

ANNUAL REPORT  
GOVERNOR *of* GUAM  
1929



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NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
GUAM

1 August, 1929

From: The Governor of Guam.  
To: The Secretary of the Navy.  
Subject: Annual Report for fiscal year 1929.

1. The Annual Report of the Governor of Guam and of the Commandant, U. S. Naval Station, Guam, is forwarded herewith.

2. Captain L. S. Shapley, U. S. Navy, Retired, continued in office as Governor and Commandant up to 11 June, 1929. On that date, Commander Willis W. Bradley, Jr., U.S. Navy, assumed office as Governor of Guam and Commandant, U.S. Naval Station, Guam.

WILLIS W. BRADLEY, JR.

## PART I

### THE GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

1. The people of Guam are loyal to the United States, very patriotic, and extremely appreciative of the benefits which have come to them through the medium of their government. They realize that some errors in administration are inevitable, as in every other branch of human endeavor, but know that the Government of Guam is an efficient one, honestly administered, and existing almost entirely for their own benefit. They understand the tremendous advantages which have accrued to them through their close connection with the United States Navy, and desire no changes which might jeopardize this tie of friendship and confidence brought about by thirty years of experience.

2. Like many other communities of the civilized world, the pressing needs of this island are more and better roads, increased educational facilities, larger water supplies, and more adequate ocean transportation.

3. The future of road construction lies largely in the ability of the Island Government to finance the building of new roads and the upkeep of those now in use. The United States is fulfilling its duties in this sphere by providing for the construction and upkeep of the Agana-Piti-Sumay highway, and of the various branches needed by strictly federal activities. The Island Government is extending its road system at a fair degree of rapidity so as to bring all parts of the island into vehicular communication with the capital. The most notable piece of new construction is that now nearing completion along the eastern coast which will

unite the highway system of the southern section with that of the central and northern parts of the island. The completion of this link will be an event of tremendous importance to Guam and will, for the first time in all the long history of the Chamorro people of Guam, open the southern agricultural districts to the more congested population around Agana.

4. Constant progress has been made in matters of education and the assistance rendered by Congress is greatly appreciated. Schools, and matters connected therewith, constitute the largest single item of the budget, and will continue to be so for some years to come. While efforts are being made to emphasize industrial and agricultural training and teaching, it is essential that the people receive a minimum basic education which will enable them to read and write the English language, to keep their finances in order, and to participate in local affairs. Reasonably good high school facilities in standard subjects are now provided in Agana, thus enabling ambitious young people to better their prospects in life. Normal School is held during the regular vacation months, so grammar school teachers are improving their professional ability each year.

5. The need of better and more adequate water supplies is very apparent as communities increase in population and as industrial activities enlarge their establishments. Sumay, in particular, is suffering from water shortage due to insufficient size of mains from the source of supply. The cost of placing larger mains is too great for the resources of the local government and, since all Marine Corps activities at Sumay, including the Aviation Station, are dependent on this water system, it is hoped that the Navy Department will come to the assistance of the Island Government by furnishing funds needed to install larger water mains. In rural districts, efforts are being continued toward conserving rain water by the construction of tanks and cisterns.

6. Inadequate ocean transportation continues to be one of the most serious problems in Guam. This applies to passengers, freight, and mail. The island is served only by Navy and Army transports, the station ship, occasional commercial carriers, and a small schooner operating quarterly to and from Japan. The arrival of mail is irregular and infrequent; passenger accommodations are not available much of the time even though prospective travelers are willing to pay the established rates; and heavy losses are incurred in perishable goods. Irregular transportation of freight brings about much higher retail prices in the local shops, since the merchants are obliged to carry excessive stocks and frequently suffer loss by deterioration of goods due to dampness or insect pests. Every effort is being made to improve transportation facilities to and from Guam, and all assistance which the Department may be able to extend will be greatly appreciated. Such



assistance should be in aid extended to commercial carriers rather than additional transportation via government vessels.

7. The United States Department of Agriculture, through the personnel of its Experiment Station here, is of material assistance to the local government and the Chamorro people in bringing about a betterment of livestock and agricultural products, in combating animal and plant diseases, and in introducing superior stock into the island. Its extension work is much needed by the small farmers and ranchers who live in the interior and have little contact with advanced methods.

8. The general health of the community has been excellent throughout the year, medical officers of the Navy not only caring for the sick and injured but constantly making sanitary inspections and recommending preventative acts which guard the health of the whole population.

9. The Guam Militia has improved somewhat in appearance and drill, and a small part of it has been enabled to hold small arms practice. Steady improvement along this line is expected during the current year.

10. The survey of lands is progressing very slowly and, at the present rate, will require nearly a generation for completion. Only a small part of the interior has been surveyed accurately, the greater number of property boundaries now being given in the most general terms and usually having no fixed point of origin. This condition brings about constant disputes and keeps the courts flooded with land controversies. Efforts are being made to speed up the rate of survey, but unless several more surveyors can be obtained rapid progress is not probable.

11. Many difficulties now existing in Guam could be overcome if sufficient funds were available, and the raising of revenues, therefore, becomes one of the most important functions of the Island Government. Few, outside of those actually engaged in local administration, seem to realize that the civil government, as distinguished from naval activities, is practically a self-supporting institution and that it must provide funds and personnel to carry out all the normal functions of a highly civilized community. In doing this, the assistance of the Navy is invaluable, since island revenues can not be made sufficient to pay the salaries of a full quota of competent governmental officials, and the Navy Department, realizing this, kindly permits certain officers assigned to the Naval Station to perform many duties for the Island Government without additional remuneration. This is most beneficial to all concerned for it provides skilled and efficient assistants for the Governor and, at the same time, permits officers who would ordinarily spend their lives in naval work to get experience in the handling of civil affairs and in the workings of a civil government.

12. The necessity for an increase in public buildings continues as activities, both naval and civil, experience their normal growth. It is hoped that Congress will find it possible to allow funds for a new building, on

the site of the present Dorn Hall, which will be used to increase school facilities as well as to furnish an appropriate and dignified place for the holding of religious services for naval personnel in Agana. It is most inappropriate and unbecoming to the United States that religious services of the Navy should be conducted, in the barn-like structure now in use, while both Catholics and Protestants, not connected with the Navy, have churches which are commensurate with their positions in Guam.

13. The administrative organizations of the Naval Government of Guam, and the reports of the several departments, follow:

#### NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

1. Executive Department
  - (a) Commissioners and Deputies
  - (b) Guam Congress
2. Department of Records and Accounts
  - (a) Vital Statistics
  - (b) Land Records and Documents
  - (c) Fiscal Operations
3. Department of Industries
  - (a) Public Works
  - (b) Cadastral Survey
  - (c) Utilities
  - (d) Agriculture
4. Department of Education
5. Department of Health
  - (a) Charity
6. Police Department
  - (a) Police
  - (b) Insular Patrol
  - (c) Forestry
7. Military Department
  - (a) Military Training
  - (b) Guam Militia
8. Attorney General's Department
  - (a) Island Attorney
9. Judiciary Department
  - (a) Police Court
  - (b) Island Court
  - (c) Court of Appeals
  - (d) Court of Equity
  - (e) Higher Court of Equity
10. Customs and Revenue Department

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

14. The work of this Department is purely administrative, correlating all Departments.

#### DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS

15. The Land Registration and Cadastral Survey Order that was made effective 1 November, 1928, superseding the old Spanish Mortgage Law of 1892, has materially simplified the work of keeping up the land record of the Island of Guam.

16. The report is set up in three sections:

- (A) VITAL STATISTICS
- (B) DOCUMENTS PRESENTED AND INSCRIBED
- (C) FISCAL OPERATIONS

#### (A) VITAL STATISTICS

	Births		
	Male	Female	Total
Agana and its barrios	284	284	568
Asan	9	13	22
Piti and Tepungan	23	29	52
Sumay	36	31	67
Agat	28	16	44
Merizo and Umatac	27	20	47
Inarajan	32	27	59
Yona	4	2	6
Total	443	422	865

Having Native Parents	845
Having American Parents	5
Having American fathers and Native mothers	7
Having German father and Native mother	1
Having Japanese Parents	1
Having Japanese fathers and Native mothers	5
Having Filipino father and Native mother	1
Total	865

COMPARISON:	Male	Female	Total
Fiscal year, 1928	462	413	875
Fiscal year, 1929	443	422	865
	Less 19;	More 9;	Less 10

#### Deaths

	Male	Female	Total
Agana and its barrios	135	113	248
Asan	4	7	11
Piti and Tepungan	6	10	16
Sunay	15	6	21
Agat	11	10	21
Merizo and Umatac	3	9	12
Inarajan	14	12	26
Total	188	167	355

COMPARISON:	Male	Female	Total
Fiscal year, 1928	144	123	267
Fiscal year, 1929	188	167	355
	More 44;	More 44;	More 88

#### Marriages

Fiscal year, 1928	128
Fiscal year, 1929	149
	More 21

#### Divorces

Fiscal year, 1928	4
Fiscal year, 1929	1
	Less 3

#### Population

Native population, 30 June, 1928	16,517
Births during fiscal year, 1929, Natives	845
Natives of Guam from U.S.A.	1
Natives of Guam from Manila, P. I.	1
Total	17,364

Deaths during fiscal year, 1929, Natives	355
Natives of Guam who left the Island during said year	20
	375
	16,989

#### The Nationality is as follows:

Natives (an increase of 472)	16,989
Non-natives residing in Guam, including their families	702
The Naval Establishment	929
Total population, 30 June, 1929	18,620

#### The foreign population is as follows:

Officers on station (including station ship)	70
Families of same	122
Navy Nurses (American)	9
Navy enlisted (American)	174
Marines (enlisted)	454
Families of enlisted personnel	100
Total	929

There is a total of 121 American women and 101 children of American parentage.

#### Foreign Born Residing in Guam

Americans	70
Families of same, Natives	147
Families of same, Filipinos	3
Filipinos	45
Families of same, Natives	123
Danish	1
Families of same, Natives	2
German	2
Families of same, Natives	13
Spanish	14
Families of same, Natives	9
Japanese	48
Families of same, Natives	193
Porto Rican	1
Families of same, Natives	6
Chinese	2
Families of same, Natives	22
Finnish	1
Total	702

#### (B) DOCUMENTS PRESENTED AND INSCRIBED

Registration of titles recorded	211
Transfer of titles definitely recorded	84
Transfer of titles provisionally recorded	131
Inscription of titles corrected	85
Titles to property definitely recorded under Court Mandate	3
Titles to property provisionally recorded under Court Mandate	2



Titles to property taken by the Naval Government of Guam for delinquent taxes .....	9
Properties temporarily held by the Naval Government of Guam for delinquent taxes and subject to redemption .....	198
Certificate of Guaranteed Claims issued.....	391
Certificate of Titles issued .....	51
Mortgage of Lands recorded .....	290
Mortgage of Lands canceled .....	296
Chattel Mortgages canceled .....	3

## (C) FISCAL OPERATIONS

General Revenues .....	\$141,259.70
Utility Profit .....	16,740.55
Investment Revenues .....	9,775.94
Total Revenues .....	\$167,776.19
Less: Expenditure to conduct Government .....	155,703.10
Unexpended income fiscal, 1929 .....	12,073.09

## REVENUES

## GENERAL

Taxes and Tax Penalties .....	\$ 79,582.80
Licenses, Permits, and Registry Fees .....	22,693.74
Fines, Fees and Profits Law Enforcement .....	10,005.61
Leases Government Land and Concessions .....	9,765.00
Customs and Revenues.....	17,960.78
Miscellaneous .....	1,251.77
Total General Revenues .....	\$141,259.70

## EXPENDITURES

## GENERAL

Executive Department.....	\$ 4,886.48
Department of Industries .....	69,762.70
Department of Education .....	45,067.99*
Military Department.....	70.65
Police Department .....	13,142.49
Attorney General's Department.....	897.00
Judiciary Department .....	4,744.55
Customs and Revenue Department .....	5,275.30
Department of Records and Accounts .....	11,855.94
Total General Expenditures .....	\$155,703.10

\* This is Island Government expenditure. See Paragraph 83 1(b) for Federal expenditure for educational activities in Guam.

## UTILITIES - NET GAIN

Sale of Service .....	\$12,386.47
Sale of Commodities .....	4,354.08
Total Net Gain on Sale of Utilities .....	\$16,740.55
Investment Revenues .....	9,775.94

## DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

17. The activities of the Department of Industries include the following subdivisions:-

- Maintenance, construction and repair of public works.
- Maintenance and construction of roads.
- Cleaning of streets.
- Repair and Maintenance of public utilities.
- Loading and Unloading freight from ships.
- Supervision of telephones coming under the Island Government.
- Cadastral surveying.
- General engineering for the Island of Guam.

## PUBLIC WORKS

18. *Roads:* Maintenance of the major part of the 55 miles of Island Government roads in service was taken care of during the past year by prisoners under the supervision of the Police Department and paid labor was only used on sections that required considerable rebuilding, principally on the road from Agat junction to Agat, Umatac to Inarajan and Agana to Pago, at a total average cost of \$251.00 per mile, for the year. The road from the Togcha River to Ipan, contract for which was let during the preceding fiscal year, has been completed and in service. Construction work on the section of road adjoining the southern end of the above mentioned road, was continued during the year. This project is being performed by Federal forces and involves very heavy rock cut and fill. With the aid of the station air compressor and the rock drills specially ordered for this project, work has progressed very satisfactorily so that only a short stretch remained at the end of the fiscal year. It is expected that this section of road will be completed in the near future.

Work was completed on the Inarajan-Malolo road by the bondsmen during the fiscal year.

Two contracts were let during the year for the completion of the projected road construction to the southern part of the island. One of these contracts contemplates a road approximately 1 1/4 miles in length, from the south bank of the Talofoto River to the Malolo plateau, and the other from the Malolo plateau about 1.8 miles to the northern end of Malolo. This section of the contract road connects with the contract road northward from Inarajan, which was completed during the fiscal year. Upon completion of this stretch of contract road, a continuous thoroughfare from Agana along the eastern shore to Inarajan, Merizo and Umatac will be available. This important road artery will provide means of transporting the produce of these localities to Agana, thus serving one of the most fertile districts in Guam.

Also a contract was let for the extension of the Dededo-Finaguayoc Road, from the end of the present road toward Finaguayoc, approximately 3 miles. Work, however, is not to be begun on this road until about 1 October, 1929.

19. *Bridges:* Practically all bridges on Island Government roads, especially the ones between Merizo and Inarajan, were repaired during the year. Repairs of a minor nature were made to the bridges spanning the As-Misa and As-Linget Rivers.

To provide an egress to the people of lower San Antonio, a short section of street was constructed east of the Agana Navy Yard. This street now removes the necessity of traffic through the Navy Yard to reach the lower San Antonio District.

20. *Water Systems:* An extension to the water system at Santa Cruz was made along Cristobal Colon Street to Anigua. This not only provides the inhabitants with convenient means of securing water, but provides adequate fire protection for that locality.

Another project in connection with the water situation in the outlying districts and which has been under consideration for some time, was the construction of a reservoir of sufficient capacity to provide water for the inhabitants of the Lalo District. A concrete reservoir, capable of holding 72,000 gallons, was completed during the year. This reservoir has been functioning satisfactorily.

The other water system of the island directly under the Island Government, namely Yigo, Umatac, Merizo and Inarajan, were maintained during the year. Prorated charges were made against the Island Government for the maintenance of the Fonte, Asan, and Agat-Sumay systems.

21. *Wash-Houses and Sewer Systems:* The usual maintenance and repair work in connection with latrines, wash-houses and sewer systems was carried on as previously. The most important work performed under this heading consisted in extension of the present San Antonio sewer system northward along De la Corte Street. This extension now provides a modern sewer system to the most densely populated section of the San Antonio District, and has improved sanitary conditions considerably.

22. *Buildings:* An important building project consists of the replacement of the old building used as Bank of Guam, Island Treasury, and Department of Records and Accounts, by a modern substantial structure. Construction work on a two story reinforced concrete building was started on the site of the old building in April, 1929, and is expected to be completed about September, 1929. This has been designed along the line of Spanish architecture and will be a very creditable addition to the buildings facing the Plaza. When completed, it will provide ample space for the activities of the Bank of Guam, Treasury of Guam, and Department of Records and Accounts, on the first floor, and space for some other island activities on the second floor.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

23. *Telephones and Electric Lights:* Private individuals and commercial firms have been furnished with electric lights and telephone service as previously. The usual contracts for the maintenance of telephone lines

between Agat, Umatac, Merizo, and Inarajan were made during the year, and poles erected and lines repaired by these contractors.

24. *Ferries:* The ferry over the Talofoto River was operated and maintained as in previous years.

25. *Transportation:* The Island Government transportation consists of one 5-passenger Ford, one 5-passenger Chevrolet, one 7-passenger Peerless, and four Ford light delivery trucks. Transportation is furnished to the various Government Departments in connection with their respective duties. In addition, the Police Department operates four Ford cars owned by the Island Government, and three heavy trucks and one Ford truck.

Transportation facilities for the Island Government have reached the point when it is uneconomical to continue repairs on a great many of the vehicles, and steps are being taken to bring about the gradual replacement of worn out equipment.

The Island Government livestock consists of eight horses and one mule used for general service activities.

26. *Island Market:* The Island Market was operated by Mr. Pascual Artero on a three-year lease at a monthly rental of \$63.75. This includes the maintenance of the structure and facilities. In addition to the above income, fees for slaughtering is a source of income to the Island Government.

## PUBLIC SERVICE

27. *Loading and Unloading Freight:* During the fiscal year, freight for commercial firms was loaded and unloaded from ships through the Island Government as previously.

28. *Work on Special Deposits:* Certain projects were performed for private parties during the fiscal year, consisting of machine work, plumbing work, electric work, etc., all of which were beyond the capacity of private firms on the island.

29. *Agriculture:* The Department of Industries assisted in continuing the work of cattle registration and castration during the year.

30. *Permits:* One hundred ninety (190) building permits and twenty-seven (27) fish-weir permits were issued during the year.

31. *Garbage Collection:* In the City of Agana, garbage was collected by Police Department prisoners. In the towns of Sumay and Agat, garbage was collected under contract, which is joined with the street cleaning contract in these localities.

32. *Streets and Parks:* Streets and parks in Agana were maintained by the Police Department, utilizing prisoners to perform this work.

33. *Work for Other Departments:* In addition to the expenditures shown below, the Department of Industries did approximately \$10,000.00 worth of work chargeable to other departments, making a total expenditures through this department of approximately \$138,000.00 as shown below:



RECEIPTS	
Water taxes .....	\$ 8,000.00
Loading and unloading freight.....	14,500.00
Electric current .....	10,138.85
Rental of land and buildings .....	3,324.80
Slaughtering fees .....	1,612.00
Telephones .....	1,416.00
Sale of material, etc. ....	95.23
Private land surveys .....	2,000.00
Special deposits .....	27,525.22
Sale of bicycles .....	11,109.00
Total .....	\$ 79,721.10

EXPENDITURES	
Latrines:	
Maintenance .....	\$ 1,926.57
Sewer line .....	2,779.61
Livestock .....	1,971.92
Streets and parks .....	528.51
Street lights .....	175.79
Transportation (Maintenance and operation) .....	6,113.30
Garbage collection .....	588.13
Raft (Maintenance and operation) .....	31.01
Telephone (Maintenance and operation) .....	1,410.41
Water systems:	
Maintenance and operation .....	6,260.63
New extension.....	1,003.75
Construction of reservoir .....	2,192.56
Agat Dam.....	675.00
Loading and unloading freight .....	5,370.14
Electric current .....	8,765.54
Installation of transformer, Anigua Island Market.....	260.24
150.18	
Roads:	
Maintenance and repairs .....	13,842.34
New extension.....	19,064.26
Bridges — Maintenance and repairs .....	94.59
Repairs to rented buildings .....	1,267.24
Drafting, survey and inspection .....	2,119.01
Rental of land for rock quarry .....	18.75
Completion baseball bleachers, Plaza .....	702.82
Salaries .....	1,470.28
Agriculture:	
Extension Agent .....	1,200.00
Gardener .....	449.28
Purchase of seeds.....	28.49
Repair to bath houses .....	245.48
Castration and registration .....	34.97
Cleaning Palace's garden .....	10.99
Paint in and out of Palace, etc. ....	924.36
Change in bell, electric, etc., Governor's Office.....	5.72
Special deposit (reimbursable).....	27,378.22
Surcharges to Federal Government .....	237.51
Purchase of bicycles .....	13,361.65

Miscellaneous .....	279.17
Land surveys:	
Salaries .....	2,429.74
Additional labor .....	2,051.30
Supplies .....	519.17
Total .....	\$127,938.63

#### LAND SURVEY

34. During the fiscal year 1929, the Survey Party worked on Cadastral Surveys, staked out, and located buildings and roads, made hydrographic, topographic, sub-surface, area and traverse sheets, plottings, tracings, and blueprints.

35. *Cadastral:* Lalo Survey was completed except blueprinting; Tiyan No. 1 survey was completed; Tiyan No. 2 survey was started; and Agana sub-division surveys were made.

36. *Roads:* The Ilig-Inarajan Road (Talofofo-Malolo Sections) was surveyed. Location plans, profiles and grades were prepared for the construction of the road. The distance is 16,220.82 lineal feet.

The Dededo-Finaguayoc Extension (Finaguayoc Section) was surveyed. Plans, profiles and grades were completed. The distance is 14,089 lineal feet.

37. During the year, a total of 214 properties were surveyed, 207 plotted, 209 traced, 206 area sheets computed, 628 corners set and surveyed, 319 corners set and not yet surveyed, and 278 blueprints were made. 397 deeds and new titles of properties were checked against office records. Area surveyed was 400 hectares.

#### FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

38. The Guam Agricultural Experiment Station, maintained by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was established primarily for the benefit of the people of Guam and, as such, efforts are being directed toward developing a type of agriculture best suited to local conditions. To accomplish this end, the work of the station is conducted along various lines.

39. Work in agronomy includes mainly investigations dealing with forage crops, cereals, fibers, root crops, soil studies and legumes. The growing of legumes for use as cover and green manure crops is of special importance in Guam where the application of fertilizer is not generally practiced.

40. In the horticultural division, attention is focused on the vegetative propagation of avocados, mangoes and citrus; introduction and adaptation trials with exotic fruits and vegetables; varietal and cultural tests with the common or well established crops; and the introduction and propagation of ornamentals. In the absence of local seed firms or nurseries, a considerable proportion of effort is necessarily directed toward the production of plant propagating material for distribution throughout the island.

41. In the animal husbandry department, efforts are devoted largely to the conducting of feeding and

management tests, and to the production and distribution of improved classes of livestock for use in developing improved station herds and for upgrading the native stock of the island.

42. The work of the entomological department is directed towards preventing the introduction of new insect pests and plant diseases; the study and alleviation of local problems of this nature as they arise; and the biological control of long established and serious pests such as the European Corn Borer, Sugar Cane Borer, House Fly, etc. Spraying operations are conducted at times, but only on a small scale, and generally, with sized equipment such as hand, bucket, or barrel sprayers, and is only applicable to ornamentals, vegetables, and, at most, a few citrus trees. Large sized equipment and operations are not practical or desirable under existing island conditions.

43. Insofar as time and facilities permit, the station lends assistance to other departments and officials in connection with the agricultural phases of their work. Practical short courses are given at the station to certain students of the local schools, lectures are delivered to students of the Normal School, selected graduates of the intermediate grades are employed as apprentices and materials, and advices are furnished the island Forester and Assistant Extension Agent.

44. The station is seriously handicapped because of the lack of funds for the employment of an extension or field force, and for the purchase of additional equipment. The best means of inducing the local farmers to adopt the improved methods and practices accruing from the station's investigations is through the employment of an extension service. Additional buildings and equipment are needed in order to permit the expansion and more efficient development of the various lines of work. Due to the antiquated equipment generally used by the local farmer, production costs are unusually high. The station should possess additional improved agricultural machinery for demonstration purposes and for the more economical conducting of station work.

#### FIELD EXTENSION AGENT OF THE ISLAND GOVERNMENT IN COOPERATION WITH THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

45. With the exception of a few days of stormy weather during the middle part of the rainy season, climatic conditions favorable to crop-production prevailed throughout the entire year. The principal food crops planted included corn, rice, sweet potatoes, different varieties of yams, taro, bananas, and plantains. Very satisfactory yields were obtained from these crops, the surplus of which being fed to livestock, materially helped in the output of copra. The rice crop especially was very encouraging. As this industry has been, heretofore, neglected owing to previous successive failures and only revived lately through persistent efforts put forth to interest planters again along that line, it is hoped that this year's successful crop will cause more of this particular crop to be planted next

year, as this article heads the list in the foodstuffs imported, and is the only cereal grown to any extent besides corn.

46. Copra, the only article of export worthy of mention and the chief money crop of the island, showed marked improvement both in quantity and quality. Due to its importance, the Extension Agent spends much of his time and attention in efforts to improve this particular crop. He sees that nuts for planting are properly selected and planted at proper distances, and encourages the making of copra only out of ripe nuts. The notching of coconut trees for climbing is persistently discouraged, but owing to the use of coconut leaves for roofing material, this means is always resorted to when climbing trees to procure leaves.

47. The planting of more coffee continues to be one of the chief concerns of this department, and quite a considerable number of these plants were laid out during the rainy season. This is a very promising article of export and, on account of its superiority over that of the imported variety, is in great demand locally.

48. Noticeable improvements were made in the planting of improved pasture grass during the year. Cuttings for this purpose were furnished by the Extension Agent upon request by those interested. Napier grass, due to its quick growth and adaptability to various kinds of soil, is the most popular.

49. Another crop coming into prominence during the year was the pineapple. A corporation has been established to can and ship pineapples, and a big area of land has been prepared and planted by that corporation. This plantation is especially beneficial to the farmers on the island in that it serves as a much needed demonstration in the planting of crops, on a large scale, with the use of modern farm implements and machinery. The feats performed by tractors have set several interested farmers to thinking, and every indication is that these demonstration will be of ultimate benefit to the island.

50. Several varieties of fruit and hardwood trees were distributed for planting during the year. These included improved varieties of alligator pears, mangoes, rauls, mabolos, tangerines, oranges, papayas, mahogany, daog, talisay, and lumbang.

51. Another activity in which the Extension Agent was employed during the months of September, October, and November of this year, was the supervision of the planting of ironwood trees along Agat-Inarajan lines for future telephone poles.

52. Diseases met with among the livestock, during the year, included pox; limberneck among poultry; and internal disorders which have baffled investigations so far, among hogs, causing heavy tolls in sucklings and weanlings. Toward the end of the year fatalities among hogs were greatly reduced with all indications pointing to the disappearance of this particular disease.

53. Monthly field meetings were continued throughout the year and were well attended. These meetings are of great benefit to all concerned. Much needed



information concerning farm activities is obtained from this source, and those attending are furnished with the results obtained in Experimental Station work.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

54. The school year was from 1 June, 1928, to 31 May, 1929. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, all items, except the financial statement, will cover the period of the School Year. The financial statement for the month of June, 1929, is included in this report.

55. There were twenty-six schools in the Department of Education as follows:

(a) Agat.....	Grades 1 to 5, inclusive
(b) Asan .....	" 1 to 6, "
(c) Anigua.....	" 1 to 3, "
(d) Barrigada.....	" 1 to 5, "
(e) Bilibic.....	" 1 to 4, "
(f) Dededo.....	" 1 to 4, "
(g) Dorn Hall .....	" 3 to 4, "
(h) Inarajan.....	" 1 to 6, "
(i) Intermediate .....	" 5 to 8, "
(j) Merizo .....	" 1 to 6, "
(k) Number One .....	" 1 to 3, "
(l) Opportunity.....	" 1 only, "
(m) Piti .....	" 1 to 6, "
(n) Post Office .....	" 4 to 5, "
(o) Price .....	" 1 to 5, "
(p) San Antonio.....	" 1 to 3, "
(q) Sinajana.....	" 1 to 4, "
(r) Sumay .....	" 1 to 5, "
(s) Talofofu.....	" 1 to 5, "
(t) Umatac .....	" 1 to 5, "
(u) Yigo.....	" 1 to 5, "
(v) Yona .....	" 1 to 5, "
(w) Guam Institute (Private).....	" 1 to 8, "
(x) American, Sumay .....	" 1 to 7, "
(y) American, Agana .....	" 1 to 8, "
(z) Evening High School, Agana .....	" 9 to 12, "

REGISTRATION

56. There was an average enrollment of 3,647 pupils in the public and private schools during the year. Of this number, the highest was during the month of December, 1928, when 3,714 were enrolled, and the lowest was during the month of October, 1928, with a figure of 3,579. This includes the Evening High School. Of the total number, 147 were under the required school age, and 835 were 13 years or over. There were 176 new pupils enrolled during June 1928, and 172 enrolled in November, 1928—the beginning of the first and second terms, respectively—or a total of 348 new pupils enrolled during the year.

57. There were 281 pupils dropped during the school year. Of this number, 223 were over the school age as established by law, and they were dropped at their own request. The policy of dropping all who were over the school age, and who had made no progress for a period of over a year, was continued, as

their retention was a detriment to all other pupils in the schools, as well as to their teachers. 42 pupils were graduated from the 8th grade, and were awarded certificates of graduation. Of the remainder who were dropped, 7 left the Island for Manila, 3 went to Saipan, 2 went to the United States, and 4 died. Those who had attained the age of 13 years or over, and who did not desire to re-enroll as voluntary pupils for the ensuing year, were to be dropped as of 3 June, 1929, and will be carried forward and reported in the 1930 Annual Report. This number will reach a total of 215 pupils.

SCHOOL TERMS

58. There were 220 school days during the two terms of the school year, including all holidays. The first term was from 4 June, 1928 to 2 November, 1928, and the second term from 5 November, 1928 to 5 April, 1929.

ATTENDANCE

59. The attendance of the school children was very satisfactory for the entire year. The average percentage was nearly 95% throughout the year.

PERSONNEL

60. The following is a classified list of the personnel on duty in the Department of Education during the year:

- 1 Head of the Department of Education (American)
- 1 Assistant to the Head of the Department (American)
- 1 Supervising Teacher (Native)
- 2 Supervisors (1 American and 1 Native)
- 106 Teachers (Native)
- 20 Teachers (American—including the Evening High School)
- 7 Teachers, Private School (Native)
- 4 Industrial Teachers (Native)
- 1 Garden Teacher (Native)
- 3 Clerks (Native)
- 1 Librarian (Native)
- 4 Carpenters (Native)
- 2 Carpenters (Navy—1 American and 1 Native)
- 1 Truant Officer (Native)
- 1 Messenger (Native)
- 1 Janitor (Native)

Total 156—24 Americans and 132 Natives.

One teacher who is listed as an academic teacher, is also teaching industrial arts at Merizo.

61. All the Principals of the Public Schools, with the exception of the two American Schools and the Evening High School, are Native teachers of satisfactory experience.

TEACHERS

62. During the year there were 19 teachers granted indefinite leave, for various reasons. Six of those teachers were still on leave at the end of the school year, 30 May, 1929. There were 22 resignations accepted, and 31 appointments made.

63. The annual teachers' examinations, and examinations for promotion, were held on May 13 and 14, 1929. Promotions were based upon the results of the examinations, the individual teacher's efficiency record as a teacher, and some consideration was also given to longevity of service in grade. The teachers' final averages were based upon the following values: examination, 75%; efficiency record, 25%; and where there was little difference in the final grade thus computed, the advantage was given to longevity of service. As the result of the examinations thus computed, the following promotions were made:

Number	From	To
4	Special Teacher 2c	Special Teacher 1c
3	Teacher 1c	Special Teacher 2c
18	Teacher 2c	Teacher 1c
16	Apprentice Teacher 1c	Teacher 2c
22	Apprentice Teacher 2c	Apprentice Teacher 1c

64. The 126 teachers (not including those teaching in the private school), teaching academic subjects at the end of the year, have been teaching the following number of the years in the schools of Guam:

Number of years	Number of teachers
21 years	2
20 "	4
19 "	2
18 "	4
16 "	10
15 "	7
14 "	10
13 "	12
12 "	22
11 "	23
less than a full year.	12

65. The educational qualifications of teachers teaching at the end of the school year were as follows:

College Graduates .....	3
High School Graduates or above .....	18
Some High School education but not graduate .....	73
Eighth Grade .....	25
Below Eighth Grade .....	7

CURRICULUM

66. The classifications of the public school in the island remain the same as last year:

- Primary (Grades 1 to 4, inclusive)
- Intermediate (Grades 5 to 8, inclusive)
- High School (Grades 9 to 12).

The office of the Department of Education prepared examination questions for pupils in grades 1 to 5, inclusive, during the first term. The examination questions were taken from the regular textbooks that the children used, and were sent out to the different schools at the end of each month. Promotions were made for pupils making an average of 75% for the term. The policy of sending standardized questions each month, for examination, has served a double purpose, and with highly satisfactory results; first, it insured a uniform standard of achievement throughout all the

schools of the island; and second, it formed an incentive for the teachers to keep their pupils up to that standard.

The Stanford Achievement Test was given to all pupils in the primary and elementary grades in all the schools during the months of February and March. It is very encouraging to note the continual progress which the schools in Guam are making from year to year. The children of Guam are approximating the standards of those of the children in the States, and, in several instances, they stand above the States Norms. The following tables covering reading and arithmetic are given for comparison:

	READING									
	2A	3B	3A	4B	5B	5A	6	7	8	
States' Norm	12	39	62	81	102	117	129	144	164	182
Guam '28 "	17	20	39	60	77	86	89	112	136	142
" '29 "	17	26	39	58	73	89	101	122	140	155

  

	ARITHMETIC									
	2A	3B	3A	4B	4A	5B	5A	6	7	8
States' Norm	28	53	84	103	112	131	147	164	189	212
Guam '28 "	64	87	108	122	139	136	148	166	180	230
" '29 "	69	87	108	123	142	144	148	175	197	224

The hours for instruction were the same as last year—from 7:15 a. m. to 12:15 p. m., except in the opportunity school where the session starts at 7:15 and ends 11:15. The two American schools were in session from 8:00 to 12:00 noon.

FOURTH GRADE GRADUATES

67. Fourth Grade Exercises were held in several schools for pupils who have satisfactorily completed the work of the primary grade course.

INDUSTRIAL WORK

68. All pupils in the Public Schools from third grade and up are required to take up some form of industrial work. The classes in carpentry were enlarged, sewing, Aggag and coir mat weaving, slipper making, gardening, and cooking were taught more extensively and intensively than last year. The cooking classes were aided considerably by the chief nurse of the Naval Hospital, who made a number of suggestions for new foods to be cooked.

The sale of baskets, etc., made by the school children, amounted to approximately \$350.00. 50% of the sale price was given to the pupils making the articles sold, and the remaining 50% was used to supplement the funds allotted by the Island Government for the purchase of more materials to work with.

SCHOLARSHIP

69. With a view of promoting more interest in all subjects taught, a scholarship trophy was provided by Chaplain Peterson, to be competed for annually by the Public Schools of the primary and elementary grades, and to be presented to the school having the highest percentage of scholarship for the entire year. This



year the scholarship was based on the percentage of promotions made from one grade to another. The Trophy was won by Umatac School, with an average of 83% promotion for the year. It is worthy of note that during the second term there were nearly 50 classes which made 100% promotion. This is the best record that has been in Guam.

The teaching of English is being stressed in order that the people of tomorrow may have a means of understanding instruction given them, in all matters, by public officials and others connected with the official and business life of the island.

#### NORMAL SCHOOL

70. The seventh Annual Normal School was held from 15 April to 10 May, 1929, inclusive. There was a total of 135 students enrolled, including several prospective teachers, and some teachers from the Guam Institute. These were divided into three groups for the early morning sessions, as follows:

- Group I - For beginning teachers and teachers of the first grade.
- Group II - For teachers of the second grade.
- Group III - For teachers of higher grades, and especially for teachers of the rural grade schools.

The morning sessions were devoted to the above model classes, instruction in Pedagogy, English, and Music, and the afternoon sessions were devoted to instruction in Geography, Hygiene and Sanitation, History, Arithmetic, and a special course on playground games. On alternate days special lectures of interest to teachers were given at 2:30 to 3:00 p. m. by qualified lecturers.

Principals and instructors in gardening spent the full afternoons of the last week of Normal School at the Agricultural Experiment Station for instruction in these subjects under the direction of the Experiment Station staff.

The success of the Normal School is attested by the fact that every member taking the examinations passed a satisfactory mark.

#### OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL

71. The Opportunity school was started with an enrollment of 34 pupils at the beginning of the school year. These pupils received individual attention from their teachers in order to understand their problems more clearly. 18 of these pupils made sufficient progress so that they were promoted to 1A grade and returned to their respective schools.

#### PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS

72. Parent-Teacher Associations have been organized in the schools of Asan, Agat, Dededo, Anigua, Piti, Price, Sinajana, Sumay, Umatac, Yigo, Yona, Merizo, and San Antonio. The organizations have proven to be exceedingly valuable for the welfare of the pupils, and to bring about a closer cooperation between parents

and the schools. The success of the associations is manifested in the fewer requests from parents to have their children, of school age, dropped from school, and the spirit of helpfulness that has sprung up in each district.

#### HEALTH

73. The work of the teachers in cooperating with the Health Department during the year is to be commended. Teachers and principals held daily inspections, and such cases as were deemed of sufficient seriousness were sent to the hospital for treatment. The worm treatment was administered twice during the year to all school children.

Two graduate native nurses, employed by the American Red Cross Local Chapter, gave their full time to the work among the school children. In Agana, the number of treatments among school children averaged approximately 435 per week.

During the last six weeks of the school, the girls from the 8th grade took special work in the Naval Hospital under the direction of the chief nurse.

During the last week of Normal School, these principals whose schools were some distance from a dressing station took special course at the Naval Hospital in First Aid, under the direction of a medical officer.

#### RED CROSS

74. The amount of \$438.24 was contributed by the school children to the Junior Red Cross during the Red Cross Drive in December. This was well above the assigned quota of 10¢ per child.

The Pacific Branch of the Junior Red Cross collected and sent to Guam 3,800 Red Cross Christmas boxes made up by the members of the Junior Red Cross in the States. This was a sufficient amount so that all the school children of the public schools of Guam received boxes on Christmas Day. The shipment arrived in Guam on Saturday, 22 December, on board the U. S. S. HENDERSON, and the department was able to get the boxes to the schools on Monday, 24 December, so that they were received in time for the children's programs. The boxes were of special merit.

When it is remembered that these Christmas boxes constitute all the Christmas presents of the vast majority of the children in the Guam schools, it can be understood how greatly they are appreciated.

#### ATHLETICS

75. Athletics took a prominent part during the school year 1928-1929. The athletic events which were played in the district meets were the same as those played in the general athletic meet held at Agana during the Annual School Fair.

The athletic meet for the various districts were held as follows:

Southern District with Inarajan, Merizo, and Umatac competing—held at Merizo on January 10 and 11, 1929. Merizo School won with a total of 114 points.

West Central District with Agat, Sumay, Piti, and Asan competing—held at Sumay on January 17 and 18, 1929. Asan School won by a total of 86 points.

Northern District with Yigo, Dededo, Barrigada, and Price Schools competing—held at Barrigada on January 24 and 25, 1929. Dededo won by a total of 122 points.

Agana Schools with Anigua, Bilibic, San Antonio, Dorn Hall, Number One, and Post Office Schools competing—held at the plaza on February 7 and 8, 1929. Dorn Hall School won with a total of 93 points.

East Central District with Yona, Sinajana and Talofof Schools competing—held at Yona on February 14 and 15, 1929. Talofof won by a total of 113 points.

These district competitions were held to determine the competitors for the General Athletic Meet held at Agana on April 3, 4, and 5, 1929. The games were enthusiastically participated in by the school children. The indoor baseball, volley ball, and general athletic trophies which were awarded to the winning schools made keener interest upon the part of the school children.

Volley balls, indoor baseballs and bats, were sold by the Department of Education to the various schools of the island. The different schools developed some excellent teams by taking two additional hours in the afternoon, every week, for practice. The excellence of these teams was demonstrated in the competitions during the Annual School Fair.

A competition in march and drill was held as a closing athletic event for the Annual School Fair. A banner was awarded to Umatac School for making the most excellent showing, and to Bilibic School was given an indoor baseball and bat for winning second place.

#### RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT

76. The see-saws and swings erected last year were kept in repair during the year. They were in constant use during the recreational hours, and much enjoyed by all the school children.

#### MUSIC

77. During the Normal School sessions, a special teacher taught the music classes in a highly acceptable manner. Many of the songs learned by the teachers during these sessions are now being sung by the pupils.

All during the year, the pupils continued the singing of the "All Hail to Thee, Our Noble Flag" at morning colors. This is the song introduced last year, as "The Star Spangled Banner" was a little too difficult for children with untrained voices to sing.

Music week, while more or less sponsored by the Department of Education, was under the direction of the Music Week Committee, and was held in connection with the General Fair during the first week in April. Five programs were presented, beginning at 4:30 p.m.

on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. No program was held on Friday on account of other events taking place at the hour. In connection with two of the programs, singing contests were held, one between the Agana schools, and one between the rural schools. The competition was unusually keen. In the Agana contest, Dorn Hall won the trophy, and the rural school contest, Asan won the trophy.

#### GENERAL SCHOOL FAIR

78. The Seventh Annual General School Fair was held during the first week in April. While the attendance was not quite as large last year, the Fair was a success in every way. There were fewer exhibits in the Sewing Class, but the quality of the other exhibits was better than formerly.

The Fair opened with the school float parade in which six schools took part. The fair was then officially opened by the Governor, and the judges took up their work of awarding the prizes for the best exhibits.

#### SPECIAL TRIPS

79. Two special trips of interest for pupils were arranged and carried out in March. The first was on 6 March when over 1,000 people gathered at Umatac to celebrate "Magellan Day". Over 500 from Agana went to Umatac by land and water; those going by water were privileged to go via the U. S. S. NAPA from Piti.

The second trip was the annual visit of the eighth grade pupils to the various activities of the island, including Orote Point, Marine Barracks, Aviation, Cable Station, Experimental Station, and the Radio Station. At each place special guides were assigned to explain the various activities to the pupils.

Aside from the above trips, the head of the department made many inspection trips, visiting each school, two or more times during the year. Three trips were made to the southern end of the island in the interests of the schools.

#### NEW CONSTRUCTION

80. An extension was added to the school building at Yona, and a new room arranged for. New toilets were constructed at Dededo, Sinajana, Piti, and Agat. It is planned to construct a new school building at Finaguayoc, a new location, as soon as the extension of the road from the Dededo junction to that area is completed. A new roof was put on a part of the building at Umatac. A new roof was put on Number One School in Agana, and other necessary repair begun. These will be completed during June and July, 1929, at a total cost of approximately \$1,800.00.

#### LIBRARY

81. The Station Library, consolidated with the Teachers' Library, was used to a very great extent by the teachers during the year. No separate records were kept as to the number of teachers who drew books,



but it is believed the greater number of educational and reference books were used by the teachers.

SOUP

82. The serving of hot soup at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoons was continued throughout the year. The soup was prepared by competent parties—by the instructor in cooking for the Plaza Schools—and sold to the pupils at one cent per cup. It was made of meats and vegetables purchased, for the most part, from the commissary store. There was an average of eight rural schools and five Agana schools which served soup during the year, with much benefit to the pupils.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

83. In the following financial statement, no record is made of the value of the stock on hand (books, etc.) at the beginning of the school year, nor the value on hand at the end of the school year. It covers only the expenditure and receipts as a whole.

1. EXPENDITURES.

(a) Island Government

Salaries .....	\$ 40,506.14
Pensions.....	1,632.55
Supplies.....	723.29
Maintenance .....	866.51
Electric Current .....	68.80
Warrants .....	3,287.02
Total .....	\$ 47,084.31

(b) Federal Government

Salaries & Special Labor .....	\$ 8,254.27
Materials .....	4,744.93
Total .....	\$ 12,999.20
Total Expenditures .....	\$ 60,083.51

2. RECEIPTS.

Sales of books .....	\$ 3,788.43
Athletic Goods .....	157.85
Fines .....	328.10
Total.....	\$ 4,274.38

3. RECAPITULATION.

Expenditures .....	\$ 60,083.51
Receipts .....	4,274.38
Excess .....	\$ 55,809.13

The cost per pupil of the schools of Guam for the year was \$15.21.

VALUE OF PROPERTY USED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES

84. Under the present conditions, it is not possible to obtain an accurate account of the value of the properties used for school purposes. However, in following the custom of previous years, and taking into consideration the large amount of repair work done on many of the school buildings, it is believed that there is not a great deal of difference in the value of the properties for the past year as compared with that of previous years. The following table of values is believed to give a fair estimate:

School	Value of site and building	Equipment:
Agat .....	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 130.00
Asan .....	6,000.00	150.00
Anigua .....	5,000.00	150.00
Barrigada .....	1,500.00	90.00
Bilibic .....	7,000.00	225.00
Dededo .....	1,200.00	160.00
Dorn Hall .....	4,000.00	250.00
Inarajan .....	1,600.00	160.00
Intermediate .....	7,250.00	225.00
Merizo .....	2,500.00	190.00
Number One .....	10,275.00	600.00
Opportunity .....		60.00
Piti .....	2,250.00	170.00
Post Office .....	15,125.00	250.00
Price .....	1,500.00	100.00
San Antonio .....	14,000.00	300.00
Sinajana .....	1,650.00	65.00
Sumay .....	4,000.00	150.00
Talofofu .....	1,500.00	75.00
Umatac .....	1,300.00	85.00
Yigo .....	1,500.00	65.00
Yona .....	1,500.00	100.00
American, Sumay .....		20.00
American, Agana .....		80.00
High School .....		100.00
Carpenter Shop .....	1,000.00	300.00
Sewing and Cooking .....	800.00	150.00
Industrial (Weaving, etc.) .....	1,200.00	25.00
Office .....		3,200.00
	\$95,750.00	\$ 7,625.00
Total value of property .....		\$103,275.00

HIGH SCHOOL

85. The Guam Evening High School curriculum was changed from a 10 months year to a 9 months year, and the hours of instruction were changed from 5:00 to 8:00 p.m., to 5:00 to 8:30 p.m. daily, making a total of gain of 32 hours instruction for the year, even though the terms were made shorter. This additional time made possible the addition of the fourth year high school work—the 12th grade.

The first high school graduation exercises were held on 2 March, 1929, when seven students were awarded diplomas for having satisfactorily completed the required course of high school subjects.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

86. *Organization:* The Department of Health of the Island of Guam embraces the entire medical personnel of the hospital and of the station, although nominally it includes the Health Officer, the Assistant Health Officer, the Sanitary Inspector, the Hospital Corpsmen at the eight dressing stations outside of Agana, and the graduate native nurses at Susana Hospital, the Red Cross Nurse and the graduate native nurses in the outlying districts.

The work of Susana Hospital dovetails with that of the Naval Hospital, and the total medical ac-

tivities of the Naval Hospital really concern the welfare and treatment of the island population. There are usually nine medical officers, nine Navy nurses, two Navy dental officers, two Navy chief pharmacists, and forty-five hospital corpsmen on duty on the island. All of these are employed in a dual capacity as all do work directly or indirectly for service personnel and for the native people.

During the fiscal year 1929, there were 2,735 admissions and re-admissions to the Naval Hospital and, of that number, 607 were navy personnel.

There were 118,443 dressings, re-dressings and other treatments at sick call of cases not admitted to the sick list. Outpatient dressings at the hospital are done in both the Officer-of-the-Day's Office and the Native Clinic. The school teachers cooperate in sending to the hospital (if within reasonable distance) all children with any sort of open lesion. If in the outlying districts, the hospital corpsman of the district applies the needed dressings.

The total number of prescriptions filled and filed was 11,272.

87. One civilian dentist arrived on the Island of Guam in November, 1928, and has been busy since the arrival of his equipment. It is felt that this fills a long felt need among the permanent residents, as, heretofore, they could get only emergency treatment for dental conditions. Diseased tonsils and diseased teeth rank first and second in being foci of infections and causing other diseases, many of them being serious, e. g., rheumatism and heart disease. The reduction in the number of cases of sickness, medical and surgical, treated here annually will undoubtedly be marked, and there is a reduction of the cost of treatment and maintenance in the hospital. Probably within a very few years the increased health of the natives will far more than compensate for the small outlay of money involved in securing the services of a civilian dentist.

Naval Dental Surgeons are allowed to treat permanent residents only to relieve pain or for humanitarian reasons. There are many Chamorros who have poor health on account of decayed teeth and who cannot afford the expense nor the time to go to Manila for dental treatment. These can now secure dental services at a fair cost. The civilian dentist is also employed by the Island Government to give dental care to the school children. This treatment is free of cost to them, and it is thought the prophylactic treatment alone will be worth far more than the cost to the Island Government. During the past six months this dentist has examined the dental condition of all the school children, giving advice and treatment where needed.

88. During the greater part of the year there have been nine men patients and ten women patients at the Tuberculosis Hospital. At the end of the fiscal year there were twenty-one patients, men and women. There was one death at the Tuberculosis Hospital during the year, and eighteen cases were discharged to their homes.

89. The so-called Leper Hospital at Tumon, four and one-half miles from the Naval Hospital, has been improved. Three small buildings for the three men patients were painted, and gradual improvements are made from time to time. The abandoned house of the leper men has been vacated, but left standing so that in case of an emergency, it can be used for some purpose. The building for the women lepers is quite comfortable but constantly agoing. The older of the two women lepers was thought to have recovered, all tests being negative until three months ago when she again became positive. This patient will be allowed to live at her home under surveillance. The other woman leper was transferred to the Culion Colony in the Philippines the latter part of July, 1928. The ethyl esters of chaulmoogra oil with iodine combined, intramuscularly administered, has been the main treatment for the lepers here. The three men patients at Tumon have improved, and are able to work on the leper farm. One insane patient, a former chief native nurse was sent to the new Insular Psychopathic Hospital, San Felipe Neri, Rizal, P. I. in April of this year. There are now ten lepers at Culion; and four insane patients at San Lazaro, from this island. Two insane female patients were admitted the latter part of June, 1929, and will be transferred to the Philippines in August.

90. At the native clinics throughout the island, the number of dressings, re-dressings, and treatments, were as follows: Agana 41,889; Piti 9,546; Sumay 17,229; Agat 6,877; Merizo and Umatac 11,112; Inarajan 13,265; Yona 6,447; Dededo 11,265; Asan 1,813; a total of 118,443. 6,568 treatments for intestinal parasites were administered during the year. 6,200 treatments were administered at the F. F. N. & T Clinic during the year. Ascariasis in children under the school age continues to be a large factor in the mortality table. Children in this class are frequently brought to the hospital when their condition is such that medical aid is too late. Effort is being made by the Health Department and school teachers to educate the parents to apply for aid as soon as a child becomes ill.

91. During the past six months, the Assistant Health Officer has revised and completed a card system of all natives of over sixteen years of age on the island. All gangosa cases were rechecked and data brought up to date.

92. All schools of the island are visited on an average of twice yearly by the Assistant Health Officer, and all who volunteer are given worm treatment. Usually all children in the schools volunteer for this treatment. In addition, a yearly physical examination of all school children is made. Those found to need treatment of any sort are sent to the Naval Hospital in Agana, where appropriate treatment is undertaken.

93. *Communicable Diseases:* The following is a list of communicable diseases diagnosed and treated during the year:



DISEASE	NO. SERVICE PERSONNEL	SUPER-NUMERARIES	TOTAL:
Pneumonia, broncho	0	25	25
Pneumonia, lobar	0	3	3
Bronchitis, acute	15	44	59
Catarrhal Fever, acute	56	117	173
Dysentery, entamoebic	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, all forms	1	38	39
Abscess, all forms	4	88	92
Carbuncle	0	0	0
Cellulitis	6	17	23
Dysentery, unclassified	1	18	19
Furunculosis	2	2	4
Yaws	0	63	63
Angina, Vincent's	3	2	5
Tonsillitis, acute	10	7	17
Influenza	3	4	7
Gonococcus infection, all kinds	15	6	21
Gangosa	0	1	1
Chicken Pox	0	5	5
Syphilis	10	0	10
Malaria	1	0	1
Chancroid	11	0	11
Mumps	3	1	4

94. The native nurses trained at the Naval Hospital and Susana Hospital in Agana, fulfill a very important mission, especially among the women and children throughout the island, but considerable territory yet remains not provided for in the sparsely inhabited regions. Sixty-one native nurses have been graduated at the training school. At present there are nine native nurses under training; six were graduated in the year 1927, and six more graduated in 1929. An improvement in the nurse work of the island initiated the past fiscal year was the assignment of willing graduate native nurses to post-graduate courses at the training school, thereby greatly improving their qualifications.

95. One hospital corpsman is assigned to each of the following outlying districts: Asan, Piti, Agat, Merizo, Umatac, Inarajan, Yona, and Dededo. These trained corpsmen are selected on account of their qualifications and have done excellent work. There are twenty-eight hospital corpsmen at Agana and six at Sumay, the two larger centers of activity: one at the Tuberculosis Hospital, one assigned to the Assistant Health Officer.

96. *Topography:* The Naval Hospital reservation is a small part of the low flat land upon which Agana is built, extending along the sea shore between the high bluff and the waters' edge. The swampy land of Agana River Valley merges into the low land of the town about where the hospital grounds are situated. The southern portion of the latter is marshy and oiling has been practised—although the land beyond is marshy also. A road is under construction towards the south fence, the materials being garbage—free

refuse and broken coral rock (cascajo). This road will be widened gradually and, in time, the entire hospital reservation will be filled in, so that there will be additional space for hospital structures and lawns. The four teak trees (*Tectona grandis*) mentioned in the 1926 report have grown rapidly. Two young Cook pines brought here from Honolulu were planted about midway between Ward Two and the incoming driveway which passes near Susana Hospital, and have grown rapidly. A concrete walk was laid across the same lawn, and about midway between the ends of this walk and in line with the Cook Pines was placed an old sun dial removed from the Hospital grounds near the Roman Catholic cathedral where the shade trees prevented the sun from striking the dial. Hibiscus cuttings were planted along the Naval Cemetery hedge where the old shrubs had died, and several young trees from Honolulu were also planted in the cemetery. Many young trees grown from seed in bamboo tree cups have been and will be transplanted on the Tuberculosis Hospital grounds, on the bluff and on the Leper Hospital reservation. These include the Flame-tree (*Poinciana regia*), the rain tree (*Enterolobium Saman*), the palo maria (*Calophyllum*), and the talisay (*Terminalia catappa*). Near the quarters at the Tuberculosis Hospital and the Leper Hospital have been sown the seed of the "flores de caballero" (*Caesalpine pulcherima*), a beautiful red and yellow flowering shrub which flowers during most of the year.

97. *Buildings:* An improvised commissary store-room was placed under the hospital galley. All hospital buildings including Tumon and Tuberculosis Hospital buildings have been painted during the past six months. A new concrete roadway is needed to replace the cascajo surfaced main drive of the hospital grounds. New screening of the wards has been begun and Susana Hospital will be entirely re-screened when necessary material arrives from the United States.

98. The general sanitation of the island is good, but there are needed a modern steam laundry, an incinerator for organic refuse (including the carcasses of small animals), an adequate number of garbage cans with facilities for cleaning with live steam and there is needed also some method of procuring a larger quantity of pure water.

99. Quarantine measures are necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of communicable diseases from visiting vessels and personnel arriving here for duty. All cases thus far have been limited and no epidemic has resulted during the past year. During the epidemic of influenza in the United States and the Philippines, quarantine measures were maintained and, as a result, no cases were introduced. Forty-six ships were boarded by the Quarantine Officer during the year.

100. Frequent examinations of the water supply of the island have been made. Presumptive tests for bacilli coli were positive in the Agana water supply in April and May, and appropriate recommendations were made. The new reservoir at Agat Springs should prove a great benefit to Sumay.

101. The following is the report of expenditures from the appropriation "Care of Lepers, etc., Island of Guam", for the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1929:

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT TO DATE
Dental Outfit .....	\$ 1,255.80
Dental Material & Upkeep.....	358.80
Salary of Dentist.....	740.00
Care of Lepers.....	1,492.82
Gratuity of Lepers .....	594.25
Care of Insane.....	847.46
Civilian Pay Roll (Wages only).....	8,317.88
Provisions .....	6,035.12
Requisitions, Stubs, etc.....	2,088.44
Transfer of Labor .....	184.64
Total.....	\$ 21,915.21

#### RECAPITULATION

Amount of appropriation under cognizance of the Commanding Officer, Naval Hospital .....	\$22,000.00
Amount expended to date .....	21,915.21
Balance at close of fiscal year 1929 .....	\$ 84.79

102. The following Dental operations were performed by Naval Dental Officers during the fiscal year 1929:

Permanent restorations .....	671
Extractions.....	369
Treatments.....	1412
Summary of dental operations .....	2382

#### POLICE DEPARTMENT

103. The Police Department is the law enforcement body of the Island, and its jurisdiction extends over the entire Island of Guam, including its contiguous waters, outlying reefs and islands. It is also charged with the custody, maintenance, and work of the civil prisoners, the supervision of the Forestry Department, the instruction and training of the Guam Militia, and the general dissemination of information for the benefit of the inhabitants of the island. It consists of the Insular Patrol, the Native Police, and a Chief Forester.

104. The present organization of the department, as of June 30, 1929, is as follows:

One Officer, U.S. Marine Corps, Head of the Police Department, Chief of Police and Chief of Insular Patrol.
One sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps, Assistant Chief of Police and of the Insular Patrol.
One corporal, U. S. Marine Corps, Warden, Civil Jail.

The Insular Patrol consisting of twenty-one enlisted Marines and two civilians, and the Native Police consisting of two sergeants, two corporals, five privates first class, and five privates (patrolmen).

*Insular Patrol:* This organization consists of an officer of the U. S. Marine Corps who is the Chief of the Insular Patrol and Head of the Police Department; one sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps, Assistant Chief of the Insular Patrol and of the Police; one corporal, U. S. Marine Corps, Warden, Civil Jail; one sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps who acts as traffic patrolman; twenty privates and privates first class from the local marine garrison, and two American civilians, ex-marines.

Its duties are both civil and military. It is the primary law enforcement body of the island. It is charged with the enforcement of the game laws, prohibition laws, sanitary regulations, traffic laws and regulations, forestry laws and regulations, and all other orders, regulations and law effective for the time being. It is charged with the maintenance of order and brings offenders before the proper tribunals; petty offenses, such as stray animals, sanitary infractions, unlicensed tuba trees, dogs, etc., are brought before the local commissioner who, sitting as a petty magistrate, awards an executive fine not to exceed five dollars (\$5.00); serious offenses are brought to the Head of the Police Department (Chief of the Insular Patrol) who investigates and adjusts the case, either dismissing it, awarding an executive fine, or holding the offender for trial in court. No cases of criminal action may be entertained in the island criminal courts before being investigated and held for trial by the Head of the Police Department.

The insular patrolman is required to be thoroughly familiar with his district, and the residents thereof, their business and occupations. He inspects and reports in writing semi-monthly upon the water supply, roads, trails, bridges, sanitation, etc., as well as the presence of ammunition, firearms, kodaks, cameras, surveying instruments, transients, infected coconut trees, and diseases among the fowl and poultry. He also reports all violations of the law during the period, and the action taken by the commissioner. These reports render much valuable information, and keep the patrolman thoroughly alive to what is going on in his district. He takes charge of the inhabitants in case of public emergency, such as fire or typhoon, and makes such dispositions as the situation warrants. He is a medium for the dissemination of information to the people of his district.

105. Approximately three hundred twenty-four (324) cases have been investigated by the Police Department during the fiscal year, of which forty-nine (49), were sent to the Island Court; forty-eight (48), to the Police Court; two hundred and twenty (220) were awarded executive fines (\$5.00 or less); and the remaining seven (7) were adjusted by the Head of the Police Department (warned or dismissed). These are the cases of which official record is made, while actually the Head of the Police Department averages at least thirty cases per week of petty squabbles of all sorts which are settled unofficially by him by reprimand or agreement of which no record is kept. This record is rather remarkable, in a population of approxi-



mately 18,000, when one considers that these 324 cases represent all infractions of the law, from petty thievery, disturbance of the peace, drunkenness, sanitary infractions, unlicensed tuba trees, stray animals, traffic violations, unlicensed firearms and game law infractions, to seduction, attempted rape and murder. There was one case of murder committed during the past fiscal year. The natives are not inclined to viciousness, lawlessness or acts of violence, and the majority of the more serious offenses are theft, speeding, manufacture of aguardiente, prowling, and few cases of rape and seduction.

106. The status of the civil prisoners on June 30, 1929, is as follows:

	Male	Female
Confined in Civil Jail, serving sentence .....	28	3
Confined in Libugon Farm, serving sentence.....	10	0
Confined in Pig Farm, serving sentence .....	1	0
At large, working off fines at Public Labor .....	9	1
At large, paying off fines by monthly installments .....	28	0
On parole .....	10	4
Total.....	86	8

107. The jail is under the direct supervision of the warden. The women prisoners are employed therein, washing clothes, sewing, mending, etc., and keeping the jail clean.

108. The labor of the prisoners outside the jail is under the direct supervision of the Assistant Chief of Police, with the exception of ten who are employed and quartered at the Libugon Truck Farm. The prisoners, other than ten mentioned above, are employed in hauling garbage, cleaning and repairing streets, and roads, cleaning the Agana River and the Agana Spring, cutting weeds, etc. During the past fiscal year, civil prisoners have handled all the garbage of Agana; kept the streets clean; filled and repaired Dededo Road, Price Road, Yigo Road, Barrigada Road, and the streets in Agana, and made numerous other fills and repairs to parks and grounds.

109. The Libugon Farm, operated by the Police Department, supplies the local American colony with fresh vegetables and fruits practically the whole year. The farm is worked by ten native prisoners under the direct charge of one native patrolman. The vegetables and fruits grown are sold at the Island Market in Agana twice weekly (Wednesday and Saturday mornings), and the surplus is used in the civil prisoners mess. The farm is being constantly enlarged and improved and, at present, supplies all American families and some of the enlisted men's messes with fresh vegetables and fruits. Also, in addition to the hardwoods and other seedlings mentioned in the forestry report, there have

been planted at Libugon Farm in the past six months, the following fruit trees, etc., which are in a very thriving condition:

190 Banana trees (Makao and Manila),  
250 Pineapple,  
95 Papaya,  
265 Yam,  
1500 Taro,  
75 Nika,  
2500 Sweet Potatoes,  
8 Laguana (sour sop),  
118 Coconuts,

The following fruits and vegetables are being grown successfully:

Beans, string	Kohl Rabi	Peanuts
Beans, native	Leek	Pears, Alligator
Beans, Lima	Lemons	Peppers
Beans, winged	Lettuce (leaf)	Pineapples
Bananas	Mangoes	Pumpkins
Breadfruit	Mint	Radishes
Carrots	Muskmelons	Roselles
Cabbage, Chinese	Mustard Greens	Sour Sops
Celery	Oranges	Spinach
Coconuts	Onions, green	Squash
Corn	Okra	Sweet Potatoes
Canna (edible)	Palmetto	Swiss Chard
Cucumbers	Parsley	Tomatoes
Eggplant	Papaya	Turnips
Kale	Pepino	Taro
		Watermelons

110. In February, 1925, a Police Department Pig Farm was established outside of Agana on the Agana Springs Road with a run for the pigs into Agana Swamp. During the past fiscal year a plague of some sort (presumably worms) caused the death of all the pigs (with the exception of one boar which was loaned out for breeding purposes), about 35 in number. At present there are no pigs in the farm, but it is the intention to purchase new pigs and commence operations again in the near future.

#### POLICE DEPARTMENT RECEIPTS

111. The amount of \$664.85 executive fines has been collected through the Police Department during the past fiscal year and turned in to the Island Treasury; sale of farm produce and pigs, \$1,356.59—total \$2,021.44.

#### EXPENDITURES

112. The total expenditures of this Department during the past fiscal year amounted to \$13,142.49. This amount includes the expenses of the Insular Patrol, prisoners clothing and subsistence, pay of Native Police, maintenance of the jail, and Police Department transportation.

#### FORESTRY

113. The principal duties of the Chief Forester are the preservation of the valuable timber of the island, prevention of waste and destruction, and increasing of

the hardwood and fruit-tree acreage. No timber may be felled on government land, whether under lease or not, without the written approval of the Governor, obtained via the Chief Forester and the Head of the Police Department. Ifil, dug-dug, and daog trees may not be cut when less than 12 inches in diameter, and ajgao, lana, panao, and chosgo trees if less than 8 inches in diameter, whether on private or public property, in order to protect and preserve the hardwood of the island. Any person desiring to cut timber for sale must first procure a permit to cut it and then pay ten per cent of the sale value as fee to the Island Government. The Chief Forester and the local insular patrolmen are charged with checking up on cutting and sale.

Any person desiring to cut timber for personal use in construction of houses must agree to plant, in seedlings, double the number of trees cut, and is charged with the care of the seedlings till they are one year old. The seedlings supplied will produce good durable wood suitable for many purposes.

During the year, nine hundred daog wood seedlings were planted in various government lands leased by private individuals, as replacement for the timbers cut.

114. There were no forest fires during the year, but there were numerous brush fires in the vicinity of Mt. Tenjo.

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT

115. The Military Department of the Island Government consists of the Guam Militia, Active and Reserve. The Guam Militia is under the supervision of the Military Board composed of the Senior Marine Officer, Aide to the Governor, Senior Militia Officer, and the Inspector-Instructor (Chief of Police). The Inspector-Instructor is directly in charge of all military training of the natives, and of the Guam Militia. The Assistant Chief of Police is also Assistant Inspector-Instructor, and in the outlying districts, the insular patrolman acts as local instructor and supervision of drills.

116. Military training begins with school boys between the ages of seven and sixteen. Four hours each week are devoted to physical exercise under the supervision of the School Department and the local school teachers. At the age of sixteen, boys enroll in the Guam Militia, and are assigned to one of the local companies. They remain in the Militia until they are twenty-one when, at their request, they are transferred to the Militia Reserve. At the age of twenty-five, all members of the Guam Militia are disenrolled, unless, in the case of officers, they express a desire to continue in service.

The Militia drills on the first and third Sunday of each month from 8:00 a. m. to 9:00 a. m., and the Militia Reserve and recruits drill on the second and fourth Sundays of each month from 8:00 a. m. to 9:00 a. m.

117. The prescribed uniform for the Guam Militia is white hats, white shirts, white trousers, and white shoes. A small fine of \$0.25 is assessed against each militiaman who fails to appear in the prescribed uniform for drills. This has been very effective and, at present, the Militia presents a very creditable appearance on the drill ground. The Militia is equipped with the U.S. Springfield Rifle, Model 1903. Twenty-four cutlasses obtained from the Navy are in use for the Militia officers at Agana. A great deal of interest and pride is evinced within the organization, and their regimental parades and drills in Agana are quite creditable to an organization which drills but four hours each month.

118. The militia is organized into three battalions (active), comprising fourteen companies seven of which are in Agana, one each in Sumay, Agat, Piti, Umatac, Merizo, Inarajan, and Yona. The Reserve consists of three battalions comprising twelve companies, five in Agana, one each in Sumay, Agat, Piti, Umatac, Merizo, Inarajan, and Yona.

119. During this fiscal year, a systemized course of instruction in small arms target practice was started to make the Militia more efficient in case of emergency, to develop ability to shoot, and to form rifle teams for competitive purposes.

120. The strength of the Militia is as follows:

RANK	ACTIVE	RESERVE
Lieutenant-Colonel .....	1	0
Majors.....	3	1
Captains .....	7	0
First Lieutenants .....	8	3
Second Lieutenants .....	24	3
Enlisted .....	920	373
Total .....	963	380

#### ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

121. *Complaints.* During the year there were filed 53 written complaints in the Island Court, 67 in the Police Court, and 23 in the Court of Equity.

122. *Briefs.* There were presented 3 briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals, and 11 in the Island Court. There were also 28 opinions rendered in land title cases preliminary to the granting of guaranteed claims by the Naval Government of Guam.

123. *Cases Conducted.* Besides contested land cases and ordinary land registration cases in which the Island Attorney had to intervene, the Island Attorney conducted 54 cases in the Island Court, 65 in the Police Court, and 23 in the Court of Equity.

124. *Land Cases.* There were 299 contested land cases and ordinary land registration cases.

125. *Investigations.* There were conducted, by the Chief of Police, 116 investigations for violations of laws in which the Island Attorney intervened; and, by the Island Attorney, 20 investigations for contested land cases.



JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT

126. The activities of this department were directed as follows:

	Criminal	Civil	Special	Land Registration
<b>COURT OF APPEALS:</b>				
Cases instituted.....	14	2	0	0
Cases previously pending.....	0	0	0	0
Total.....	14	2	0	0
Cases settled 30 June, 1929.....	14	2	0	0
Cases pending 30 June, 1929.....	0	0	0	0
<b>ISLAND COURT:</b>				
Cases instituted.....	49	8	47	266
Cases previously pending.....	0	5	43	0
Total.....	49	13	90	266
Cases settled 30 June, 1929.....	48	6	89	153
Cases pending 30 June, 1929.....	1	7	1	113
<b>POLICE COURT:</b>				
Cases instituted.....	67	0	0	0
Cases previously pending.....	1	0	0	0
Total.....	68	0	0	0
Cases settled 30 June, 1929.....	65	0	0	0
Cases pending 30 June, 1929.....	3	0	0	0
<b>HIGHER COURT OF EQUITY:</b>				
Cases instituted.....	0	1	0	0
Cases previously pending.....	0	1	0	0
Total.....	0	2	0	0
Cases settled 30 June, 1929.....	0	2	0	0
Cases pending 30 June, 1929.....	0	0	0	0
<b>COURT OF EQUITY:</b>				
Cases instituted.....	0	47	6	0
Cases previously pending.....	0	10	1	0
Total.....	0	57	7	0
Cases settled 30 June, 1929.....	0	46	4	0
Cases pending 30 June, 1929.....	0	11	3	0
127. The findings of the courts in the cases settled during the year and mentioned in the foregoing table were:				
	Criminal	Civil	Special	Land Registration
<b>COURT OF APPEALS:</b>				
Judgment affirmed.....	13	2	0	0
Judgment reversed.....	1	0	0	0
Total.....	14	2	0	0

	Criminal	Civil	Special	Land Registration
<b>ISLAND COURT:</b>				
Judgment affirmed.....	1	0	0	0
Conviction.....	44	0	0	0
Acquittal.....	2	0	0	0
Dismissal.....	0	2	1	0
Judgment for plaintiff.....	0	2	0	0
Judgment for defendant.....	0	2	0	0
Transferred to Military jurisdiction.....	1	0	0	0
Petition granted.....	0	0	88	153
Total.....	48	6	89	153
<b>POLICE COURT:</b>				
Conviction.....	63	0	0	0
Acquittal.....	1	0	0	0
Transferred to Military jurisdiction.....	1	0	0	0
Total.....	65	0	0	0
<b>HIGHER COURT OF EQUITY:</b>				
Judgment affirmed.....	0	1	0	0
Judgment reversed.....	0	1	0	0
Total.....	0	2	0	0
<b>COURT OF EQUITY:</b>				
Judgment for plaintiff.....	0	18	0	0
Judgment for defendant.....	0	1	0	0
Dismissal.....	0	28	0	0
Petition granted.....	0	0	4	0
Total.....	0	47	4	0

128. Fines, costs, and fees imposed during the year:

	Fines	Costs	Fees	Total:
Island Court	\$2,409.00	\$2,388.00	\$331.63	\$5,128.63
Police Court	1,450.00	182.00	—	1,632.00
Court of Appeals	—	124.00	—	124.00
Court of Equity	—	95.50	—	95.50
Higher Court of Equity	—	10.00	—	10.00
Total.....				\$6,990.13

129. Fees imposed in connection with land registration cases, filed in the Island Court, Guam:

Fees collected during the year.....	\$ 713.76
Fees to be collected upon adjudication of title.....	132.90
Total.....	846.66
Balance of fines and costs from last report (from prisoners-at-large and prisoners in confinement).....	18,902.66
Civil Indemnity.....	7,208.14
Grand Total.....	\$33,947.59

PAYMENTS:

Cash - Criminal Cases.....	\$5,117.09
“ Civil & Special.....	486.13
“ Land Registration.....	713.76
“ Civil Indemnity.....	60.00
Total Cash.....	\$6,376.98
Labor.....	1,826.00
Total.....	\$ 8,202.98
	\$25,744.61
Fines, cost, etc. remitted by the Governor.....	11,262.27
Balance 30 June, 1929.....	\$14,482.34.

130. The expenses of the department during the year were as follows:

Salary and Pension.....	\$4,480.92
Labor and material.....	263.63
Total Expenses.....	\$4,744.55

Under the Judiciary Department of the Government of Guam there are operated five courts; the Court of Appeals, the Higher Court of Equity, the Island Court, the Court of Equity, and the Police Court.

CUSTOMS AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

131. The receipts of this Department for the fiscal year amounted to \$38,954.58. Of the total receipts \$11,330.29 were import duties, \$2,284.70 port fees, \$1,041.59 gasoline tax, \$2,881.36 cigar and cigarette tax, \$3,501.16 sales tax on soft drink imported, \$17,149.77 lighterage, \$711.46 pilotage, \$42.26 storage, and \$11.99 penalty.

Expenditures were:

Salary.....	\$ 924.00
Pension Fund.....	42 00
Stationery.....	27.58
Printing charges.....	34.86
Pilotage.....	336.87
Construction of new customs house.....	4,236.22
Miscellaneous.....	16.64
Total.....	\$5,618.17

IMPORTS

Country or port	1928	1929
United States.....	\$211,105.80	\$342,617.84
Manila.....	188,212.86	237,631.76
Honolulu.....	19,342.50	21,368.30
Japan.....	25,162.20	58,488.89
Other countries.....	10,776.25	13,651.69
Total.....	\$454,599.61	\$673,758.48

EXPORTS

United States.....	\$130,152.56	\$ 78,727.51
Japan.....	13,582.68	40,177.94
Manila.....	49,194.96	126,986.82
Honolulu.....	188.95	1,774.15
Other countries.....	2,743.72	None
Total.....	\$ 195,862.87	\$247,666.42

BALANCE OF TRADE AGAINST GUAM

1928.....	\$258,736.74
1929.....	426,092.06
Copra exported to United States.....	1,877,766 lbs
Copra exported to Manila.....	2,957,964 “
Copra exported to Japan.....	1,026,392 “

Some of the imports were:

Food stuffs.....	\$273,136.78
Cotton tissues.....	47,923.60
Auto and bicycles.....	22,659.58
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	33,671.62
Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.....	28,016.11
Metals and metal products.....	26,213.94
Footwear, shoes and slippers.....	33,306.88

Sugar, refined.....	\$ 33,404.40
Lumber.....	18,695.21
Silk tissues.....	5,883.47
Confectionery.....	13,891.71
Earthenware and glassware.....	6,656.56
Wool and its manufactures.....	644.77
Cement.....	2,550.06
All articles of stationery.....	4,687.31
Furniture of all kinds.....	5,005.86
Miscellaneous.....	117,410.62

BANK OF GUAM

132. The Bank of Guam was established by Executive General Order No. 193, dated 20 December, 1915. The capital stock, \$15,000, is owned by the Naval Government.

133. The Bank is authorized to conduct the business of commercial banking as a Division of the Treasury of the Naval Government of Guam.

134. While the Bank is operated according to approved commercial banking standards, special effort is made to assist in the general improvement and betterment of the Island of Guam as a whole.

135. During the fiscal year 1929, the Bank financed shipments of merchandise imported by Guam merchants to the value of \$491,054.67.

136. Gross earnings for fiscal year 1929, \$34,989.36. Net earnings for the same period, \$15,071.64. Interest and dividends at the rate of 7.69 per cent was paid to Class "B" depositors.

137. On June 30, 1929, the depositors of record totaled 1257. Net changes during the year were as follows:

	30 June, 1928	30 June, 1929	Net change
Demand (Class "A").....	276	309	33
Time (Class "B").....	606	705	99
Savings (Juvenile).....	213	243	30

138. Correspondent relations with the following banks have been continued:

Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co.	San Francisco
The Equitable Trust Co. of New York	New York
The Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.	Honolulu
International Banking Corp.	Manila
International Banking Corp.	Yokohama
Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij	Shanghai
Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij	Hongkong

CHARITY

139. During the year the Charity Board investigated every case that came to its attention, and assistance was rendered where it was felt necessary. The maximum assistance was five dollars per month in foodstuffs.

COMMISSIONER OF AGANA

140. Cattle branded.....	340
Construction permits.....	190
Fish-weir licenses.....	13
Permits to slaughter animals.....	1283
Writs of Execution.....	5
Commissioner's fees for writs of execution.....	\$ 2.50
Fees for slaughtering of animals.....	1,040.50
Total.....	\$1,043.00



## U. S. POST OFFICE, GUAM

141. Number of bags of mail received..... 2,542  
 Number of bags of mail dispatched..... 597  
 Number of letters and parcel registered 1,322  
 Number of parcels insured ..... 602

142. Mail was received direct from the United States ten times, and once by the way of Manila. Mail dispatched direct to the United States seven times, eleven times by way of Manila, three times by way of Japan, and twice by way of Shanghai, China.

143. During the above period this office received and disposed of 3,081 C. O. D. parcels, with collection charges amounting to \$41,111.19.

144. 4,728 Money Orders valued at \$75,436.54 were issued, and 230 Money Orders valued at \$4,079.02 were paid.

145. The gross postal receipts were \$2,605.11, and the expenses of the office, including salaries, rent, and lights, were \$2,648.11.

## PART II

## NAVAL STATION

## INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

## MACHINERY DIVISION

1. The principal work of the machinery division during the year consisted in the operation of the machine shops at Agana and Piti, the foundry and acetylene gas welding plant at Agana, and the maintenance and repair of steam launch engines and boilers and the machinery of the motor boats which comprise the station's yard craft. Minor repairs were made to the U.S.S. NAPA, U. S. S. GOLD STAR and the U.S.S. R.L. BARNES. Considerable work was also performed for other departments of the Federal Government and for the Naval Government of Guam.

2. Allotments granted the station during the fiscal year under "Engineering" were as follows:

Station's maintenance (first half year) \$9,000.00  
 " " (second half year) 9,000.00  
 Purchase of new machinery for motor boat 1,949.46  
 \$19,949.46

Expenditures of funds under the cognizance of this division were as follows:

Engineering ..... \$19,949.24

## HULL DIVISION

3. The principal work performed by the hull division during the fiscal year consisted in the maintenance and upkeep of the hulls of steam launches, motor boat and lighters, operation of the joiner shop and saw mill at Agana, joiner shop at Piti, blacksmith shop at Agana and minor repairs on the U.S.S. R. L. BARNES, U.S.S. GOLD STAR and the U.S.S. NAPA.

4. Major items of repairs performed under this allotment were as follows:

Repairs to bow, knees, ribs, clamps, fenders, sides, and bottom, and the construction of house over engine of motor launch No. 9 (Hull No. 14728)	\$1,145.26
Repairs to hulls of lighters	3,244.60
" " ex-water barge	2,146.16
	<u>\$6,536.02</u>

5. Construction of a combination freight lighter and water barge, authority for which was granted by the Secretary of the Navy under date of November 1, 1927, was started in August, 1928 and launched in April, 1929, at a total cost of \$6,830.44. The new water barge floats on an even keel and is more stable than the regular lighters. This type of barge is a great improvement over the old type, and the covered deck gives additional facilities of a lighter. The official designation of this barge is YW-52.

6. One thirty-foot motor launch No. 11174 and one fifty foot motor launch No. 11051 were received at the station during the fiscal year.

7. The station was granted the following allotments during the fiscal year:

Station maintenance	\$30,000.00
" " (Additional)	1,500.00
Hull and equipment, new motor boats	8,150.00
Total	<u>\$39,650.00</u>

Expenditures from funds under the cognizance of this division were as follows:

Construction and Repair ..... \$39,649.53

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

8. Due to the delay in receipt of material from the States, work on certain special allotments granted during the fiscal year 1928 could not be completed by the end of that fiscal year, and the Bureau of Yards and Docks granted Continuing Project Orders so as to make these allotments available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1929. These allotments were:

No. 78201-6 —Extend quay wall and construct shed, Piti,  
 No. 78201-19—Temporary gas and oil storage shed, Piti,  
 No. 78201-11—Repair of Agana to Piti Road,  
 No. 78201-12—Improvements of cold storage plant.

9. Work contemplated under Allotment No. 78201-6 consisted in the erection of a steel frame building, approximately 140 feet by 30 feet and steel roofing, purchased by Mare Island at a cost of \$2,809.00, for use as freight loading and unloading shed. Actual work of erection was commenced in August, 1928, and completed by the end of October, 1928. This building is so located as will enable it to serve both the custom-house and the large storehouse at the Piti Navy Yard. This project has filled a long-felt want and it will make possible the loading and unloading of freight from and to the station during all kinds of weather. In conjunction with this project, the seawall was continued and connected to the present boat shelter.

10. Work under Allotment No. 78201-10 consisted in the erection of a building 100 feet long by 50 feet wide, wood super-structure, galvanized iron roofing and open sides and ends, to be used as temporary shed for gasoline and oil drums. Work was started in May, 1928, and completed at the end of August, 1928. Like the freight loading and unloading shed, this structure has filled a long-felt want and the station is now able to properly stow gasoline and oil drums under cover and as far removed from other buildings in the yard as possible, thereby reducing the fire hazard at the Piti Navy Yard.

11. Under Allotment No. 78201-11, the Bureau of Yards Docks granted the sum of \$4,500.00 for the purchase of an emulsified road oil and for the laying of same on the Agana-Piti Road. About ninety-three tons of this oil were received on the S. S. DIANA DOLLAR in January, 1929, and work of laying it was started on the 1st of February, 1929, and completed on the 30th of April. The results obtained were highly satisfactory and the use of a layer cascajo spread and rolled into the asphalt has served to provide a substantial covering which will eliminate the action of heavy rains on the main surface of the road. It is expected that the maintenance and repair charges on this road will be greatly reduced.

12. Funds originally granted under Allotment No. 78201-12 for improvements to the cold storage at Agana amounted to \$1,170.00. It was found that this amount was not sufficient to complete the project and the Bureau granted an additional amount of \$2,700.00, making the total available for this project \$3,870.00. This job consisted in removing the old vegetable room, construction of concrete floor, sidewall and ceiling, installation of cork board insulation, plastering and installation of brine coils. Work was started in August and completed in December, 1928. Upon the completion of this project, a balance of \$1,300.00 remained, which was the result of a saving in construction cost, and the Bureau reallocated the same toward the fitting out of the ante-room of the reconstructed vegetable room as cold storage space for vegetables. This work was completed on 31 January, 1929, and represents an asset to the community in Guam, making possible the storage of additional perishable food for quite a long period.

13. The major portion of the station's allotment No. 79201-1, "Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1929", amounting to \$70,400.00, was used for the general maintenance and operation of the station. The principal special projects of repairs and improvements performed under this allotments were:

Repairs and maintenance of roads and bridges	\$8,450.39
Repairs to lumber shed, Agana Navy Yard	374.55
Paving floor of freight unloading shed at Piti	234.86
Repairs to cold storage plant	889.18
Repairs to abutment of No. 5 bridge, Agana-Piti Road	264.75

Repairs to No. 1 Dock, Piti Navy Yard	\$1,044.36
Painting boathouse at Piti and installation of creosoted lumber cross bracing	273.42
Construction of approximately 80 feet of sea-wall at Agana basin to replace dilapidated sea-wall	876.84

14. The following special allotments were granted the station by the Bureau of Yards and Docks during the fiscal year 1929:

79201-2—Alterations to Building 9, Machine Shop, Agana	\$6,000.00
" 3—Two motor trucks	5,700.00
" 4—Replacement of fire pump	1,500.00
" 5—Improvements to coal storage plant	2,150.00
" 5A—Additional for improvements to coal storage plant	6,000.00
" 6—Replacement of Ford motor truck	900.00
" 7—Construction of reservoir, Agat Spring	6,000.00
" 8—One 1½ ton truck for Patrol Squadron 3-M	800.00
" 9—Extension to cold storage issue room for Commissary Store	1,000.00

15. The fabricated steel for the new machine shop building at Agana, purchased under allotment No. 79201-2, was received the latter part of the fiscal year, but due to pressure of other work, construction on this project could not be started and completed by the end of the fiscal year 1929, and the Bureau in its radio 8028-1600, June, issued Continuing Project Order No. 70 so as to make this allotment available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1930.

16. Two Corbitt 3-ton dump trucks, which the Bureau purchased to replace the two surveyed Winther trucks, were received on the station in December, 1928. These two trucks have been operating very satisfactorily.

17. Funds granted under allotment No. 79201-5 were for use in completing the coaling plant at Agana. Due to difficulties encountered during the course of construction, the funds granted were insufficient for the completion of the installation.

18. A project in connection with the shortage of water, which had to be considered prior to the dry season, was the increase of facilities at Sumay Barracks, Aviation, and the town of Sumay. The Bureau of Yards and Docks, at the request of the station, allotted the sum of \$6,000.00 for the construction of a 100,000-gallon reinforced concrete reservoir at Agat Springs, the source of supply, replacing the present 4,500-gallon reservoir. Construction work on this project was started on 24 February, 1929, and completed on 5 June, 1929. It is now possible, during hours of minimum consumption, to impound sufficient water in the reservoir to take care of the time of maximum consumption.

19. As a result of an extensive study in connection with the central power plant, a new system of account-



ing and method of operating the plant was put in effect in March, 1929. Under this new system, the cost of electricity for government activities has been kept under seven cents per kilowatt hour. The Navy Department has approved a charge of nine cents per kilowatt hour to all private consumers. It is felt that by the installation of the proposed 6,600 volt power line to Sumay, the amount of electricity generated will be increased. This, it is hoped, will make possible a further decrease in the cost per kilowatt hour to all consumers.

20. Materials for improvements to the telephone system, purchased by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, were received at the station in June, 1928. Construction work on this project was started in July, 1928, and consisted in the erection of cross-arms between Agana, Piti, Sumay and Orote Point and the stringing of telephone cables between these places and throughout the city of Agana.

21. Work performed for other departments: \$137,520.19.

## SUMMARY

Expenditures from funds under the  
Public Works Department..... \$132,701.89  
Work performed for other departments 137,520.19

## SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

22. Issues for the year were as follows:

Provisions..... \$198,913.70  
Naval Supply Account..... 565,883.68  
Appropriation Purchases Account 7,298.16  
Total..... \$772,095.54

23. The following freight was handled between ships and station:

	INCOMING		OUTGOING	
Government.....	6,950.147	Tons	500.291	Tons
Commercial.....	4,674.39	"	2,544.344	"
	11,624.537	Tons	3,044.635	Tons
Total.....	14,669.172	Tons		

24. The following quantities of fuel have been issued during the year:

Coal.....	4,914.14	Tons
Diesel Oil.....	428.57	Bbbs.
Fuel Oil.....	11,448.85	"
Gasoline (Aviation).....	16,170	Gals.
Gasoline (Commercial).....	190,914	"

25. 5,735 pounds of alligator pears and 1,680 pounds of watermelons have been shipped to the Commissary Store at Cavite, and Army Quartermaster at Manila, P. I.

26. Practically all of the entire supply of coal is now being stored at Agana (Power Plant). A small quantity is being kept at Cabras Island for use of the station steamers.

## DISBURSING DEPARTMENT

27. RECEIPTS:  
Balance due United States 30 June, 1928..... \$ 74,964.40  
Accountable Warrants..... \$500,000.00 500,000.00  
Transfers:  
From Commissary Store NS Guam 242,842.22  
From USS HENDERSON..... 70,000.00 312,842.22  
Collections:  
From sales of NSA stores..... 7,143.62  
From special deposits..... 108,318.13  
Miscellaneous..... 638.80 116,100.55  
Total..... \$1,003,907.17

## DISBURSEMENTS:

Military rolls (Navy):  
NS GUAM:  
Officers..... \$111,648.69  
Nurses..... 10,121.13  
Crew (Regular)..... 136,174.36  
Crew (Insular)..... 39,062.35 \$297,006.53  
USS NAPA:  
Officers..... 4,898.70  
Crew..... 30,118.25 35,016.95  
USS PENGUIN:  
Officers..... 1,090.38  
Crew..... 7,678.94 8,769.32  
USS RL BARNES:  
Crew..... 12,868.68 353,661.48  
Civil rolls:  
Accounting..... 275,418.07  
US Naval Hospital..... 17,439.45 292,857.52  
Public vouchers:  
Local..... 52,188.14  
Outside of Guam..... 2,727.37 54,915.51  
Transfers to other officers:  
Captain F. C. Cushing, AQM,  
USMC, NS Guam..... 165,891.29  
C. W. Brown, Lieut. (SC), USN,  
USS CHAUMONT..... 50,000.00 215,891.29  
Balance due United States 30 June, 1929..... 917,325.80  
Total..... \$6,581.37  
Total..... \$1,003,907.17

## COMMISSARY STORE

28. (a) Value of stores received during the year..... \$285,658.09  
(b) Cost of sales during the year..... \$227,383.51  
(c) Value of transfers..... 4,207.83  
(d) Value of issues for use..... 8,268.13  
(e) Value of surveys..... 4,163.02 244,022.49  
(f) Value of stores on hand 30 June, 1929..... \$ 41,635.60  
(g) Collections during the year..... 242,842.22  
(h) Checked on rolls..... 107.57  
(i) Due and uncollected over same period 30 June, 1929..... 2,324.98 245,274.77  
(j) Value of (b), (d), and (e)..... 239,814.66  
(k) Contributed to Reserve Fund..... 1,140.21 240,954.87  
(l) Profit for the year, 1929..... 4,319.90

(m) Percentage of (e) to (b), 183,083,636 of one per cent.

## ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

29. All accounts were kept and reports rendered as required by the Manual for Accounting Officers 1925, and those issued from time to time by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Navy Yard Division).

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

30. *Organization:* The work of the Medical Department of the Naval Station and that of the Health Department of the Island of Guam, is quite intimately blended, and these in turn are closely associated with the work of the Naval Hospital.

31. At the end of the fiscal year 1929, the personnel of the Medical Department of the Hospital and Station comprised the following:

Medical Officers.....	9
Dental Officers.....	2
Chief Pharmacists.....	2
Navy Nurses.....	9
Chief Pharmacist's Mates.....	7
Pharmacist's Mates.....	38
Hospital Apprentices.....	2
Graduate Native Nurses, Ward Three.....	3
Graduate Native Nurse, T. B. Hospital.....	1
Graduate Native Nurse, Native Clinic.....	1
Graduate Native Nurse, Linen Room.....	1
Graduate Native Nurses, Susana Hospital.....	6
Graduate Native Nurses, Mid-wives.....	61
Graduate Native Nurse, Red Cross Work.....	1
Native Nurses (in training).....	9

32. In case of sickness and injury of more than trivial nature among the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, their families, and among the native population of the Island of Guam, such patients are eligible for treatment in the Naval Hospital proper, or in Susana Hospital at Agana. Slight ailments and injuries are treated by the Medical Officer at Sumay, by the hospital corpsmen detailed for duty at the different dressing stations throughout the island, or by the Medical Officers at Agana, the chief center of activities. For the sake of convenience and on account of medical and surgical facilities of diagnostic and therapeutic nature, sick call, for ambulatory cases of the naval and civilian population, is held at the Naval Hospital, so far as practicable. In case of necessity for hospitalization, patients are retained in the hospital at Agana, or transferred by ambulance from their residences or posts of duty.

33. Susana Hospital has proved to be a most useful and humanitarian institution for the care and treatment of civilians and the families of naval personnel. A nominal charge for private rooms defrays some of the expense. The Russel Sage Foundation, in the case of Susana Hospital, bequeathed \$10,000.00 which is invested in the United States, and the interest devoted to the support of this hospital.

34. Among the naval service personnel during the fiscal year 1929, there were 607 admissions and re-admissions to the sick list; 585 were discharged to duty; 30 were transferred; and 2 deaths.

35. Expenditure of Medical Department stores, etc., by the different departments of the Naval Hospital.

DEPARTMENT	SALARIES	SUPPLIES	TOTAL
Administration.....	\$ 305.76	\$ 371.25	\$ 677.01
Wards.....		1,608.85	1,608.85
Operating Room.....		2,958.44	2,958.44
X-ray Department.....		648.36	648.36
Dispensary.....		3,971.42	3,971.42
Dental Department.....		258.17	258.17
Laboratory.....		1,179.43	1,179.43
Laundry.....	914.50	1,012.95	1,927.45
Transportation.....	1,458.72	1,816.07	3,274.79
Heat, light & power.....	524.16	11,138.70	11,662.86
Maintenance, Bldgs. & Grounds.....	3,467.76	3,205.90	6,673.66
Commissary Department.....	1,420.99	23,952.42	25,373.41
Housekeeping.....		333.15	333.15
Nurses' Quarters.....	288.00	119.11	407.11
Hospital Corps Quarters.....		119.24	119.24
Susana Hospital.....		544.50	544.50
Clinics & Out-stations.....		2,807.55	2,807.55
Surveys (worn-out equip. etc.).....		5,317.07	5,317.07
Net Operating Cost.....	\$8,279.89	\$61,362.58	\$69,642.47
Navy as a whole.....		189.87	189.87
Gross Expenditures.....	\$8,279.89	\$61,552.45	\$69,832.34

36. One hundred ninety four surgical operations were performed during the year, as follows:

Aspiration, chest.....	3
Amputation, breast.....	2
Amputation, extremities.....	3
Appendectomy.....	8
Caesarean section.....	2
Circumcision.....	10
Cystotomy.....	1
Dilatation, curettage & repair, uterine.....	3
Dilatation & curettage, uterine.....	3
Curettage, uterine.....	2
Enucleation, simple, eyeball.....	2
Examination, endoscopic.....	2
Examination, cystoscopic.....	2
Excisions, cysts, sebaceous.....	6
Excision, fibroid, uterus.....	1
Excision, keloid.....	1
Excision, tumors.....	7
Excision, nail, great toe.....	1
Herniotomy.....	4
Herniotomy & circumcision.....	1
Hemorrhoidectomy.....	1
Incision, abscesses.....	6
Incision, wound.....	5
Mastoidectomy, simple l. & r.....	2
Paracentesis, abdominal.....	1



Reduction, fracture .....	31
Removal, birthmark .....	1
Removal, foreign body, bullet, lower chin .....	1
Removal and resection, diverticulum .....	1
Suspension, uterus .....	1
Suturing, lacerations, eyelid .....	1
Suturing, lacerations, abdomen .....	1
Tonsillectomy .....	55
Tonsillectomy & adenoidectomy .....	23
Trachelorrhaphy and repair .....	1

37. During the fiscal year 1929, there were 118,443 dressings and treatments on the Island of Guam, 14,922 of these being for naval personnel, and 103,521 for other residents.

38. The number of prescriptions filled and filed at the Naval Hospital during the fiscal year 1929 was 11,272.

CAPTAIN OF THE YARD

39. On 30 June, 1929, the Navy enlisted personnel on the station were as follows:

ACTIVITY	ALLOWANCE	ON BOARD
Naval Station, including		
Band and U.S.S. R.L. Barnes .....	29	34
U. S. Naval Hospital .....	42	52
Radio Station .....	27	31
U. S. S. Gold Star .....	116	117
U. S. S. Penguin .....	39	46
Insular Force .....	104	98
Total .....	357	378

40. The above personnel is make up of approximately 60% Chamorros, 10% Filipinos, and 30% Americans. The return of the marines to Guam on 30 July, 1928, relieved naval personnel from details and duties performed in addition to their regular duties, thus enabling them to devote more time to repairs and upkeep of material.

41. The American enlisted personnel ordered to this distant station should be of the highest type, and be in excellent health as the trouble, hardships, and expense of obtaining hurried reliefs for those unfit for duty should be avoided if possible. Since the inauguration of the present system of requesting reliefs twice yearly, namely 15 March and 15 September, for replacements required for the six months period beginning 1 May and 1 November, very little difficulty has been experienced in obtaining satisfactory reliefs.

1 July, 1928 to  
30 June, 1929:

	REGULAR NAVY	INSULAR FORCE
First enlistments .....	0	38
Re-enlistments .....	8	25
Extensions of enlistments .....	4	0

YARD CRAFT

42. The Yard Craft at the end of the fiscal year, manned and operated by enlisted personnel, consisted of:

- 1 Steel Dredge
- 2 Water Barges, 52 ton.
- 5 40' Steamers
- 1 35' Motor Boat
- 1 24' Motor Launch (Aviation)
- 1 50' Motor Sailer
- 2 21' Motor Dories
- 2 Motor Whaleboats
- 1 Lighter 60'
- 9 Lighters 54'6"
- 1 30' Steamer
- 1 30' Motor Launch (Aviation)
- 3 30' Motor Sailers
- 1 40' Motor Sailer
- 1 16' Dinghy

43. The U. S. S. GOLD STAR continued as Station Ship. During the year, the GOLD STAR made the following trips:

Sailed from Guam 30 July, 1928 for Manila, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tsingtao, returning to Guam 23 September. Carried personnel, supplies for Asiatic Fleet to Chinese ports. Transported Patrol Squadron 3-M from China to Guam. Carried such commercial cargo as was offered.

Sailed from Guam 6 October, 1928, for Manila, Tsingtao, Taku Bar, Chinwangtao, Chefoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Manila, returning to Guam 18 December, 1928. Carried personnel of Guam and Manila on health cruise, and loaded at Manila with such commercial cargo as was offered. 500 tons of coal were taken aboard at Tsingtao, and 1,500 tons of coal at Chinwangtao.

Sailed from Guam 7 February, 1929, for Manila for urgent repairs to capstan, damaged in lifting harbor moorings. Returned from Manila 27 March, 1929, with such commercial cargo as was offered.

Sailed from Guam 22 April, 1929 for Manila, Tsingtao, Chinwangtao, Chefoo, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. GOLD STAR at Manila on 30 June, 1929.

44. The U.S.S. NAPA continued as station tug until 11 May, 1929, when she was relieved by the U. S. S. PENGUIN. During the year she worked with Patrol Squadron 3-M (after arrival of that squadron from China on 23 September, 1928), made numerous trips to Merizo and Inarajan, effected the rescue of the crew of the Japanese Steamship BANKOKU MARU, and delivered the rescued crew to the Island of Saipan.

45. The PENGUIN has been undergoing general repairs and overhaul by the ship's force, but has made several trips to Merizo and Inarajan, in addition to assisting Patrol Squadron 3-M when required.

46. The services of a tug are essential at this outlying station, as much in the interest of humanity as for the actual station work performed. In case of shipwreck or other disaster at sea in this region, the station tug is usually the only full powered craft within many hundreds of miles of the scene.

47. The U.S.S. R.L. BARNES continued as floating oil depot in reduced commission. Every opportunity

was taken to replenish the fuel oil supply from vessels visiting the station. During the fiscal year a total of 12,646 barrels of fuel oil were received, and 11,448.85 barrels issued. There were 428.57 barrels of diesel oil issued and none received.

CAPTAIN OF THE PORT

48. During the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1929, 59 vessels entered Apra Harbor, Guam, as follows:

S. S. Celtic	U. S. S. Napa
U. S. S. Henderson	U. S. S. Chaumont
Mariana Maru	U. S. S. Gold Star
U. S. A. T. Grant	U. S. S. Ramapo
U. S. S. Pittsburgh	U. S. S. Trenton
U. S. S. Memphis	U. S. S. Milwaukee
U. S. S. Paul Jones	U. S. S. Parrott
U. S. S. Edsall	U. S. S. Simpson
U. S. S. Bulmer	U. S. S. McCormick
U. S. S. Stewart	U. S. S. Pope
U. S. S. Peary	U. S. S. Pillsbury
U. S. S. Truxton	U. S. S. Hulbert
U. S. S. Wm. B. Preston	U. S. S. Preble
U. S. S. Sicard	U. S. S. Pruitt
U. S. S. Hart	U. S. S. Rizal
S. S. Viking	S. S. Diana Dollar
Cable Ship "Pacific"	U. S. S. Tulsa
U. S. S. S-2	U. S. S. Asheville
U. S. S. Penguin	S. S. Stanley Dollar
Gas Yacht "Carnegie"	

49. *Lighterage:* About 14,400 tons freight and coal have been towed by station steamers during the year. In addition, 88 loaded lighters of coal were towed to Agana.

50. *Merizo Boat:* The bi-weekly boat service between Piti and Merizo has been maintained.

51. *Water:* 8,876 tons of water were supplied to ships in the harbor.

52. *Aids to Navigation:* Various buoys were removed and replaced, chipped and painted. All day marks were overhauled and painted. The light at the Hole-in-the-Wall was charged and tended. All labor incident to overhauling and maintenance of all aids to navigation was performed by personnel of the Beachmaster's force, Piti. Six hundred dollars (\$600.00) was allotted by the Department of Commerce for maintenance of aids to navigation which was expended for the year.

53. *Mooring Buoys:* "B" mooring was lost by failure of material. One leg has been lifted and overhauled. There are still two legs down and efforts are being made to get them up. This mooring is to be replaced. "C" and "D" moorings have been overhauled and are in good condition.

COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

54. During the fiscal year 1929, the following business was handled by the Radio Station at Guam:

Message sent .....	33,795
Message received .....	29,991

MORALE DIVISION

55. The Enlisted Men's Service Club is now established in their new quarters. This recreation center is a source of enjoyment to all service personnel. The basket ball league instituted during the fiscal year was a great success.

56. *Motion Pictures:* Motion pictures are shown each evening at Dorn Hall, Agana: Radio Libugon: Marine Barracks, Sumay; and at Patrol Squadron 3-M. Pictures are also shown on board the U.S.S. GOLD STAR when in port. The pictures exhibited in the different activities during the fiscal year were of an excellent quality. There were 287 pictures exhibited among the various activities during the fiscal year with a total attendance of 7,034.

57. *Baseball:* The baseball league this year consisted of the following teams: Navy, Marines, Aviation, and Guam. A series of 15 games was played commencing Thanksgiving Day (November 29) and ending March 9, 1929. The series was won by the Guam (civilian) team. Upon the termination of this series a junior league was organized consisting of the following teams: Officers, Navy Barracks, Hospital, Centipedes (Marine team), 42nd Company (Marine team), Aviation, and Navy Yard (Insular Force Team). This series, while not furnishing the brand of baseball played in the first schedule, has been a source of amusement in addition to developing players for the first teams of the different units. A complete grand stand has been constructed at the baseball diamond. The baseball diamond was re-surfaced at the beginning of the season and was in excellent condition throughout the months of play.

58. An allotment of \$6,000.00 was made to the station by the Bureau of Navigation for the recreation of enlisted men.

STATION CHAPLAIN

59. The average number of service personnel on the station during the year was 600 to 650.

60. The total number of Divine Services conducted by the chaplains was 131.

61. There was a total attendance of 10,515 attending divine services, or an average of about eighty per service. The largest attendance was at Dorn Hall, Agana, with an average attendance of approximately 127 per service.

62. The percentage of available service personnel present at all services averaged about 43% which is an increase over last year.

63. Sunday School for American children in Sumay was continued throughout the year. A total of 52 Sunday School sessions were held with an attendance of 465.

64. Other services of a military nature, not included above, were 4 with a total attendance of approximately 1245.

65. There are about 6,300 volumes in the two libraries. Over 22,000 books were issued during the year.



## MARINE BARRACKS

66. In July, 1928, the enlisted strength was increased by a draft of men from the United States. During the remainder of the fiscal year the strength has been almost constant, necessary transfers having been replaced by men joining. The officer complement has been increased to keep step with that of the enlisted personnel.

67. *Training:* During the period 27 September, 1928 to 7 November, 1928, activities consisted of training personnel as a composite defense force of a regiment, with participation in the maneuvers held by the Asiatic Fleet in Guam during the latter part of this period. During the remainder of the year, activities consisted of routine drills, miscellaneous practice, and work in constructing a swimming pool at Sumay.

## POST QUARTERMASTER

## CLOTHING

68. Clothing issues amounted to \$16,111.00 during the fiscal year.

69. Surveys for the year amounted to \$14,158.18. Incoming shipments amounted to 179 tons, and outgoing 46 tons.

FISCAL DATA			
SUBHEAD	ALLOTTED	EXPENDED	SAVED
Provisions.....	\$ 80,500.00	\$ 79,640.06	\$ 859.94
Clothing.....	156.50	156.50	
Fuel.....	8,900.00	8,878.69	21.31
Military S & E.....	1,000.00	971.46	28.54
Repair of barracks.....	4,300.00	4,297.35	2.65
Forage.....	700.00	628.94	71.06
Miscellaneous S & E.....	12,700.00	11,538.70	1,161.30
Total.....	\$108,256.50	\$106,111.70	\$2,144.80

70. *Barracks:* General repairs were made to all buildings and all were painted.

71. *Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters:* Four sets were completed. Roads and fire protection were provided for them.

## PATROL SQUADRON THREE-M

72. There are four naval aviators attached to this squadron. The authorized enlisted strength of the squadron has been maintained reasonably well.

73. The morale of the command has been excellent during the period. Members of the command have participated in baseball and basketball league games, bowling, etc. This Squadron won the swimming meet held on Washington's Birthday. A library of about four hundred (400) books is available in the reading room.

74. All members of the command, except two, fired the prescribed rifle course during the year.

75. Aerological records have been maintained constantly, including daily pilot balloon ascensions. Several balloon ascensions of a duration of more than one hour have been secured, and one for a period of 178 minutes.

76. Due to the inactive status of this Squadron and the small number of men from 1 July, 1928, to 22 September, 1928, the duties consisted of upkeep to the station and equipment. From September 23, 1928 to June 30, 1929, the Squadron has been flying regularly. During the year, there was one crash in which OL-6 No. A-7332 was completely wrecked in Apra Harbor on November 21, 1928.

77. Complete re-roofing with corrugated iron roofing of the five sets of officers' quarters was completed. All enlisted men are quartered in permanent frame barracks which were painted and have been kept in good repair.

78. Expenditures for operations, maintenance and upkeep of the station, etc., amounted to \$25,750.00.

## PART III

## GENERAL

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM

1. *That legislation be enacted permitting citizens of Guam to become citizens of the United States.*

The greatest aspiration of the people of Guam is to become full-fledged citizens of the United States. Their present status is quite unsatisfactory, even the term "citizen of Guam" being almost meaningless at the present time, since there is no established system of acquiring citizenship in Guam and no law stating the exact requirements for such citizenship.

The Governor contemplates setting forth by proclamation who are citizens of Guam, and intends to promulgate a law permitting the naturalization of certain aliens resident in Guam. These measures are essential in order to clarify the rights to property ownership but they fall far short of local aspirations. Citizens of Guam now possess the privilege of freedom of entry and residence in the United States and the extension of citizenship, in the same manner as is done in territories of the United States, would be a just and generous act.

2. *That the federal government pursue a liberal policy in regard to appropriations for education in Guam.*

The schools in Guam are over-crowded and will become more so within the next few years. While the local government is straining its resources to the utmost, it is unable to meet the demand for more school houses and more teachers. The government desires to turn the educational facilities more to industrial teaching than to academic learning, but it needs help to procure competent teachers, buildings, and equipment. The policy of the federal government should be very liberal in this regard since the future of Guam must be dependent upon the ability, industry, and education of its people.

3. *That every effort be made to improve transportation to and from Guam.*

The commercial development of the island is retarded greatly through most inadequate transportation. It is believed that this situation is due largely to the fact that Guam is a port closed to foreign commerce except by special permission from the Navy Department. The Governor recommends that the greatest encouragement be given to American shipping, which might be induced to stop at Guam, and that a policy of considerable liberality be adopted in permitting foreign shipping to make Guam a port of call. It is probable that some reduction in the high prices now asked for imported goods might be effected by permitting more extensive inter-island commerce.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMANDANT,  
NAVAL STATION, GUAM.

1. *That more adequate water supply be provided for the Marine Barracks at Sumay and for the town of Sumay.*

The health and contentment of naval personnel is dependent largely upon a reasonable and adequate supply of water fit for human consumption. The supply at Sumay is so inadequate that at times water is not available for periods of several hours. The measures now being taken to remedy this condition are of a temporary nature only. It is hoped that the Department look with favor upon the installation of larger water mains from the source of supply to the Marine Barracks and the town of Sumay. This item will be included in the next annual budget.

2. *That lands now permanently occupied by the federal government be purchased.*

Federal government activities have been built on privately owned property which has been leased from year to year. The situation is unfortunate in that the government has expensive buildings and equipment on private property for which it holds only a one year lease, and which the owners do not desire to continue leasing. The federal activities cannot move off, and it is therefore necessary arbitrarily to demand renewal of leases in certain cases, at a rent stipulated by the Commandant. The whole amount which would be involved in the purchase of these lands is so small that any minor private enterprise would bring about the termination of difficulties involved by immediate purchase. The Navy Department should adopt similar measures and obtain title to the property which it now occupies and upon which it has placed buildings worth thousands of dollars.

WILLIS W. BRADLEY, JR.  
GOVERNOR OF GUAM  
AND  
COMMANDANT, NAVAL STATION, GUAM.

## APPENDIX

OFFICIALS OF THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF  
GUAM

FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE, 1929.

## GOVERNOR OF GUAM

Captain L. S. Shapley, U.S. Navy (Retired), to 11 June  
Commander Willis W. Bradley, Jr., U.S. Navy,  
from 11 June

## AIDE TO THE GOVERNOR

Lieutenant John C. Heck, U. S. Navy

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant John C. Heck, U. S. Navy

## DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Lieutenant Edward D. Graffin, CEC, U. S. Navy,  
Chief of Industries  
Lieutenant William O. Hiltabidle, CEC, }  
U. S. Navy, to 25 March, }  
Lieutenant Alexander Martin, Jr., CEC, }—Assistant  
U. S. Navy, from 25 March. }

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Lieutenant Commander Harry M. Peterson, ChC,  
U. S. Navy—Head of Department  
Lieutenant Thornton C. Miller, ChC,  
U. S. Navy—Assistant  
Simon A. Sanchez—Supervising Teacher

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Captain Adrian R. Alfred, MC, U. S. Navy, }  
to 1 August }  
Lieutenant Commander Earl Richison, MC, U. }  
S. Navy, from 1 August to 21 December } Health  
Captain William Seaman, MC, U. S. Navy, } Officer  
from 21 December to 20 March }  
Lieutenant Commander Earl Richison, MC, U. }  
S. Navy, from 20 March to 30 June }

## POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Marine Gunner John S. McNulty, U. S.  
Marine Corps—Head of Police Department  
Sergeant James A. Ducey, U.S. Marine Corps—Assistant

## FORESTRY

Jose L. G. Bitanga—Chief Forester

## ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant John C. Heck, U.S. Navy—Attorney General  
Jose M. Camacho—Island Attorney  
Jose C. Manibusan—Deputy Island Attorney

## JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant Commander Richard C. Satterlee, MC, U. S. Navy, to 10 }  
December } Head of  
Lieutenant Walker A. Settle, SC, U. S. } Department  
Navy, from 10 December }  
Vicente P. Camacho—Judge of the Island Court  
Jose M. Camacho—Judge of the Police Court



## CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

The Governor acts as Collector of Customs  
 Lieutenant E. L. R. Bailey, SC, U. S. Navy, to 2 May }  
 Lieutenant George W. Masterton, SC, U. S. Navy, from 2 May } Senior Deputy

Lieutenant Walter O. Roenicke, U. S. Navy—Deputy  
 James H. Underwood—Deputy (Post Office)

DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS  
 Charles G. Parker—Auditor-Registrar

## TREASURER

Jose C. Duenas, to 1 June  
 Lieutenant Clifford W. LeRoy, SC, U. S. Navy, from 1 June

## BANK OF GUAM

The Governor acted as Chairman of the Board of Managers

Lieutenant Clifford W. LeRoy, SC, U. S. Navy, Comptroller and Cashier, Member }  
 Lieutenant Walker A. Settle, SC, U. S. Navy, Assistant Comptroller and Cashier, Member } Board of Managers  
 Charles G. Parker (Auditor-Registrar), Member }  
 Jose C. Duenas (Treasurer of Guam), Member to 1 June }  
 Pedro Martinez (Representative of Depositors), Member }

## CHARITY

Lieutenant Commander Harry M. Peterson, ChC, U. S. Navy }  
 Lieutenant John A. Marsh, MC, U. S. Navy } Charity Board  
 A. C. Suarez, Commissioner of Agana }  
 Mrs. Rosa P. Torres }

THE COMMANDANT, COMMANDING OFFICERS, AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS OF THE U. S. NAVAL STATION, GUAM.

## COMMANDANT

Captain L. S. Shapley, U. S. Navy (Retired), to 11 June  
 Commander Willis W. Bradley, Jr., U. S. Navy, from 11 June

## CAPTAIN OF THE YARD AND AIDE TO THE COMMANDANT

Lieutenant John C. Heck, U. S. Navy

## CAPTAIN OF THE PORT

Lieutenant Walter C. Roenicke, U. S. Navy

## COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant John J. Madden, U. S. Navy

## MORALE DIVISION

Lieutenant John C. Heck, U. S. Navy—Assistant

## INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant Edward D. Graffin, CEC, U. S. Navy, Manager

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant Edward D. Graffin, CEC, U. S. Navy, Public Works Officer

## SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant E. L. R. Bailey, SC, U. S. Navy, to 2 May, 1929 }  
 Lieutenant George W. Masterton, SC, U. S. Navy, from 2 May, 1929 } Supply Officer

## DISBURSING DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant Walker A. Settle, SC, U. S. Navy, Disbursing Officer

## COMMISSARY STORE

Lieutenant Harry R. Hubbard, SC, U. S. Navy, Officer-in-Charge

## ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant E. L. R. Bailey, SC, U. S. Navy, to 2 May, 1929 }  
 Lieutenant George W. Masterton, SC, U. S. Navy, from 2 May, 1929 } Accounting Officer

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Captain Adrian R. Alfred, MC, U. S. Navy, to 1 August, 1928 }  
 Lieutenant Commander Earl Richison, MC, U. S. Navy, from 1 August to 21 December, 1928 } Senior Medical Officer  
 Captain William Seaman, MC, U. S. Navy, from 21 December to 20 March, 1929 }  
 Lieutenant Commander Earl Richison, MC, U. S. Navy, from 20 March, 1929 to 30 June, 1929 }

## STATION CHAPLAIN

Lieutenant Commander Harry M. Peterson, ChC, U. S. Navy

## MARINE BARRACKS

Lieutenant Colonel Chandler Campbell, U. S. Marine Corps } Commanding Officer

## PATROL SQUADRON 3-M

Captain James T. Moore, U. S. Marine Corps, from 23 September to 15 December }  
 Captain W. G. Farrell, U. S. Marine Corps, from 15 December to 30 June } Commanding Officer

## U. S. S. GOLD STAR

Commander Bruce R. Ware, U. S. Navy, to 30 July, 1928 }  
 Commander Richard F. Bernard, U. S. Navy, from 30 July, 1928 } Commanding Officer

## U. S. S. NAPA

Lieutenant Alfred Doucet, U. S. Navy, to 30 July, 1928 }  
 Lieutenant Ove P. O. Hansen, U. S. Navy, from 30 July, 1928 } Commanding Officer

## U. S. S. R. L. BARNES

Lieutenant Alfred Doucet, U. S. Navy, to 30 July, 1928 }  
 Lieutenant Ove P. O. Hansen, U. S. Navy, from 30 July, 1928 } Commanding Officer



