

ANNUAL REPORT

of

COMMANDER WILLIS W. BRADLEY, Jr., U. S. NAVY

GOVERNOR *of* GUAM

1930

ANNUAL REPORT GOVERNOR OF GUAM

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NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

GUAM

1 August, 1930

From: The Governor of Guam.

To: The Secretary of the Navy.

Subject: Annual Report for the fiscal year 1930.

1. I take pleasure in forwarding herewith my annual report for the fiscal year 1930.

2. Continuing the arrangement adopted in my report of last year; Part I, covers the Government of Guam; Part II, pertains to the Naval Station, Guam; and Part III, contains recommendations and comment thereon.

WILLIS W. BRADLEY, JR.

PART I

THE GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

1. The fiscal year 1930 has been marked by much progress in Guam. Although the price of copra, the principle export of the island, has been at a very low ebb during the entire year, and has seemed to get progressively worse, activities in Guam have continued on an unprecedented scale. It is apparent that the funds necessary for the many improvements inaugurated have not been obtained by the sale of this year's produce, and that money heretofore stowed away is being brought to light and put into active service. It seems that such an unusual condition of affairs has been brought about by the administration's policies of getting the government out of what should be private transactions and turning all legitimate business over to properly established commercial interests. It is pleasant to note that these policies have resulted in a mutual confidence which, in its turn, has produced activity in new construction and new enterprises.

2. At the time of my last report it was noted that the most pressing needs of the island were extensions and improvements to the roads, increased educational facilities, enlargement of water distribution systems and establishment of certain additional fresh water reservoirs and pipe lines, and more adequate ocean transportation for both passengers and freight. To this list should now be added, a basic bill of rights for the people, a more adequate administrative personnel, the establishment or extension of an intra-island postal service, and better housing facilities for naval personnel assigned to duty in Guam. Each of these will be discussed in more detail in its appropriate place.

3. Road construction has progressed satisfactorily insofar as the finances of the Island Government have permitted. Island Government roads have been divided into three classes, known as A, B, and C, respectively, in accordance with their width, character of surface, and degree of excellence. The details of each class are set forth at length in the section devoted to the Department of Industries. The main highway toward the northern end of the island has been pushed three miles further through the jungle, thus opening a considerable section for settlement; advance has been continued on the new construction along the eastern coast, which will eventually unite the highway system of the southern section with that of the central and northern parts of the island; and considerable progress has been made in extending branches into farming districts. A large part of the material for two bridges needed for the east coast road has been received and it is confidently expected that through communication between Agana and southern districts will be established during the fiscal year 1931. The building of this highway, and its expensive bridges, is a construction project of considerable magnitude for an island with the population of Guam but its completion will result in increased activity and will permit of better homes and better living conditions for the greatly increased population which will reside here in the near future.

4. Expenditures for schools and for matters connected therewith constitute the largest single item of the 1930 budget. School expenses are borne jointly by the Federal Government and the Island Government, but assistance given by congress in this matter is very limited. The federal appropriation for education for the past year amounted to only \$15,000.00, which represents approximately twenty-five per cent of the total expended for this purpose, exclusive of schools for American children. Probably the greatest effort of education at the present time is directed toward the teaching of English, since real progress is impossible without a thorough foundation of the English language. In view of this it would be most desirable to have a certain number of professional American teachers, but unfortunately funds available will not permit of this at the present time. The school population is increasing so rapidly that it is a great burden on the local government to furnish adequate housing facilities and teachers of the average standard now employed. No decided improvement has been made in either industrial or agricultural training or teaching during the past year, but plans contemplated should bring about some improvement during 1931.

5. The outstanding development in education during the year was the establishment of a separate American school system for the children of American personnel on duty in Guam. Experience in the past has demonstrated that the best curriculum for children who normally expect to spend their lives in Guam is

unsuited to the best interests of American children who are here only temporarily and expect to resume their places in the school systems of the United States. The subjects needed for prospective island residents are somewhat different than those required by children in the United States and the degree of emphasis placed upon each subject also differs widely. In order to correct this, the Island Government established a separate American school system as of 15 July, 1929, and provided means by which all expenses of this school system, including construction costs of the necessary buildings, would be paid by the American community. The new system has proved very beneficial and has met approval from both temporary and permanent residents. American temporary residents in no way object to furnishing the means for operating their own schools, and permanent residents of the island are pleased to be relieved of the burden since they recognize the necessity for a course somewhat different than that given in the island schools. Under the scheme developed, a very fine American school building has been completed in Agana and a second building, located in Sumay, will be undertaken within the next few weeks. The Island Government has financed both construction and operating costs upon a returnable basis, and it is now apparent that the financing system is so successful that costs of both operation and construction will be amortized approximately 1 July, 1933, and that thereafter a surplus will be available to obtain a better trained teaching staff or to extend the American school activities.

6. The need of more adequate water supplies will be pressing for years to come and is one of those things which requires constant expenditure. The particularly critical situation noted in my last report as existing in Sumay has been somewhat relieved by the use of storage tanks, but the necessity for installing larger mains remains as pressing as before. The construction of cisterns and tanks throughout the rural districts is being encouraged.

7. Ocean transportation continues to be one of the most difficult and serious problems for Guam, in fact, the situation has become worse during the past year owing to the reduction by practically one-half in the number of Navy transports calling at Guam. At the same time, the prospect of obtaining relief from this difficult situation appears to be much better than at any time in recent years for the establishment, by the Dollar Steamship Company, of a direct service between San Francisco and Singapore has brought American flag liners within calling distance of this port. Negotiations which it is hoped will bring about a regularly established commercial passenger and freight service to and from Guam are underway with every prospect of at least partial success. The community realizes that use of fast passenger vessels will result in slightly higher prices for many commodities but it accepts the fact that transportation cannot be furnished without adequate reimbursement and that real service is worth the extra money involved. Since there has been no improvement in transportation during the year under review, retail prices have not been reduced in any

considerable degree nor have merchants been placed in a position where they can lessen their large stocks of perishable goods. It is my firm belief that the future welfare of Guam will be enhanced by aiding commercial American flag vessels rather than by augmenting government transport service. Government service is of use merely as a stop-gap, where adequate commercial service is not or cannot be furnished, and such service, necessarily irregular and utilized primarily for naval purposes, cannot bring about the healthy business development needed in a growing community. In furtherance of this belief the U. S. S. GOLD STAR has been operated in such a way as to avoid competition with commercial carriers.

8. In my report of last year there was included a statement that a proclamation defining citizenship in Guam was under consideration. The need for such a proclamation was most urgent since there was no way to determine who might or might not be regarded as citizens of Guam and since many rights or privileges depended upon such determination, for example, bona-fide citizens of Guam are given the rights of entry, residence, and travel within the United States, they can hold title to land in Guam while aliens cannot, and they are privileged to leave Guam for an extended stay and return upon the expiration thereof. In view of the pressing demand for determination of Guam citizenship a proclamation setting forth who are to be regarded as citizens of Guam was published on 26 March, 1930, and the beneficial effects were immediately apparent, for the courts began at once to bring order out of the citizenship chaos then existing. Insofar as possible the provisions of this proclamation follow the constitution and laws of the United States. It is deemed to be of such basic and far reaching importance to the Island of Guam that it is included verbatim in the appendix of this report.

9. There exists a most urgent need of a law providing a means by which citizenship in Guam may be acquired through naturalization. Such law should be based upon the existing laws of the United States in order that the present privilege of entry of citizens of Guam into the United States may not be imperiled.

10. An extended acquaintance with Guam and with its problems leads me to believe that the United States should grant a bill of rights to this island people and that such an act would be justified by the high principles of American government. The residents of Guam are deserving of some basic law or grant not subject to change at the will of the governor, something which will give them the fundamental rights of citizenship now enjoyed by all Americans. In view of the fact that Guam is a Naval Station and, as such, must be under the complete control of the commandant in case of war or national emergency, any bill of rights granted should automatically provide for its suspension upon declaration of war or national emergency. It is not advocated that such bill of rights be based upon law passed by Congress for it would then become too difficult to bring about changes needed from time to time, but it is believed that the bill should be approved by

the President of the United States. That approval would make it binding upon both the Navy Department and the island administration, and, at the same time, leave it so flexible that desirable modifications or additions could be effected with only the slight delay necessary to obtain presidential approval thereof.

11. It is deemed fitting here to invite attention to the inadequate administrative personnel provided for the government of Guam. With an area of over 225 square miles, with a dozen towns and more than two thousand ranches scattered throughout the island, with the maintenance of water systems and of a network of roads approaching a hundred miles in length, with all of the complications of conducting government and preserving harmony in a heterogeneous population, the present officer personnel permits of the assignment of only four officers to exclusive duties in connection with the civil government. Those so assigned are the Aide for Civil Administration (a Lieutenant Commander), the Comptroller of the Bank of Guam (a Lieutenant Commander in the Supply Corps), the Chief of Police (a Warrant Officer of the Marine Corps) and the Chief of Industries (at present, a Chief Gunner). While many other officers have additional duties, their regular duties in connection with the Naval establishment take the major part of their attention and place their duties under the civil administration in a secondary status. It may be said with a certain amount of justice that the local government should employ a larger civilian establishment, but lack of funds prevents the acquisition of additional administrative personnel of the caliber required, and, since the American Government by closing the port to foreign commerce has made itself somewhat responsible for the lack of revenues, due to loss of customs receipts, it seems that the Navy should supply a more adequate technical and administrative force for local government. This particularly applies to the Department of Industries where a thoroughly experienced civil engineer is greatly needed. The island is engaged in considerable building activities and in road and bridge construction. It is without the skilled supervision and planning needed, except where such can be rendered by the Public Works Officer of the Naval Station. As a result of this condition normal progress is being materially retarded.

12. While the proper housing of commissioned personnel attached to the Naval Station should logically be covered under Part II, rather than in this section, it so vitally affects the status of the local government that it seems desirable to mention existing conditions in these introductory remarks. In general, the housing situation for officers of the Marine Corps stationed in Sumay is satisfactory but the situation as it exists for all officers in Agana is most distressing and little short of disgraceful. While approximately thirty Naval officers are stationed in or about Agana, there are only three sets of government quarters — one for the Commandant at Agana, one for the Beachmaster at Piti, and one for the Officer in Charge of the Radio Station at Libugon. There are also five Marine officers stationed in Agana, only one of whom (the Colonel of

Marines), is provided with quarters. This leaves around thirty officers to seek private quarters in the city of Agana, a municipality extremely congested by very rapid increase in population and one in which, generally speaking, the most desirable houses are occupied by permanent residents. The average officer in Agana is compelled to live in a house which would be scorned by a day laborer in the United States. Since the cost of building materials is high; since income from residence properties is notoriously poor; and since there always exists an uncertainty in regard to the future officer complement; local interests are not willing to put up houses which even reasonably approach the standard which commissioned officers should expect. It is quite apparent that if private builders should construct a number of houses suitable for officers and that then, due to an unforeseen change in policy, the officer complement should be materially reduced, the investment would represent practically a total loss as very few local residents could afford to pay the rent needed for upkeep and taxes, let alone that for return on investment. The contentment of Naval personnel residing in Agana and vicinity is a most vital matter in the progress and prosperity of the island of Guam, as it affects not only the caliber of work performed but, in a large degree, the type and character of the officers who willingly come to the island for duty. In view of the above, the immediate commencement of a project which will eventually provide at least a score of officers' residences in Agana or vicinity is considered most urgent.

13. It is most surprising that during the development of Guam no means has been provided for transmission of mail within the island or for the distribution of such as may arrive at Agana, the only United States Post Office. To overcome this condition temporarily, a local service was commenced on 8 April, under the jurisdiction of the Commandant of the Naval Station. This service will be treated more at length in Part II and is mentioned here only in view of its probable inclusion in a division of communications contemplated in the near future. The service now operating, and that contemplated, has no connection with the federal post office system, nor does it handle mail matter arriving via, or destined for, the federal post office. It is hoped that additional offices under the United States Post Office Department may be authorized for the island as soon as local business justifies their establishment.

14. For some years it has been apparent that the use of the Plaza de Espana, the only public square in Agana, as an athletic field should be brought to an end and that the mass of unsightly bleachers, grandstands and backstops, should be relegated to a location less prominent than that directly in front of the Government House. In the fulfillment of this necessity, a fine tract of land of about twelve acres has been obtained for development into an athletic field. It is situated on the Agana-Piti highway just inside the city limits of Agana and is most convenient to athletic activities as well as to the public. While it required a large amount of clearing and will require much grading, it should

become an exceedingly fine athletic field and should answer every purpose of the island for many years to come. During my absence on leave, the Acting Governor named this tract the Bradley Field, in response to resolution of the Guam Congress and to popular petition. The establishment of this field will permit of the conversion of the Plaza de Espana into a public park which will greatly beautify the city of Agana. It is hoped to have both of these enterprises well on to completion prior to the end of the fiscal year 1931.

15. Believing that the names of individuals who have been prominent in the history of Guam should be commemorated, the present administration has adopted a policy of naming public buildings and public places in their honor. In carrying out this policy, the following structures have been named as indicated:

The new building housing the Bank of Guam, the courts of the island, and the office of Records and Accounts; the Robert E. Coontz Building, in honor of the eighth American Governor:

The building recently purchased for headquarters for the Department of Education; the Seaton Schroeder Building, in honor of the second American Governor:

The school at Asan; the Lloyd S. Shapley School, in honor of the fifteenth American Governor:

The school at Dededo; the Padre Sanvitores School, in honor of Padre Diego Luis de Sanvitores, S. J., who established Christianity in Guam:

The school in the district of Barrigada; the Henry B. Price School, in honor of the fourteenth American Governor:

The school on Lot No. 1 in Agana; the Richard P. Leary School, in honor of the first American Governor:

The school at Umatac; the Magellan School, in honor of Ferdinand Magellan, the discoverer of Guam:

The school in the district of Bilibic, Agana; the Adelbert Althouse School, in honor of the thirteenth American Governor:

The school in the municipality of Sumay; the William J. Maxwell School, in honor of the ninth American Governor:

The school in the district of San Antonio, Agana; the Padre Palomo School, in honor of Padre Jose Palomo, a Chamorro, who acquired priesthood in the Catholic church and was created Monsignor by Pope Pius X.

16. For the first time in the history of this island the Courts are established in permanent quarters which are ample, dignified, and well furnished. The entire second floor of the Coontz Building is given over to the Courts, the judges, attorneys, and other personnel connected with the Judiciary Department.

17. The general health of the community has continued excellent throughout the year, medical

officers of the Navy caring for the sick and injured in a most efficient manner. Due to the increase in population the capacity of Susana Hospital is frequently taxed to its utmost and on many occasions it has been necessary to move the less sick out in order to provide space for care for those seriously ill.

18. The land survey has progressed slowly — at a rate which is not satisfactory. The retardation has been due to lack of skilled personnel.

19. The second census of the Island of Guam (taken in conjunction with the fifteenth United States census) was completed on 9 June, 1930. The result of this census will be found included under vital statistics of the Department of Records and Accounts.

20. Arrest or imprisonment for civil indebtedness in this island was abolished by an order issued on 29 October, 1929, (See appendix). This order also prohibited imprisonment, for any indebtedness except by due process of law and under orders of a court having jurisdiction of the offense charged.

21. A distinct advance in the treatment of prisoners was made during the year by the removal of all women and children confined in the jail to a newly established prison farm where they will be usefully employed in outdoor work, such as gardening and farm upkeep. While the problem of minors as prisoners is not severe there are usually one or two incorrigibles who must be detained in a correctional institution to keep them from becoming public nuisances.

22. It is a great pleasure to state here that relations between the administration and all religious activities have been exceedingly cordial and to express herein my thanks to the Bishop of Guam for the use of the parochial school building in Agana during a period of very nearly six months when the children of the old Intermediate School were forced to abandon their building on account of its condemnation as unsafe.

23. During my absence on leave, from 18 April to 16 June, 1930, Lieutenant Commander Randal E. Dees, U. S. Navy, acted as governor, and carried out the policies of the present administration to my entire satisfaction.

24. 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

25. While the principal duty of this department is administrative, correlating all commissioners and deputy commissioners, it has taken on certain specific duties during the year under review, such as the investigation of all requests for lease of lands, of all transfers of land titles, and of all guarantees of title.

26. During the year, four federal and fifty-four local government land leases were investigated.

DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS

27. Up to July 1, 1929, the cost of surveying land was charged to the Department of Industries. On July 1, 1929, the survey work was set up as a utility account. For the fiscal year 1930, survey work done for the Naval Government of Guam is estimated to have cost \$2500.00 and is charged to the Department of Industries in that amount. It is estimated that the survey work in process has a value on 30 June, 1930, of \$2,461.11 and it is so shown on the balance sheet.

28. This report is set up in three sections:

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

29. (A) VITAL STATISTICS

| | Births | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Agana and its barrios | 278 | 283 | 561 |
| Asan | 9 | 13 | 22 |
| Piti and Tepungan | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| Sumay | 24 | 21 | 45 |
| Agat | 23 | 22 | 45 |
| Merizo and Umatac | 23 | 22 | 45 |
| Inarajan | 31 | 33 | 64 |
| Yona | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Total | 412 | 418 | 830 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Having Native Parents | 819 |
| Having American Parents | 2 |
| Having American father and Native mother | 4 |
| Having American father and Filipino mother | 1 |
| Having German father and Native mother | 1 |
| Having Japanese father and Native mother | 2 |
| Having Filipino father and Native mother | 1 |
| Total | 830 |

| COMPARISON: | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| Fiscal year, 1929 | 443 | 422 | 865 |
| Fiscal year, 1930 | 412 | 418 | 830 |
| | Less 31; | Less 4; | Less 35 |

| | Deaths | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Agana and its barrios | 128 | 130 | 258 |
| Asan | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Piti and Tepungan | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Sumay | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| Agat | 19 | 19 | 38 |
| Merizo and Umatac | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Inarajan | 24 | 16 | 40 |
| Yona | — | — | — |
| Total | 199 | 191 | 390 |

| COMPARISON: | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|---------|
| Fiscal year, 1929 | 188 | 167 | 355 |
| Fiscal year, 1930 | 199 | 191 | 390 |
| | More 11; | More 24; | More 35 |

During the year covered by this report the following were granted permission to remain in Guam:

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Chamorros from Saipan | 9 |
| Natives of Guam from U. S. A. | 5 |
| Filipinos from Manila | 5 |
| Total | 19 |

The following were declared to be citizens of Guam:

| | |
|---|----|
| Chamorros from Saipan (of Guam birth or Guam parentage) | 10 |
| Of Spanish ancestry and Guam birth | 4 |
| Total | 14 |

LEFT GUAM: (Supposedly for permanent residence elsewhere)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Natives of Guam for U. S. A. | 10 |
| Finlander for U. S. A. | 1 |
| Total | 11 |

Marriages

| | |
|---|-----|
| Agana and its barrios, Natives | 103 |
| Agana and its barrios, American to American | 4 |
| Agana and its barrios, American to Natives | 2 |
| Agana and its barrios, Filipino to Natives | 2 |
| Agana and its barrios, Japanese to Native | 1 |
| Asan, Natives | 1 |
| Piti and Tepungan, Natives | 2 |
| Sumay, Natives | 8 |
| Agat, Natives | 10 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Merizo and Umatac, Natives | 18 |
| Inarajan, Natives | 6 |
| Yona, Natives | 1 |
| Total | 158 |

COMPARISON:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Fiscal year, 1929 | 149 |
| Fiscal year, 1930 | 158 |
| More | 9 |

Divorces

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Fiscal year, 1929 | 1 |
| Fiscal year, 1930 | 3 |
| More | 2 |

Population

| | |
|--|--------|
| Native population, 30 June, 1929 | 16,989 |
| Births during fiscal year, 1930, Natives | 819 |
| Natives of Saipan, (permanent stay) | 9 |
| Natives of Guam from U. S. A. | 5 |
| Chamorros from Saipan | 10 |
| Spanish ancestry | 4 |
| Total | 17,836 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Deaths during fiscal year, 1929, | |
| Natives | 388 |
| Natives of Guam who left the | |
| island for U. S. A. | 10 |
| Finlander for U. S. A. | 1 |
| 399 | |
| 17,437 | |

The Nationality is as follows:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Natives, (an increase of 448) | 17,437 |
| Non-Natives residing in Guam including | |
| families | 748 |
| The Naval Establishment | 954 |
| Total population 30 June, 1930 | 19,139 |

The foreign population is as follows:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Officers on station (including station ship) | 60 |
| Families of same | 102 |
| Navy Nurses (American) | 8 |
| Navy enlisted (American) | 173 |
| Marines, enlisted | 526 |
| Families of enlisted personnel (American) | 85 |
| Total | 954 |

The above include 102 American women and 93 children of American parentage.

Foreign Born Having Permanent Residence in Guam

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Americans | 62 |
| Families of same, Natives | 185 |
| Filipinos | 43 |
| Families of same, Natives | 132 |
| Danish | 1 |
| Families of same, Natives | 2 |
| German | 2 |
| Families of same, Natives | 14 |
| Spanish | 15 |
| Families of same, Natives | 3 |
| Japanese | 50 |
| Families of same, Natives | 209 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Portorican | 1 |
| Families of same, Natives | 6 |
| Chinese | 2 |
| Families of same, Natives | 21 |
| Total | 748 |

CENSUS — 1930

30. The following are taken from the advance announcements of the census of 1930:

POPULATION BY MUNICIPALITIES

| MUNICIPALITIES | POPULATION | FARMS | LIVESTOCK |
|----------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| Agana | 11,041 | 1,175 | 1,393 |
| Agat | 888 | 146 | 153 |
| Asan | 559 | 71 | 113 |
| Inarajan | 1,176 | 271 | 217 |
| Merizo | 1,101 | 340 | 218 |
| Piti | 928 | 96 | 155 |
| Sumay | 1,211 | 148 | 210 |
| Yona | 489 | 95 | 93 |
| Service | 1,118 | — | 14 |
| Total | 18,511 | 2,342 | 2,566 |

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS

| | |
|--|-------|
| Agana urban (commonly called Agana City) | 8,689 |
| Sumay | 1,030 |
| Inarajan | 812 |
| Merizo | 710 |
| Agat | 609 |
| Asan | 538 |
| Piti | 387 |

NOTE: It is to be observed that the total population as recorded in the office of the Auditor-Registrar was 19,139 on June 30th instead of 18,511 as shown by the census, a difference of 628. A part of this discrepancy is made up by visitors to the island included by the Auditor-Registrar and not included in the census figure. It is also inevitable that certain errors will creep into the best estimate of population regardless of how carefully the figures are compiled. The total as given by the census should be accepted as correct. See appendix for census statistics regarding agricultural products.

31. (B) DOCUMENTS PRESENTED AND INSCRIBED

| | |
|---|----|
| Registration of titles recorded | 51 |
| Transfer of titles definitely recorded | 43 |
| Transfer of titles provisionally recorded | 27 |
| Inscription of titles corrected | 57 |
| Titles to property definitely recorded under | |
| Court Mandate | 2 |
| Titles to property provisionally recorded | |
| under Court Mandate | 2 |
| Titles to property taken by the Naval Govern- | |

| | |
|--|-----|
| ment of Guam delinquent taxes | 5 |
| Properties temporarily held by the Naval | |
| Government for delinquent taxes and | |
| subject to redemption | 14 |
| Certificate of Guaranteed Claims issued | 150 |
| Certificate of Guaranteed Claims cancelled | 7 |
| Mortgage of Lands recorded | 369 |
| Mortgage of Lands cancelled | 331 |
| Certificate of Titles issued | 114 |
| Certificate of Title cancelled | 1 |
| Chattel Mortgages recorded | 3 |
| Chattel Mortgages cancelled | 1 |

32. (C) FISCAL OPERATIONS

ASSETS

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Total Current Assets | \$122,956.14 |
|----------------------------|--------------|

INVESTMENT.

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Capital Stock Bank of | |
| Guam | \$15,000.00 |
| U. S. Government Bonds | 23,745.62 |
| Total | 38,745.62 |

FIXED.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Real Estate | \$65,940.65 |
| Redeemable Property | 417.36 |
| Total Fixed Assets | 66,358.01 |
| Total all Assets | \$228,059.77 |

LIABILITIES

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Total Current Liabilities | \$44,080.05 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|

SURPLUS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| July 1, 1929 | \$163,513.04 |
| Less adjustments | 7,786.72 |
| | \$155,726.32 |
| Add Excess Revenue | 28,253.40 |
| Surplus, June 30, 1930 | \$183,979.72 |
| Total Surplus and Liabilities | \$228,059.77 |

RECAPITULATION

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| General Revenues | \$148,903.21 |
| Utility Profit and In- | |
| vestment Income | 44,793.04 |
| Total Revenues | \$193,696.25 |
| Less: Expenditure to conduct | |
| Government | 165,442.85 |
| Unexpended income fiscal, 1930 | \$ 28,253.40 |

REVENUES

GENERAL

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Taxes and Tax Penalties | \$ 80,896.89 |
| Licenses, Permits and Registry Fees | 23,177.08 |
| Fines, Fees and Forfeits Law En- | |
| forcement | 8,397.76 |
| Concession and Lease of Government | |
| Land | 9,151.70 |
| Customs and Revenues | 25,483.71 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,796.07 |
| Total General Revenues | \$148,903.21 |

EXPENDITURES

GENERAL

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Executive Department | \$ 5,498.36 |
| Department of Records and Accounts | 9,734.98 |
| Department of Industries | 86,267.67 |
| Department of Education | 41,586.96* |
| Health Department | 732.34 |
| Military Department | 116.04 |
| Police Department | 14,535.01 |
| Attorney General's Department | 897.00 |
| Judiciary Department | 4,808.13 |
| Customs and Revenue Department | 1,266.36 |
| Total General Expenditures | \$165,442.85 |

*This is Island Government expenditure. See Paragraph 115 for Federal expenditure for educational activities in Guam.

UTILITIES - NET GAIN

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Sale of Service | \$ 8,986.97 |
| Sale of Commodities | 2,908.66 |
| Rent of real estate | 3,522.65 |
| Total Net Gain on Sale of Utilities | \$15,418.28 |
| Investment Revenues | 29,374.76* |

*Includes special bank dividend of \$24,000.00.

NOTE: All of the data under "Fiscal Operations" is given in accordance with the methods of accounting which have been in effect for some years, and is comparable to similar data contained in recent annual reports. In these methods of accounting certain new construction is regarded as an investment rather than as an expense for conducting the government, thereby setting up a deceiving "unexpended income". It is hoped to have the system altered in the near future so that hereafter reports will reflect accurately the exact financial condition of the government.

GUAM SERVICE PENSION FUND

33. The Guam Service Pension Fund was inaugurated 1 May, 1914, and is building up at a rate which makes any advance in current wages most difficult. Under the terms of the pension fund "all employees holding regular appointments from the Governor and carried on the payrolls of the Naval Government of Guam", become entitled to pension credits, commencing on 1 January or 1 July, next following the completion of five years of continuous service, as follows:

6th to 10th years (both inclusive) 10% of base pay.
11th to 15th years (both inclusive) 15% of base pay.
16th to 20th years (both inclusive) 20% of base pay.
21st to 25th years (both inclusive) 25% of base pay.
26th to 30th years (both inclusive) 30% of base pay.
etc.

On 30 June, 1930, the total obligated for the pension fund was \$26,966.78; an increase of \$4,710.75 for the current year. At present, the local government has outstanding loans to employees (secured by their individual pension fund credits) totaling \$9,594.00,

and has a cash reserve set aside as an offset against the pension fund obligation of \$11,000.00, that is, a total of \$20,594.00. In order to maintain a sufficient reserve against the pension fund obligation, a purchase of United States bonds in the amount of approximately \$10,000.00 is contemplated.

AMERICAN SCHOOL FUND

34. While the totals of this fund are included in general revenues and expenditures, they are not included in either receipts or expenditures under the Department of Education. The fund was commenced on 15 July, 1929, to cover the establishment and operation of adequate schools for American children temporarily residing in Guam. Its status at the end of the fiscal year was:

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Total receipts..... | \$3,222.71 |
| Total disbursements | \$6,899.62 |
| Deficit..... | \$3,765.91 |

Of the total disbursements, the construction cost of the American school at Agana was \$5,429.20, and work done, up to 30 June, on the American school at Sumay, had cost \$252.47. The deficit, which has been advanced by the Island Government, is regarded as a loan and will be repaid by American school revenues.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

35. The activities of the Department of Industries include the following subdivisions:

- (a) Maintenance, construction and repair of public works.
- (b) Maintenance and construction of roads.
- (c) Cleaning of streets.
- (d) Repair and maintenance of public utilities.
- (e) Loading and unloading freight from ships.
- (f) Supervision of telephones coming under the Island Government.
- (g) Cadastral surveying.
- (h) General engineering for the Island of Guam.

NOTE: For exact division of work and responsibility between the Department of Industries, Government of Guam, and the Public Works Department, U. S. Naval Station, see appendix.

PUBLIC WORKS

36. *Roads:* Maintenance of the major part of the 61 miles of Island Government roads in service was taken care of during the first half of the fiscal 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 Sumay-Agat junction to Agat, Umatac to Inarajan and Agana to Pago at a total average cost of \$233.00 per mile for the year. This system proving very unsatisfactory, maintenance of all Island Government roads, with the exception of the San Ramon-Pago, Sanvitores, and Tumon roads, was awarded to various contractors during the last six months of the fiscal

year. The San Ramon, Sanvitores, and Tumon roads were continued under the care of the Police Department. Of the two sections of road on the south end of the Island, the stretch from the southern end of Malolo to the north end of the plateau, on which work was started during May, 1929, was completed and is now open to traffic. The section from the northern end of the Malolo Plateau to the south bank of the Talofoto River is still under construction. It is expected that this stretch can be open to traffic sometime near the middle of the fiscal year 1931, should the As-Alonzo River bridge be completed by that time.

In the northern part of the Island, extension to the Fineguayoc road was started during the fiscal year. The length of this extension is 2.67 miles. It is expected that this stretch will be completed during October of the fiscal year 1931. This road will open a northern area heretofore not accessible to motor vehicular traffic.

37. During the current year Island Government roads, have been divided into three classes known as A, B, and C, in accordance with their importance and degree of excellence. In general, the characteristics of these classes are:

(A) — Open drainage ditches of approved design on each side of the road, minimum width of road between ditches 16 feet, center of the road at least 3 inches higher than the surface 5 feet on either side of center, a smooth and satisfactory cascajo surface over entire area between ditches, to be clear of brush and trees for at least 2 feet outside of drainage ditches, curves and bridge approaches to be widened and banked as specifically directed by Chief of Industries.

(B) — Drainage ditches as for class "A" road, minimum width of road between ditches 16 feet, camber not specified, a smooth cascajo surface 5 feet on each side on center line leaving shoulders of natural ground between paved surface and ditches, to be clear of brush and trees for at least 1 foot outside of drainage ditches, approaches at bridges to be kept level with the bridge surface.

(C) — To be clear of brush 8 feet on each side of center line thus giving an unobstructed opening of 16 feet, to have a smooth even surface of cascajo maintained so as to permit safe passage of bull carts or light trucks.

It is intended that the main roads of the island shall be class "A"; that the secondary roads shall be class "B", and that feeders which serve only a few ranches shall be class "C".

38. *Bridges:* Island Government bridges have been maintained satisfactorily. Six wooden bridges have been removed and replaced by concrete culverts. Several bridges between Umatac and Inarajan have been entirely rebuilt.

At the present time two major bridge projects are on the program; one over the As-Alonzo River, the other over the Talofoto River. The As-Alonzo bridge

crosses a rather narrow deep ravine and its construction will offer no real difficulty so it is confidently expected to have this bridge built within the few months. The Talofoto bridge, however, is a structure of some magnitude for existing facilities and resources of Guam. Taking off from a rather difficult approach on the north side of the Talofoto River, the bridge will be in two part - a timber trestle and a structural steel span. The completion of this bridge will make possible the long desired through vehicular way between the southern part of the island and the northern and central parts.

39. *Water Systems:* An extension to the water system at Santa Cruz was made along Pizarro street. This not only provides the inhabitants of that locality with a convenient means of securing water, but provides adequate fire protection for that locality.

The other water systems 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.

Among contemplated projects for the present year is a reservoir for the Fineguayoc district. The commencement of construction depends largely upon the date of completion of the Fineguayoc road extension. Since that region is one of the driest of the island, a reservoir is badly needed.

40. *Wash-Houses and Sewer Systems:* The usual repair and maintenance work in connection with the upkeep of latrines and sewer systems was accomplished during the year.

There has been no extension of sewer systems during the year. A satisfactory disposition of sewages along the flat beaches near Agana and at Sumay is a very difficult matter and experiments are being conducted toward determining the best type of septic tank for this purpose. Two tanks put into operation during the year are operating satisfactorily but each of them is on an outlet with a comparatively small discharge. A satisfactory economical septic tank which will permit of the installation of the present beach latrines on its top is desired.

41. *Buildings:* Three important Island Government buildings were obtained during the year either by purchase or construction.

42. *The Robert E. Coontz Building:* The Robert E. Coontz Building is a modern, two-story, reinforced concrete structure. Its interior is finished almost entirely in fil. Construction work was commenced in April, 1929, to the account of the Bank of Guam. At that time it was expected to house the Bank of Guam and the office of the Auditor-Registrar on the first floor and to use the second floor for living quarters for the Comptroller and Cashier of the bank. On account of the inadequate and disgraceful quarters which the Courts of the Island then occupied, a change was made in the design of the building under construction to

convert its second story into permanent quarters for the judiciary. The building was completed in November, 1929, at a cost of nearly \$30,000.00, to the account of the Government of Guam, since the expenses of construction had exceeded the amount which the bank considered it advisable to expend from its surplus. The bank, having paid \$24,000.00 toward construction, transferred its interest in the property to the Island Government as an extra dividend on capital investment. Since all stock of the Bank of Guam is owned by the local Government, the money expended, previously held by the bank as surplus, was the property of the Island Government in any case. The completion of the Coontz Building provides the Government of Guam with most excellent accommodations for all the activities previously mentioned. The accommodations of the courts and judges are now a matter of pride to every inhabitant.

43. *The Seaton Schroeder Building:* The Seaton Schroeder Building was obtained by purchase. It is a modern two-story building situated on Hernan Cortes and General Terrero streets and furnishes, for the first time in the history of Guam, a permanent home for the Department of Education. The second story is used for a junior high school.

44. *The American School Building:* The American School building at Agana, is a one-story reinforced concrete building constructed at a cost of \$5,429.20. It was built so as to be both earthquake and fire-proof, and of sufficient strength so that a second story may be added if desired. It was considered probable that some future administration may wish to build a second story for American high school and kindergarten purposes.

45. All of the buildings mentioned above have been constructed or remodeled with an idea of permanence and small upkeep. Other Island Government buildings have been maintained in an efficient manner.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

46. *Telephone 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. The Island Government telephone system incurs a rather heavy deficit each year owing to the very limited number of phones on rural lines. Efforts will be made during the coming year to reduce the deficit by a moderate increase in charges for telephone service.

The present rural lines are of exceedingly poor construction; ground return, iron wires, and poles of all descriptions. It is hoped to initiate improvements in the near future.

47. *Ferries:* The usual contract for the upkeep of a bamboo ferry over the Talofoto River was discontinued in the early part of the fiscal year. A temporary

wooden bridge and raft were provided by the Government in order to facilitate adequate and safe passage for the public.

48. *Transportation:* The Island Government's motor car transportation consists of 3 5-passenger Ford automobiles, 4 Ford delivery trucks, 3 1-ton Ford trucks, 1 1½ ton Packard truck, 1 2-ton Packard truck, 1 3-ton Packard truck and 1 2-ton Quad truck.

One 5-passenger Chevrolet and one 7-passenger Peerless were scrapped during the year. They were replaced by two new 5-passenger Ford cars.

In addition to the above, one ¾ ton Ford truck belonging to Susana Hospital was scrapped and replaced by a new ¾ ton truck of the same make.

With exception of the above new cars, nearly all Island Government transportation is old and replacements should be made consistently. The cars purchased this year are the first new cars ever owned by the Government of Guam.

As a matter of economy of operation all Island Government motor transportation, excepting one car assigned to the Governor, was pooled with federal motor transportations and placed under the control of the Public Works Officer, who administers the whole pool so as to obtain maximum benefit at a minimum expenditure for the various departments.

49. *Livestock:* The Island Government livestock consists at the present time of ten horses used for general service activities.

50. *Island Market:* The Island Market was operated by Mr. Pascual Artero on a three-year lease at a monthly rental of \$63.75 expired at the end of the fiscal year 1930. It is planned to lease only the slaughtering space for another term of three years, since the contractor has now provided himself with a modern meat market. The remainder of the building will be used as a carpenter shop by the Department of Industries.

PUBLIC SERVICE

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

52. *Work on Special Deposits:* Several projects were performed for private parties during the fiscal year, consisting of machine, plumbing, electric work, etc., which was beyond the capacity of private firms on the island. The government is seeking to withdraw from all such work and is encouraging the establishment of private enterprise whenever possible.

53. *Agriculture:* The Department of Industries assisted in continuing the work of cattle registration and castration as heretofore.

54. *Permits:* Two hundred fifty-six permits and twenty-three fish-weir permits were issued during the year.

55. *Garbage Collection:* In the city of Agana, garbage was collected by the Police Department

prisoners. In the town of Sumay and Agat, garbage collected under contract, which is joined with the street cleaning in these localities.

56. *Work for Other Departments:* In addition to the expenditures shown below, the Department of Industries did approximately \$71,528.00 worth of work chargeable to other departments, utilities and special items, making a total expenditures through this department of approximately \$157,567.00. In this connection it should be noted that the Department of Industries no longer receives credit for sales of service on material, but that all such credits are handled by the Auditor-Registrar. The tabulated "Receipts" previously reported are therefore omitted from this report.

57. EXPENDITURES

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Latrines | \$ 1,381.96 |
| Livestock | 3,044.99 |
| Street and park | 1,236.41 |
| Water systems - Maintenance and Operation | 8,254.50 |
| Roads: | |
| Maintenance and repairs | 13,803.70 |
| New construction | 31,640.64 |
| Transportation: | |
| Maintenance and operation | 8,274.22 |
| Purchase of 2 new Ford cars | 1,191.77 |
| Street lights and lighting | 553.26 |
| Repairs to sewer systems | 123.37 |
| Bridges - Maintenance and repairs, | 2,331.36 |
| Agriculture: | |
| Extension Agent | 1,200.00 |
| Gardener | 611.20 |
| Garbage collection | 1,046.89 |
| Raft - Maintenance and operation | 15.00 |
| Salaries | 1,532.73 |
| Office equipment | 139.75 |
| Drafting, Survey and Inspection | 481.56 |
| Castration and Registration | 20.28 |
| Repair to school and public buildings | 3,163.80 |
| Manufacture one fire cart for Asan | 37.23 |
| Miscellaneous | 445.45 |
| Land Surveys: | |
| Additional labor | 1,000.27 |
| Salaries | 3,928.12 |
| Supplies | 744.52 |
| Office equipment | 162.45 |
| Manufacturing machetes and sheaths | 58.64 |
| Purchase of one transit | 271.72 |
| Miscellaneous | 17.22 |
| | \$86,713.10 |
| Credit | 674.74 |
| Total | \$86,038.36 |

MISCELLANEOUS

58. Owing to the dangerous condition of building number two, the Disbursing Office was moved temporarily into the ground floor of the Government House,

displacing this department from a considerable portion of its space and bringing about a very severe congestion. The Department of Industries should be provided with it sown building as soon as funds permit.

59. During the year, the care of all school buildings, public buildings and Island Government property was placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Industries. For this work, it has acquired a small carpenter force, which will handle routine repair work on all Government of Guam buildings and property. A complete survey of this property and of repair work required has been made.

LAND SURVEYS

60. The cadastral survey of the Island of Guam has been continued during the fiscal year 1930, under the direct charge of the assistant surveyor.

The survey party has been composed of one assistant surveyor, one draftsman, three computers 3rd class, two apprentice computers 3rd class and two apprentice computers 4th class. The numbers of apprentice computers 3rd and 4th classes were increased

| | Agana | Asan | Piti | Sumay | Agat | Merizo | Inarajan | Total |
|----------------------------|-------|------|------|-------|------|--------|----------|-------|
| Corners set and surveyed | 69 | 0 | 28 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 110 |
| Lots subdivided | 22 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 38 |
| Area sheets computed | 61 | 5 | 36 | 11 | 19 | 3 | 6 | 141 |
| Lots plotted | 25 | 2 | 25 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 73 |
| Lots traced | 38 | 5 | 31 | 5 | 19 | 3 | 6 | 107 |
| Tracings altered | 13 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Tracings made | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| Blueprints made | 83 | 6 | 39 | 14 | 23 | 4 | 7 | 176 |
| Lots in subdivision | 56 | 3 | 25 | 9 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 112 |

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY SURVEY AGANA MUNICIPALITY

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Corners set and surveyed | 567 |
| Lots benefited by trail | 145 |
| Area sheets computed | 245 |

FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

62. 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.

63. *Agronomy:* The results of the year's work with various varieties of coarse forages together with the data from previous tests, show that Napier and Guatemala grasses are well adapted to most all of the fertile types of Guam soils while Japanese cane is un-

to six and eleven respectively in order to organize two field parties and one complete office force.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1930, the field party started a public right-of-way survey in Apurguan, Tumon and Dededo districts. About one-tenth of the field work and about one-fourth of the office work is not yet completed. This survey will be completed in the near future and one-half of the cost will be charged to the property owners benefited by the contemplated road and one-half to the government.

In addition to the above, Tiyan #2 Survey was performed. This area lies between Barrigada Road, Yigo Road, Tiyan and Barrigada Hill. Field work has been completed and traverse sheets have been computed and checked. It will require about two more months to complete the whole work.

The office force is completing the Lalo, San Antonio and Dungea's Beach subdivision surveys. It will require about three months to complete them.

61. The work finished during the year is as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Lots plotted | 97 |
| Lots traced | 178 |
| Tracings altered | 9 |
| Tracings made | 29 |
| Lots affected | 261 |

suited to the upland districts of the northern part of the island. In each case Napier made the most rapid growth of any of the eight varieties tested.

In the lawn grass studies, Japanese Bent, planted on an upland cascajo soil, made a better growth, especially during the dry season, than either Centipede or Bermuda grass. Lime sulfur spray, and lime applied both in the dry state and as a spray, proved effective in controlling the common slugs which often damage new lawn plantings. No satisfactory remedy was found for the leaf hoppers known as "spring tails."

Under the fiber plant project, henequin, sisal and maguey have made a very good growth on a rocky, limestone hillside. Further plantings, especially of

the henequin and sisal, will be made on the sword grass uplands or savannas in continuation of efforts to find means of more profitably utilizing these waste areas.

In a country such as Guam the growing of legume crops is particularly desirable as a means of soil improvement, weed control and prevention of soil erosion. For many years past the station has been conducting tests to determine the most satisfactory varieties of legumes for these purposes. Of the different crops of this class tested during the year, tephrosia, kalomu, black Mauritius velvet beans and seguidillas proved the most satisfactory. The legume known as kaloma is a new introduction and gives promise of being a valuable addition to the list of cover crops that may be grown locally.

Continuing the work of determining the varieties of cowpeas which will give a good grain yield for use as a human food and which will also produce a fairly heavy foliage and vine growth for adding humus to the soil, 13 varieties were tested during the year. Of these the S. P. I. 64017 gave the best results.

Cultural experiments with the local varieties of yams showed the advisability of providing the plants with trellises.

Pineapple investigations conducted during the year determined that the cause of the trouble known as "yellowing" of the plants, a malady often present in crops of pines grown on the upland calcareous soils, is in most cases due to a lack of a sufficient amount of available iron. It was further proven that this condition can generally be remedied by applying to the plants an iron sulphate solution spray. A 6 per cent solution applied once weekly for a period of five weeks was sufficient in all cases to effect a satisfactory degree of improvement.

64. *Horticulture:* Horticultural work during the fiscal period was confined largely to the propagation for distribution of grafted and budded mangoes, avocados and citrus and to the extension and upkeep of the station orchard. A very satisfactory method of mango grafting was developed and demonstrated and approximately 1200 of the grafted mango seedlings were available for distribution at the close of the year.

Tests were conducted to devise effective methods of controlling the gummosis and scaly bark diseases which are doing so much damage to the citrus trees of the island. Scraping the affected parts and applying a solution of bichloride of mercury in alcohol and then painting the wound with Bordeaux paste is the most successful remedy that has as yet been found.

A number of trial shipments of avocados were made to determine the most satisfactory methods of packing and handling. The tests proved that sound pears in the proper stage of maturity, if carefully picked and suitably packed and kept in chill room maintained at a temperature of approximately 40 degrees Fhr., will remain in good condition for a period of at least sixteen days. A number of suitable types of shipping crates were devised. The ordinary

slat potato crate when provided with a longitudinal, center partition, proved quite satisfactory. Excelsior was the most suitable of the various kinds of packing material used. The tests also showed the importance of careful picking and handling of the fruits. Spoilage was much less where the pears were gathered by clipping of the stem than was the case where the fruit was gathered by the common process of pulling them off of the tree. Bruising by careless handling and transporting resulted in spoilage within a comparatively short period of time.

65. *Truck Crops:* Previous work of the station has shown to a large extent the various kinds of truck crops that can be successfully grown in Guam. Efforts at the present time are devoted mainly to determining which particular varieties of each kind of these vegetables are best adapted to local conditions. The cross breeding experiments with tomatoes and efforts to improve the native (Cristobal variety) tomato were continued.

66. *Forestry:* Adaptability tests with various hardwoods were continued during the year and a large number of timber seedlings were grown in the station's nursery for later distribution. The teak plantings have made a particularly good growth and this tree appears to be well adapted to all the local types of fertile soils providing there is fairly good drainage. Mahogany seems to be better adapted to the heavier, deep soil lowlands than the limestone uplands. The year previous to the period covered by this report, plantings of various kinds of trees were made on an area of savanna land. Of these the talisay, casoy and albissia have made the best showing to date.

67. *Seed and Plant Distribution:* The seed and plant distributions of the year included a large quantity of vegetable seeds and plants, seed material of grain and root crops, seedlings of citrus, mangoes, avocado, miscellaneous fruits, forest trees and imported bamboo and rooted cuttings and plants of various ornamentals.

68. *Extension Work:* A small increase in the station's appropriation for the year allowed for the resumption in part of the extension work as a definite division activity. The work embraces the boys' and girls' clubs organization and adult demonstrations. The former line of work is carried on in cooperation with the local Department of Education. The club organization embraces eight projects, viz: rice, corn, copra, horticulture, root crop, garden, pig and poultry. At the close of the year the total enrollment under these various projects numbered 863. The extension organization also enables the station to maintain closer contact with the farmers of the island and assists greatly in the work of disseminating useful agricultural information and seed and plant material.

69. *Entomology:* The entomological work of the year consisted principally of a continuation of the work of breeding and distributing the corn borer parasite, collecting and distributing the house-fly parasite, the study of local insect and plant pests and the devising

of means of controlling same, the inspection of introduced plant material and the growing in quarantine of certain of these importations.

There is little or no evidence that the efforts to establish the particular corn borer parasite (*Exeristes roborator*) that the station has been working with the past few years, are proving successful. A trial shipment of another parasite which seems to be given better results in controlling the corn borer in the United States, has been requested from the Department of Agriculture.

The house-fly parasite (*Spalangia*) has become well established around the station premises. Check-ups continue to show 75 to 80 per cent parasitization of the fly pupae. Insectary breeding operations with this parasite are no longer necessary as a plentiful supply for the frequently made distributions is available at all times around the station livestock building.

70. *Animal Husbandry:* The projects dealing with the establishment through upgrading of an improved station dairy herd and swine herd, the development of a new variety of chickens and the work of improving the local stock of the island have been continued as previously carried on. The station now has on hand a creditable lot of grade Ayrshire cattle, pure bred and grade Duroc Jersey pigs and pure bred and grade White Leghorn chickens. During the year a number of head of breeding stock were sold to the public for breeding purposes; a number of privately owned animals were brought to the station for service to the pure bred sires and 704 dozens settings of hatching eggs were distributed to local poultry raisers.

Feeding tests continue to show the value of copra meal as a part ration for all classes of livestock. The farmers of Guam are fortunate in that there is an ample supply of this product available locally at very reasonable cost.

In a feeding test with young pigs, a ration composed of two parts by weight of cooked breadfruit and one part copra meal proved a better ration for this class of stock than did a ration composed of two parts breadfruit and one part fresh coconut. Neither of these rations, however, gave as good results as previous tests in which the ration was made up of equal parts of breadfruit and copra meal.

Continued studies of the disease of cattle and carabao locally known as "matai tate," which occasionally appears among herds being pastured on the savannas, show that the malady can be prevented and affected animals often times saved by the feeding of bone meal.

Investigations have shown the widespread prevalence of internal parasites especially tape, round and stomach worms, among the poultry flocks of the island. Tests were conducted to devise the best methods of controlling these parasites. Carbon tetrachloride in coconut oil has been proved an efficient treatment for the round worms and also of considerable value as a control of tapes.

FIELD EXTENSION AGENT OF THE ISLAND GOVERNMENT IN COOPERATION WITH THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

71. The purpose of this department is to aid in the dissemination of results of investigations at the Experiment Station, to impart instructions relative to the prevention of diseases among livestock and poultry, to help ranchers in every way possible to improve their general farm activities, and with the cooperation of the commissioners of the various districts to continue efforts to make the island self-sustaining.

72. In order to facilitate activities in the work of interpreting and demonstrating the results of investigations, field meetings were held each month during the year in each of the agricultural districts for this purpose. Other than for the purpose mentioned these meetings are beneficial in that they furnish the farmers a chance to come together and help each other through interchange of opinion pertaining to farm life in general.

73. Cooperating with the federal extension agent, agricultural clubs were organized and started operations during the year. By the end of the year there was a total membership of 863 boys and girls and 113 adults. The different lines taken up were: hog and poultry raising, root-crop, corn and garden crop growing, copra-making, and horticulture. The interest shown by the individual members in their different activities was very encouraging and the results attained after the first season of their operations was very satisfactory. The members were furnished from time to time with necessary instructions relative to modern improved methods of farming and livestock and poultry raising and those who adopted these methods acted in the capacity of demonstrators in their localities.

74. The agricultural progress of the island improved considerably during the year. Crop production increased due to favorable climatic conditions and the opening up of more land for cultivation. Corn, the principal cereal crop, has been very successful during the last two seasons. A noticeable increase was made in the planting of this particular crop last season so this year was one of very few during which the local corn supply has lasted over the long period between crops.

75. Interest in the rice industry is gradually taking root as shown by results of this year's crop. More than double the area planted last year was planted and excellent yields resulted. Persistent effort towards the improvement of this particular crop is being put forth as this cereal heads the list of foodstuffs now imported.

76. Other food crops grown during the year included the different varieties of yams, taro, sweet potatoes, bananas and plantains, and many varieties of vegetables. Very satisfactory yields were obtained from these crops. They materially help in the increase of the copra output for they take the place of copra to some extent as feed for livestock and poultry.

77. Copra producers were greatly disappointed during the year because of the considerable drop in market price of that product which, they claim, makes it hardly worth the labor of production. The Extension Agent as Farm Inspector was active along this line throughout the year in seeing that the quality of copra was not affected by the drop in market price. The condition of the coconut plantations during the year was excellent.

78. The planting of more coffee, fruit-trees, and improved pasture grass is also of great concern to this department. Selected coffee and fruit-tree seedlings and napier cuttings were distributed to interested planters. Kapok seedlings were also distributed to lessees of government land for planting along boundaries of such land. The Chief Forester cooperated with the Extension Agent in the distribution of these seedlings and the collection of seeds for germination.

79. Diseases met with among livestock and poultry during the year were largely traceable to exposure and lack of proper food and care. Upon detection of any of these diseases they are immediately reported to the Experiment Station for investigation and the necessary measures toward the prevention of its spread adopted. None of these diseases however proved alarming and conditions along these lines continue to improve.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

80. The school year began 1 June, 1929, and ended in May, 1930. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, all items, except the financial statement, will cover the period of the school year. The financial statement covers the period from 1 July, 1929 to 30 June, 1930.

81. *Personnel:* The Governor of Guam is the Director of Education. All appointments and removals of personnel in the department are made by him. All buildings, properties and equipment used by the department come under his supervision. He controls the appropriations for education, announces the policies, and approves the methods of the department. The major part of the administrative work is carried on by the Head of the Department of Education who submits all recommendations which involve personnel, material, appropriations, policy or methods to the Governor for his action.

82. The Head of Department of Education is appointed by the Governor and holds office during his pleasure. The Head of Department of Education is directly responsible to the Governor for the entire school system of Guam.

83. The duties of the supervising teacher consist of: Continual supervisory visits to all schools; preparation and giving of monthly and semi-annual examinations, which are graded in the office of the department; compilation of statistics relative to enrollment, attendance, results of classification and achievement tests, which are given in all public and private schools; and compilation of reports on the standards of pupils and teachers.

84. During the first part of the year the department employed a garden supervisor who directed the school garden activities for Agana schools. Later in the year it was found necessary to dispense with his services due to lack of funds.

The athletic supervisor directed the morning drills of schools near the Plaza and had charge of all inter-school athletic and drill competitions. He also visited outlying schools, assisting them in organizing of morning drill classes.

85. *Teachers:* There are 130 teachers in the Department of Education. As all of the principals, except two, actually teach in their respective schools, they are included in this number. There are only 125 teachers on the authorized list which is used in the application of the percentages mentioned in the pay and promotion system. (See appendix). The five teachers not included in this list are the three teachers assigned to the American schools and the two carpenters who are assigned to the carpentry classes.

86. The following is a tabulation of the teachers with the length of time they have been teaching in the schools of Guam:

| | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 has taught | 22 years | 2 have taught | 11 years |
| 1 " " | 21 " " | 4 " " | 10 " " |
| 1 " " | 20 " " | 2 " " | 9 " " |
| 2 have " " | 19 " " | 4 " " | 8 " " |
| 1 has " " | 17 " " | 10 " " | 7 " " |
| 2 have " " | 16 " " | 7 " " | 6 " " |
| 4 " " | 15 " " | 9 " " | 5 " " |
| 1 has " " | 14 " " | 11 " " | 4 " " |
| 4 have " " | 13 " " | 22 " " | 3 " " |
| 2 " " | 12 " " | 18 " " | 2 " " |
| | | 8 " " | 1 " " |
| | | 15 " " | less than 1 year |

87. A revised pay and promotion system became effective the 17th of April, 1930. There was a three-fold purpose in revising the old laws: first, to assure a more gradual advancement of teachers; second, to check the tendency to over-crowd the higher paid and upper teaching grades; and third, to assure a more equitable distribution of teachers in all teaching grades. As it is most desirable to improve the knowledge of English and to insure a correct pronunciation of the most commonly used words, the department frequently employs American women, temporary residents who have broad training and experience, to teach English in the native schools. The revised pay and promotion system provides for the employment of a limited number of "special teachers". This makes it possible to continue this practice.

The educational qualifications of teachers employed at the end of the school year were:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| High School graduates or above | 22 |
| High School training (not graduates) | 82 |
| Eighth grade graduates | 19 |
| Below eighth grade | 7 |

This year, only those receiving \$1.15 per diem or less were required to attend Teachers Normal School. The teachers thus required to attend received one half of their base pay while in attendance.

It is the purpose of the department to raise the standard of qualifications for teachers as the schools are standardized and accredited thus in 1931-32 teachers should not be appointed who have not graduated from Junior High School.

88. *Pupils:* All children between the ages of seven years and twelve years are required by law to attend school. The following exceptions are made:

(a) Ill health—statement of Health Officer.

(b) When child lives more than two miles from the nearest school.

In event of the unexcused absence, the parent or guardian is required to pay a fine of 15¢ per day for each day absent. Children over the compulsory school age are permitted to attend school so long as their conduct and scholarship are satisfactory to the principal of the school and the Head of the Department. The enrollment for the school year averaged 3683, 2020 boys and 1663 girls. Twenty children of school age were excused from attendance.

89. The ages of school children were:

| Number of pupils under 7 years | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| 7 " " | 183 |
| " " " 8 " " | 464 |
| " " " 9 " " | 419 |
| " " " 10 " " | 492 |
| " " " 11 " " | 419 |
| " " " 12 " " | 456 |
| " " " 13 " " | 383 |
| " " " 14 " " | 335 |
| " " " 15 " " | 234 |
| " " " 16 " " | 154 |
| " " " 17 " " | 83 |
| " " " 18 " " | 37 |
| " " " over 18 " " | 18 |
| | 6 |

90. The classification of children by grades was:

| Grade | Boys | Girls | Total |
|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 634 | 568 | 1202 |
| 2 | 354 | 332 | 686 |
| 3 | 438 | 348 | 786 |
| 4 | 276 | 227 | 503 |
| 5 | 169 | 100 | 269 |
| 6 | 89 | 63 | 152 |
| 7 | 32 | 13 | 45 |
| 8 | 28 | 12 | 40 |

91. The percentage of attendance for the year was 96.67. This is an increase of 1.67% over last year. During the year 393 children were dropped for various reasons including: death, ill health, over-age and because their homes were more than two miles from the nearest school.

92. *Summary:* The personnel of the Department of Education:

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Head of Department | American Naval Officer |
| Supervising Teacher | Native |
| 2 Supervisors | Native |
| 108 Teachers | Native |
| 15 Teachers | American |
| 7 Teachers (private school) | Native |
| 7 Teachers (industrial) | Native |
| 2 Clerks | Native |
| 1 File Clerk | Native |
| 1 Messenger | Native |
| 2 Janitor | Native |

Total - 147

93. *Curriculum and Standards:* There were twenty-five elementary schools under the Department of Education, as follows:

| Schools | Grade taught |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Agat | 1-5 inclusive |
| Althouse (ex-Bilibic) | 1-4 " " |
| Anigua | 1-4 " " |
| Barrigada | 1-5 " " |
| Dorn Hall | 3-4 " " |
| Inarajan | 1-6 " " |
| Intermediate* | 5-8 " " |
| Leary (ex-Number One) | 1-2 " " |
| Shapley (ex-Asan) | 1-6 " " |
| Magellan (ex-Umatac) | 1-5 " " |
| Merizo | 1-6 " " |
| Padre Palomo (ex-San Antonio) | 1-4 " " |
| Padre Sanvitores (ex-Dededo) | 1-5 " " |
| Piti | 1-6 " " |
| Post Office | 4-5 " " |
| Price | 1-6 " " |
| Sinajana | 1-4 " " |
| Maxwell (ex-Sumay) | 1-5 " " |
| Talofofa | 1-5 " " |
| Yigo | 1-5 " " |
| Yona | 1-6 " " |
| Opportunity | 1st |
| Guam Institute (private) # | 1-9 " " |
| American, Agana | 1-8 " " |
| American, Sumay | 1-8 " " |

*Now discontinued due to organization of Schroeder Junior High School for fiscal year 1931.

#Under Department of Education for supervision only.

94. The course of study for the elementary schools of Guam is based on the standards of the Bureau of Education of the United States. During the year the course was improved by comparing it with the Vallejo, California, course and with that of the State of New Mexico for elementary schools. All children of Agana, in the fourth grade and above, and all children in outlying schools, in the third grade and above, were given three hours work each week in industrial training. In the Agana schools this work included gardening, weaving, sewing, cooking and basket making. In outlying schools, trained teachers for industrial work were not available, thus only gardening was taught. In Merizo, a special class in basket weaving was conducted. Carpentry was taught to the boys of Intermediate School.

95. The preparation of all examination questions in the office of the department for grades from 1 to 5, inclusive, was continued. Examinations were given monthly and the work done in the schools, grade for grade, was kept uniform throughout the island. The semi-annual and end of term examinations were given under the direct supervision of the supervising teacher. All pupils making a satisfactory mark were promoted. The new Stanford Achievement Test Form "V" was given to all pupils in public and private schools during the last two months of the second school term. Promotions, as a result of this test, were from 41.95% in the most backward school to 73.83% in the most advanced school (Padre Palomo, Agana).

96. The Stanford Achievement test Form "V" was given to all school children of Guam, in grades 2 to 9 inclusive. Results of the tests, show that the children in Guam are approximating the standards of children in the States. As examples of what is being achieved the results in three subjects are shown below:

| READING | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| | 2-A | 3-B | 3-A | 4-B | 4-A | 5-B | 5-A | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| States | 20 | 40 | 45 | 55 | 60 | 67 | 70 | 78 | 88 | 93 |
| Guam | 20 | 26 | 28 | 39 | 48 | 54 | 58 | 70 | 75 | 80 |

| ARITHMETIC | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| | 2-A | 3-B | 3-A | 4-B | 4-A | 5-B | 5-A | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| States | 20 | 40 | 45 | 55 | 60 | 67 | 70 | 78 | 88 | 93 |
| Guam | 38 | 44 | 49 | 57 | 66 | 66 | 70 | 81 | 83 | 89 |

| GEOGRAPHY | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|--|--|--|
| | 4-B | 4-A | 5-B | 5-A | 6 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| States | 55 | 60 | 67 | 70 | 78 | 88 | 93 | | | |
| Guam | 47 | 57 | 61 | 69 | 78 | 87 | 101 | | | |

| CHRONOLOGICAL AGE (in years and months) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2-A | 3-B | 3-A | 4-B | 4-A | 5-B | 5-A | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| States | 7-5 | 9-3 | 9-7 | 10-4 | 10-8 | 11-3 | 11-6 | 12-6 | 13-7 | 14-6 |
| Guam | 10-1 | 11-4 | 12-0 | 12-7 | 13-3 | 14-1 | 14-6 | 15-9 | 15-6 | 16-6 |

| EDUCATIONAL AGE (in years and months) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| | 2-A | 3-B | 3-A | 4-B | 4-A | 5-B | 5-A | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| States | 7-5 | 9-5 | 9-7 | 10-4 | 10-8 | 11-3 | 11-6 | 12-6 | 13-7 | 14-6 |
| Guam | 8-5 | 8-10 | 9-2 | 9-9 | 10-2 | 10-8 | 11-3 | 12-1 | 12-11 | 14-4 |

NOTE: Particular attention should be given the last two comparisons, i. e. Chronological and Educational age. The Guam children are on an average two years older than the children of the States for corresponding grades in school.

97. *Opportunity School:* This school had an enrollment of 39 pupils during the year. Backward children from the first grades of the Agana schools were sent to it for individual attention. The supervising teacher assisted in giving monthly tests, and the work of each child was closely observed. Many times after a few months in Opportunity School, children are able to take their places with classes in the regular school.

98. *Schroeder Junior High School:* During the months of April and May the organization, curriculum

and class schedule of the Seaton Schroeder Junior High School was completed. This work was closely checked with the Bureau of Education, Department of Interior, standards and meets the requirements for accreditation. (See appendix for details).

99. *Evening High School:* The purpose of the evening high school is to afford day school teachers an opportunity to continue their education and to better themselves professionally. During the school year, there was an average enrollment of 70. Of this number 12% were active teachers. Most of the remainder were clerks or assistants in government offices. During the vacation period, April and May, the evening high school was reorganized. (See appendix for details).

100. *Industrial Schools:* During the year there was an added interest in and emphasis on industrial training. The industrial training for Agana schools included; carpentry, cooking, sewing, weaving, basketry, coir mat making and gardening. All children in the fourth grade and above were given three hours instruction each week in one of these classes. The carpentry classes made the following articles: picture frames, miniature native canoes, paper knives, tables, chairs, swagger sticks, miniature ox cart, book racks and cupboards.

The cooking classes were instructed in the preparation and serving of all native foods. They were given a variety of menus and during the year prepared and served a Thanksgiving Dinner and a Christmas Dinner.

The sewing classes were taught how to cut out and make simple garments. Each pupil was permitted to use a sewing machine and before the course of instruction was completed had made several useful garments.

The weaving classes included basketry and coir mat making. They manufactured many useful articles such as, lamp shades, purses, table mats, coir mats, baby baskets, sewing baskets, and house slippers.

The garden classes in the Agana schools were not particularly efficient as the garden supervisor was employed during only part of the first term. In the outlying schools the garden work was more successful.

For better results in industrial work and for its improvement and extension, buildings, equipment and trained teachers are necessary.

101. *Normal School:* The seventh annual normal school was held in Agana, from 21 April to 16 May, and covered twenty teaching days. As previously stated, all teachers receiving \$1.15 per diem, or less, were required to attend while those on higher pay scales were welcomed on a non-pay basis.

The following courses of study and the class period were utilized:

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Conversational English | Elementary | 45 minutes |
| Conversational English | Advanced | 45 " |
| Methods | Elementary | 45 " |
| Methods | Advanced | 45 " |
| Psychology | Elementary | 45 " |
| Music | For all teachers | 1 hour |

102. *Teachers' Meeting:* On the first Saturday of each month during the school year, teachers are furnished transportation to and from Agana so that they may attend the monthly teachers' meeting. The purpose is to disseminate information of importance and interest to the department and to arrange for lectures and addresses on educational problems.

103. *Schools - Hours, Terms, Holidays:* School opens at 7:15 a. m. and closes at 12: 15 p. m. daily. At 7:50 a. m. the children of schools near the plaza march out and form for colors. Immediately following colors they have physical exercises. In all other schools the flag is raised at 7:15 a. m., with the children in formation. The National Anthem was found to be too difficult for children to sing and a song to the flag was substituted. Each school is furnished with a phonograph and several good march records. Exercises are conducted to music immediately following colors. At 10:00 a. m. all elementary schools are given a 15 minutes recess.

In most of the schools hot soup is served at recess for one cent per cup. To make it possible for every child to have soup, a coconut is accepted in lieu of cash at an even exchange of one coconut for one cup of soup.

The school year is divided into two terms; the first, beginning the first Monday of June and ending the last Friday of October; the second, beginning the first Monday of November and ending the last Friday of March. During the school year there are 14 holidays distributed as follows:

- Two in June (Corpus Christi, and St. Paul's and St. Peter's Day)
- One in July (Independence Day)
- One in September (Labor Day)
- One in November (Thanksgiving Day)
- Six in December (Christmas Holidays)
- One in January (New Year's Day)
- One in February (Washington's Day)
- One in March 6th (Magellan Day)

| Name of School | Location | Approx. per cent value of buildings & site | Approx. value of equipment |
|-------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Adelbert Althouse | Bilibie district Agana | \$ 7,000.00 | \$ 200.00 |
| Agat | Agat district | 1,000.00 | 120.00 |
| Anigua | Anigua district Agana | 5,000.00 | 125.00 |
| Barrigada | Barrigada district | 1,500.00 | 75.00 |
| Dorn Hall | Plaza, Agana | 4,000.00 | 200.00 |
| Inarajan | Inarajan district | 1,600.00 | 140.00 |
| Leary, Richard P. | Plaza, Agana | 10,275.00 | 500.00 |
| Magellan | Umatac district | 800.00 | 75.00 |
| Maxwell | Sumay district | 4,000.00 | 150.00 |
| Merizo | Merizo district | 2,500.00 | 150.00 |
| Padre Palomo | Agana | 14,000.00 | 250.00 |
| Padre Sanvitores | Dededo district | 1,400.00 | 140.00 |
| Piti | Piti district | 1,500.00 | 150.00 |
| Post Office | Plaza, Agana | 15,125.00 | 200.00 |
| Price | Mangilao district | 800.00 | 75.00 |

104. *Health:* The health officer in Guam is assisted in his school work by two graduate native nurses, one located in Agana and the other in Inarajan. Each school is provided with a medical locker and principal and teachers are instructed in elementary first aid. During the first two months of the first school term all schools are visited and inspected and all children given a physical examination. Following this, all serious cases are sent to the hospital for treatment. All teachers and children are given the typhoid prophylaxis. During the months of January and February the worm treatment is administered to all children.

The Agana school nurse reported over 8200 first aid treatments and 300 home visits for the year. The school dentist examined and charted all children in the Agana schools, approximately 2500. He performed approximately 2000 operations and gave special treatment to nearly 1000 children. On three occasions he visited outlying schools with the health officer and examined children arranging for the more serious cases to call at the Dental Clinic in Agana.

The general health conditions were fair. During the latter part of the first term there was an epidemic of sore eyes. The Shapley School, Asan district, showed an unusually large number of anemic children due to hook worm. In the Anigua district there was an excessive number of children with yaws.

105. *Athletics and Play:* In all schools 15 minutes is devoted each morning to exercise. At recess, practically all schools have time for play. Swings are provided in all school grounds with the exception of the plaza schools. Men teachers develop indoor baseball teams and volley ball teams for boys and girls in each school. The athletic supervisor directed all inter-school athletic competitions.

106. *Buildings and Equipment:* The following is a list of schools, their names, location and approximate value:

| Name of School | Location | Approx. per cent value of buildings & site | Approx. value of equipment |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Seaton Schroeder | Herman Cortes St. Agana | \$ 7,200.00 | \$ 250.00 |
| Shapley, Lloyd S. | Asan district | 6,000.00 | 130.00 |
| Sinajana | Sinajana district | 700.00 | 50.00 |
| Talofofo | Talofofo district | 500.00 | 60.00 |
| Yigo | Yigo district | 500.00 | 60.00 |
| Yona | Yona district | 1,000.00 | 80.00 |
| Opportunity | Plaza, Agana | | 50.00 |
| Evening High School | Plaza, Agana | | 100.00 |
| Carpenter Shop | San Ramon St., Agana | 1,500.00 | 300.00 |
| Weaving School | Dr. Hesler St., Agana | | 25.00 |
| Sewing & Cooking | Dr. Hesler St., Agana | | 125.00 |
| American School | Recreation Hall Sumay | | 50.00 |
| American School | San Ramon St., Agana | 5,400.00 | 250.00 |
| Guam Institute | Santa Cruz St. | (private) | |
| Office | Seaton Schroeder Building Agana | | 3,000.00 |

During the year many of the school names were changed in order that the names might have some real meaning and perpetuate the names of men who have been prominent in the history or development of the island. On each occasion an appropriate exercise marked the change of name. Public officials, residents of the community and pupils of the school took part in these exercises.

107. The general housing conditions of schools is good. Three schools are over-crowded and in the near future must be enlarged. They are the Agat School, Maxwell School at Sumay and Leary School, Plaza, Agana.

The Leary School is housed in an old building but is excellently located. The classes which meet in the basement are greatly handicapped because of poor light and uncleanness of rooms - dust sifts through the over-head floors and makes it disagreeable. Many outlying schools were repainted and the following schools were ceiled during the past year: Althouse annex, Padre Sanvitores, Inarajan, Magellan, Shapley and Agat.

108. Federal buildings numbers 2 and 30 facing the plaza were condemned in July, 1929, as unsafe for occupancy. This made it necessary to move the Intermediate school into the Parochial school building belonging to the Catholic church. The building located at Lot #37-1, Hernan Cortes Street, Agana was purchased and, after extensive interior remodeling, the office of the Department of Education was moved into it.

109. All industrial activities are very poorly housed and located with the exception of the carpentry classes. The buildings now in use are old and unsuitable and are crowded into the space near the Post Office and the Leary School, congesting the locality and giving little or no room for children to play during the recess. This causes children to crowd the streets where traffic

is particularly heavy. There are too many schools and children in the plaza district. If new buildings, especially for industrial purposes can be provided the congested condition will be relieved somewhat.

110. *The American Schools:* The American School building was opened and dedicated on the 22nd of January with appropriate ceremonies. Until the present building was completed the American School in Agana was very poorly housed - being moved frequently and conducted under great handicaps. The American School in Sumay was formerly in one corner of the Maxwell School building and was taught by a navy hospital corpsman. This school is now located in the Marines Recreation Hall pending the completion of a new American School building. The problem of obtaining teachers has been a difficult one, however, the department has generally been able to secure, from the American colony, someone who has had previous teaching experience. The Governor's address at the dedication of the Agana American School building is given in part since it sets forth the reasons for separate American schools:

"Some ask why we need establish a separate American school system in Guam. The question is deserving of a careful answer, for unless a good reason exists, the establishment and maintenance of separate schools for American children is quite unjustified.

"But there is such a reason. Basically, it is due to the different conditions under which the children will be called upon to maintain existence. In all probability, Chamorro children and residents of Guam will remain in Guam, where higher education is ordinarily unnecessary except for a few, but where industrial and manual training are most desirable. It is on this account that we are limiting the regular schools of Guam to the 6th

grade and are providing separate schools for the teaching of industries such as: carpentering, weaving, and sewing, cooking, and agriculture. Then for the ambitious young resident we provide further education in the junior high school, which covers the 7th, 8th and 9th grades, with a possibility of further advancement. The American children, however expect to return to the United States where conditions of existence are much more difficult and where a higher degree of theoretical education is essential.

"The scholastic system of the United States is built up to fit children for the purpose of earning a living under American conditions. It is our duty and privilege to establish American schools here so as to allow our children to keep up with the scholastic work of the United States, and to take their proper places in the home school system upon return." (See appendix for American School policy).

111. *Private Schools:* Guam has one private school - the Guam Institute. The grades taught are from 1 to 9 inclusive. The enrollment is approximately 170. The supervising teacher of the Department of Education gives monthly examinations in each grade in order that the department may be assured that the educational standards are met. Final examinations are given from the department office and promotions are made upon the successful completion of these examinations. The scholastic standing of Guam Institute is on a par with the public schools of Guam.

112. *Cooperating Association:* Parent-Teacher Associations were functioning in the schools at Yigo, Dededo, Barrigada, Price, Sinajana, Yona, Talofofo, Sumay, Agat, Piti, Asan, Anigua and San Antonio district, Agana. These associations helped greatly in handling problems of discipline. In many schools they made possible furnishing soup to children. They have helped in creating a better spirit of understanding between teachers and communities.

The Guam Teachers' Association was organized in July, 1925, with the following objects:

- To create and foster the spirit of education.
- To promote social well being.
- To provide means for developing moral, physical and intellectual culture.

This association has honored the great discoverer, Magellan by erecting a monument at the bay at Umatac where Magellan landed on 6th of March, 1521.

113. *The American Junior Red Cross:* During November Guam school children made their annual contribution to the American Junior Red Cross. The result was gratifying. The total amount collected was \$419.27

The American Junior Red Cross has been a friend to Guam school children for some years. On the 23rd of December, over 4000 Christmas boxes and a supply of miscellaneous toys and books, were received

from the Pacific branch of the Junior Red Cross. Every school child in Guam received a Christmas box. Toys and books were also delivered at the hospital for distribution to sick children during the year. This contribution serves a twofold purpose.

114. EXPENDITURES, EDUCATION, NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Appropriation | \$43,021.60 |
| Expenditures: | |
| Office payroll | \$ 1,495.07 |
| Salaries (school teachers) | 38,871.44 |
| Supplies | 457.74 |
| Maintenance | 678.44 |
| Prizes, athletic events | 50.75 |
| Transportation | 33.52 |
| Unexpended balance - | \$1,434.64 |

115. APPROPRIATION, CARE OF LEPERS, ETC., (FEDERAL)

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Appropriation | \$13,000.00 |
| Expenditures: | |
| Salaries and Special | \$8,723.91 |
| Materials | 4,137.44 |
| Transportation | 138.63 |
| Unexpended balance | \$.02 |

116. COMBINED EXPENDITURES: Federal and Guam.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Appropriations Education | \$56,021.60 |
| Expenditures: | |
| Salaries (regular employees) | 48,709.73 |
| Labor (building maintenance) | 820.29 |
| Materials (building maintenance) | 3,237.44 |
| Office supplies | 604.23 |
| Equipment | 547.18 |
| Prizes, athletic events | 50.75 |
| Recreational | 245.65 |
| Electric current | 124.29 |
| Ice | 75.23 |
| Transportation | 172.15 |
| Unexpended balance - | \$1,434.66 |

NOTE: The status of the American School fund is shown in paragraph 34 of this report. This fund is not chargeable against the Department of Education allotments.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

117. *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 Officers, the Sanitary Inspector, the Hospital Corpsmen at the eight dressing stations outside of Agana, and the Red Cross Nurses 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 activities of both institutions concern the welfare and treatment of the island population as a whole. There are usually nine medical officers, nine Navy nurses, two dental officers, two Navy chief pharmacists, forty-two hospital corpsmen, and twenty-one native nurses, 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 natives. An increase of six hospital corpsmen is needed and has been requested from the Bureau of Navigation. These men are needed due to an increased number of dressing stations, and increased activities of the hospital since the complement was established.

118. During the fiscal year 1930, there were 1782 admissions and re-admissions of natives to the hospital.

There were 38,324 dressings and re-dressings with other treatments at sick call of cases not admitted to the sick list. Out-patient dressings at the hospital are done in both the officer of the days' dressing room 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 applies the needed dressings.

119. Emergency dental treatment of civilian patients in the hospital is done when possible by the dental officer attached to the hospital. At present there is only one dental officer attached, and it is impossible for one officer to do all the work needed by the personnel, therefore practically no work can be done for civilian patients.

During the greater part of the year there have been eight men patients and ten women patients at the hospital for tubercular treatment. At the end of the fiscal year there were thirteen patients, men and women. There were six deaths at the hospital among tubercular patients during the year, and eighteen were discharged to their homes.

120. One male leper patient was paroled from Culion, and three male leper patients were paroled from Tumon Leper Farm during the past year. These patients report once each month to the assistant health officer. One female patient with active lesions will be transferred to San Lazaro Hospital, Manila, P. I., on 1 July, 1930. There are now nine lepers from the island in Culion Leper Colony, and six insane patients in Philippine institutions for the insane. Two female insane patients were transferred to the New Insular Psychopathic Hospital, and one male insane patient was transferred to the same institution during the past year. One female who had been transferred to the New Insular Psychopathic Hospital for the insane was returned during the year to this island on parole, her condition at present being considered normal.

121. At the native clinics throughout the island, the number of dressings, re-dressings, and treatments were as follows: Agana, 38,324; Inarajan, 10,708; Merizo and Umatac, 10,556; Piti, 8,984; Sumay,

8,161; Agat, 5,229; Yona, 5,750; Dededo, 7,124; Asan, 2,100; a total of 96,950. A total of 16,289 dressings and treatments were administered at the E. E. 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.

122. A total of 1,071 doses of arsenicals were given to civilians on the island during the fiscal year of 1930. Worm treatments were given as follows: Agana, 2,300; Yona, 680; Merizo, 672; Sumay, 401; Inarajan, 809; Agat, 546; Dededo, 556; Piti, 516; Asan, 100; a total of 6,580. At the end of the fiscal year there were 78 cases of yaws and 244 cases of gangosa under observation. All school children were given a complete course of typhoid vaccine during the past year, and all members of the Guam Militia were given a course of typhoid vaccine during the month of June, 1930.

123. 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 medical treatment of any sort are sent to the Naval Hospital in Agana, where appropriate treatment is undertaken.

124. *Communicable Diseases:* The following is a list of communicable diseases diagnosed and treated in this hospital during the year:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|--------------------------|----|
| Abscess, all forms..... | 84 | Gangosa | 2 |
| Angina, Vincent's..... | 4 | Influenza..... | 19 |
| Bronchitis, acute..... | 58 | Pneumonia, broncho | 20 |
| Catarrhal fever, acute..... | 68 | Pneumonia, lobar | 3 |
| Carbuncle..... | 4 | Tetanus | 2 |
| Cellulitis..... | 14 | Tonsillitis, acute | 63 |
| Dysentery, entamoebic | 15 | Typhoid fever | 1 |
| Dysentery, unclassified | 6 | Yaws | 52 |
| Chicken Pox | 15 | | |

125. The native nurses trained at the Naval Hospital, and the 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. Sixty-five native nurses have been graduated at the training school. At the present there are seven native nurses under training; six were graduated in the year 1929, and four more in 1930. An improvement in the nurse work of the island initiated the past fiscal year was the assignment of willing graduate nurses to post-graduate courses at the training school, thereby greatly improving their qualifications. Upon graduation native nurses are retained in the hospital until they resign or are discharged for cause.

126. One hospital corpsman is assigned to each of the following outlying districts: Piti, Agat, Merizo and Umatac, Inarajan, Yona, Mt. Tenjo, and Dededo. These trained corpsmen are selected on account of their qualifications and have done excellent work. There are twenty-four hospital corpsmen in Agana, and four at Sumay, the two larger centers of activity; one at the hospital for tubercular patients and one assigned to the assistant health officer.

127. *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 waters' edge. The swampy land of the 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 practiced — 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 is being extended gradually and in time it is planned that the entire hospital reservation will be filled in, so that there will be additional space for hospital structures and lawns.

128. *Buildings:* The buildings are constantly being repaired due to climatic conditions. The appropriation for the care of Lepers and Special is scarcely sufficient, due to the constantly increasing cost of the upkeep of buildings.

129. The general sanitation of the island is good, but there are needed, a modern steam laundry, an incinerator for organic refuse, an adequate number of garbage cans with facilities for cleaning with live steam, and there is needed also some method of procuring a better quality and larger quantity of water. There are several locations on the island where septic tanks are urgently needed for the general sanitation and welfare of the inhabitants.

130. Quarantine measures are enforced when necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of communicable diseases from visiting vessels and personnel arriving here for duty. During the past year no ships were quarantined.

131. Seventy-eight civilians died in this hospital during the past year. The causes were as follows:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----|
| Abscess, brain..... | 2 | Injuries..... | 1 |
| Ascariasis..... | 5 | Malnutrition & Ascariasis..... | 2 |
| Asthma | 9 | Malnutrition | 5 |
| Cancer | 1 | Myocarditis | 2 |
| Diarrhea | 2 | Pneumonia, broncho | 8 |
| Dysentery | 4 | Pneumonia, lobar | 1 |
| Nephritis | 3 | Pregnancy | 2 |
| Gastric Hemorrhage | 1 | Tuberculosis | 22 |
| Hook worm disease | 1 | Still born | 5 |
| Tetanus | 2 | | |

132. Six hundred thirty-six cases were admitted to Ward Three (women and children) during the past year, and five hundred ninety-five cases were admitted to Ward One (male) during the past year. Five hundred fifty-one cases were admitted to Susana Hospi-

tal during the year. Four hundred twenty cases were examined in Susana Hospital Clinic during the fiscal year. Seventy-eight births occurred in this hospital during the fiscal year.

133. Frequent examinations of the water supply of the island have been made. Presumptive tests for Bacilli Coli were positive in the water supply at frequent intervals and appropriate recommendations were made. Frequent inspections of the sources of water supply for the island are made by the health officer, the assistant health officer, and the hospital corpsmen of the different districts. The new reservoir at Agat Springs has proven a great benefit to Sumay.

134. The Naval dental officers performed two hundred twenty treatments during the fiscal year for civilians.

The civilian dentist performed one thousand nine hundred fifty-two treatments and operations for civilians during the fiscal year. Three thousand five hundred thirty-three school children were given dental examinations during the year by the civilian dentist, and two thousand five hundred sixty-three operations and treatments were done for the school children during that period.

135. Two hundred sixty-four autopsies were performed in the hospital during the fiscal year.

136. The following is a report of expenditures from the appropriation "Care of Lepers, etc., Island of Guam" under supervision of the health officer:

| | Spent to date | Obligated |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Dental Material | \$ 274.20 | |
| Salary of Dentist | 1,200.00 | |
| Care of Lepers | 1,125.00 | 225.00 |
| Gratuity of Lepers | 450.00 | 90.00 |
| Care of Insane | 735.00 | 353.13 |
| Civilian Pay Roll | 8,094.19 | |
| Provisions | 6,188.49 | |
| Stubs and Requisitions | 2,852.36 | 200.00 |
| Total | \$20,919.24 | \$868.13 |

RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Spent to date | \$20,919.24 |
| Obligated | 868.13 |
| Balance | 212.63 |
| Total | \$22,000.00 |

NOTE: A table showing operations performed on civilian patients will be found in the appendix.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

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

138. The organization of the department on June 30, 1930, was as follows:

- One officer, U.S. Marine Corps, Head of the Police Department.
Chief of Police and Chief of the 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.

139. THE INSULAR PATROL

Headquarters—Agana

- 1 chief boatswain's mate, U.S.N. Traffic Patrolman
- 1 private first class, U.S.M.C. Sanitary-Inspector
- 7 privates, U.S.M.C. District Patrolmen

District of Piti

- 1 private first class, U.S.M.C. District Patrolman

District of Sumay

- 1 private, U.S.M.C. District Patrolman

District of Agat

- 1 private, U.S.M.C. District Patrolman

District of Merizo

- 1 private, U.S.M.C. District Patrolman

District of Inarajan

- 1 private, U.S.M.C. District Patrolman

District of Dededo

- 1 private, U.S.M.C. District Patrolman

District of Yona

- 1 private first class, U.S.M.C. District Patrolman

District of Barrigada

- 1 private, U.S.M.C. District Patrolman

District of Yigo

- 1 private, U.S.M.C. District Patrolman

District of Cotal

- 1 civilian, (ex-Marine).

District of Tarague

- 1 civilian, (ex-Marine).

- Total 1 chief boatswain's mate, U.S.N.
- 17 privates first class and privates, U. S. M. C.
- 2 civilians.

THE NATIVE POLICE

- 2 sergeants
- 2 corporals
- 11 privates first class, and privates

FORESTRY

- 1 Chief Forester.

The Insular Patrol is charged with the maintenance of law and order and brings all 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 \$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 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 local insular patrolman is required to be thoroughly familiar with his district and residents thereof, their businesses and occupations. He inspects and reports in writing semi-monthly, upon the water supply, roads, trails and bridges, sanitation, etc., as well as the presence of any ammunition, firearms, kodaks, cameras, surveying instruments, transients, infected coconut trees and diseases among the fowl and poultry of his district. He also reports all violations of the law in his district during that period and the action taken by the commissioner. These reports render much valuable information, and keep the patrolman thoroughly alive as to what is going on in his district. He takes charge of the inhabitants of his district 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. The two civilian patrolmen, both ex-Marines of good repute, have been on the island for a long time. One is in charge of the Cotal Experimental Station of the local Agricultural Experiment Station. The other is the foreman of a large ranch at Tarague. Their appointments are for duty in their districts only, which are more or less inaccessible to the regular insular patrolmen.

140. The Native Police are employed in Agana as follows:

- 1 sergeant — Interpreter, chief clerk and assistant in administrative work.
- 1 sergeant — In charge of outside working details.
- 1 corporal — In charge of Government Farm at Libugon.
- 1 corporal — Outside overseer.
- 1 private first class — In charge of Government Farm at Tumon.
- 3 privates and privates first class—Turnkeys (civil jail).
- 7 privates and privates first class—Guards over prisoners (working parties).

141. Approximately four hundred forty-nine cases have been investigated by the Police Department during the fiscal year, of which seventy-one, were sent to the Island Court, two hundred ten to the Police Court, one hundred sixty-two were awarded executive fines, (\$5.00 or less) and the remaining six 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 approximately 18,000, when one considers that these four hundred forty-nine 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 adultery, seduction, and attempted rape. 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, seduction and one case of attempted rape. There are also a few cases of robbery. It is to be noted that the number of cases investigated during the fiscal year, 1930, was 38.5% greater than during the preceding year. This increase was brought about by a stricter enforcement of law, particularly traffic regulations, rather than by any general increase in lawlessness.

142. The status of the civil prisoners on June 30, 1930, was as follows:

| | Male | Female |
|--|------|--------|
| Confined in civil jail, serving sentence | 22 | 0 |
| Confined in Tumon Farm | 0 | 4 |
| Confined in Libugon Farm, serving sentence | 12 | 0 |
| Confined in Pig Farm, serving sentence | 1 | 0 |
| Confined in Naval Hospital as patients | 6 | 3 |
| At large, working off fines at public labor | 17 | 0 |
| At large, paying off fines by monthly installments | 17 | 3 |
| On parole | 7 | 3 |
| Totals | 82 | 13 |

Of the forty-one male prisoners as shown above, only twenty-two have sentences of more than four years—six for rape and attempted rape, two for seduction, five for thefts, two for thefts and escaping from jail, one for assault upon an agent of authority, one robbery and swindle, one for theft and robbery, one for adultery and thefts, one for parricide. Of the seven females, one is serving a sentence for twelve months, for infraction of liquor law, two are serving more than one year, for concubinage, four are serving more than three years for adultery.

143. The jail is under the direct supervision of the warden, a corporal, U. S. Marine Corps. The labor of prisoners outside the jail is under the direct supervision of the Assistant Chief of Police, with the exception of twelve who are employed and quartered at the Libugon Farm, and four similarly employed and quartered at the Tumon Farm, both operated by the Police Department under the direct supervision of native policemen. The prisoners, other than those above mentioned, 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 public grounds in Agana.

144. Libugon Farm, operated by the Police Department supplies the local American colony with fresh vegetables and fruits practically throughout the year. The farm is worked by twelve native prisoners under the direct charge of one native policeman. The vegetables and fruits grown are sold twice a week, and the surplus is used in the civil prisoners mess. The farm is being constantly enlarged and improved. 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; 115 coconut trees, 75 papaya, 15 breadfruits, 2000 taro, 150 yams, 125 nika, 2000 sweet potatoes, 110 banana trees and 10 lemons. The receipts and expenditures of the Libugon Farm for the past fiscal year were:

| RECEIPTS | EXPENDITURES |
|------------|--------------|
| \$1,966.01 | \$1,195.25 |

The net profit, \$770.76, is not an adequate return for the labor invested and nearly all vegetable prices are being slightly increased to provide for a larger profit during the next fiscal year.

145. 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 fiscal year 1928, a plague of some sort (presumably worms) caused the death of all the pigs, about 35 in number. At present there are no pigs in the farm, and it is used as a storage for lumber, tools, etc., in the care of a trusty prisoner who also takes care of the city dump. A recent effort to reestablish pigs on the farm was unsuccessful so that industry is being shifted to the Tumon Farm.

146. On October 7, 1929, the Chief of Police took possession of the property then known as the Tumon Leper Colony and converted it into a place of confinement for female prisoners and juvenile delinquents. The property was renamed the Tumon Farm. On June 30, 1930, there were four female prisoners confined there under the supervision of a native policeman. The farm is to be made as near self-supporting as possible, the prisoners being employed in growing vegetables and fruits and in other light works.

POLICE DEPARTMENT RECEIPTS

147. The amount of \$884.90 executive fines has been collected through the Police Department during the past fiscal year and turned in to the island treasury; the sale of farm produce was \$1,966.01. Total receipts were \$2,850.91.

EXPENDITURES

148. The total expenditures of this department during the past fiscal year amounted to \$14,279.74. 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

149. The Chief Forester is a native of Guam. His principal duties are the preservation of the valuable timber of the island, prevention of waste and destruction, and the increasing of the hardwood and fruit-tree acreage by replanting and new planting. 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, dugdug, and daog trees may not be cut when less than twelve inches in diameter; ajgao, lana, panao and chosgo trees may not be cut if less than eight inches in diameter whether on private or public property, in order to protect and preserve the hardwood of the island. These trees are valuable for building purposes and for making furniture and are quite plentiful. Any person desiring to cut timber for sale must first procure a permit to cut same from the Auditor-Registrar, with the payment of 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 the cutting and sale of timber. Any person desiring to cut timber for personal use in construction of a house must agree to plant, in seedlings, double the number of trees cut, and must care for the seedlings till they are one year old.

150. During the year, great improvement was made in the condition of the forests. Seven hundred and eighty-five (785) daog seedlings were planted in various government land leases held by private individuals. Those daog seedlings were planted by those who obtained permission from the government to cut timber for their own use. There were nineteen thousand eight hundred and forty-six (19,846) board feet of timber cut on private properties for commercial purposes, nineteen thousand (19,000) board feet of timber cut on private properties for personal use, and eleven thousand (11,000) board feet of dugdug, ajgao, panao and yoga, cut on government land by private individuals.

151. There were several grass fires during the year but all were extinguished without spreading to the forests.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

152. The Military Department of the 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, an 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 patrolmen act as local instructors and supervisors of drills and instruction.

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

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

155. The prescribed uniform for the Guam Militia is—white hats, white shirts, white trousers, and white shoes. A fine of \$.50 is assessed against each militiaman who fails to appear in the prescribed uniform for drill. This has been very effective and at present the Militia presents a very creditable appearance on the drill ground. The Militia is equipped with U. S. Springfield Rifle, Model 1903. Twenty-four cutlasses obtained from the Navy, are in use by 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 a month.

156. The Militia is organized into three battalions (active), comprising 14 companies, 7 of which are in Agana, one each in Sumay, Agat, Piti, Umatac, Merizo, Inarajan and Yona. The Reserve consists of three battalions, comprising 12 companies, 5 in Agana, one each in Sumay, Agat, Piti, Umatac, Merizo, Inarajan, and Yona.

157. During this fiscal year, a systemized course of instruction in small arms target practice has been conducted with a view to make the Militia more efficient in case of emergency. To date all officers of the Guam Militia have fired rifle marksmanship course on the Marine Corps rifle range. Four or five qualified as marksmen or better. This was encouraging in view of the fact that practically all of them had never fired a rifle except in rendering honors with blank cartridges, and also considering the short period of time they were under instruction. To conserve ammunition, a shorter course was adopted, firing only the 200 yard range - 10 shots slow fire, and 10 shots rapid fire, a total of 20 shots. All the officers have finished this course, and many creditable scores were made. It is intended that all non-commissioned officers above rank of corporal fire this course in the near future, and these officers and non-commissioned officers will aid in the instruction of the entire Militia in rifle practice. A medal for first, second and third prize has been authorized for these competitions, to be awarded to the three individuals making the three highest scores for the year. This will stimulate interest among the competitors.

158. Memorial Day exercises were observed by the Guam Militia on May 30, 1930 at the Catholic cemetery at Pigo.

The present strength of the Guam Militia Active and Reserve, is:

| RANK | ACTIVE MILITIA | MILITIA RESERVE |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Lieutenant Colonel | 1 | 0 |
| Majors | 3 | 1 |
| Captains | 6 | 0 |
| First Lieutenants | 8 | 2 |
| Second Lieutenants | 26 | 3 |
| Enlisted | 840 | 512 |
| Totals | 884 | 518 |

RECEIPTS

159. During the fiscal year there has been collected the sum of eight hundred eighty dollars and fifty cents (\$880.50), from the members of the Guam Militia, Active and Reserve, as fines for absence from regular drill periods. Exceptions are made of those physically unfit, absent from the island, employed upon government work which will not permit of attendance, and special instances where a group of workmen are employed in an inaccessible location and it is impractical for them to return to Agana or to their particular company for drill.

EXPENDITURES

160. The total expenditures of this Department for the past fiscal year amounted to one hundred two dollars and twenty cents (\$102.20). This amount includes the purchase of stationery, oil, and other supplies.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

BUSINESS HANDLED

161. During the year there were filed and conducted by the Island Attorney seventy-one criminal cases and three civil cases in the Island Court, showing an increase of sixteen over those similarly handled during the previous year. There was one case pending on 30 June, 1929. These have been disposed as follows:-

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Judgement for plaintiff (civil) | 3 |
| Conviction | 50 |
| Acquittal | 8 |
| Dismissal | 2 |
| Collateral forfeited | 3 |
| Dropped | 1 |
| Pending 30 June, 1930 | 8 |
| Total | 75 |

162. There were filed two hundred and ten minor cases in the Police Court during the year, showing an increase of one hundred eleven over the number of cases filed during the previous year. The disposition of these cases and of three cases pending on 30 June, 1929 was:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Conviction | 155 |
| Acquittal | 23 |
| Dismissal | 12 |
| Collateral forfeited | 23 |
| Total | 213 |

163. *Briefs.*—There were presented two briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals during the year. There were also presented twenty-nine briefs and arguments in the Island Court eighteen more than the number so presented during the previous year. There were twenty opinions rendered on miscellaneous matters.

164. *Land Cases.*—One hundred and sixty-seven ordinary land registration cases were filed in the Island Court in which the Island Attorney intervened.

165. *Investigations.*—During the year two hundred and eighty-one investigations for violations of laws were conducted by the Chief of Police and the Island Attorney.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT

166. The activities of this department during the year were:

| | Criminal | Civil | Special | Land Registration |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|---------|----------------------|
| COURT OF APPEALS: | | | | |
| Cases instituted | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cases previously pending | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cases settled 30 June, 1930 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cases pending 30 June, 1930 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ISLAND COURT: | | | | |
| Cases instituted | 71 | 33 | 29 | 167 |
| Cases previously pending | 1 | 7 | 1 | 113 |
| Total | 72 | 40 | 30 | 280 |
| Cases settled 30 June, 1930 | 64 | 29 | 28 | 138 |
| Cases pending 30 June, 1930 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 142 |
| POLICE COURT: | | | | |
| Cases instituted | 210 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cases previously pending | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 213 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cases settled 30 June, 1930 | 213 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cases pending 30 June, 1930 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HIGHER COURT OF EQUITY: | | | | |
| Cases instituted | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Cases previously pending | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Cases settled 30 June, 1930 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Cases pending 30 June, 1930 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | Criminal | Civil | Special | Land Registration |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|---------|----------------------|
| COURT OF EQUITY: | | | | |
| Cases instituted | 0 | 36 | 12 | 0 |
| Cases previously pending | 0 | 11 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 47 | 15 | 0 |
| Cases settled 30 June, 1930 | 0 | 33 | 8 | 0 |
| Cases pending 30 June, 1930 | 0 | 14 | 7 | 0 |

167. The finding of the courts in the cases settled during the year and mentioned in the foregoing table were:

| | Criminal | Civil | Special | Land Registration |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------|---------|----------------------|
| COURT OF APPEALS: | | | | |
| Judgement affirmed | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Judgement reversed | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ISLAND COURT: | | | | |
| Conviction | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Acquittal | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dismissal | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Collateral forfeited | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dropped | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Judgement for plaintiff | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Judgement for defendant | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Petition granted | 0 | 0 | 28 | 138 |
| Total | 64 | 29 | 28 | 138 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---|---|---|
| POLICE COURT: | | | | |
| Conviction | 155 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Acquittal | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dismissal | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Collateral forfeited | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 213 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| HIGHER COURT OF EQUITY: | | | | |
| Judgement affirmed | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Judgement reversed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----|---|---|
| COURT OF EQUITY: | | | | |
| Judgement for plaintiff | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Judgement for defendant | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Dismissal | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Petition granted | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 33 | 8 | 0 |

168. The following cases were instituted before the Island Court, Court of Appeals, and Higher Court of Equity in their original and appellate jurisdictions:

| | Criminal | Civil | Special | Land Registration |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------|---------|----------------------|
| ISLAND COURT: | | | | |
| Original jurisdiction | 71 | 33 | 29 | 167 |
| Appellate jurisdiction | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 71 | 33 | 29 | 167 |
| COURT OF APPEALS: | | | | |
| Original jurisdiction | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Appellate jurisdiction | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HIGHER COURT OF EQUITY: | | | | |
| Original jurisdiction | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Appellate jurisdiction | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |

169. The classification and number of criminal offenses, civil actions, special proceedings, etc., instituted during the year was:

| CRIMINAL: | ISLAND COURT | POLICE COURT |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Adultery | 6 | 0 |
| Arson | 1 | 0 |
| Assault | 2 | 7 |
| Concubinage | 2 | 0 |
| Cruelty to Animals | 1 | 0 |
| Disturbing the Peace | 2 | 2 |
| Evading Service of Sentence | 1 | 0 |
| Infidelity to custody of prisoners | 1 | 0 |
| Infraction of Art. 574, Penal Code | 0 | 1 |
| Infraction of "O & R in Guam" Section 15 (114-a) | — | 8 |
| " 15 (114-b) | — | 2 |
| " 15 (114-d) | — | 1 |
| " 15 (115) | — | 1 |
| " 29 (17) | — | 1 |
| " 34 (3) | — | 1 |
| " 41 (4) | — | 110 |
| " 42 (1) | — | 1 |
| " 48 (1) | 12 | 0 |
| " 48 (7) | 1 | 22 |
| " 58-2 (1) | 0 | 1 |
| " 58-3 (1) | 1 | 3 |
| " 58-5 (6) | 0 | 1 |
| " 58-5 (9) | 0 | 1 |
| " 58-5 (17) | 0 | 1 |
| " 58-5 (20) | 2 | 13 |
| " 58-5 (24) | 3 | 9 |
| " 73 (2) | 6 | 0 |
| Insult | 0 | 3 |
| Homicide through reckless negligence | 1 | 0 |
| Joyriding | 2 | 0 |
| Misdemeanor Against Person | 0 | 1 |
| Negligence | 1 | 0 |
| Non-support of children | 0 | 1 |
| Nuisance | 0 | 1 |
| Peace Bond | 1 | 0 |
| Public Scandal | 1 | 0 |
| Rape, attempted | 1 | 0 |
| Rearing illegitimate children | 0 | 1 |
| Resisting Arrest | 2 | 0 |
| Removing Monument | 0 | 1 |
| Robbery | 1 | 0 |
| Seduction | 3 | 0 |
| Swindle | 4 | 0 |
| Theft | 10 | 13 |
| Threat | 0 | 1 |
| Trespass | 0 | 2 |
| Trespass to dwelling | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 71 | 210 |

| CIVIL: | ISLAND COURT | COURT OF EQUITY |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Breach of Marriage Contract | 0 | 1 |
| Collection of Debt | 21 | 29 |
| Enforcement of Contract | 0 | 1 |
| Foreclosure of Mortgage | 4 | 0 |
| Ownership of land | 2 | 0 |
| Partition of Inheritance | 1 | 1 |
| Partition of Property | 1 | 1 |
| Recovery of Damages | 1 | 0 |
| Recovery of Land | 2 | 1 |
| Recovery of Money | 0 | 1 |
| Revocation of Records | 0 | 1 |
| Right of Way | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 36 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----|
| SPECIAL: | | |
| Administration, letters of | 13 | 0 |
| Adoption of Minor | 2 | 0 |
| Civil Marriage | 0 | 5 |
| Deposition | 1 | 0 |
| Divorce | 0 | 5 |
| Divorce, Mensa et thoro | 0 | 1 |
| Guardian Ad Litem | 6 | 0 |
| Guardianship, letters of | 4 | 0 |
| Presumption of Death | 0 | 1 |
| Testamentary, letters | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 29 | 12 |

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| LAND REGISTRATION: | | |
| Adjudication of title | 26 | 0 |
| Issuance of Duplicate certificate | 76 | 0 |
| Registration of lands | 65 | 0 |
| Total | 167 | 0 |

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

| Criminal Cases: | Fines | Costs | Collaterals | Misc. | Total |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| Island Court | \$10,008.50 | \$2,415.00 | \$ 65.00 | \$150.00 | \$12,638.50 |
| Police Court | 1,882.50 | 418.00 | 141.00 | — | 2,441.50 |
| Court of Appeals | — | 50.00 | — | — | 50.00 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | \$15,130.00 |

| Civil & Special Cases: | Costs | Fees | Total |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Island Court | \$400.06 | \$111.25 | \$511.31 |
| Court of Appeals | — | — | — |
| Court of Equity | 203.00 | — | 65.00 |
| Higher Court of Equity | 75.00 | — | 75.00 |
| Civil and Special cases | — | — | \$789.31 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| Land Registration Cases: | | |
| Island Court - collected | — | \$332.19 |
| Island Court to be collected | — | 167.85 |
| Total imposed during the year | — | \$500.04 |
| Civil Indemnity | — | 230.00 |
| Balance from last report | — | 14,482.34 |
| Grand Total | — | \$31,131.69 |

Payments:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Cash - Criminal Cases | \$6,484.39 |
| " - Civil & Special | 766.30 |
| " - Land Registration | 397.65 |
| " - Civil Indemnity | 240.00 |
| Labor | 3,299.01 |
| Total payments | \$11,187.35 |
| Fines, costs, etc., remitted by the Governor: | \$3,509.00 |
| Fines dropped on account of death of prisoner | 380.00 |
| Total remitted and dropped | \$ 3,889.00 |
| Balance 30 June, 1930 | \$16,055.34 |

The expenses of the department during the year were:

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Salary and pensions | \$4,651.72 |
| Labor and Material | 201.41 |
| Total expenses | \$4,853.13 |

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

The latter three courts, that is, the Island Court, the Court of Equity, and the Police Court are required to hold sessions daily and simultaneously, in order to afford prompt justice through a speedy trial and final adjudication of each case.

On 30 June, 1930, there were one hundred and forty-two cases pending relative to land registration. This exceeds those pending at the end of the previous fiscal year by twenty-nine. Greater care is now being exercised by the court in establishing title than hitherto obtained, a factor which has contributed materially towards delay in the completion of this work. Another factor contributing to increase in cases pending was the time consumed in a recent breach of promise suit. There are sixty-three cases pending for determination and establishment of public way, for which the required fee of \$2.50 or more has been paid.

CUSTOMS AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

172. The receipts of this department for the fiscal year amounted to \$42,484.29. Of the total receipts \$13,864.75 were import duties; \$2,131.52 port fees; \$1,052.36 gasoline tax; \$4,878.87 internal revenue tax, all tobaccos; \$3,508.97 internal revenue tax, soft drinks; \$4.70 internal revenue tax, cosmetic and perfumes; \$16,007.32 lighterage; \$802.07 pilotage; \$225.59 storage; \$8.14 penalty.

173. EXPENDITURES WERE:

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Salary | \$1,046.28 |
| Printing charges | 52.93 |
| Pension Fund | 102.21 |
| Office supplies | 55.25 |
| Repair of typewriter | 9.69 |
| Total | \$1,266.36 |

174. IMPORTS

| Country or port | 1929 | 1930 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| United States..... | \$342,617.84 | \$298,727.63 |
| Manila..... | 237,631.76 | 181,648.85 |
| Honolulu..... | 21,368.30 | 16,242.77 |
| Japan..... | 58,488.89 | 58,630.49 |
| Other countries..... | 13,651.69 | 48,010.47 |
| | \$673,758.48 | \$603,260.21 |

175. EXPORTS

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| United States..... | \$ 78,727.51 | \$129,401.01 |
| Japan..... | 40,177.94 | 32,719.17 |
| Manila..... | 126,986.82 | 36,883.10 |
| Honolulu..... | 1,774.15 | 1,590.00 |
| | \$247,666.42 | \$200,593.28 |

176. BALANCE OF TRADE AGAINST GUAM

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1929..... | \$426,092.06 |
| 1930..... | \$402,666.93 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Copra exported to United States..... | 3,436,990 lbs. |
| Copra exported to Manila..... | 820,037 lbs. |
| Copra exported to Japan..... | 1,065,568 lbs. |
| Coconut oil exported to Manila..... | 44,187 lbs. |

177. SOME OF THE IMPORTS WERE:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Food stuffs..... | \$227,084.13 |
| Cotton tissues..... | 41,159.35 |
| Auto and bicycles..... | 21,125.71 |
| Petroleum and petroleum products..... | 33,210.17 |
| Cigars, cigarettes & tobacco..... | 35,945.01 |
| Metal and metal products..... | 44,152.20 |
| Footwear, shoes & slippers..... | 26,722.34 |
| Sugar, refined..... | 16,910.81 |
| Lumber..... | 14,122.09 |
| Silk tissues..... | 9,052.07 |
| Confectionery..... | 12,143.88 |
| Earthenware and glassware..... | 5,895.93 |
| Wool and its manufacturers..... | 689.53 |
| Cement..... | 3,356.41 |
| All articles of stationery..... | 6,662.53 |
| Furniture of all kinds..... | 8,744.35 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 96,283.70 |

BANK OF GUAM

178. The Bank of Guam was established by Executive General Order No. 193, dated 20 December, 1915. The capital stock, \$15,000.00, is owned by the Naval Government.

179. The bank is authorized to conduct business of commercial banking as a division of the Treasury of the Naval Government of Guam.

180. 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.

181. Up to 10 July, 1929, the Governor of Guam was the Chairman of the Board of Managers. On that date, the present Governor removed himself from

the position of chairman of the board and appointed an officer to act in his stead. The Governor still retains directive control to a certain degree since rules and regulations for the operation of the Bank of Guam, as adopted by the Board of Managers, must receive his approval prior to becoming effective. In the same change the Board of Managers was increased so as to include a civilian representative of the business interests of Guam.

182. The Board of Managers as of 30 June, 1930, consisted of Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Dees, U. S. N., Chairman; Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Best, S. C., U. S. N., Comptroller and Cashier; Lieut. John J. Carroll, S. C., U. S. N., Assistant Comptroller and Cashier; Mr. F. W. Fall (Representative of Depositors) member; Mr. J. H. Underwood (Representing the business interests of Guam) member; Mr. C. G. Parker (Auditor for Guam) member.

183. During the fiscal year 1930, the bank financed shipments of merchandise imported by Guam merchants to the value of \$477,966.79.

184. Gross earnings for fiscal year 1930; \$34,348.71. Net earnings for the same period; \$13,302.54; Interest and dividends at the rate of 7% was paid to class "B" depositors. This is the maximum allowed according to the written policy of the bank.

185. On 30 June, 1930, the depositors of record totaled 1347. Net changes during the year were as follows:

| | 30 June, 1929 Depositors | 30 June, 1930 Depositors | Net Change |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Demand (Class "A") | 309 | 333 | 24 |
| Time (Class "B") | 705 | 770 | 65 |
| Savings (Juvenile) | 243 | 244 | 1 |

186. In order to reduce the amount of class "B" deposits, all non-residents of class "B" depositors were informed shortly after 1 July, 1929, that their funds could be retained in class "B" no longer than 31 December, 1929. This resulted in a heavy reduction of class "B" funds, which were then in excess of needs. However, it is to be noted that during the past few months class "B" funds of local depositors have risen to nearly equal the total of both local and non-resident depositors at the end of the fiscal year.

187. The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the bank as of 30 June, 1929 and 1930.

| RESOURCES | 1929 | 1930 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Cash on hand..... | \$ 27,740.58 | \$ 23,092.31 |
| Cash in transit..... | 31,113.42 | 63,825.68 |
| Cash in correspondent banks..... | 130,234.38 | 115,257.96 |
| Loans..... | 77,994.00 | 94,038.20 |
| Merchandise acceptances..... | 150,497.96 | 130,107.45 |
| Real estate..... | — | 1,729.00 |
| Land..... | 5,575.00 | 5,575.00 |
| Customers' liability for L/C..... | 1,200.00 | 600.00 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 1,052.27 | 1,198.65 |
| Commercial paper..... | 2,500.00 | — |

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Anglo & London Paris Nat'l Bank..... | 15,908.20 | 6,200.00 |
| Nat'l. City Bank of N. Y., Yokohama..... | 11,300.00 | 4,000.00 |
| "ABA" Cheques on hand..... | 6,250.00 | 13,640.00 |
| Building fund..... | 20,000.00 | — |
| Accrued interest receivable..... | 253.75 | — |
| Accrued rent..... | — | 278.75 |
| Nat'l City Bank of N. Y., Manila..... | — | 2,000.00 |
| | \$481,619.56 | \$461,543.00 |

LIABILITIES

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Capital..... | \$ 15,000.00 | \$ 15,000.00 |
| Surplus..... | 49,140.00 | 28,000.00 |
| Deposits class "A"..... | 99,625.35 | 107,090.18 |
| Deposits class "B"..... | 287,720.64 | 276,631.05 |
| Deposits (Juvenile)..... | 1,581.29 | 1,570.19 |
| Building Fund Reserve..... | 10,380.62 | — |
| Certificates of Deposit..... | 2,086.34 | 3,786.86 |
| Letters of Credit..... | 1,200.00 | 600.00 |
| Due Bankers Trust Co. (Contra)..... | 6,250.00 | 13,640.00 |
| Letter of Credit..... | 2,050.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Letter of Credit (Vives Oil Mill)..... | — | 500.00 |
| Cablegram charges payable..... | 66.58 | 96.40 |
| Pension Fund (Employees)..... | 340.60 | 481.00 |
| Reserve..... | 1,615.28 | 412.50 |
| Reserve for Depreciation..... | 749.95 | 863.71 |
| Undivided Profits..... | — | 5,373.93 |
| Fire Insurance Fund..... | — | 192.06 |
| Other Liabilities..... | 3,812.91 | 4,805.12 |
| | \$481,619.56 | \$461,543.00 |

188. Corresponding relations with the bank on 30 June, 1930 are as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., | San Francisco |
| The Chase National Bank of New York, | New York |
| The Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., | Honolulu |
| National City Bank of New York, | Manila |
| National City Bank of New York, | Yokohama |
| Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij | Shanghai |
| Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij | Hongkong |

CHARITY

189. 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.

190. Manuel Sococo, who had been receiving aid, died at the great age of 110.

191. To illustrate the conditions under which charity is extended, the following actual case is cited:

Aid was recommended for the family of A. — living on a ranch in Barrigada district, a few miles from Price School. The father of the family has a crippled right arm which lessens his ability to

work, the mother is a paralytic being unable to take care for herself. A son of the mother is 16 years of age, weighs 65 pounds, and is receiving treatment for yaws at the Naval Hospital. There is a boy 13, a girl 11, and a boy 8, in Price School, and two more children not old enough for school. The girl, 11 years of age, is cook for the family, is also washer-woman, and cares for the disabled mother. The whole family is suffering from mal-nutrition.

COMMISSIONER OF AGANA

192. The principal duties of the Commissioner of Agana are, to look after the welfare of the people of the municipality, and to act as an agent of the government in many of its dealings with the local inhabitants. While respecting the status of the courts, the commissioner also assumes responsibility for a liberal interpretation of the laws.

193. The Commissioner of Agana also supervises the routine work of other commissioners, reflecting the policies pursued in this municipal jurisdiction, toward a more progressive and productive economic scale. The various commissioners and deputy commissioners must be helped to grapple with their problems as they arise in their respective districts.

194. The following additional functions were supervised or handled:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Cattle branded..... | 327 |
| Construction permits..... | 186 |
| Fish-weir licenses (Agana)..... | 10 |
| Permits to slaughter animals..... | 1155 |
| Writs of execution..... | 9 |
| Bull carts inspected..... | 691 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Commissioner's fees for writs of execution..... | \$ 13.65 |
| " " slaughtering permits..... | 989.15 |
| | \$1002.80 |

U. S. POST OFFICE, GUAM

| | |
|---|------|
| 195. Number of bags of mail received..... | 2022 |
| Number of bags of mail dispatched..... | 648 |
| Number of letters and parcels registered..... | 1358 |
| Number of parcels insured..... | 675 |
| Number of C.O.D. received and recorded..... | 3734 |

196. Mail was received direct from the United States (San Francisco and Honolulu) fifteen times and once by way of Manila. Mail was dispatched direct to the United States six times, seventeen times by way of Manila, and three times by way of Japan. Mail from the Philippines and Orient was received eleven times.

197. During the above period this office issued 5130 Money Orders valued at \$75,799.64, and paid 261 Money Orders valued at \$5,082.92.

198. The gross postal receipts were \$2,765.78, and the expenses of the office were \$3,006.14, including salaries, rent, lights, and mail messenger service.

199. In general, postal affairs have shown a healthy increase during the year under review.

PART II

NAVAL STATION

200. At the beginning of this report the Department's attention was invited to the inadequate administrative personnel provided for the Government of Guam. This inadequacy exists in an equal measure for the Naval Station, Guam. It is most remarkable that the officer personnel complement of the Commandant's office should have remained without change from the arrival of the first American Commandant, in 1899, up to 1929. During all that time it consisted of the Commandant himself and one officer detailed as aide (now designated Aide for Civil Administration). In the meantime the population of the island has increased from about 7,500 to approximately 18,000, and the personnel of the naval service doubled many times. For the proper administration of the offices of the governor and commandant (which must be considered together in the sense) the following are essential:

A commander or lieutenant commander as aide for civil administration.

A commander or lieutenant commander as aide for Naval administration and captain of the yard.

One officer of the rank of lieutenant in the Navy or below (or a Marine officer of equivalent rank) as aide to the Governor.

201. A Guard Mail service is now being operated on one route, which includes five towns as follows:

| Town | Population | Municipality | Population |
|-------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Agana | 8,689 | | 11,041 |
| Asan | 538 | | 559 |
| Piti | 387 | | 928 |
| Sumay | 1,030 | | 1,211 |
| Agat | 609 | | 888 |

This service permits daily local transmission of either mail or packages. It should be borne in mind that lack of service during the last several centuries has prevented the development of correspondence between inhabitants in the different towns and that the growth of such habits must be a slow process. However, if the island is to progress, a communication service of some kind must be maintained locally until it has reached a point where the United States Post Office will deem it worth while to include towns other than Agana in its postal system and will provide for a frequent interchange of mail matter. This service is operating without expense to the Navy Department. Extension of the Guard Mail service to the southern end of the island will be effected during the first part of the fiscal year, 1931, and will take in the following additional towns:

| Town | Population | Municipality | Population |
|----------|------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Merizo | 710 | | 1,101 |
| Inarajan | 812 | | 1,176 |
| Umatac | 391 | (Merizo Municipality). | |
| Talofofo | 321 | (Inarajan Municipality). | |

If conditions warrant the service may also be extended into the northern part of the island.

202. For many years the disbursing office was established in an old building (dated from 1736) designed as building number two. Age and deterioration made it necessary to demolish this building during the current year. Since no other space was available, the disbursing office was moved into the west wing, ground floor, of the Government House in space occupied by the Department of Industries, thus bringing about excessive congestion on the ground floor of the Government House which now contains the offices of the Governor and Commandant, of all aides, of the captain of the yard, of all civilian and Naval personnel directly connected with the above offices, the disbursing offices of the Naval Station, the public work offices of the Naval Station, and the office of the Chief of Industries. The congestion is so severe that relief must be provided if health is to be maintained in this tropical climate. As soon as practicable the disbursing, public works, and industries offices should be moved from the Government House and the entire lower floor made available for the offices of the Governor, Aides, Captain of the Yard, Executive Department, and clerical personnel connected with those activities. The space will comfortably house these activities.

203. It will probably be a matter of surprise to those unfamiliar in Guam to be told that the federal government possesses hardly any modern buildings in Agana. The commissary store (with limited office space in its second story), a machine shop, and a small shop for sheet metal working comprise the entire list. All other federal structures are either remodeled Spanish buildings or of a more or less temporary character. A building to replace those recently demolished is urgently needed in order that permanent and adequate space may be provided for the disbursing and public works activities.

204. The urgent need for officers quarters was set forth in paragraph 12.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

MACHINERY DIVISION

205. The principal work performed by the Machinery Division during the fiscal year consisted in the operation of the machine shops at Agana and at Piti, the operation of the foundry and the acetylene gas plant at Agana, and the maintenance and repair of the machinery of the motor boats and steam launches. Minor repairs were made to the U.S.S. PENGUIN, and the U.S.S. GOLD STAR. More extensive repairs were made to the U.S.S. ROBERT L. BARNES, for which a special allotment of \$600.00 was granted. The work performed for the U.S.S. ROBERT L. BARNES consisted principally of the overhaul and adjusting the main thrust, tightening the backing gear, planing the high power valve and seat and overhauling the valve rod, removing and overhauling the intermediate pressure and low pressure valves of main engine, rebabbiting main intermediate crank brasses and the overhaul of main bearings.

206. Two new steamers, Nos. 3774 and 3775, were received in March, 1930 and Bureau granted a special allotment of \$9,174.13 to cover the cost of the engines, boilers, etc., for these steamers.

207. A special allotment of \$1,500.00 was granted in September, 1929, for defraying the cost of rearranging and reinstalling machine tools in the new machine shop which had been completed during that month, and for purchasing and installing new line shafting, additional hangers and countershafting. All contemplated work has been completed.

208. The following allotments were received during the fiscal year:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Station Maintenance (\$1,500.00 per month) | \$18,000.00 |
| Machines and shafting, Machine Shop | 1,500.00 |
| New engines and boilers, steamers Nos. 3774 and 3775 | 9,174.13 |
| Repairs to Machinery, U.S.S. ROBERT L. BARNES | 600.00 |
| | \$29,274.13 |

Expenditures were:

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Engineering | \$29,274.13 |
|-------------|-------------|

HULL DIVISION

209. The principal work performed by the Hull Division consisted in the operation of the joiner shop and saw mill at Agana, the joiner shop at Piti, and the maintenance and repairs to the hulls of motor boats and steam launches. Minor repairs were made from time to time to the U.S.S. PENGUIN and to the U.S.S. ROBERT L. BARNES.

210. The following yard craft were received:

| | |
|---|--|
| Motor Boat #10033 (Commandant's Barge). | |
| Steamer No. 3774 | |
| Steamer No. 3775 | |

211. No boats nor lighters were constructed during the fiscal year.

212. Two lighters were surveyed during the year. No. YF-43 was surveyed and recommended to be broken up and replaced. The Bureau has authorized the construction of a new lighter by the station's force to replace this lighter. The Bureau will purchase the material and the station will construct the lighter, using funds from the local maintenance allotment. Lighter YF-205 was surveyed and the board recommended that it be retained in use as long as it was seaworthy and then be broken up and replaced. This lighter should be replaced during the first half of the next fiscal year. Lighters No. YF-141 and YF-142 are old and probably will have to be surveyed during the year, 1931.

213. Motor launch No. 8605 which was received from the U. S. S. GOLD STAR was broken up in accordance with the survey. As this launch was in excess of the station's allowance, it will not be replaced.

214. The station received the following allotments:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Steamers Nos. 3774 and 3775 | \$16,415.73 |
| Equipment for Motor launch #11051 | 224.00 |
| Purchase of life jackets for yard craft | 1,000.00 |
| Station maintenance | 30,000.00 |
| | \$47,639.73 |

Expenditures were:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Construction and Repair | \$47,639.47 |
|-------------------------|-------------|

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

215. Incident to the delay in receipt of material required from the States for work contemplated on certain allotments granted the station during the fiscal year 1929, such work could not be completed by the end of that year and the Bureau of Yards and Docks granted continuing project orders so that the funds allotted could be utilized during the fiscal year 1930. These allotments were:

| | |
|--|--|
| No. 79201-2 - Alterations to Building 9, Machine Shop, Agana | |
| 3 - Improvements to coal storage plant | |
| 9 - Extension to cold storage issue room | |

216. The fabricated steel for the alteration of the machine shop, Agana, was received during the previous fiscal year and work performed during this year consisted in the pouring of concrete foundations and walls, installation of steel frames, roof, steel sash, glazing and painting. Rearrangement of the machine tools in this shop was performed under a special allotment provided by the Bureau of Engineering.

217. At the end of the fiscal year 1929, work on improving the coal storage plant at the Agana Navy Yard was about 54% completed. Delay in the completion of this project was due to difficulties met during the course of construction and to the extent of work required on equipment received in connection with this plant. In this connection, particular reference may be made to the locomotive crane used for unloading coal barges and loading of coal cars to the skip hoist. This crane, though understood to be completely overhauled and placed in first class condition before delivery, has required repairs to gears, hoisting drum, valves and considerable retubing of the boiler. It is probable that it will require complete replacement within the next year or so. The completion of this plant has resulted in a considerable saving in the cost of handling coal for the power plant over the system heretofore in operation.

218. Work contemplated under Allotment No. 79201-9 consisted in extending Building No. 7-A (cold storage issue room) approximately 22 feet by 31 feet and such extension consisted of concrete piers, wood superstructure and galvanized iron siding and roofing with concrete floor on wood sub-floor. All work connected with this project was completed 31 August, 1929.

219. The station's quarterly allotment "Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks", was increased from \$17,600.00 to \$20,000.00 commencing with the

second quarter of the present fiscal year. Although this was an increase of \$7,000.00 over the allotment for the last fiscal year, it was barely sufficient for the most urgent requirements of the station. This was principally due to the constant attention required on roads to keep them in passable condition on account of the material of which they are constructed and the age and condition of the various public works and utilities of this station. The following are the principal special projects of repairs performed under this allotment:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Roads and bridges | \$8,543.49 |
| Administration buildings | 2,046.00 |
| Shop buildings | 1,169.04 |
| Storage buildings | 1,004.29 |
| Power, refrigerating and heating plant and equipment | 2,194.26 |
| Mooring buoys | 1,751.11 |
| Electric system | 3,607.66 |
| Communication system | 3,979.99 |
| Freight motor vehicles | 2,134.17 |

220. Heretofore, it has been the practice of the station to solicit funds for its most urgent and necessary needs from the Bureau of Yards and Docks through the medium of a special correspondence. However, due to the increasing number of such needs, the regular procedure of requesting special allotments, namely the quarterly budget, was adopted. This procedure has enabled the station to present its urgent requirements in their respective order of priority and the Bureau to consider the projects submitted on their merits. The following allotments for special projects were granted during the year:

| | |
|---|------------|
| 70201-2 - Dock and overhaul steel dredge, YM-13 | \$3,500.00 |
| 3 - Repair to steam turbine | 1,400.00 |
| 4 - Aviation motor trucks | 4,250.00 |
| 5 - Replace fire pump | 1,500.00 |
| 6 - Repair power plant building | 400.00 |
| 7 - Tractor for coal storage plant | 1,395.00 |
| 8 - Improve Piti-Sumay Road | 1,500.00 |
| 9 - New boiler settings and instruments | 8,490.00 |
| 10 - Battery charging set | 650.00 |
| 11 - Repair building No. 1 | 1,400.00 |
| 12 - Paint interior of Commandant's quarters | 300.00 |
| 13 - Extension to Navy Barracks, Piti | 1,000.00 |
| 14 - Spare parts for power plant boilers | 1,862.50 |
| 15 - Repair barracks at Mt. Tenjo | 1,350.00 |
| 16 - Repair barracks at Tantapalo | 750.00 |
| 17 - Repair barracks at Cabras Island | 750.00 |
| 18 - Rebuild pile driver | 325.00 |
| 19 - Reroof foundry building | 300.00 |
| 20 - Erection of water tank | 1,700.00 |
| 21 - Power Plant equipment | 6,295.00 |
| 22 - Two dump trucks | 6,117.72 |
| 23 - Install 100 K.W. generator (Cancelled) | |
| 24 - 20,000 gallon water tank | 2,000.00 |
| 25 - Repair cold storage meat room | 2,340.00 |
| 26 - Installation of fire pump | 1,400.00 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 27 - Repairs to fruit and vegetable room, cold storage | \$ 300.00 |
| 28 - Repair 6600-volt line | 700.00 |
| 29 - Repair boilers | 500.00 |
| 30 - Install 100 K.W. Generator | 3,000.00 |
| 31 - Install scale | 750.00 |

221. All work contemplated by the above allotments was completed for materials purchased thereunder were received prior to the end of the present fiscal year, with the exception of those under allotments 70201-9, 70201-20, 70201-24, 70201-29, and 70201-30. Due to delays in the receipt of materials for used in connection with these allotments, it was impossible to complete them by the end of the fiscal year and the Bureau granted continuing project orders so as to make them available during the fiscal year 1931.

222. In an endeavor to arrest deterioration and rust on dredge YM-13, which was last overhauled in 1929, it was docked and the steel hull chipped, red-leaded and bitumastic enamel paint applied.

223. Of the four new motor trucks received, two are for Patrol Squadron 3-M and the other two for the Public Works Department. The latter two are of the dump body type and have filled a long felt want. These two trucks will greatly relieve the heavy demand on the transportation equipment of the Public Works Department, particularly on trucks of the dump body type.

224. An electric-driven centrifugal pump was received under Allotment 70201-5 and replaced an old duplex steam pump which had been installed since 1912 or before. The new equipment fulfil the need of the station for an adequate and reliable fire pump.

225. The gasoline-driven tractor purchased under Allotment No. 70201-7 for hauling coal cars from the pile to the pit at the foot of the skip hoist has been received. There being no swivel joint or swivel draw bar provided with this tractor, it has not proved satisfactory or capable of performing service for which it was intended due to the excessive curvature of the narrow gauge track from the coal pile to the pit. It will be necessary to change the present location and alignment of the narrow gauge tract to eliminate three extremely short radius curves now preventing satisfactory tractive action. It is possible that this relocation may be accomplished by the straightening of the tract and introduction of 100-foot curves.

226. Improvements to the Piti-Sumay Road have been made as partially contemplated by Allotment No. 20201-8 concerning replacement of bridges 17 and 18 by reinforced concrete culverts and considerable surface repair work from routine maintenance funds raising the crown of the present road, scarifying and rebuilding several sections to the new surface, clearing of drainage ditches and blind turns to the extent that this road is almost in a condition preparatory to receiving top surface treatment similar to that given to Agana-Piti Road. Special allotment for a new bridge over the Atantano River and new approaches with a

much longer radius curve was received. Piles and steel for the new construction are expected shortly. This road is considered the most important highway on the island for the military activities.

227. In an effort to solve the housing problem for enlisted men at Piti Navy Yard, the Bureau, at the request of the station, granted a special allotment of \$1,000.00. This allotment was used in extending the west end of the Piti barracks over the galley to provide space for six enlisted men station at that yard. This extension has permitted stopping all quarters allowance at Piti, resulting in an annual saving of approximately \$1,652.00.

228. The 100-K. W. turbo-generator which the Bureau purchased on its requisition No. 406-29 was received at the station in November, 1929. Unfortunately, this generator was dropped while unloading and was damaged to such an extent that it was necessary return it to the Mare Island Navy Yard for necessary repairs. The machine was returned to the station in April, 1930, apparently in a satisfactory condition. Installation of this generator is proceeding under a separate allotment and it is hoped that such installation will be complete in the very near future. It is intended to operate this unit during periods of light electrical load, which occurs during the day-time, operating the 200-K. W. machine during the peak load periods and it is anticipated that reduction in the unit cost of electricity may thereby be effected.

229. The project of extending the power line to Sumay, which has been under consideration for some time, became a reality when the Marine Corps and the Bureau of Aeronautics allotted funds for purchase of the necessary material and for a certain amount of civilian labor, such as installing transformers, meters and lightning arresters and general supervision. The remainder of the labor required, such as distributing poles along the power line route, digging pole holes, raising poles in position, stringing wires, etc., was performed by Marine Corps personnel. Work on the transmission line itself involved the placing of pole top pins and insulators on the present steel poles from Libugon five miles toward Agat and stringing a single No. 4 copper wire thereon and from this point a 3-phase 6600-volt line was extended $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles to Sumay on the poles erected for this purpose. Completion of this line will make possible the furnishing of electrical service to the Marine Barracks Reservation and Air Station, Sumay, the Cable Station, Sumay, and possibly the town of Sumay. It is believed that this service, when in operation due to increased consumption, will aid in reducing the cost of generating electricity at the central power plant. Commissioning of this service has been held up pending receipt of master meter and accessories being supplied under Yards and Docks requisition, also of meters and material to be supplied by the Marine Corps and Bureau of Aeronautics for necessary changes in their internal distribution systems.

230. Work performed for other departments amounted to \$193,330.79.

231. Expenditures from funds under the direct cognizance of the Public Works Department, amounted to \$141,645.53.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

232. Issues for the year as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Provisions | \$209,169.60 |
| Naval Supply Account | 420,019.19 |
| Appropriation Purchases Account | 136,158.47 |
| Total | \$765,347.26 |

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

| | INCOMING | OUTGOING |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Government | 7,343.5 Tons | 520 Tons |
| Commercial | 4,754.7 " " | 2,127.4 " " |
| | 12,098.2 Tons | 2,647.4 Tons |
| Total | 14,745.6 Tons | |

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

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Coal | 8,054.11 Tons. |
| Diesel Oil | 120.00 Bbls. |
| Fuel Oil | 7,389.48 " " |
| Gasoline (Aviation) | 34,023 Gals. |
| Gasoline (Commercial) | 219,391 " " |

235. The usual native fruits and vegetables have been purchased when obtainable for the station and vessels of the Navy. Arrangements have also been made to supply Army transports and commercial vessels calling at this port.

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

DISBURSING DEPARTMENT

237. RECEIPTS

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Balance due United States 30 June, 1929 | \$ 86,581.37 |
| Accountable warrants | \$545,000.00 545,000.00 |

Transfers:

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| From Commissary Store NS Guam | 245,766.52 |
| From Lieut. J. C. Poshepny (SC), USN, USS Chaumont | 142,850.00 |
| From Lieut. L. S. Sutliff (SC), USN, USS Henderson | 2,500.00 391,116.52 |

Collections:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| From sales of stores | 4,179.32 |
| From special depositors | 101,707.26 |
| Miscellaneous | 159.31 106,045.89 |
| Total | \$1,128,743.78 |

DISBURSEMENTS

Military rolls (Navy):

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| NS Guam: | |
| Officers | \$117,094.34 |
| Nurses | 10,342.40 |
| Crew (Regular) | 134,882.00 |
| Crew (Insular) | 37,663.50 \$299,982.24 |

| | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|---------------|
| USS Penguin: | | | |
| Officers | 4,086.16 | | |
| Crew | 31,291.64 | 35,377.80 | |
| USS RL Barnes: | | | |
| Officers | 155.20 | | |
| Crew | 8,733.31 | 8,888.51 | |
| US Marine Corps: | | | |
| Officers | 11,617.71 | | |
| Men | 32,789.23 | 44,406.94 | \$ 388,655.49 |
| Civil rolls: | | | |
| Accounting (various) | 289,228.18 | | |
| US Naval Hospital | 17,774.73 | | |
| US Marine Corps | 855.39 | | 307,858.30 |
| Public vouchers: | | | |
| Local | 49,183.99 | | |
| Outside of Guam | 3,870.56 | | 53,054.55 |
| Transfers: | | | |
| To: Lieut. T.A. Culhane (SC), USN, Navy Yard, Mare Island | | | |
| Lieut. Don M. Robinson (SC), USN, USS Canopus | | | |
| Lieut. J.C. Posephny (SC), USN, USS Chaumont | | | |
| Capt. F. C. Cushing USMC, NS Guam | | | |
| Capt. M. H. Silverthorn USMC, NS Guam | | | |
| Balance due United States 30 June, 1930 | | | |
| Total | | | |

COMMISSARY STORE

| | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|--|
| 238. | | | |
| (a) Value of stores received during the year | \$299,742.35 | | |
| (b) Cost of sales during the year | \$228,841.35 | | |
| (c) Value of transfers | 9,406.74 | | |
| (d) Value of tissues for use | 9,282.01 | | |
| (e) Value of surveys | 6,587.18 | 254,117.28 | |
| (f) Value of stores on hand 30 June, 1930 | \$ 45,625.07 | | |
| (g) Collections during the year | 244,568.63 | | |
| (h) Due and uncollected over same item 30 June, 1930 | 14,154.08 | 258,722.71 | |
| (i) Cost of sales during year 1930 | 228,841.35 | | |
| (j) Due and uncollected 1 July, 1929 | 15,926.40 | | |
| (k) Gross profit during year | 13,954.96 | 258,722.71 | |
| (l) Contribution to Reserve Fund during year | 1,144.23 | | |
| (m) Net profit 1 July, 1929 | 13,298.93 | | |
| (n) Loss during year | 3,058.46 | | |
| (o) Net profit available 30 June, 1930 | \$ 10,240.47 | | |

239. The following improvements made from the profits of the store account for the loss as shown under (n) above:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Meat Cutter, Electric, for Butcher Shop | \$ 390.00 |
| Installing Kerosene Service Station | 450.86 |
| Enlarging Butcher Shop to provide vegetable and fruit sales room | 375.00 |
| Storage for Potatoes | 3,394.41 |
| | \$4,610.27 |

240. The average monthly savings on potatoes for the last six months, due to the new potato storage recently constructed:

4648 lbs. average cost. 03295 per lb. 153.15

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

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

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

242. *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.

243. At the end of the fiscal year, 1930, the personnel of the Medical Department of the hospital and station, comprised the following:

| | |
|--|----|
| Medical officers | 8 |
| Dental officers | 1 |
| Chief Pharmacists | 2 |
| Navy Nurses | 8 |
| Chief Pharmacist's Mates | 5 |
| Pharmacist's Mates | 35 |
| Hospital Apprentice | 1 |
| Graduate Native Nurses | 16 |
| Graduate Native Nurses (Mid-wives) | 61 |
| Graduate Native Nurses (Red Cross) | 1 |
| Native Nurses (In training) | 7 |

244. 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.

245. Susana Hospital has proved to be a most useful and humanitarian institution for the care and treatment of Chamorros, the families of Naval personnel, and civilians other than those mentioned. A nominal charge for private rooms defrays some of the expense. This money being collected from such patients by the Island Treasurer. The Russel Sage Foundation, in the case of Susana Hospital, bequeathed \$10,000.00, which is invested in the United States, and interests is sent regularly to the Susana Hospital and devoted to the support of this hospital. An addition to Susana is needed since very frequently it is impossible to accommodate all cases which need hospitalization.

246. Among the Naval Service Personnel during the fiscal year, 1930, there were 451 admissions and 82 re-admissions to the sick list; 451 were discharged to duty; 6 died; and 36 were transferred by medical survey.

247. Expenditures of Medical Department stores, etc., by the different department of the Naval Hospital were as follows:

| DEPARTMENT | SALARIES | SUPPLIES | TOTAL |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Administration | \$ 305.76 | \$ 432.82 | \$ 729.58 |
| Wards | | 1,522.96 | 1,522.96 |
| Operating Room | | 3,495.12 | 3,495.12 |
| X-Ray Department | | 848.05 | 848.05 |
| Dispensary | | 4,779.56 | 4,779.56 |
| Dental Offices | | 322.91 | 322.91 |
| Laboratory | | 1,118.53 | 1,118.53 |
| Laundry | 960.00 | 1,334.61 | 2,294.61 |
| Transportation | 1,458.72 | 1,308.05 | 2,766.77 |
| Heat, Light & Power | 524.16 | 12,032.92 | 12,557.08 |
| Maintenance, Buildings & Grounds | 3,463.00 | 4,913.79 | 8,377.39 |
| Commissary Department | 1,496.00 | 28,320.00 | 29,816.79 |
| Housekeeping | | 219.46 | 219.46 |
| Nurses Quarters | 331.20 | 143.28 | 474.48 |
| Hospital Corps Quarters | | 181.48 | 181.48 |
| Susana Hospital | | 480.18 | 480.18 |
| Clinics & Out stations | | 3,000.80 | 3,000.80 |
| Surveys (Worn-out equip. etc.) | | 10,242.12 | 10,242.12 |
| Net Operating Cost | \$ 8,539.44 | \$75,278.02 | \$83,817.46 |
| Navy as a whole | | 549.80 | 549.80 |
| Gross Expenditures | \$ 8,539.44 | \$75,827.82 | \$84,367.26 |

248. Seventy-seven major operations were performed during the past year, eleven of which were upon service personnel.

249. During the fiscal year, 1930, there were 11,912 dressings and treatments for service personnel on the Island of Guam.

250. The number of prescriptions filled at this hospital during the past year were 16,382.

CAPTAIN OF THE YARD

251. On 30 June, 1930, the Navy enlisted personnel on the station was:

| ACTIVITY | ALLOWANCE | ON BOARD |
|---|-----------|----------|
| Naval Station, including Band and U. S. S. R. L. Barnes | 29 | 33 |
| U. S. Naval Hospital | 42 | 42 |
| Radio Stations | 27 | 35 |
| U. S. S. Gold Star | 116 | 122 |
| U. S. S. Penguin | 39 | 39 |
| Insular Force (Station & Barnes) | 104 | 103 |
| Totals | 357 | 374 |

The above personnel is made up of approximately 60 per cent Chamorros, 10 per cent Filipinos and the remaining 30 per cent Americans.

252. The American enlisted personnel ordered to this distant and isolated station should be of the very highest type, with excellent records and the best of health, as it is difficult and expensive to obtain reliefs for reasons other than expiration of tour. The system of requesting reliefs for men on account of expiration of tour twice yearly, on 15 March and 15 September, has continued to be very satisfactory and little difficulty has been experienced in obtaining reliefs for this purpose. As stated in previous reports, the prompt relief of those Americans who have completed their tours of duty in Guam is earnestly recommended, as but few are considered qualified to remain beyond the two year period.

253. For the period covered by this report the data on enlistments, reenlistments, and extension of enlistment is as follows:

| | REGULAR NAVY | INSULAR FORCE |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| First enlistment | 0 | 6 |
| Reenlistment | 6 | 12 |
| Extensions of enlistment | 4 | 0 |

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

- 2 26' Motor Whaleboat (Aviation 1)
- 2 Water Barges, 52 ton
- 7 40' Steamers
- 1 30' Steamer
- 1 35' Motor Boat
- 1 50' Motor Launch
- 2 30' Motor Launches
- 1 Lighter, 60'
- 11 Lighters, 54'6"
- 2 21' Motor Dories
- 1 50' Motor Boat
- 1 50' Motor Boat
- 1 40' Motor Launch

255. The U. S. S. GOLD STAR continued as station ship. During the year, the GOLD STAR made the following trips:

Arrived at Guam on 8 July, 1929, from a cruise to Asiatic ports for cargo for Guam.

Sailed from Guam 7 August, 1929, for Manila for annual overhaul. No passengers were carried. Returned to Guam 12 October after completion of overhaul, bringing five enlisted passengers and a cargo of gasoline and explosives.

Sailed from Guam 23 October, 1929, for Miike, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila. Obtained coal for Guam and Cavite at Miike. Carried Naval personnel and families. Brought such cargo for Navy and merchants of Guam as was offered in ports visited. Returned to Guam 14 December, 1929.

Sailed from Guam 6 February, 1930, for Manila, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Miike, Manila and Cavite. Obtained coal at Miike for Cavite and Guam. Brought cargo of rice from Hong Kong for merchants of Guam. Brought such other cargo for Guam as was offered in the ports visited. Carried Naval personnel and families.

Sailed from Guam 18 April, 1930, for Yokohama, Kobe, Miike, Chinwangtao, Hong Kong and Manila. Loaded coal at Miike and Chinwangtao for Cavite and Guam. While at Manila discharged coal for Cavite. Accepted such freight as was offered in the ports visited. Carried Naval personnel and families.

The GOLD STAR is used primarily to keep the Naval Station supplied with such bulky commodities as coal and to assist in the commercial development of Guam. However, attention is given to insure that the GOLD STAR does not compete with available commercial shipping, but rather supplements it. Advantage is taken of the GOLD STAR trips to send as many of the American personnel of the station as practicable, from time to time, on cruises for the benefit of their health. This is an important factor in the maintenance of health and morale of station personnel.

256. The U. S. S. PENGUIN continued as station tug and operated with Patrol Squadron Three-M during the year. The PENGUIN is the only available rescue craft in case of a forced landing or crash to the east or northeast of Guam. The PENGUIN made numerous trips to Merizo, Inarajan and Umatac during the year, until her departure for the Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I., on 6 May, 1930, for overhaul. The tentative date for completion of the overhaul is set for 10 July, 1930, at about which time the PENGUIN will return to this station, convoying the U. S. S. R. L. BARNES.

257. The U. S. S. R. L. BARNES continued as a floating oil depot in reduced commission. Every opportunity was taken to replenish the fuel supply from Naval vessels visiting this station. The value of this supply was demonstrated when the U. S. S. HENDERSON encountered very adverse weather conditions on the trip from Manila in January, 1930, and was furnished 1,616 barrels of fuel oil in order to insure reaching Honolulu without assistance after the loss of one of her propellers two days after leaving Guam. The amount of fuel oil on hand at the beginning of the year was 6,902 barrels. 4,042 barrels were received during the year. 7,389 barrels were expended during the year, including the issue to the HENDERSON and the trip of the PENGUIN and BARNES to Manila in May. The BARNES left this station for the Navy Yard, Cavite, on 6 May, 1930. The work which was to be undertaken on her is due to be completed about 10 July, 1930, at which time she is to return to this station, under convoy of the PENGUIN.

CAPTAIN OF THE PORT

258. During the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1930, 35 vessels entered and 36 cleared Apra Harbor, Guam. These vessels included the following:

| | NO. ARRIVALS | NO. CLEARANCES |
|------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| U. S. S. Chaumont | 6 | 6 |
| U. S. S. Gold Star | 5 | 4 |
| U. S. S. Henderson | 4 | 4 |
| U. S. S. Nitro | 2 | 2 |
| U. S. S. Penguin | | 1 |
| U. S. S. R. L. Barnes | | 1 |
| U. S. A. T. Grant | 3 | 3 |
| U. S. A. T. Cambrai | 1 | 1 |
| S. S. President Monroe | 1 | 1 |
| S. S. Stanley Dollar | 4 | 4 |
| S. S. Kinau | 1 | 1 |
| M. B. Kavara | | 1 |
| Aux. Mariana Maru | 8 | 7 |
| Totals | 35 | 36 |

259. *Lighterage:* About 14,745.6 tons of freight and coal have been towed by station steamers during the year. In addition, 161 loaded lighters of coal were towed to Agana.

260. *Merizo Boat:* The bi-weekly boat service between Piti and Merizo has been maintained. Special trips to Umatac and Merizo have been made as the occasion demanded.

261. *Water:* 10,415 tons water supplied to ships in the harbor.

262. *Aids to Navigation:* All channel buoys, including their moorings, were lifted, completely overhauled and replaced. All day marks were overhauled and painted; entrance range beacons were renewed. The light at the Hole-in-the-Wall was charged and tended. All labor incident to overhauling and maintenance of aids to navigation was performed by Navy personnel (Natives) of the beachmaster's force, Piti.

263. *Mooring Buoys:* "A" Entire mooring (2 leg mooring) was lifted and brought into Navy Yard, Piti for overhaul. It was relaid (3 leg mooring) on 25 March, 1930. All material of this mooring is in excellent condition and it may be considered the best mooring in the harbor.

"B" The mooring (3 leg) (except the one anchor and 30 fathoms of chain fouled on the wreck of the CORMORAN) was lifted, brought into Navy Yard, Piti, and completely overhauled. It was relaid (3 leg mooring) on 11 February, 1930.

"C" Appex lifted, inspected, and found in good condition. A spare buoy, recently reconditioned, was put in and the old one brought in for general overhaul.

"D" Appex lifted, and four fathoms of king chain renewed. The mooring now is in good condition.

264. *Commissioner of Immigration and Shipping:* There were 84 aliens entered during the year and 41 departed. These were mainly Chamorros of the Island of Saipan visiting relatives in Guam.

During the year there were 3 motor boat licenses granted to local boats and 4 motor boat operator's licenses.

COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

265. During the fiscal year, 1930, the following business was handled by the Radio Station at Guam:

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Messages sent | 22,592 |
| Messages received | 33,399 |
| Total | 55,991 |

MORALE DIVISION

266. The Enlisted Men's Service Club continued through the year holding regular Friday night dances, which have been well attended. About forty short entertainments were held during dance intermissions. The Service Club arranged and held a Christmas Party on 25 December, 1929, for all service children living in Guam under twelve years of age. Each child received an appropriate gift. During the past four months the Club has been holding weekly bridge parties. The attendance at these parties has averaged about sixty. Refreshment are served without cost.

267. *Motion Pictures:* Four service picture shows are run nightly on this station as follows:

| |
|----------------------------|
| Agana (Dorn Hall) |
| Marine Barracks, Sumay |
| Patrol Squadron 3-M, Sumay |
| Radio Station (Libugon) |

average attendances of 200, 400, 60 and 25 respectively.

ATHLETICS

268. *Baseball:* The baseball season of 1930 was one of the most successful in Guam for many years. In the Guam League, Navy won the first and Navy and Aviation tied for the second half. In the play-off Aviation came through a winner in a hard fought game and then took the post season game to win the pennant.

In the Liberty League (teams from smaller organization) Sumay and 42nd Company were tied for championship honors at the end of the season. In the play-off Sumay won in a most decisive manner.

Many other forms of athletics have been participated in by the station personnel. Tennis, golf, handball, quoits, volley ball, swimming and track and field sports were among the various forms engaged in during the year. Several smokers at which boxing and wrestling were held filled the rest of the athletic program.

269. *Basketball:* Great interest was manifested in basket ball during the past season. In Class "A" League, Sumay won the championship in the last game of the season. In Class "B" Guam Militia won the championship after a hotly contested race.

270. The station received an allotment of \$6,000.00 under the appropriation, "Recreation, Enlisted Men", from the Bureau of Navigation.

STATION CHAPLAIN

271. The service complement of Guam is approximately 750. This number supplemented by families of enlisted personnel totals nearly 1000 persons who comprise the chaplain's parish. Considering the fact that the service personnel is scattered and that it is particularly desirable to keep personnel occupied, interested and entertained during off duty hours, the chaplain's work is as important and difficult in Guam as it is on a first line battleship.

272. Divine Services were held in Dorn Hall, Agana, every Sunday evening and at Sumay every Sunday morning. Other services were held on the U. S. S. GOLD STAR. The station chaplain officiated at two weddings and conducted nine funerals.

273. There is no chapel for religious services on the station. Dorn Hall is used for public school during the day and for moving pictures every evening. It is the property of the Island Government. The services at Sumay are held in the Recreation Hall.

274. The total number of Divine Services conducted by the chaplain was 111.

275. The total attendance at Divine Services was 7528.

276. There are three libraries in Guam: one in Agana, one at Marine Barracks, Sumay and one at the Aviation Station, Sumay. The books are divided as follows:

| | | |
|-------------------------|------|---------|
| Agana Library | 5786 | volumes |
| Marine Barracks Library | 1250 | " |
| Aviation Library | 607 | " |
| | 7643 | " |

The circulation for the fiscal year was:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Agana Library | 17487 |
| Marine Barracks Library | 13665 |
| Aviation Library | 1694 |
| | 32846 |

MARINE BARRACKS

277. The enlisted strength has been maintained satisfactorily during the year. In accordance with previous practice, details of experienced men have been transferred to the Asiatic Station via each transport, the shortage thus created being filled by new men from the United States. The officer personnel has been maintained at a satisfactory level.

278. *Training:* Training has been continued in an endeavor to weld the whole personnel into a composite defense force for the island. Small arms practices have been carried out with conspicuous success.

279. *Morale:* The command has engaged in baseball, basketball and many other classes of athletics during the year. The basketball team won the island championship. Interest in all other meets is keen and there is a large attendance at such contests.

280. *Barracks:* While the barracks remain in good condition they are of temporary construction and should be replaced with permanent buildings as soon as funds permit.

281. *Concentration:* Marine activities should be concentrated at Sumay in order to enhance the efficiency of this command. To aid in bringing about this desirable condition, quarters at Sumay for the commanding officer are most essential. The system now in effect of having the commanding officer live at a distance of twelve miles from all of his major activities is detrimental to both efficiency and morale. Many minor activities now in Agana should be moved to Sumay, but this cannot be done until buildings now maintained in other localities are moved to the Marine reservation.

POST QUARTERMASTER

282. The quality of subsistence stores procured during the year was exceptionally good.

283. Clothing issues amounted to \$17,141.39.

284. Surveys for the year amounted to \$29,529.61.

285. FISCAL DATA

| SUB-APPROPRIATION | ALLOTTED | EXPENDED | UNEXPENDED |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Provisions..... | \$ 85,172.00 | \$ 84,729.42 | \$ 442.58 |
| Fuel | 14,294.00 | 14,228.48 | 65.52 |
| Mil. S. & E..... | 792.00 | 690.06 | 101.94 |
| Repair Barracks..... | 2,000.00 | 1,907.42 | 92.58 |
| Forage | 800.00 | 717.87 | 82.13 |
| Miscellaneous S. & E. | 9,620.00 | 9,383.46 | 236.54 |
| | \$112,678.00 | \$111,656.71 | \$1,021.29 |

PATROL SQUADRON THREE-M

286. There are four naval aviators (one captain, two first lieutenants, and one second lieutenant) attached to this squadron. In addition to the above there are two enlisted pilots. The authorized enlisted strength of the squadron was well maintained during the year.

287. The morale of the command has been exceptionally high. Great interest has been taken in athletics of various kinds; the baseball team winning the championship pennant of the Island of Guam. The squadron swimming team won the Washington Birthday meet. A library of approximately 400 books is maintained in the reading room, and pool tables are always available for use. Moving pictures are shown every night in the hangar.

288. All members of the command, except three, completed rifle and pistol courses during the year. Of those who fired, thirty-seven qualified as expert riflemen, thirty-six sharp shooters, and thirty-four as marksmen. This was one hundred per cent qualification.

289. Aerological records have been maintained constantly, including daily pilot balloon ascensions. One balloon was followed for a period of 128 minutes, by which time it had reached an altitude of 14.4 miles. Total observations have been made every thirty minutes during the past six months.

290. The squadron has been flying regularly during the year and has made 964 flights, totaling 1,164.3 hours during that time. There have been no serious accidents.

291. All buildings have been maintained and many have been considerably improved. The boat channel has been protected by a wall built of rock and cascajo, faced with concrete.

292. Expenditures for operations, maintenance and upkeep of the station amounted to \$278,402.01.

PART III

GENERAL

293. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

(1) That legislation be enacted making citizens of Guam citizens of the United States.

Citizenship in Guam is now clearly defined by proclamation. The people, however, aspire to become citizens of the United States and it would be a courteous act for the American people to make possible the fulfillment of their aspirations. The requirements for Guam citizenship are similar to those of the United States. The rules for immigration into Guam are even more stricter than those of America and could quickly be made to conform thereto. The number of inhabitants of Guam is comparatively small. In view of these things, it is difficult to see how extension of the United States citizenship to the citizens of Guam could be a detriment to America or to her institution. (See paragraphs 8, 9, and 298 of this report).

(2) That efforts to improve ocean transportation to and from Guam be continued.

That number of Navy transport making this port has been cut approximately one-half during the past year. Regular service from American flag commercial vessels has increased temporarily but the continuance of this measure not assured. In case the present temporary service is discontinued, it is recommended that a foreign flag passenger and freight service be authorized to call regularly at Guam. It does not seem within the bounds of American justice to prohibit foreign flag service if we are unable to provide reasonable service under our flag. In this connection it should be noted that infrequent and irregular arrivals of ships with ample cargo capacity do not satisfy the needs of a growing country. What is needed is frequent, regular, and satisfactory service by vessels carrying both passengers and freight. (See paragraph 7, this report).

(3) That a more adequate administrative personnel be allowed.

The officer complement for Guam should provide for the following for duty solely with the civil government:

A commander or lieutenant commander as aide for civil administration.

An officer of the Supply Corps, as comptroller of the Bank of Guam.

An officer of the Civil Engineer Corps, as Chief of Industries.

An officer of the Marine Corps, as Chief of Police.

A lieutenant, line, as Head of the Executive Department.

A lieutenant, line, (or Marine officer of corresponding rank) as aide to the Governor.

A chief warrant or warrant officer, line, as assistant to the Chief of Industries.

Other positions in the civil government can be filled by civilian personnel or assigned to Naval Station personnel as additional duties. (See paragraph 11, this report).

(4) That the federal government continue a liberal policy in regard to appropriations for education.

The people of Guam appreciate such federal aid as is extended for educational purposes. The never-ending stream of children arriving at school age keeps buildings crowded and teachers more than busy. (See paragraph 4, this report).

(5) That the people of Guam be granted a bill of rights approved by the President of the United States.

Progress, to a large extent, is dependent on the permanence of public law and public institutions as well as upon that confidence possessed by citizens who knew their welfare is not entirely dependent upon the ideas, transitory perhaps, on a single individual. (See paragraph 10, this report).

294. 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.

(2) That at least four sets of officers' quarters be constructed in Agana without delay.

The housing situation for officers stationed in Agana is deplorable and there is no project of improvement except through construction of government quarters. (See paragraph 12, this report).

(3) That a new building, suitable for a station chapel, recreation hall, and with additional office space, be constructed to replace the present Dorn Hall.

The present building is an Island Government structure and is rapidly reaching the end of its useful

life. It is used mostly for federal activities connected with the naval establishment. The need of an appropriate place to hold divine services for service personnel is particularly urgent. (See paragraphs 271 - 275, this report).

(4) That a new building be provided for the disbursing and public works activities.

At the present time they are so crowded into poorly lighted and badly ventilated quarters that the health of the workers cannot be properly safeguarded. (See paragraphs 202 - 203, this report).

(5) That an officer be allowed in the complement for duty as Captain of the Yard.

It would be desirable to have a commander or lieutenant commander for this duty, the importance of which is apparent from a military point of view. The officer so assigned would also handle all naval matters coming under the jurisdiction of the Governor. (See paragraph 200, this report).

WILLIS W. BRADLEY, JR.

GOVERNOR OF GUAM

AND

COMMANDANT, NAVAL STATION, GUAM.

APPENDIX

THE ISLAND OF GUAM

295. STATISTICAL DATA

Name:- Guam. The largest and most populous of the Marianas Islands (sometimes called the Ladrões), but now regarded as without group affiliation. The other islands of the Marianas Group are now under Japanese mandate.

Location:- Ft. Santa Cruz, in Apra Harbor, is in Lat. 13° - 26' - 22" N., Long. 144° - 39' - 42" E.

Area, etc.:- Length about 30 miles; width, from 4 to 8½ miles; area about 225 square miles.

Population:- Census 1930, 18,511. (See paragraph 30).

Capital:- Agana, population 8,689.

Government:- The President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy is supreme. The President placed the island under the control of the Navy Department with directions "to establish the authority of the United States and to give it necessary protection and government." The Secretary of the Navy now nominates and the President commissions a naval officer as the Governor of Guam. All other island officials, both executive and judicial, are appointed and removed by the Governor. He is also the only legislative power.

Discovery:- Guam was discovered on 6 March, 1521, by the expedition of Fernando de Magallanes, then on his historic circumnavigation of the world.

Past Government: The island remained under Spanish sovereignty from the time of discovery (although not formally declared Spanish territory until the arrival of Legaspi, 22 January, 1565) until 21 June, 1898, when it was captured by United States forces. The Treaty of Paris (10 December, 1898, which terminated the Spanish - American War) made formal transfer of sovereignty to the United States.

American Governors of Guam:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Captain Richard P. Leary | Inaugurated 7 August, 1899. |
| 2. Commander Seaton Schroeder | " 19 July, 1900. |
| 3. Commander William E. Sewell | " 6 February, 1903. |
| 4. Commander George L. Dyer | " 16 May, 1904. |
| 5. Commander Templin M. Potts | " 3 March, 1906. |
| 6. Captain Edward J. Dorn | " 28 December, 1907. |
| 7. Captain George R. Salisbury | " 12 January, 1911. |
| 8. Commander Robert E. Coontz | " 30 April, 1912. |
| 9. Captain William J. Maxwell | " 28 March, 1914. |
| 10. Captain Roy C. Smith | " 30 May, 1916. |
| 11. Captain William W. Gilmer | " 15 November, 1918. |
| 12. Captain Ivan C. Wettengel | " 7 July, 1920. |
| 13. Captain Adelbert Althouse | " 7 February, 1922. |
| 14. Captain Henry B. Price | " 4 August, 1923. |
| 15. Captain Lloyd S. Shapley | " 7 April, 1926. |
| 16. Commander Willis W. Bradley, Jr. | " 11 June, 1929. |

The Guam Congress: The Guam Congress, is purely an advisory body created by the Governor of Guam, is composed of the commissioners of the various municipalities, the deputy commissioners of towns in which no commissioner resides, and of various representative citizens appointed by the Governor. The Congress meets once each month for the discussion of matters of general interest and submits its recommendations to the Governor.

296. OFFICIALS OF THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE, 1930.

GOVERNOR OF GUAM

Commander Willis W. Bradley, Jr., U.S. Navy

AIDE TO THE GOVERNOR

Lieutenant John C. Heck, U.S. Navy, to 5 July
Lieut-Comdr. Randal E. Dees, U.S. Navy, from 5 July to 19 July
Second Lieut. Milo R. Carroll, U.S.M.C., from 19 July to 18 April
First Lieut. James A. Stuart, U.S.M.C., from 19 June

AIDE FOR CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

Lieut-Comdr. Randal E. Dees, U.S. Navy, from 19 July

AIDE FOR NAVAL ADMINISTRATION

Lieut-Comdr. Franz B. Melendy, U. S. Navy, from 19 July, to 18 April

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Atanasio T. Perez, Chief Clerk
Jose Roberto, Clerk with Passport and consular duties

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant John C. Heck, U.S. Navy, to 5 July
Lieut-Comdr. Randal E. Dees, U.S. Navy, from 5 July to 23 November
Lieutenant Emmette F. Gumm, U.S. Navy, from 23 November

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Lieutenant Edward D. Graffin, CEC, U.S. Navy, to 7 August
Lieutenant Alexander Martin, Jr., CEC, U. S. Navy, from 7 August to June
Chief Gunner William H. Cady, U. S. Navy, from 9 June
Lieutenant Alexander Martin, Jr., CEC, U.S. Navy, to 7 August
Gunner George E. Walton, U.S. Navy, from 7 August to 9 June
Chief Gunner William H. Cady, U. S. Navy, from 22 April to 9 June

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Lieut-Comdr. Harry M. Peterson, ChC, U.S. Navy, to 21 August
Lieutenant Thornton C. Miller, ChC, U.S. Navy, from 21 August
Simon A. Sanchez—Supervising Teacher

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Lieut-Comdr. Earl Richison, MC, U.S. Navy, to 5 July
Captain Frederick E. Porter, MC, U.S. Navy, from 5 July

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Marine Gunner John S. McNulty, U.S.M.C., to 15 January
Chief Marine Gunner William O. Corbin, U.S.M.C., from 15 January
Sergeant James A. Ducey, U.S.M.C., to 6 February
Sergeant Clive Oates, U.S.M.C., from 6 February
Jose L. G. Bitanga—Chief Forester

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant John C. Heck, U.S. Navy, to 5 July
Lieut.-Comdr. Randal E. Dees, U.S. Navy, from 5 July
Jose M. Camacho—Island Attorney
Jose C. Manibusan—Deputy Island Attorney

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant Walker A. Settle, SC, U. S. Navy, to 29 November
Lieut-Comdr. William A. Best, SC, U.S. Navy, from 29 November
Hon. 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 George W. Masterton, SC, U.S. Navy, Senior Deputy
Lieutenant Walter O. Roenicke, U.S. Navy, to 6 May
Lieutenant Truman E. Ayers, U. S. Navy, from 12 May
James H. Underwood—(Post Office)

DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS

Charles G. Parker—Auditor - Registrar

TREASURER

Lieutenant Clifford W. LeRoy, SC, U.S. Navy, to 21 August
Lieut-Comdr. William A. Best, SC, U.S. Navy, from 21 August

BANK OF GUAM

The Governor acted as Chairman of the Board up to 10 July
Lieut-Comdr. Randal E. Dees, U. S. Navy—Chairman of the Board of Managers from 10 July

Lieutenant Clifford W. LeRoy, SC, U.S. Navy, to 21 August
Lieut-Comdr. William A. Best, SC, U.S. Navy, from 21 August
Lieutenant Clifford W. LeRoy, SC, U. S. Navy, to 21 August
Lieut-Comdr. William A. Best, SC, U. S. Navy, from 21 August
Lieutenant Walker A. Settle, SC, U. S. Navy, (also Asst. Comptroller and Cashier) to 29 November
Lieutenant John J. Carroll, SC, U.S. Navy, (also Asst. Comptroller and Cashier) from 29 November
Charles G. Parker—Auditor - Registrar
Pedro Martinez—Representative of Depositors to 10 July
Fred W. Fall—Representative of Depositors from 10 July
James H. Underwood—Representative, Chamber of Commerce from 23 July

CHARITY

Lieut-Comdr. Harry M. Peterson, ChC, U.S. Navy, Chairman, to 21 August
Lieutenant John A. Marsh, MC, U.S. Navy, Chairman, to 11 June
Lieutenant Edward P. Kunkel MC, U.S. Navy, Chairman, from 10 June
Antonio C. Suarez—Commissioner of Agana
Mrs. Rosa P. Torres

BOARD OF PARDONS

Lieut-Comdr. Randal E. Dees, U. S. Navy
Aide for Civil Administration—Senior Member
Chief Marine Gunner John S. McNulty, U.S.M.C., Chief of Police to 15 January
Chief Marine Gunner William O. Corbin, U.S.M.C., Chief of Police from 15 January
Padre Xavier Maria

GUAM CONGRESS

Jose C. Torres, Chairman
Francisco Taitano, Secretary

NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
GUAM

4 April, 1930

297. ORDER

Effective this date the official seal of the Naval Government of Guam will be that shown on the plan of the Guam flag approved July 4, 1917, by Governor Roy C. Smith, and now filed in the office of the Auditor-Registrar.

A reproduction of the seal is as shown below.



WILLIS W. BRADLEY, JR.
GOVERNOR OF GUAM

298. PROCLAMATION

Know ye, that by virtue of the power and authority vested in me as Governor of Guam, I declare the following persons to be citizens of Guam and to be thereby entitled to all the rights and privileges inherent to citizens of Guam and to all rights, privileges, and protection which are extended to citizens of Guam by the Government of the United States of America; provided, that such persons have not by act or deed, since the date of the occurrence which conferred citizenship upon them, pledged allegiance to any foreign prince or power or renounced allegiance to the Government of Guam:

Every person born or naturalized in Guam and subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

Every person residing in Guam on 1 February, 1899, who at that time owed no allegiance to any foreign prince or power other than to the Crown of Spain, and that solely by virtue of allegiance to the Government of Guam.

Every woman who, prior to 22 September, 1922, married a citizen of Guam; provided, that such women might, at the time of her marriage to said citizen of Guam, have been lawfully naturalized in the United States of America.

Every child heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the Island of Guam, whose father was or may be a citizen of Guam at the time of such birth; provided, that the rights of citizenship shall not descend to a child whose father never resided in Guam.

Every child under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the issue of a certificate of naturalization by the Government of Guam to the father of said child; provided, that the said child takes up actual residence in Guam within a period of two years from the date of naturalization of the father.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and caused the Seal of Guam to be affixed.

Done at the City of Agana this twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred fifty-fourth.

WILLIS W. BRADLEY, JR.

NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM GOVERNMENT HOUSE GUAM

28 October, 1929

299. EXECUTIVE ORDER

It is hereby ordered and decreed that:

1. Arrest or imprisonment for indebtedness in the Island of Guam is forbidden except by due process of law and under the orders of a court having jurisdiction of the offense charged.

2. Arrest or imprisonment for civil indebtedness in the Island of Guam is forbidden under all circumstances.

All laws or parts of laws now in effect and inconsistent with the above provisions are revoked insofar as is necessary to make this order effective.

WILLIS W. BRADLEY, JR.
GOVERNOR OF GUAM

300. THE GUAM MILITIA

Commanding Officer - Lt-Col. Joaquin Torres
First Battalion - - - Major Antonio Q. Salas,
Commanding
Second Battalion - - - Major Joaquin I. Munoz,
Commanding
Third Battalion - - - Major Manuel T. Charfauros,
Commanding

OFFICIALS IN CHARGE

301. Federal Activities other than Navy.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster, Agana - - - - James H. Underwood

GUAM AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Director - - - - - Charles W. Edwards
Assistant - - - - - P. Nelson
Entomologist - - - - - S. R. Vandenberg

302. Church Activities in Guam.

THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

Lieutenant Commander Harry M. Peterson, ChC, USN,
to 21 August, 1929.
Lieutenant Thornton C. Miller, ChC, USN.

There is no church or chapel provided for the Naval Establishment. Services are held in Dorn Hall, Agana, and in the Recreation Hall, Marine Barracks, Sumay.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Right Reverend J. Ph. Olaiz, Bishop of Guam.

The Cathedral, Agana and the Chapels at Anigua, Asan, Piti, San Antonio, Barrigada, Dededo, Yigo, Sinajana, and Yona.

Rev. Bernabe de Casada
" Xavier M. de Sanguenza
" Roman M. de Vera

The Chapel at Santa Cruz

Rev. Blas de Casada

The Chapel at Sumay

Rev. Leon de Alzo

The Chapel at Agat

Rev. Eugenio de Legaria

The Chapels at Umatac and Merizo

Rev. Gil de Legaria

The Chapel at Inarajan

Rev. Marcelo de Villava

THE GENERAL BAPTIST MISSION CHURCH

Rev. Dale Tenison, Pastor

303. BUILDINGS OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF GUAM.

| Name | Value of site | Cost of Building | Total | Year Constructed | Used for |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|---|
| Agat School | Federal | \$ 800.00a | \$ 800.00 | 1913 | School |
| Althouse School | \$ 850.00 | 7500.00a | 8350.00 | 1922-23 | School |
| Anigua School | 600.00 | 5000.00 | 5600.00 | 1925 | School |
| American School (Agana) e | Federal | 5500.00 | 5500.00 | 1930 | School |
| Barrigada School | Private | 300.00 | 300.00 | 1924 | School |
| Carpentry School e | Federal | 2000.00a | 2000.00 | 1928-29 | School |
| Coontz Bldg. | 1000.00 | 28500.00 | 29500.00 | 1929 | Bank of Guam Judiciary Auditor - Registrar. |
| Dorn Hall | Federal | 2000.00a | 2000.00 | 1908 | School, Recreation Hall. |
| Inarajan School | Federal | 1000.00d | 1000.00 | 1914 | School |
| Jail | Federal | 13500.00 | 13500.00 | 1924 | Jail |
| Leary School | Federal | 2000.00a | 2000.00 | 1902 | School |
| Magellan School | Federal | 300.00a | 300.00 | 1915 | School |
| Maxwell School | 2650.00 | 7000.00 | 9650.00 | 1923-24 | School |
| Merizo School b | Federal | 500.00a | 500.00 | 1912 | School |
| Officer's Club | 1000.00 | 3000.00a | 4000.00 | 1902 | Club |
| Padre Palomo School | 1500.00 | 14000.00 | 15500.00 | 1923-24 | School |
| Padre Sanvitores School | 100.00 | 1000.00a | 1100.00 | 1906 | School |
| Piti School | 150.00 | 800.00a | 950.00 | 1926 | School |
| Price School | 100.00 | 800.00a | 900.00 | 1928 | School |
| Post Office | 950.00 | 18500.00 | 19450.00 | 1924 | Post Office, School. |
| Schroeder Bldg. c | 1000.00 | 6000.00 | 7000.00 | 1924 | Offices, School. |
| Service Club d | 500.00 | 4500.00 | 5000.00 | 1850 | Club |
| Shapley School | 500.00 | 5000.00 | 5500.00 | 1927 | School |
| Sinajana School | 150.00 | 600.00a | 750.00 | 1928 | School |
| Talofoto School | 50.00 | 300.00a | 350.00 | 1925 | School |
| Yigo School | 100.00 | 300.00a | 400.00 | 1912 | School |
| Yona School | 100.00 | 500.00a | 600.00 | 1917 | School |

(a) Estimated.

(b) An abandoned federal building kept up by the local government.

(c) Acquired in 1929, and extensively overhauled.

(d) Acquired in 1928, and extensively remodelled.

(e) This light frame structure was erected with federal funds in 1928. During 1929 the building was moved and extensively remodelled by the Island Government.

304. DIVISION OF WORK AND RESPONSIBILITY BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In General:

(a) The Public Works Officer will be in charge of the Public Works Department, and under the Commandant handle all matters pertaining to Public Works of the Federal Government.

(b) The Chief of Industries will be in charge of the Department of Industries of the Government of Guam and under the direction of the Governor handle all matters pertaining to Public Works and Industries for the Naval Government of Guam.

More Specifically:

(a) The Public Works Officer will be in charge of and be responsible for the following:

All Federal public works and utilities as outlined and described in Navy Regulations and Bureau of Yards and Docks Manual.

Design drafting for all Federal and Naval Government of Guam projects.

Federal Government surveys.

Power plant and electric distribution (Marine Barracks, Hospital, civilian service, Naval Government of Guam, Radio).

Coaling plant.

Water systems, including works and distributing mains from Agat Spring, Agana Spring, Asan Spring and Fonte River dam.

Sewer system for Agana and Federal reservations.

Telephone systems, except maintenance of outlying Naval Government of Guam lines and poles.

Consolidated Federal and Naval Government of Guam transportation in accordance with existing orders of the Governor.

Federal roads and bridges. (Agana-Piti-Sumay roads and roads to Orote Point, Tantapalo, Radio Hill, Agana Spring, and T. B. Hill).

Work for all Federal Government Departments and Naval Government of Guam on job orders.

Inspection of Federal Public Works and Utilities. Public Works Shop.

Plumbing Shop.

Electric Shop.

Machine Shops, Agana and Piti (Engineering).

Carpenter Shops, Agana and Piti (C. & R.).

Maintenance and upkeep of Federal fire equipment and apparatus in Navy Yards Piti and Agana and in Federal Government shops and buildings.

(b) The Chief of Industries will be in charge of and be responsible for the following:

Land surveys for Naval Government of Guam.

Contracts for Naval Government of Guam.

Routine maintenance of Naval Government of

Guam roads and bridges, Naval Government of Guam public buildings, schools and latrines, bath-houses and wash-houses.

Approval of all Naval Government of Guam or private parties building permits and, in general, all building and construction work pertaining to the civil population of Guam.

Issue of work requests for private individuals for labor and material through the Public Works Officer to Public Works shops.

Purchase of materials from NSA by individuals.

Inspections—

1 - Contracts for work for Naval Government of Guam.

2 - Naval Government of Guam buildings and property.

3 - Work requests issued to the Public Works Department.

Public Market.

Extension Agent.

Naval Government of Guam fire apparatus and equipment.

Maintenance and upkeep of Naval Government of Guam telephone outlying lines and poles.

Maintenance of Naval Government of Guam water supply and systems not included under Public Works Officer's charge.

Garbage removal and disposal and garbage dump.

Sewer systems for towns other than Agana and Federal reservations.

The Program, Standards and Policies of the Department of Education in the Conduct of the American Schools of Guam.

305. GRADES AND STANDARDS.

The American Schools do not provide Kindergarten Classes.

Regular classes are conducted in grades from 1 to 8 inclusive. The courses of study for these grades are based on the requirements as outlined by the Bureau of Education, Department of Interior and compare favorably with the 1930 elementary and secondary school standards of the State of California.

SCHOOL TERMS, SCHOOL HOURS AND HOLIDAYS

The American Schools open the first Monday of June each year. The first half-term ends the last Friday in October. The second half-term begins the first Monday of November and ends the last Friday of March.

Holidays: All National Holidays are observed. Christmas Holiday begins the day before Christmas and ends the day after New Year's Day.

School hours: School hours begins at 7:55 a. m. and is dismissed at 12:00 noon with a recess from 10:00 a. m. to 10:20 a. m. A school week is from Monday to Friday inclusive.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

The lower age limit is six years for children entering the American Schools. If a child's sixth birthday falls between the first of June and the last of October he may enroll in the first half-term. If a child's sixth birthday falls in the second half-term he may enter first term only when he has passed an examination which will indicate that he can do the work required in the first grade.

Children entering in grades other than the first grade in order that they retain their standing must present proper credentials from an accredited school. It is the purpose of the Department of Education to keep the standard of the American School very high. Children who do not present proper credentials and who cannot do the work required in the grade in which they request entrance will be held in the next lower grade until fully qualified. The teacher and the Head of the Department of Education will prepare an examination and the final results must be the basis of the pupils standing in the school.

TEACHERS

Every effort is made to obtain the best teachers available. The pay is fixed by the Governor and is based upon the applicant's qualifications and experience and upon the relativity of lower pay standards of Guam.

SCHOOL CONDITIONS

The teaching of art and music is not always possible, a limited course is offered at present in the Agana American School. Children leaving Guam have generally been able to take their same relative places in the States' schools. It is earnestly requested that parents keep in mind the conditions under which schools are conducted. Guam uses only about four hours a day in school as against five hours in the States, however, its schools run for forty-one weeks as against thirty-eight weeks in the States. The spirit of tolerance and cooperation is essential to success both in the teaching process and in the manner of discipline.

SEATON SCHROEDER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Faculty, Organization, Schedule of Classes.

306. The faculty, consisted of the principal and four assistants, with duties as follows:

| | |
|---|----|
| Principal | |
| Instructor in English Grammar and Correct English. | |
| Teaching periods a week | 11 |
| Vice Principal | |
| Instructor in Mathematics and Common Science. | |
| Teaching periods a week | 18 |
| Instructor in Geography and Sanitation and Hygiene. | |
| Teaching periods a week | 12 |
| Instructor in History and Physical Education. | |
| Teaching periods a week | 11 |

Instructor in English Literature.

Teaching periods a week 11

SEVENTH GRADE FIRST YEAR JUNIOR HIGH

English Literature, 4 periods a week. This course places emphasis on comprehension, language study and appreciation. The most prominent aim is appreciation of good reading material by the pupils.

Text: Every Day Classics - Seventh Grade.

English Grammar, 4 periods a week. This course stresses word study and the practical application of the rules of grammar.

Text: English Grammar, Smith, McGee and Seward.

Geography, 3 periods a week. The aim of this course is to give the pupil a general knowledge of the world in which he lives, its resources, its development, its people.

Text: Complete Geography Book 2 - Tarr and McMurray.

History, 3 periods a week. The aim of this course is to fix in the mind of the pupil the pertinent facts of American History. The great characters are stressed. The pupil at this period is forming character.

Text: History of the American People, Beard and Bagley.

Mathematics, 4 periods a week. This course places emphasis upon business and social arithmetic.

Text: Junior High School Mathematics, Book 1—Wentworth Smith and Brown.

Sanitation and Hygiene for the Tropics—3 periods a week.

Text: Sanitation and Hygiene for the Tropics—Ritchie and Purcell.

Industrial Arts, 3 periods a week. Domestic Science, Carpentry and Agriculture are each adapted to the needs and requirements of a tropical country. Every course is made practical, keeping in mind the requirements peculiar to Guam.

No text books.

Legends used throughout tabulations:

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Assembly | As |
| Study Period | St |
| Recess | Rc |

All periods 45 minutes.

| | | | |
|------------------------|------|---|----------------|
| English Literature | EL | 4 | periods a week |
| English Grammar | EG | 4 | " " " |
| Geography | Geo | 3 | " " " |
| History | Hist | 3 | " " " |
| Mathematics | Math | 4 | " " " |
| Sanitation and Hygiene | S&H | 3 | " " " |
| Industrial Arts | IA | 3 | " " " |
| Carpentry | | | |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Domestic Science | | | |

| Time A.M. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Thu. | Fri. |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 7:15 | | | | | |
| 7:30 | As | As | As | As | As |
| 7:30 | | | | | |
| 8:15 | EL | S&H | EL | Hist | EL |
| 8:15 | | | | | |
| 9:00 | Math | St | Math | Math | S&H |
| 9:00 | | | | | |
| 9:45 | S&H | EG | St | EG | EG |
| 9:45 | | | | | |
| 10:00 | Re | Re | Re | Re | Re |
| 10:00 | | | | | |
| 10:45 | Geo | Geo | IA | St | Geo |
| 10:45 | | | | | |
| 11:30 | Hist | Math | IA | EL | Hist |
| 11:30 | | | | | |
| 12:15 P.M. | EG | St | IA | St | As |

EIGHTH GRADE SECOND YEAR, JUNIOR HIGH

English Literature, 4 periods a week.

Text: Every Day Classics—Eighth Grade.

English Grammar, 4 periods a week. This course emphasizes sentence construction and composition.

Text: English Grammar, Smith, McGee, and Seward.

Geography, 3 periods a week.

Text: Complete Geography, Tarr and McMurray.

History, 3 periods a week. This course aims at a broad view of world history.

Text: Our Old World Background, Evans.

Mathematics, 4 periods a week. This course gives a general idea of simple problems of thrift and investments.

Text: Junior High School Mathematics, Book 2—Wentworth, Smith and Brown.

Sanitation and Hygiene for the Tropics, 3 periods a week.

Text: Sanitation and Hygiene—Ritchie and Purcell.

Industrial Arts, 3 periods a week. Domestic Science, Carpentry and Agriculture.

All periods 45 minutes

| | | | |
|------------------------|------|---|----------------|
| English Literature | EL | 4 | periods a week |
| English Grammar | EG | 4 | " " " |
| Geography | Geo | 3 | " " " |
| History | Hist | 3 | " " " |
| Mathematics | Math | 4 | " " " |
| Sanitation and Hygiene | S&H | 3 | " " " |
| Industrial Arts: | IA | 3 | " " " |
| Domestic Science | | | |
| Carpentry | | | |
| Agriculture | | | |

| Time A.M. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Thu. | Fri. |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 7:15 | | | | | |
| 7:30 | As | As | As | As | As |
| 7:30 | | | | | |
| 8:15 | Math | EL | EG | EL | S&H |
| 8:15 | | | | | |
| 9:00 | Geo | St | Geo | Geo | St |
| 9:00 | | | | | |
| 9:45 | EL | Math | St | St | Math |
| 9:45 | | | | | |
| 10:00 | Re | Re | Re | Re | Re |
| 10:00 | | | | | |
| 10:45 | IA | EG | S&H | EG | EG |
| 10:45 | | | | | |
| 11:30 | IA | S&H | Math | Hist | EL |
| 11:30 | | | | | |
| 12:15 P.M. | IA | Hist | Hist | St | As |

NINTH GRADE THIRD YEAR, JUNIOR HIGH

Literature, 3 periods a week. Required readings: Evangeline, Silas Marner, Treasure Island, Man Without a Country. Legend of Sleepy Hollow, Rip Van Winkle, Don Quixote, Julius Caesar.

Correct English, 3 periods a week. This course stresses the building of a paragraph, composition, letter writing, etc.

Text: Correct English, Tanner.

Common Science, 5 periods a week. An introduction to the general subjects of science.

Text: Common Science, Washburne.

World History, (one semester) 5 periods a week.

Text: A Brief History of the World. Batsford.

Community Civics (one semester) 5 periods a week. Outline of course provided the instructor.

Text: Orders and Regulations with the Force and Effects of Law in Guam.

Mathematics, 5 periods a week. Simple or introductory algebra and geometry.

Text: Junior High School Mathematics, Book 3—Wentworth, Smith and Brown.

Industrial Arts, 3 periods a week. Domestic Science, Carpentry and Agriculture.

Reference in Agriculture: Tropical Agriculture, Robert L. Clute.

All periods 45 minutes.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|---|----------------|
| Literature | Lit | 3 | periods a week |
| Correct English | CE | 3 | " " " |
| Common Science | CS | 5 | " " " |
| World History (1st semester) | WH | 5 | " " " |
| Community Civics (2nd semester) | CC | 5 | " " " |
| Mathematics | Math | 5 | " " " |
| Industrial Arts: | IA | 3 | " " " |
| Domestic Science | | | |
| Carpentry | | | |
| Agriculture | | | |

| Time A.M. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Thu. | Fri. |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 7:15 | | | | | |
| 7:30 | As | As | As | As | As |
| 7:30 | | | | | |
| 8:15 | CE | Math | St | CS | Math |
| 8:15 | | | | | |
| 9:00 | WH | CE | WH | WH | WH |
| 9:00 | | | | | |
| 9:45 | Math | WH | Math | Math | Lit |
| 9:45 | | | | | |
| 10:00 | Re | Re | Re | Re | Re |
| 10:00 | | | | | |
| 10:45 | Lit | Lit | CS | IA | CS |
| 10:45 | | | | | |
| 11:30 | CS | St | St | IA | CE |
| 11:30 | | | | | |
| 12:15 P.M. | St | CS | St | IA | As |

EVENING HIGH SCHOOL

307. The Guam Evening High School was established in January, 1925, for the purpose of building up a better staff of native teachers. Eventually only high school graduates, or those who have superior education, will be eligible for teaching positions in the schools of Guam.

The school is now organized on a senior high school basis and offers the following subjects:

| 10th Grade | Sophomore Year |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| English Composition and Rhetoric | Text—Tanner |
| Ancient History | "—Myers |
| Plane Geometry | "—Wentworth—Smith |
| Biology | "—Hunter |
| 11th Grade | Junior Year |
| English Literature | Text—Long |
| English Composition and Rhetoric | "—Tanner |
| Modern History | "—Hayes—Moon |
| Chemistry..... (E) | "—Remsen |
| Physiology | " |
| Second Year Algebra..... (E) | "—Ford—Ammerman |
| First Year Spanish..... (E) | "—Hall |
| 12th Grade | Senior Year |
| American Literature | Text—Long |
| Composition and Rhetoric | "—Tanner |
| U. S. History | "—Beard |
| Elementary Economics } 1 credit | "—Carver |
| Physics (E) | "—Black—Davis |
| Second Year Spanish (E) | "—Hall |
| Bookkeeping | "—Miner—Elwell |
| Business Law } — (E) | "—Bays |
| Business English } — (E) | "—Tanner |
| Solid Geometry | "—Wentworth—Smith |
| Plane Trigonometry } (E) | "—Wentworth—Smith |

The class schedule for the year 1930-31 is given below:

| Time | SCHEDULE | | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | English | Mathe- matics | Natural Science | Social Science | Bookkeeping etc. |
| 4:45—5:30 | 10 | — | — | — | 12 |
| 5:30—6:15 | 11 | — | — | 10 | 12 |
| 6:15—7:00 | 12 | 11 | 10 | — | — |
| 7:00—7:45 | — | 10 | 12 | 11 | — |
| 7:45—8:30 | — | 10 | 11 | 12 | — |

Figures indicate school grades.

One credit is given for one year's work. One-half credit for a one semester subject. No credit is given for one year Spanish but two credits are given for two year's work in that subject. Twelve credits are required for graduation. Subjects marked (E) are elective, all others are required. Solid Geometry and Plane Trigonometry are one semester subject.

Recitations are held Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week from 4:45 to 8:30 p. m. Supervised study periods are held on Tuesday and Thursday of each week from 4:45 to 6:15 p. m.

PAY AND PROMOTION OF TEACHERS

NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
GUAM

17 April, 1930

308. The following regulations governing the pay and promotion of teachers employed in the Public Schools of Guam will temporarily replace the articles in the O. & R. in Guam which are in conflict herewith, effective this date.

1. The teachers employed in the Public Schools of Guam will be designated as:

1. Federal Teachers (those who are employees of the U.S. Government),
2. Special Teachers, and
3. Teachers.

2. "Special Teachers" and "Teachers" will be appointed by the Governor of Guam to hold appointment during his pleasure. "Special Teachers" will be those teachers who are specially appointed under the provisions of paragraph 7 below. "Teachers" will be all teachers except "Federal Teachers" and "Special Teachers".

3. For the purpose of pay and promotion all teachers will be placed on a single promotion list. This list will be divided into grades A to P inclusive. The pay of each grade will be according to the tabulation at the end of this paragraph. The number of teachers permitted in each grade will not exceed the number obtained by using the percentages shown in the following table:

| Grade | Percentage allowed | Base pay Not in excess of |
|-------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| A | 2 | \$ 3.08 |
| B | 3 | 3.00 |
| C | 5 | 2.75 |
| D | 5 | 2.50 |
| E | 5 | 2.25 |
| F | 5 | 2.00 |
| G | 5 | 1.80 |
| H | 6 | 1.60 |
| I | 7 | 1.40 |
| J | 8 | 1.20 |
| K | 7 | 1.10 |
| L | 8 | 1.00 |
| M | 7 | .90 |
| N | 8 | .80 |
| O | 10 | .70 |
| P | 9 | .60 |

4. The above percentages will be applied to the total number of "Federal Teachers" and "Teachers" on the list and actually teaching at the time of computation, in order to compute the number of teachers allowed in each grade. Any fraction of whatever size occurring during such computation will be disregarded in any given grade, but will be carried over and added to the figure obtained in the next lower grade. For example, if there are 126 teachers, the number allowed in grade "A" would be 2% of 126, which is 2.52, less the fraction, 0.52, providing for two teachers in grade "A". The fraction, 0.52 would, be carried over in the next lower grade.

5. Substitute teachers may be employed by the Head of Department of Education for short periods without appointment, at a base pay of 40¢ per diem.

6. First appointments or reappointments will be made in grade "P", except as provided in paragraph 7.

7. In order to provide for the employment of teachers having desirable qualification, the Head of the Department of Education may recommend such teachers to the Governor for appointment as "Special Teacher" in grade "E", "F", "H" and "K" provided that the number of such "Special Teachers" in any one grade may not exceed 1% of the promotion list of teachers.

8. "Special Teachers" will be considered eligible for promotion to the next higher grade in competition with "Teachers" in their respective grades. When a "Special Teacher" is thus promoted to the next higher grade the classification of such teacher will be changed to "Teacher".

9. (a) "Federal Teachers" will be carried in the grade for which the pay is equal to or next higher than their respective rate of Federal pay, until advanced on the promotion list to a higher grade.

(b) When a "Federal Teacher" is selected for promotion to the next higher grade on the promotion list, he will be advanced on the promotion list, but will not have any adjustment of pay made by the Naval Government of Guam. However, the Head of the Department of Education may recommend advancement to the next higher rate of Federal pay in the case of a "Federal Teacher" who is advanced on the promotion list to a grade for which the rate of pay indicated in paragraph 3 above, is equal to or higher than the rate of Federal pay which is next higher than the pay being received by such "Federal Teacher".

10. The present rate of pay of any teacher will not be reduced by sole reason of this regulation of the pay and promotion of teachers.

11. All teachers will be classified into grades according to their present rates of pay; provided that any excess number of teachers thus placed in any grade will be considered as filling the vacancy next below such excess.

12. The teachers who are eligible for ad-

vancement on the promotion list will be those who have complied with the following:

(a) Have attended Normal School as required by the Department of Education during the past two years or since first appointment.

(b) Have completed active service in their present grade as follows:

(1) grades "B" to "F" inclusive one year.

(2) grades "G" to "P" inclusive six months.

13. A vacancy in any grade will be filled at the time of occurrence. The teachers eligible for advancement to any vacancy occurring in the next higher grade may compete for advancement to such vacancy, under the following rules:

(a) All marks shall range from 0.00 to 100.00.

(b) Each teacher shall be examined on Pedagogy, English, Hygiene and in the subjects normally taught by the respective teachers and an average mark for the whole examination assigned. Such examinations need not be taken oftener than once every three years. They will be given at the end of each normal, except that teachers appointed since the last normal may be examined at the time a vacancy occurs.

(c) The teachers record covering performance of duty during the past three years shall be examined and a mark assigned. These marks will be assigned at the end of each teaching year by the Head of the Department of Education. A teacher with less than one year of service will be marked on the teaching preceding the occurrence of the vacancy.

(d) On 1 June and 1 November of each year, the Head of the Department of Education will assign to each teacher eligible for advancement a mark based on his estimate of the character and the executive ability of the teacher. The mark to be assigned to character and executive ability under subparagraph (c) will be the average of all such marks received during the last three years.

(e) To the marks assigned under (b), (c) and (d) add 0.5 for each full year of teaching completed in the public schools of Guam, according to the following method:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Examination | 91.4 |
| Efficiency Record | 85. |
| Character & Exec. Ability | 77.5 |
| 11 years as teacher | 5.5 |

(f) The teacher who receives the highest total as computed in subparagraph (c) above and who has satisfactory marks under each of subparagraphs (b), (c) and (d), will be nominated to the Governor for advancement to the next higher grade on the promotion list. Satisfactory marks will be as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| For grades A to D inclusive | 80 |
| E to H " | 75 |
| I to L " | 70 |
| M to P " | 65 |

309. *The Commandant, Commanding Officers, and Heads of Departments of the U. S. Naval Station, Guam.*

COMMANDANT

Commander Willis W. Bradley, Jr., U. S. Navy

CAPTAIN OF THE YARD

Lieutenant John C. Heck, U. S. Navy, to 5 July

Lieut-Comdr. Franz B. Melendy, U. S. Navy, from 9 July to 10 April

Lieut-Comdr. John A. Terhune, U. S. Navy, from 10 April to 18 April

Lieutenant Harry J. Lang, U. S. Navy, from 18 April

CAPTAIN OF THE PORT

Lieutenant Walter O. Roenicke, U. S. Navy, to 6 May

Lieutenant Truman E. Ayers, U. S. Navy, from 12 May

COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant John J. Madden, U. S. Navy, to 29 November

Lieutenant Harry J. Lang, U. S. Navy, from 29 November

Chief Radio Electrician Arthur Boquett, U. S. Navy, to 6 February

Chief Radio Electrician Francis J. Hall, U. S. Navy, from 6 February

MORALE DIVISION

The Commandant is the Morale Officer

Lieutenant John C. Heck, U. S. Navy, to 5 July

Lieutenant Emmette F. Gumm, U. S. Navy, from 5 July

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant Edward D. Graffin, CEC, U. S. Navy, to 7 August

Lieutenant Alexander Martin, Jr., CEC, U. S. Navy, from 7 August to 28 November

Lieutenant Thomas J. Brady, CEC, U. S. Navy, from 28 November

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant Edward D. Graffin, CEC, U. S. Navy, to 7 August

Lieutenant Alexander Martin, Jr., CEC, U. S. Navy, from 7 August to 28 November

Lieutenant Thomas J. Brady, CEC, U. S. Navy, from 28 November

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant George W. Masterton, SC, U. S. Navy, Supply Officer

DISBURSING DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant Walker A. Settle, SC, U. S. Navy, to 29 November

Lieutenant John J. Carroll, SC, U. S. Navy, from 29 November

COMMISSARY STORE

Lieutenant Harry R. Hubbard, SC, U. S. Navy, to 6 July

Lieutenant Michael J. Dambacher, SC, U. S. Navy, from 6 July

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant George W. Masterton, SC, U. S. Navy, Accounting Officer

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Lieut-Comdr. Earl Richison, MC, U. S. Navy, to 5 July

Captain Frederick E. Porter, MC, U. S. Navy, from 5 July

STATION CHAPLAIN

Lieut-Comdr. Harry M. Peterson, ChC, U. S. Navy, to 21 August

Lieutenant Thornton C. Miller, ChC, U. S. Navy, from 21 August

MARINE BARRACKS

Lieut-Col. Chandler Campbell, USMC, to 5 July

Lieut-Col. Nelson P. Vulte, USMC, from 5 July

PATROL SQUADRON THREE-M.

Captain Walter G. Farrell, U. S. M. C., to 1 February

Captain Harold D. Campbell, U. S. M. C., from 1 February

U. S. S. GOLD STAR

Commander Richard F. Bernard, U. S. Navy, Commanding

U. S. S. PENGUIN

Lieutenant Ove P. Hansen, U. S. Navy, Commanding

U. S. S. R. L. BARNES

Lieutenant Ove P. Hansen, U. S. Navy, Commanding

310. The following operations were performed in the Naval Hospital upon civilian patients:

MAJOR OPERATIONS

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Amputation, cervix | 1 |
| Amputation, leg | 2 |
| Amputation, penis | 1 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Appendectomy | 14 |
| Exploratory Laparotomy | 3 |
| Herniotomy | 6 |
| Oophorectomy | 4 |
| Hysterectomy | 7 |
| Open Reduction, fracture of Radius | 4 |
| Open Reduction, fracture of Clavicle | 3 |
| Perineorrhaphy | 1 |
| Prostatectomy | 1 |
| Repair of Cystocele | 1 |
| Bunionectomy | 2 |
| Caesarian Section | 1 |
| Cholecystectomy | 1 |
| Decompression | 3 |
| Repair of Cystocels | 1 |
| Repair of ruptured Duodenal Ulcer | 1 |
| Removal of Stone in Bladder | 1 |
| Salpingectomy | 7 |
| Suspension of Uterus | 8 |
| Sterilization Crossen | 1 |
| Skull fracture, removal of Blood Clot | 1 |
| Skull fracture, raising of fracture plate | 1 |

Total Major Operations—77

MINOR OPERATIONS

| | |
|--|----|
| Amputation, finger | 5 |
| Amputation, thumb | 1 |
| Application of cast | 1 |
| Circumcision | 4 |
| Curretment of bone | 2 |
| Cystoscopic, Examination | 23 |
| Dilation and Curretage | 12 |
| Excision, keratosis | 1 |
| Excision, cyst | 3 |
| Excision of Tumor | 2 |
| Excision of Lipoma | 3 |
| Excision, Ganglion | 1 |
| Excision, Hemangioma | 1 |
| Excision, foreign body | 5 |
| Excision, Rectal fistula | 1 |
| Extraction of Teeth | 4 |
| Incision of abscess | 7 |
| Open Reduction, fracture of finger | 1 |
| Repair, incision | 1 |
| Repair, lacerated tendon | 1 |
| Repair, lacerated scalp | 1 |
| Stinimans Pins, thru heels | 1 |
| Transfusion, blood | 1 |

Total Minor Operations—85

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT OPERATIONS

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Adenoidectomy | 5 |
| Iridectomy | 4 |
| Plastic Naso Pharynx | 1 |
| Plastic repair of eye lid | 1 |
| Repair of perforated cornea | 1 |
| Tonsillectomies | 91 |
| Transplantation of Pterygium | 2 |

Total E. E. N. & T. Operations—105

| 311. Commodity, last crop year. | | CROP STATISTIC | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------------|-------|
| Corn (bu.) | 1884 | 2098 | 5118 |
| Sweet potatoes (bu.) | 15508 | 589 | 2319 |
| Taro (lbs.) | 404174 | 231203 | 36574 |
| Yams (bu.) | 1115 | 1263 | 2091 |
| Tobacco, (lbs.) | 740 | 420 | 3175 |
| Cassava, (lbs.) | 23657 | 48716 | 18185 |
| Rice (bu.) | 110 | 590 | 190 |
| Arrowroot (lbs.) | 7036 | 5270 | 1051 |
| Sugar cane (tons) | 28 17-20 | 8 9-10 | 3035 |
| Coconut (trees) | 56986 | 65861 | 14075 |
| Bananas (trees) | 23147 | 19591 | 8723 |
| Pineapples (trees) | 16171 | 8435 | 12111 |
| Coffee (trees) | 2515 | 3645 | 5342 |
| Bread-fruit (trees) | 2065 | 6150 | 3093 |
| Oranges (trees) | 376 | 320 | 374 |
| Lemons (trees) | 831 | 803 | 628 |
| Papaya (trees) | 497 | 122 | 257 |
| Cacao (trees) | 129 | 77 | 267 |
| Limes (trees) | 68 | 69 | 51 |
| Mangoes (trees) | 1149 | 734 | 515 |
| Alligator pears (trees) | 512 | 333 | 287 |
| Grape-fruit (trees) | 54 | 18 | 21 |
| Kapok (trees) | 1329 | 300 | 511 |
| | | | 242 |
| | | | 593 |
| | | | 273 |
| | | | 317 |
| | | | 90 |
| | | | 1 |
| | | | 651 |
| | | | 192 |
| | | | 123 |
| | | | 1010 |
| | | | 66 |
| | | | 724 |
| | | | 6421 |

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