

At the southern end of the island, the Japanese in desperation-ordered groups of Chamorro men to lay coconut tree trunks across the road, ostensibly to stop American tanks. In Asan, forced labor constructed a tank trap consisting of trunks buried vertically and arranged in a maze-like pattern. Laborers also piled huge mounds of rocks along the beach, and dug massive holes in the sand in an attempt to block and disable American tanks.

Some local men were directed to hunt and kill all dogs they could find, the rationale being that dogs gave away the presence of people.

In these last days, the Japanese forces were hostile, cruel to the people. Men were beaten at best; at worst, they were executed. Women fared no better and there were numerous rapes reported throughout the island.

While American forces were bombarding the island from off-shore in July in preparation for the eventual invasion, wholesale massacres were taking place in the island - at Fena, Merizo and Yigo.

A group of about 30 young men and women from Agat and Sumay were packed into a large cave in Fena and massacred. According to John Ulloa, 22, of Sumay, he and six other young men were sleeping in a cave when he and oth-

ers were awakened by the cries coming from a second cave nearby. They were utterly shocked when they discovered that all their friends were murdered.

Six days before American forces hit the beaches of Guam, 46 men and women in Merizo were massacred. Two groups of 30 men and women each were forced into two separate caves - Tinta and Faha, now names forever associated with death, tragedy and sadness - located on the outskirts of the southern village. At Tinta, 16 of the first 30 were killed; a rainstorm erupted after soldiers had initially fired into the cave and prevented them from finishing their task.

Symbol of hope, controversy

By Paul J. Borja

When the Argentina Maru sailed from Guam on Jan. 10, 1942, all American prisoners of war were accounted for except six Navy sailors:

A. Yablonsky, yeoman first class; L.W. Jones, chief aerographer; L.L. Krump, chief machinist mate; C.B. Johnston, machinist mate first class; Al Tyson, radioman first class; and perhaps the most famous of the group - George Tweed, also a radioman first class.

Only Tweed survived the war, thanks to the dozens of people who harbored him during the 30-month occupation period.

Krump, Jones and Yablonsky were discovered in the Manengon area in September 1942 and were beheaded by the Japanese. Later, Tyson and Johnston were found and shot in Machananao.

But it was Tweed that was a thorn in the side of the Japanese... and the Chamorros.

To both Japanese and Chamorros, Tweed represented the United States, but in vastly different perspectives. To the Japanese, he was a threat and a sore point in their desire to extinguish the influences of America upon Guam.

To Chamorros, Tweed could be seen two ways. In one perspective, he did indeed represent the United States; his presence and continued existence symbolized hope in America's return to Guam. As a result, many people aided him to evade capture by members of the Minseibu, the policemen and investigators of the Japanese naval militia



charged with civilian affairs on Guam. Those who felt this way cited a responsibility to the United States in helping Tweed keep his freedom.

The second perspective was less kind: Tweed was willing to allow Chamorros to suffer and die as he lived in freedom in the jungles of Guam. Those of this second view note, in their opinion, Tweed's lackadaisical attitude in staying hidden, often looking for better shelter and sometimes for female companionship.

Authorities tried all through the occupations to arrest the Navy radioman. Questioning many, torturing some, Japanese authorities did indeed execute people, using Tweed as a rationale.

As U.S. forces approached Guam, the efforts capture him intensified. Among those executed just prior to the July 21 liberation was the popular Catholic priest, the Rev. Jesus Baza Duenas.

Despite the brutalities inflicted upon the local populace, the secret of Tweed was kept just that... a secret. All Japanese efforts to capture him failed.

Tweed, who was then living in a cave overlooking the northwest coast of Guam, eventually signaled a Navy destroyer, the McCall, which was shelling the island prior to the July 21 invasion. Picked up by a small boat from the ship on July 10, Tweed was probably the first person in Guam to be actually liberated from the Japanese occupation by U.S. forces.

A man of courage and conviction

By Tony Palomo

If ever a man stood proudly for his people, the Chamorros, for his church, the Catholic Church, and for his adopted country, America, during the trying days of World War II, he was Jesus Baza Duenas.

A young Catholic priest who challenged the might of the Japanese imperial forces throughout the occupation period, Father Duenas was unceremoniously executed during the darkness of night 50 years ago on July 12.

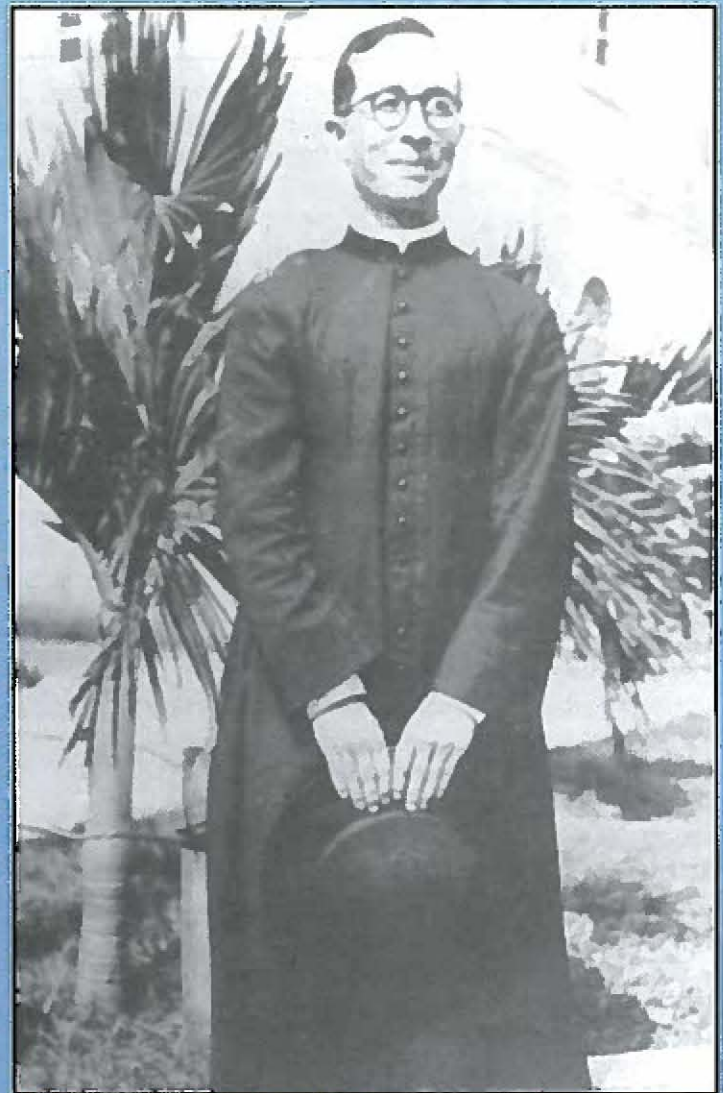
Father Duenas, shown right, and Father Oscar Galvo were the only two Chamorro priests allowed to stay on island after the Japanese invasion in 1941.

Great men die young is an ancient proverb. It applies perfectly to Father Duenas, who was only 30 when Japanese forces seized Guam on that fateful day, Dec. 10, 1941. The good padre, son of a deeply religious family, was still adjusting to his calling when the bombs fell, creating havoc and pandemonium throughout this tiny island.

Almost instinctively, Father Duenas gathered some of his young followers - no doubt, acolytes at St. Joseph's Church in Inarajan - grabbed whatever weapons they could find - rifles and sidearms primarily - commandeered a small truck, and waited for the enemy. Fortunately, sober minds prevailed and Father Duenas and his small ragtag militia accepted the inevitability of a Japanese conquest.

Father Duenas was the ranking Catholic prelate in Guam at the time; the only other being Father Oscar L. Galvo, who had been ordained a priest just a few months before the war. Father Duenas could have chosen to stay in Agaña, the seat of the vicariate, but instead chose to remain in the southern village of Inarajan, as far away from the Japanese as possible.

Early during the pacification period, the Japanese government dispatched two Catholic priests - Monsignor



Fukuhori and Father Peter Komatsu - to Guam to proclaim from the pulpit the greatness of the Japanese government and people. Though the monsignor presented Father Duenas with a letter from Bishop Olano - he had been sent to a prisoner-of-war camp in Kobe, Japan - naming the Chamorro priest the head of the Catholic church in Guam, Father Duenas angrily told them that they were not true men of the cloth but spies.

He told them that he would have nothing to do with them, or with any other Japanese official except on matters where the welfare of this people was concerned. In a biting letter to the two Japanese priest, Father Duenas asserted

continued on page 20



In this photo taken after the Liberation, Father Oscar Calvo poses with members of his congregation.

ed: "According to a letter for Pope Benedict XV to the bishops and priests all over the world, he said 'never preach the honor and glory of your country but only the word of God.'" Duenas told them, if he should survive the war, he would have them removed from the Catholic church as clergy.

Father Duenas was adamant in his refusal to cooperate with Japanese officials. During one confrontation, the fighting padre was heard to say, "I answer only to God, and the Japanese are not God." When questioned about the whereabouts of six American sailors who fled into the jungles of Guam rather than surrender, Father Duenas was quoted as saying, "It is for me to know, and for you to find out."

Father Duenas was part of network of men and women who knew the movements of the American fugitives, the identities of the daring men and women who assisted and harbored them, and even the plans of Japanese search teams. He also made it a point to visit certain friends who clandestinely operated radio receivers and were well informed of the progress of war up until mid-1943, when the eventual outcome of the brutal conflict was no longer in doubt.

Father Duenas consistent refusal to make peace with the Japanese forced the authorities to consider exiling the recalcitrant padre to the island of Rota, but Japanese authorities had to cancel such a move. They lacked evidence against Father Duenas to justify such a drastic action, and his transfer may have created more problems with the populace since the priest enjoyed high esteem throughout the island.

At village meetings called by the Japanese, propagandists often emphasized that the new rulers were in Guam to save the Chamorros from the white race, and that they meant to stay for at least a hundred years. Father Duenas belittled their interpretations of events, and even at one point began humming "God Bless America."

The Japanese authorities, when it appeared that U.S. Forces were soon to invade Guam, would exact their revenge on Duenas. Father Duenas had been executed.

In early 1945, the body of the beloved priest was exhumed from a crude grave. In a later ceremony attended by hundreds of people and the island's highest officials, the body of Father Duenas was laid to rest under the altar of San Jose Church in Inarajan, the church where he had served his island flock during the occupation. ~

Agueda Iglesias Johnston: Patriot

In February 1942, two months after Guam was invaded and captured, Japanese officials introduced classes to educate island children and adults about the Japanese culture and language as well as mathematics and reading.

The first classes were held at George Washington High School, then located in Agana and just five years old. And chosen to lead the school was someone eminently qualified to do so — the high school's principal and perhaps the island's leading educator, Agueda Iglesias Johnston.

Mrs. Johnston was the wife of William G. Johnston, who was sent to a prisoner-of-war camp in Japan in January 1942 along with about 500 together Americans living on the island at the time; she was left alone to care for their children. The tragic events of the time made her a single parent, decades before the term was even in use.

But the young woman also took another responsibility as an island leader, as a patriot.

As the occupation continued, Mrs. Johnston helped raise the morale of Chamorros through her communication of the progress of the war. Much of the information was obtained by radios, kept hidden from the Japanese military occupying forces. Messages were sometimes passed inside the wrappers around the bars of soap made by her family. The soap was given to Chamorros, sometimes under the very eyes of Japanese guards.

She was involved in the efforts to help Navy radioman



George Tweed evade capture by the Japanese. Mrs. Johnston provided food, clothing, and reading materials for Tweed. When the Japanese began to suspect her involvement, she was interrogated about his hiding place. She was beaten and whipped before she was freed.

During the occupation, she received a note from Japanese authorities. Written in Chamorro, the note informed her of the death of her husband William in a POW camp in Kobe, Japan. A part of her life gone and her heart broken, Mrs. Johnston continued on, caring for her family and eventually helping them safely reach Manengon, a concentration camp for Chamorros established by the Japanese prior to the liberation.

Mrs. Johnston, her family and the others in the Manengon camp were freed by American forces. A year later, she was back to being a principal, the head of the new George Washington High School, a school made of canvas and tin and running on materials — paper, chalk, pencils — donated by the U.S. military.

Born in 1892, the life long educator passed away in 1977. But her place in Guam history, as an educator, as a community leader, as a patriot lives on. To recognize her memory and her courage, the people of Guam renamed George Washington Junior High School in Ordot in her honor. The school is now Agueda I. Johnston Middle School.

Remembering Manenggon



60 years ago Jorge Cristobal was stationed on Guam as we were liberated and met Beatriz, a year later they married.

As much as I would have liked to "walk-the-mile" into Manenggon, my age and my health does not allow me to join the other survivors. The memories are very painful for me. It was a difficult time for many - young and old alike.

Our trek to Manenggon was an experience to remember. Members of my immediate family were separated and we had no knowledge where they were. We were placed in groups. The Japanese soldiers in charge would have the men and boys go out and work in the fields and jungle. They wanted them to find food so that they could feed themselves. We were fortunate enough to have friends and relatives who would find a way to get some of that food to us during our trek to Manenggon. If the Japanese soldiers found out, they were either beaten badly or sometimes killed. We had to be very watchful of what we said or did. The Japanese soldiers didn't like to hear anybody talking about the American soldiers.

It was only my mother and other nearby neighbors and close relatives in our group, that I recall walking to Manenggon. We only had the clothes on our bodies, there were no time to bring anything with us and very little food. I

By: Beatriz Castro Cristobal
Resident of Tamuning and
a survivor of the Manenggon march

remember my brother Francisco sneaking some breadfruit and taro to us as we made our way from Chalan Pago to Yona. There was no rest for us. The Japanese soldiers just kept pushing the group to "keep walking."

Fortunate enough for our group, the soldiers were only forceful for us to keep moving all the time. I think we were more scared than anything — not knowing what to expect when we got to Manenggon. Many thoughts that once we reached Manenggon that we would all be killed. There was a lot of fear in all of us. We were all praying that God would keep us all safe and protected until the American Soldiers come to rescue us from the Japanese.



Jorge and Beatriz celebrate their 59th Wedding Anniversary on July 15, 2004.

There are no words to describe that day — only fear and death and would we survive this ordeal. Now, 60 years later — I just thank the good Lord for my life and lives of those who did survive. I thank the Lord each day of my 85 years of life.

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Post Liberation Guam Graduation

Reflection. Freedom. Progress.

"...Guam's public schools were re-opened in the American manner in December 1944, four months after Marines had conquered the Japanese conquerors... The 1945 commencement of Guam's only high school, George Washington, was a gala affair attended by not only proud parents, relatives and friends... but also filled with servicemen—most of them Marines. To these Marines the ceremonies were as impressive and important as if they, too, were participants. Said one PFC, wistfully: 'I joined the Marine Corps when I was a senior and never got to attend my own graduation. I feel almost as if this were it.'"

Sgt. Stanley Fink
Leatherneck Staff Correspondent
October 1, 1945

Corporal Ben D. Perich of Tucson, Ariz., feeds Chamorro cake to pretty Soledad Anderson, one of Guam's George Washington High School graduates.
Photo courtesy of Leatherneck Pacific Edition

JESSE ANDERSON
LUJAN
SENATOR



Liz Quichucho, Treasurer - EX-SQUAD GU 96011

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Guam Liberated

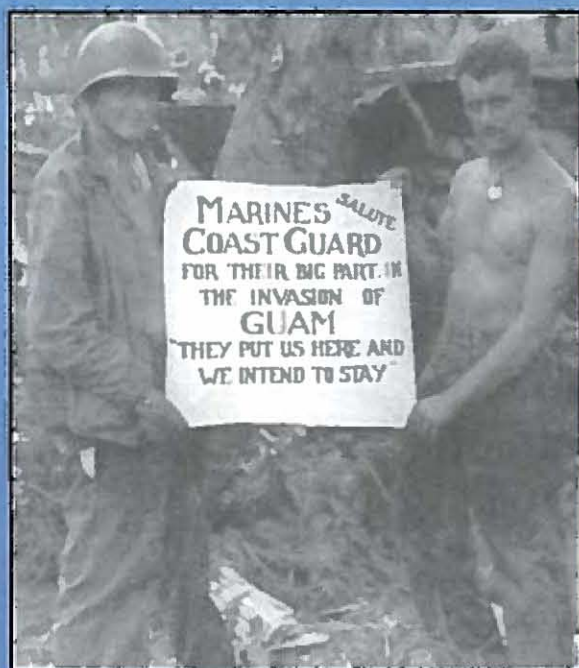
Right, troop ships sail for Guam, carrying more than 50,000 Marines and army infantry for the operation to recapture the island.



Marines from the 3rd Marine Division churn toward the Asan shore on invasion day. These Marines, possibly from the 3rd Regiment, were given the task of rushing inland to capture cliffs and high ground, and prepare for further action to the east and southeast.



Above, in Asan, Charito Cliff and the beach below are engulfed in smoke from artillery, bombs, mortars; Marines rushing ashore at Red Beach I, about center of photo, are met with intense fire from the hills and the cliff above. Below, in Agat, Marine Captains Paul O'Neal and Milton Thompson plant the Stars and Stripes just eight minutes after U.S. forces land and attack the beach-head.



Two Marines say "Thanks" to the men of the Coast Guard for their contribution to the invasion of Guam. The Coast Guard was responsible for the ferrying and transfer of troops from ship to shore, the helmsmen and crew of the landing craft undergping the same intense fire as their Marine passengers.





Manuel Perez, USN, receives a warm homecoming from his family as he returns to Guam for the first time in five years, but as a part of the liberating U.S. forces. Welcoming Perez, left to right, are his sister, 24-year-old Mariquita; his 71-year-old grandmother; his 23-year-old sister, Conchita; kneeling is Perez's brother, Jose, Jr., and in his arms is the sailor's nephew, 2-year-old Jose III.

In this autographed photograph to the people of Guam, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz signs the document formalizing the surrender of Japan in World War II. Nimitz, whose fleet headquarters was in Guam, represented the United States at the ceremony aboard the battleship USS Missouri on Sept. 2, 1945, in Tokyo Bay. Immediately behind Admiral Nimitz are, front to back, General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in the Pacific; Admiral William "Bull" Halsey; and Admiral Raymond Spruance.



THE JAPANESE SURRENDER
 U.S.S. MISSOURI
 TOKYO BAY, 2 SEPTEMBER 1945

The soldier who did not surrender

Compiled by Paul J. Borja and Joseph Santo Tomas

In February 1943, Shoichi Yokoi arrived on Guam from Manchuria, a 28-year-old sergeant assigned to the Japanese naval garrison defending the island.

In February 1972, Yokoi departed from Guam, 56 years old and in all likelihood the Emperor's last soldier of World War II.

After U.S. forces liberated the island in July 1944, Yokoi lived the next 28 years as a straggler and recluse. Hiding in the island jungles, first evading American Marines and soldiers and then the Chamorros serving in the Combat Patrol, Yokoi systematically and calmly reestablished his life.

A native of Aichi prefecture, in Nagoya, Japan, Yokoi became an unregistered resident of Talofofo, living for 25 years in the hills and recesses of the Talofofo River basin. Apparently the first three years of his life as a straggler were spent on the run, his hideout at different locations around the island.

Yokoi was not the first straggler from Guam to be found in the island's jungles. Two other men, Minagawa and Ito, were repatriated to Japan in 1960. Bunzo Minagawa was found by two local men harvesting breadfruit and captured; a few days later, the Japanese man would help officials persuade Ito to come out of hiding. The two stragglers lived in the Talofofo area as did Yokoi, but apparently had no knowledge of him.

When Yokoi was "captured" in late January 1972, his captors weren't soldiers or Marines on patrol - they were villagers from Talofofo hunting in the area near Yokoi's hideout, a cave he had dug near a creek's banks. Apprehending Yokoi, and instantly making him a legend in Guam and Japan, were Jesus M. Duenas and Manuel D. Garcia.

The men initially thought that the thin man they saw by the creek's banks was a boy that often strayed from the village. Yokoi was along the creek's edge, checking a fish trap that he had made from bamboo. After seeing the villagers, Yokoi dropped the trap and then rushed them in attack, Duenas told the press later.

The men overpowered the slight man, his hair long and matted and with a scraggly beard. They then took him to Agaña to police headquarters.

Yokoi's habitat was inspected thoroughly, its contents both shocking and intriguing. Initial investigations were put on hold to safely move a bomb found in the back of the cave. Later, authorities found ingeniously made shrimp traps, simple handmade tools and weapons from the war that were rusted beyond use.

A tailor in Japan before the war, Yokoi had no trouble clothing himself. He wove a simple, yet quality wardrobe from old burlap sacks, coconut and pigo fibers and other materials gathered from the jungle. His needles were handmade, his buttons for his suits made from discarded plastic and the various utensils used for his daily life as a hermit were handmade as well.

He made fire by rubbing sticks between calloused hands, and kept himself clean by bathing in the Talofofo River to avoid infections and sickness.

Yokoi's capture captivated people all over the world, particularly in Japan, where his loyalty to the Emperor was lauded. A simple man was thrust into the spotlight after 28 years of solitude.

Not used to the attention, he later said through an interpreter: "You know, I wish I didn't cause so much trouble to everyone. I should have just stayed in my cave until I died."

In meetings with



In a January 1972 press conference hosted by then Guam Gov. Carlos Camacho, as left, World War II soldier Shiochi Yokoi talks about his experiences as a straggler. He spent nearly 28 years in Guam jungles.

the press, he noted that he knew that the war was over but was afraid that he would be killed by Chamorros or the military if he surrendered.

One of Yokoi's desires after his capture was to pay respects to the families of two men, also stragglers, who had died in Guam. Shichi Mikio, a soldier, and Nakabata Satow, a civilian worker for a labor battalion, apparently died of poisoning after eating federico nuts and toads. Both are poisonous if improperly cooked and prepared, and food was apparently scarce at the time because of the devastation of Guam by Typhoon Karen in November 1962.

Having never traveled aboard aircraft, Yokoi was astounded and unbelieving when he was told that he could travel from Guam to Japan in three hours. In a touching moment before the media, Yokoi cried when he heard the tape-recorded voices of relatives from Japan. Not at all familiar with the technology, he conversed with his relatives, asking them questions.

Commending his treatment by Guam officials and then Governor Carlos G. Camacho, Yokoi returned to Japan on Feb. 2, 1972, as a hero and symbol of enduring loyalty.

On March 30, 1972, in a celebration noted by all in Japan, Yokoi celebrated his 57th birthday.

Marine Corps Drive

By Troy Torres

On July 21, 1944, thousands of Marines from the 3rd Marine Division and the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade landed on the shores of Guam to liberate our people from the Japanese occupying force. More than 1,500 United States Marines lost their lives as they battled for hours to liberate men, women and children of Guam, who endured the only occupation of a populated territory in the history of the United States. Two and a half years after our island was invaded and occupied, brave U.S. Marines came back to raise the Flag of Freedom once more.

Guam's main thoroughfare was named Marine Drive in commemoration of the sacrifice and courage of those brave men. On April 13, 2004, Governor Felix P. Camacho signed Executive Order 2004-08, renaming the highway Marine Corps Drive to clarify the significance of this road and to show Guam's appreciation

for the unwavering resolve of the United States Marines of the 3rd Marine Division and the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade.

Governor Camacho signed the Executive Order while he was surrounded by U.S. Marine Veterans who led the effort to have the road renamed. Among those men is retired Marine John Gerber who pulled a cart from Andersen Air Force Base to Naval Station to raise awareness of the significance of this renaming and in remembrance of his fallen comrades. Gerber paid tribute to the sacrifices the U.S. Marines made on Guam during World War II and spoke of a proud tradition of military services that followed the Liberation.

This year, the people of Guam celebrate the annual Liberation Day Parade for the first time along Marine Corps Drive. It is a fitting symbol of our appreciation for the bravery and selflessness of those fine men who freely gave their lives so that we may enjoy the freedom we have today.

May God bless the men of the 3rd Division and the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade as He has blessed Guam and the United States of America.



Governor Camacho reveals the new street name, Marine Corps Drive



Governor Felix Camacho with U.S. Marines Veterans

Retracing the Manenggon March on by Governor Camacho

As thousands of today's generation walked down a trail made by their parents and grandparents 60 years ago, we glimpsed a moment of the spirit of the Chamorro people during their finest hour. Children were carried on the backs of parents and young men and women wept as the story of the more than 8000 Chamorros at Manenggon was told by our Manamko. It is a 60-year-old story that transcends generations who did not experience the occupation.

As the sons and daughters of that Great Generation, we share a burden that is sometimes too painful to talk about. We were reminded that they followed a path of uncertainty where life and death literally hung in the balance. Through their

faith in God, they survived for when that Great Generation walked out of Manenggon, they built a society that embraced freedom. This is a legacy that lives with us.

On the day of Guam's Liberation, our parents and grandparents rose from the ashes of war and took our island to the height of prosperity. As the successors of the Great Generation, we are charged with a duty to uphold the values they brought about when they emerged from Manenggon. We are the sons and daughters of a generation of quiet heroism, strength and patriotism. Thank you and, to that Great Generation, may God bless you always. Si Yu'os Ma'asel

With U.S. forces poised to recapture Guam, Japanese officials acted to prevent any efforts by Chamorros to aid the coming invasion. On July 10, 1944, people were ordered to march to camps far from probable battle lines. Many people weakened from malnutrition, injury or illness, were only able to reach the camps with the help of others.





Give Me FIVE around the HOUSE

- 1 **Give me Five around the House!**
Turn off lights and other appliances when not in use.
- 2 **Give me Five on Your Water Heater!**
Reduce the temperature by five degrees to save energy.
- 3 **Give me Five on Laundry!**
Shorten the cycle on your clothes dryer to save energy.
- 4 **Give me Five on your Refrigerator!**
Decide what you want before opening the door to save energy.
- 5 **Give me Five with the Family!**
Talk with your family about saving energy to reduce utility costs.

Give Me Five GUAM!

For more fuel saving tips, contact the Guam Energy Office at 646-4361 or visit our website at www.guamenergy.com.

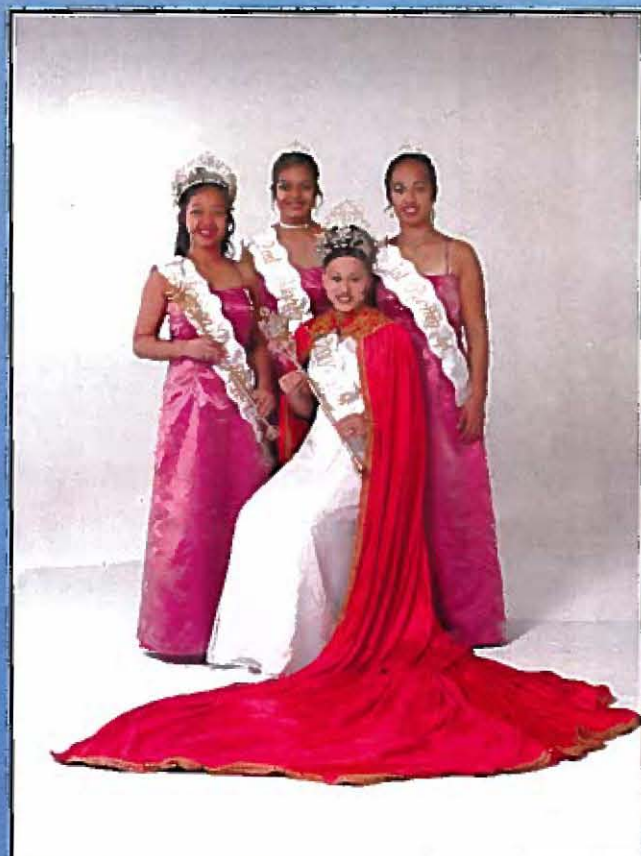
60 years of Freedom and Progress



Queen Cyandra Shimizu I
60th Liberation Day Queen



Queen Cyaundra & her Royal Court



"Guam's tradition of crowning a queen spans more than five decades and started shortly after the war ended... the Liberation Day Queen and her Royal Court symbolize the true spirit of the Chamorro people... a spirit that is alive and better than ever, teaming with the patriotism and progression of the descendants of that Great Generation."

Governor Felix R. Camacho
 Opening Remarks, Coronation of Liberation
 Day Queen
 Carnival Grounds, Paseo de Susanna
 July 3, 2004

Queen Cyaundra Shimizu
Royal Princess Dawn Perez
First Runner Up Princess Remedios Roman
2nd Runner Up Joyleen Rosario



**Royal Princess
Dawn Perez**



**Miss Congeniality
Dawn Perez**



**Miss Photogenic
Teresa Laguana**

2003 Liberation Day Queen Mabel Ann Mendiola Uncangco Farewell Message

Another valiant year of freedom has passed over our island and the people that dwell on it. We remember and celebrate 60 years of liberation, which is our symbol of progression in our ways of life on Guam. Despite our losses and the memory of the horrific war, the Chamoru people continue to stand by the red, white, and blue for our patriotism and freedom of life, liberty, and everlasting hope. One spectrum of everlasting hope that I will forever cherish lies with those of the Malesso' Massacre. No one could ever replace what was lost as a result of the war. But each day that passes by, the island's people live on strong. Let us celebrate here on the island along with those who continue to protect the independence of life today, "60 years of Freedom and Progression."

This season ends a lifetime experience for me and I hope to pass on all the hope for my successor, but with my experiences I'd like to thank and acknowledge my sponsors who have supported me from day one to infinity: Senator Jesse Anderson Lujan and his staff which included Alfred Duenas, Elizabeth Quichocho, Jesusa Umbrero, Joshua Mafnas, Norma Alfague, and Roland Blas. Thank you all for giving me the opportunity to experience all that have this past year. Thank you for all your support and inspiring me to give to the education here on the island. You've shown me that anything is possible if truly desired. You're the best. I'd also like to thank the many Filipino Communities on the island, numerous friends, and many others for their contribution to my candidacy. I couldn't of done it without you. Thank you to the light of my life, MY FAMILY - mom, dad, Naomi, Sheryll, Camarin; who even at my raging moments NEVER LET ME DOWN - But most especially to my mom, thanks for always being at me side, and thank you to my back bone families, the MENDIOLA's and UNCANGCO's, I Love you all...

My heart and utmost appreciation goes out to all of this years Liberation Day Queen candidates. You are all fine young ladies who put your time, family, friends, and whole heart into your candidacy. It's an experience for a lifetime... Your hardworking efforts toward textbooks will make a difference for the island's school children. Know that being a princess, Royal princess, and Queen for liberation is unique and one



of a kind. Liberation is our island's very own local celebration. Finally, to the next of kin, the 60th Liberation Day Queen, Cyaundra Shimizu. Keep in mind that you are an addition to the island's history with 59 others before you. It's a big one but I have faith in you. There is however 3 things I'd like to pass on to you:

ONE, Carry your throne showing what Liberation Day means to you. Remember, Liberation is what makes you and the people of Guam what we are today.

TWO, Be the role model. You will now become an inspiration to many young children. They will look upon you and want to be something great. And you will become admiration for those older than you because you remind them that there is continued hope for the future.

LASTLY, as you reign this year, share what you know and what you are about to experience about the island's history. There is so much more to consume than imagined. Cyaundra, it is an unending educational experience. Continue to learn and next year, pass what you know to those young ladies who come after you.

Congratulations and God Bless! Biba Ha'anen Liberasion!



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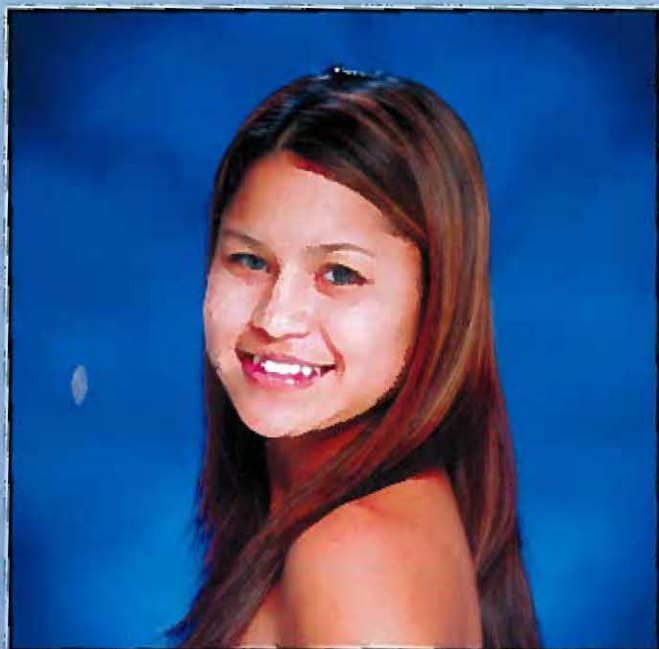
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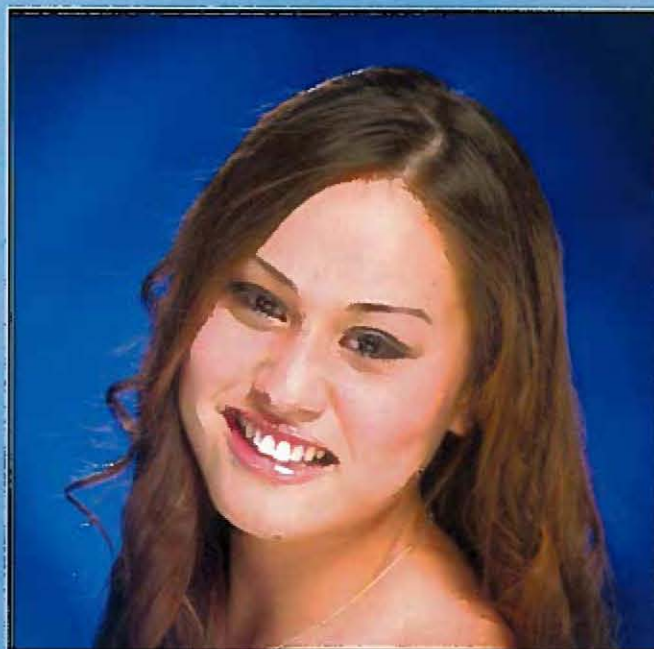
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Cyaundra Shimizu

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Queen with her Royal Court and military escorts waiting to be crowned.



Queen Cyandra Shimizu I
officially crowned as the 60th Liberation Day
Queen on July 3, 2004, Paseo de Susanna



Queen Cyandra with Amparo Garcia (Queen's Aunt),
First Lady Joann, Cyndi & Frank Jr. Shimizu (Queen's
Parents), & Governor Camacho

Wherever the Chamorro people have migrated abroad, they find themselves forming Guam Clubs and celebrating Liberation Day with various activities including crowning a Liberation Day Queen. Queen Melissa and her Royal Court from San Diego, California



Pictured left to right: Princess Melissa Duenas, Princess Nicole Borja, Queen Melissa Lujan and Royal Princess Iwalani Pangelinan

60th Liberation Day Organizational Committee

Tony Lamorena
First Lady Joann Camacho
Roxanne Garrido
Vince Camacho
Ernie Galito
Ike Aguigui
Sylvia Flores
General Robert M. Cockey

Carmela Rapadas
Clare James Borja
Joe Duenas
Mike James
Lawrence Cruz
Tommy Morrison
Johnny Sablan
Edith Pangelinan

Lt. Fred Chargualaf
John Gerber
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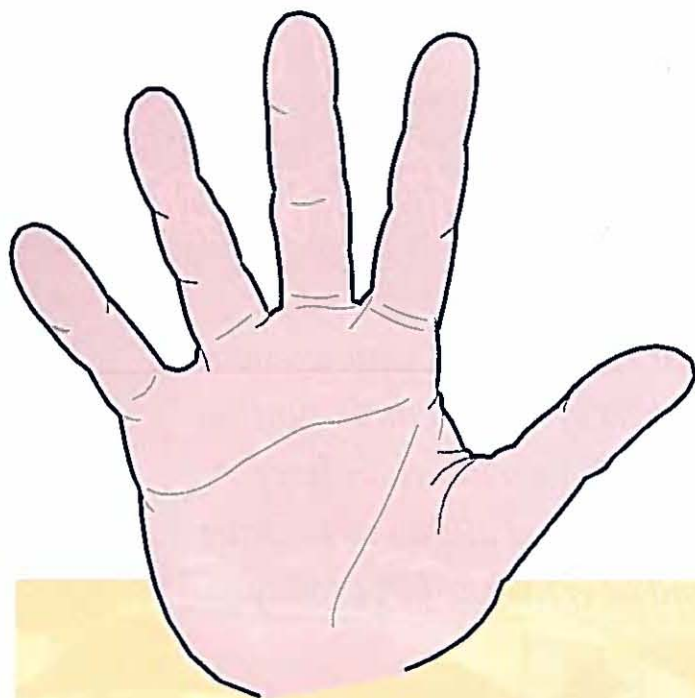


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GUAM!



60th Anniversary of the Liberation of Guam

We commemorate and honor all the men and women, sons and daughters, mothers and fathers of Guam; and countless members of the U.S. Armed Forces, who lost their lives or survived the hardships 60 years ago that allows us to enjoy and celebrate the freedom and liberties we have today.



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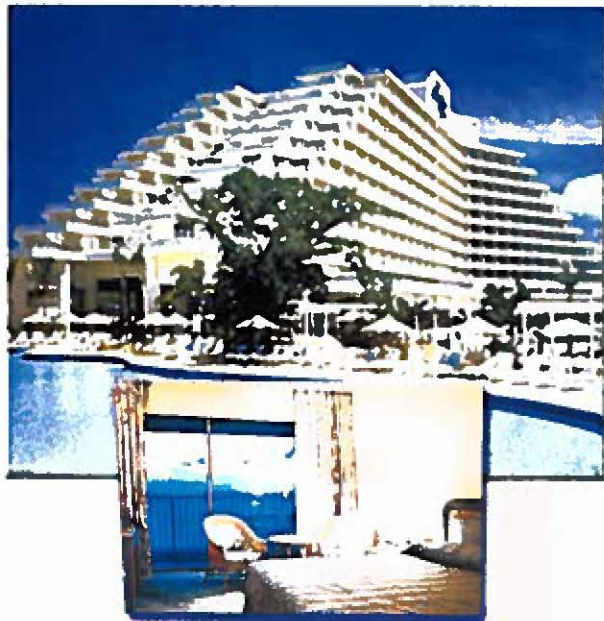
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