

ANNUAL REPORT  
GOVERNOR of GUAM  
1931

# ANNUAL REPORT GOVERNOR OF GUAM

## 1931

NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
GUAM

1 August, 1931

From: The Governor of Guam.  
To: The Secretary of the Navy.  
Subject: Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1931.

1. I take pleasure in forwarding herewith the annual report of the Governor of Guam for the fiscal year 1931.

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

3. Commander Willis W. Bradley, Jr., U. S. N., served as Governor of Guam up to 15 May, 1931, on which date I assumed the duties of Governor of Guam, and of the Commandant, Naval Station, Guam. This report was prepared mainly by my predecessor and, therefore, presents a composite review of activities during the fiscal year.

E. S. ROOT

### PART I

#### THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

1. The fiscal year 1931 has been one of substantial progress in Guam. Throughout one of the world's greatest economic depressions, at a time when the price of copra has reached a new low level, the people of Guam have been able to maintain a standard of living and of governmental progress which is a source of much gratification. Those residents of the island who have been able to do so have not hesitated to use their private funds in endeavors to advance the business and prosperity of the island and, in doing so at a time when retrenchment has been the watchword in most localities, they have shown a marked confidence in the financial integrity and ability of the administration and have won the gratitude of the responsible officials of the government. Due to the combined efforts of the business interests and of the government, the people of the island have not suffered and, to a large extent, all things seem to be progressing in an almost normal manner. They look forward with the greatest anxiety and hope to the time when copra prices will take a turn for the better and thus largely reduce the unfavorable balance of trade now existing against the island.

2. Among the pressing needs noted in the last annual report of the Governor of Guam, some changes have taken place but, in the main, the urgent needs remaining are, enlargement of water distribution systems and establishment of additional fresh water reservoirs and pipe lines, more adequate ocean transportation for both passengers and freight, and better housing facilities for naval personnel on duty in Guam. All of the other pressing needs previously noted, which were extensions and improvements to roads, increased educational facilities, establishment of extension of intra-island postal service, have been relieved to a certain extent by action taken during the past year. The character of the action and its adequacy will be noted in detail in appropriate places of this report.

3. Road construction has progressed satisfactorily and has now reached a point where it may well be held back for some few years to come. During the past year practically all roads have been under contract, as far as upkeep is concerned, and the improvement in their condition has been noteworthy. While the contracts were placed so as to require upkeep for a class A, B, or C road, as the case might be, it was not possible in many cases to attain the degree of excellence required by the specifications. This was due largely to the inexperience of contractors and to their failure to comprehend the fact that the specifications required a very large improvement in all roads rather than the maintenance of conditions as they were at the time of bidding. A year's experience has brought new light to many contractors and has quite naturally brought about an increase in the cost of the services offered. It is apparent that several years will be required to bring all roads up to the specifications but this will be done eventually and Guam should then have a highway system which it is believed is unparalleled in excellence in any other island with so small a population. Today, it is safe to say that the highway system is in the best condition it has been in the history of the island.

4. With the completion of the As-Alonzo bridge the people realized an aspiration of two or three centuries in that wheeled traffic began to pass between the southern municipalities and the other parts of the island. The east coast highway, which has made this traffic possible, has been a major construction project for Guam and presents a work of which the people of the island may well be proud. It is true that Talofoto River has not yet been bridged and that traffic now crosses it on an inexpensive toll ferry, but, nevertheless, the way is opened and the completion of the Talofoto bridge is only a matter of time. It will be an expensive project but is not insurmountable to either the facilities or finances of the island. In opening this east coast road the administration has replaced nearly all of the smaller worn out bridges throughout the Municipality of Inarajan by new well-built structures which carry the two-way road without difficulty.

5. Although a Federal project, I desire to mention here the completion of the new bridge over the Atantano River on the Piti-Sumay road. This project is noteworthy in that it replaced three old one-way bridges, eliminated one of the worst turns on the road, and speeded up traffic in general. The administration is grateful to the Navy Department for its cooperation in the construction of the Atantano Bridge.

6. Education is rightfully the largest single item of the budget of this government. School expenses are borne jointly by the Federal Government and by the Island Government and the latter appreciates greatly everything which the Congress does in this direction. The Federal appropriation for Education for 1931, amounted to \$13,000.00 which represents less than 25 per cent of the total expended for this purpose, exclusive for the schools for American children. While every effort is being continued to advance all of the people in the use of the English language, it is realized that progress along that line must come gradually, with the growth of the younger generation. There is no reason for being other than optimistic regarding the ultimate use of English, for the use of Chamorro is continued today largely on account of the failure of many of the older people to understand any other idiom. During the year, the greatest efforts in scholastic lines have been devoted to the industrial schools. This does not mean that the industrial schools have as yet assumed any great part in the school system, for, quite to the contrary, they are very embryonic, but by continued study and effort it is hoped to make them truly outstanding, to build up organizations where weaving, sewing, cooking, carpentry and agriculture, may be learned thoroughly and as best adapted to local requirements. This subject will be treated more at length under other headings.

7. The American School system, an establishment operated by the Head of Department of Education but quite separate from the island budget, has progressed satisfactorily and beyond the fondest hopes of its founders. As noted in the 1930 report, the reason for the organization of this special school system is that the curriculum best adapted for children who normally expect to spend their lives in Guam is largely unsuited to the best interests of American children, temporary residents, who expect to resume their places in the school systems of the United States within one or two years. Granting the advisability and necessity of a different curriculum in the American Schools, the administration believed that these schools should be built and operated by the temporary residents benefited, and that they should not be a burden on the funds of the island government. Under the scheme of development and finance which was put into effect in 1929, three schools have been built — the Agana American School, the American High School, and the John T. Myers School in Sumay — and all of the expenses of operation have been paid. At the close of the fiscal year 1931, the American School fund was in debt to the Island Government by only \$4,564.14, a sum which is being amortized at a rate exceeding \$100.00 per month. It

is very apparent that in a short time this amortization will be completed and that more money will become available for the pay of teachers and for upkeep, so that the standards of the schools may be advanced. The administration has stood solidly behind its decision that children of temporary American residents are to be offered such school facilities that they will not suffer in their scholastic work. It is realized that it has not yet reached the desired goal but there is every reason to assume that it will be reached within the next few years.

8. The question of water supplies for the various municipalities and villages is one which is always in the fore and for which there seems to be no solution other than a judicious expenditure of such funds as become available. Since the last report, the then critical situation in Sumay has been greatly relieved by the installation of storage tanks on the Marine Reservation. The unsatisfactory situation at Inarajan is to be relieved in much the same manner. Cistern construction is continual and has been encouraged by the contribution of materials by the government wherever the residents get together and perform the labor required.

9. Ocean transportation remains one of the most difficult and serious problems for Guam and has made no great improvement over the situation outlined in my last report. The island enjoyed calls from several of the ships of the Dollar Steamship Company on its San Francisco-Singapore run and welcomed the service thus given. However, it was apparent from the beginning that the small business offered by Guam was not sufficient in itself to warrant the stopping of fast passenger vessels of trans-Pacific size, and the discontinuance of that service was not a surprise to the community. At the present time the GOLD STAR is being utilized to the full extent of her capacity in handling both freight and passengers in and out of Guam and operations are being conducted in such a way as to avoid competition with commercial carriers.

10. No one document issued in Guam has done more toward clarifying many difficult situations than has the proclamation of 26 March, 1930, which defined citizenship in Guam, and was published in full in paragraph 298 of my report of 1930. More than a full year of experience with the cases appearing before the courts for determination has firmly established the soundness of the proclamation and has thoroughly demonstrated its value to Guam.

11. The need for a means by which certain aliens may be admitted to citizenship in Guam is as urgent as heretofore, and the promulgation of a law for naturalization would be of much benefit to the island.

12. The inadequacy of administrative personnel has not been greatly improved, but since there is small probability of an increase in the number of Naval or Marine officers allowed for that purpose, steps have been taken to procure civilian assistants where most needed. Carrying out this idea, the former chief clerk has been promoted to a newly established executive

position, that of Secretary to the Governor, and, as such, a considerable increase in his responsibilities has been brought about. A civilian superintendent of public instruction has been appointed as senior assistant to the Head of the Department of Education.

13. It is pleasing to report that the United States Post Office Department has now established a postal route from Agana to Agat, via Asan, Piti, and Sumay, and that postal facilities are now available over that entire route during six days of each week. This was the first route established by the Guam Guard Mail and was turned over to the Federal Service on 1 January, 1931. Federal Service has also been established from Agana to the south of the island and includes the towns of Sinajana, Talofoto, Inarajan, Merizo, and Umatac. At the present time this service operates twice each week. This service covers much of the same territory which the second route of the Guam Guard Mail opened to postal communication. The establishment of the Federal Service mentioned above brought about the discontinuance of the Guam Guard Mail on 8 April, 1931, after one year of most successful operation.

14. In addition to opening various parts of Guam to postal communication and assisting in bringing about the establishment of Federal Service therein, the Guam Guard Mail made contributions to certain benefits for the island of Guam which are worthy of mention. During the past year it paid one-half of the cost of the new armory for the Guam Militia and the necessary out-buildings, and deposited, to assist in the amortization of indebtedness on the athletic field and its contiguous properties, the sum of \$1,599.09. Upon dissolution of the Guard Mail, all unused stamped paper was turned over to the Government of Guam for sale for the public benefit, and such paper was advanced from two to four times its face value. At these increased values the Government received \$8,000.00 worth of uncanceled stamped paper, practically all of which will be eventually sold to collectors. The funds thus realized will completely amortize all indebtedness on the whole area now known as Bradley Field and all construction costs for the two buildings now being erected for the use of the Guam Congress thereon. It is quite apparent that the Guam Guard Mail was one of the most useful and profitable ventures in which this Government has participated.

15. The work of beautifying the Plaza de Espana, commenced last year, has been carried forward whenever opportunity permitted until it has achieved all of the hopes of the administration. The Plaza de Espana and its surrounding gardens have reached a high point in the artistic development of public places in the island and has become a thing of pride to the people. This development will continue during a good part of the next year due to the construction to the eastward by the Bishop of Guam, this construction being in harmony with that already completed, and due to the removal of some of the old and unsightly buildings to the west of the plaza, which were recently occupied by a part of the Marine command. Most of the development in the Plaza area has been under the direct supervision of the

Public Works Officer of the Naval Station, to whom the administration accords a large degree of credit for the artistic development effected.

16. It having become apparent some time ago that the Guam Congress, created by Governor Roy C. Smith in 1917, was not functioning either as a representative body or in a manner to take full advantage of its possibilities, it was decided to reorganize it on a strictly representative basis and in accordance with the general scheme on which the Congress of the United States is based. Following up that decision, the old Congress was dissolved as of 15 March, 1931, and a new Congress, elected by the people, took office on 16 March, 1931. It consists of two houses, known respectively as the Council and the Assembly. In a general way the Council corresponds to the Senate of the United States and the Assembly to the House of Representatives. The Second Congress held its first session on 4 April, 1931. While this Congress is an advisory body, in so far as the ultimate responsibility of the Governor is concerned, it is expected that it will take upon itself most of the burdens of strictly local affairs, legislating upon them, subject to the approval of the Governor, and that in the execution of these functions it will offer an opportunity for its members to gain experience in political economy and parliamentary procedure. These things are most essential if the political development of the island is to continue and if the people are to be ready to partake actively in the affairs of their own government when the United States sees fit to delegate such responsibility to them.

17. Knowing that the Guam Congress could not achieve its maximum value without some headquarters of its own, two small but substantial buildings have been erected as the home of this organization. The buildings, known respectively as the Council Hall and the Assembly Hall, are artistically situated between the main Agana-Piti highway and the sea on a part of the property included in the Bradley Field area. The cost of construction of these buildings will eventually be amortized entirely by funds received through the sale of stamped paper of the Guam Guard Mail.

18. At the same time that the Guam Congress was reorganized, a complete change was made in the methods of selecting the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners who act as the direct representatives of the Governor in his contacts with the people of the various municipalities. All of these officials, except the Chief Commissioner (formerly the Commissioner of Agana), were placed on an elective basis and brought directly under the authority of the Chief Commissioner, instead of acting practically independently as heretofore. The new system gives an effective chain of command and responsibility between the administration and every Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of the island.

19. In order to effect the changes mentioned above it was necessary for the Island of Guam to hold a general election, and the election, the first in Guam's history, took place on 7 March, 1931, the registration

having been effected on 1 March, 1931. Since this was an entirely new experience for the people of the island, a large amount of preliminary work and instruction was necessary to bring it to a successful conclusion. The election was held under the supervision of the head of the Executive Department, and was carried out without disorder or confusion of any kind. The people of the Island took a great interest in all of the matters pertaining to this first registration and election and demonstrated that they may be depended upon to investigate quite thoroughly the qualifications of candidates and to vote in accordance with their personal convictions.

20. Continuing the policy of naming public buildings and public places in honor of those who have been prominent in the history of Guam, the following structures have been named as indicated during the past year:

The School at Agat; the Bishop Olaiz School, in honor of the Right Reverend J. Ph. Olaiz, third Bishop of Guam.

The School at Anigua; the Roy C. Smith School, in honor of Roy C. Smith, the 10th American Governor of Guam.

The School at Barrigada; the Ivan C. Wettengel School, in honor of Ivan C. Wettengel, the 12th American Governor of Guam.

The School at Inarajan; the Templin M. Potts School, in honor of Templin M. Potts, the 5th American Governor of Guam.

The School at Merizo; the Merlyn G. Cook School, in honor of Merlyn G. Cook, the first Head of the Department of Education of Guam.

The School at Piti; the George L. Dyer School, in honor of George L. Dyer, the 4th American Governor of Guam.

The School at Sinajana; the Chaplain Salisbury School, in honor of Stanton W. Salisbury, Head of the Department of Education in Guam from 24 August, 1924 to 7 April, 1926.

The School at Talofoto; the William W. Gilmer School, in honor of William W. Gilmer, the 11th American Governor of Guam.

The School at Yigo; the George R. Salisbury School, in honor of George R. Salisbury, the 7th American Governor of Guam.

The School at Yona; the William E. Sewell School, in honor of William E. Sewell, the 3rd American Governor of Guam.

The American School at Sumay; the John T. Myers School, in honor of Brigadier General John T. Myers, U.S.M.C., who commanded the first detachment of U. S. Marines which landed in the Island of Guam.

21. The general health of the community has continued excellent throughout the year, there having been no serious epidemics of any kind. The work of the medical officers of the Navy, who care for all the sick and injured, has been carried out in a most commendable and efficient manner. Due to the completion

of sick officers' quarters (further mentioned in another section of this report) the ability of Susana Hospital to care for its patients has been increased considerably, as officer patients need not now be admitted in Susana. The hospital facilities in the way of equipment have reached a high level, but there are still many most desirable features missing, particularly an efficient and thoroughly dependable X-ray outfit.

22. The land survey, mentioned in my last report as progressing slowly, has been most unsatisfactory during the last year. It was realized some time ago that many of the surveys previously carried out were not wholly satisfactory, and on that account progress was held back considerably. Further investigation by the only professional surveyor in the island, whose services are available from time to time, has shown that a large part of the previous surveys are inaccurate and undependable, thus making it most difficult to find any fixed points from which to start, without causing almost hopeless confusion. It appears that the rectification of these incorrect surveys is practically impossible on account of buildings and other improvements erected on the properties in question, and that it will probably be necessary to re-plot considerable areas of the island, accepting the situation "as is" instead of the boundaries which would have been indicated by correct surveys. These difficulties are the price which must be paid for the utilization of unskilled personnel.

23. The treatment of prisoners has continued satisfactory during the year, the removal of all women and children from the city jail in Agana to the Tumon farm having proved beneficial. The prison population has remained at about the same level as during previous years. There were no serious crimes committed in Guam during the time covered by this report.

24. During the year the development of an industrial center has been commenced and is approaching completion. This industrial center, situated on a very appropriate site directly on the waterfront in Agana, will include eventually the office of the Chief of Industries, carpenter shop, plumbing shop, abattoir, garage, storehouses, and issue rooms. It will be a concentration of practically all of the island governmental industries, directly under the eyes of the chief of that department and should result in considerable economy in the way of administration. The removal of the present Island Government carpenter shop and abattoir from the old market building makes that building available as a much needed extension to the Althouse School and relieves the very unpleasant situation of having the abattoir directly alongside of a public school. The industrial center should be completed within the first six months of the next fiscal year.

25. The relations between the administration and all religious activities in the island have continued to be extremely cordial and the Governor has received most hearty support from the Bishop of Guam and his assistants in every effort toward the betterment of

the island. A notable public improvement during the year was the installation of a large clock in the bell tower of the Cathedral in Agana.

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

#### NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

1. The Guam Congress (not included in any department).
2. Executive Department
  - (a) The Chief Commissioner
  - (b) Commissioners and Deputies
3. Department of Records and Accounts
  - (a) Vital Statistics
  - (b) Land Records and Documents
  - (c) Fiscal Operations
4. Department of Industries
  - (a) Public Works
  - (b) Cadastral Survey
  - (c) Utilities
  - (d) Agriculture
5. Department of Education
6. Department of Health
  - (a) Charity
7. Police Department
  - (a) Police
  - (b) Insular Patrol
  - (c) Forestry
8. Military Department
  - (a) Military Training
  - (b) Guam Militia
9. Attorney General's Department
  - (a) Island Attorney
10. Judiciary Department
  - (a) Police Court
  - (b) Island Court
  - (c) Court of Appeals
  - (d) Court of Equity
11. Customs and Revenue Department

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

27. 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.

#### DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS

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.....	322	288	610
Asan.....	13	11	24
Piti and Tepungan.....	29	21	50
Sumay.....	29	21	50
Agat.....	24	18	42
Merizo and Umatac.....	31	22	53
Inarajan.....	32	38	70
Yona.....	9	5	14
Total.....	489	424	913
Having native parents.....			883
Having American parents.....			4
Having American father and Native mother.....			5
Having German father and Native mother.....			2
Having Japanese father and Native mother.....			10
Having Filipino father and Native mother.....			8
Having Native father and Filipino mother.....			1
Total.....			913

COMPARISON:	Male	Female	Total
Fiscal year, 1930.....	412	418	830
Fiscal year, 1931.....	489	424	913
	More 77;	More 6;	More 83

Deaths			
	Male	Female	Total
Agana and its barrios.....	136	168	304
Asan.....	5	7	12
Piti and Tepungan.....	9	5	14
Sumay.....	23	12	35
Agat.....	14	14	28
Merizo and Umatac.....	4	5	9
Inarajan.....	14	16	30
Yona.....	—	—	—
Total.....	205	227	432

COMPARISON:	Male	Female	Total
Fiscal year, 1930.....	199	191	390
Fiscal year, 1931.....	205	227	432
	More 6;	More 36;	More 42

The following number of deaths occurred among the foreign population: American.....2.

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

Chamorros from Saipan.....	28
The following were declared to be citizens of Guam:	
Natives from Saipan (Chamorros).....	24
Of Spanish ancestry and Guam birth.....	1
Total.....	25

LEFT GUAM: (Supposedly for permanent residence elsewhere)	
Natives of Guam for U.S.A. ....	10
Filipinos for the Philippine Islands.....	9
Japanese for Japan.....	2
Total.....	21

Marriages		Danish .....		30. (B) DOCUMENTS PRESENTED AND INSCRIBED	
Agana and its barrios, Natives .....	72	Families of same, Natives .....	2	Registration of titles recorded .....	37
Agana and its barrios, American to American .....	3	German .....	2	Transfer of titles definitely recorded .....	31
Agana and its barrios, American to Natives .....	7	Families of same, Natives .....	16	Transfer of titles provisionally recorded .....	30
Agana and its barrios, Japanese to Natives .....	1	Spanish .....	15	Inscription of titles corrected .....	36
Asan, Natives .....	3	Families of same, Natives .....	3	Titles to property taken by the Naval Government of Guam for delinquent taxes, definitely recorded .....	1
Piti and Tepungan, Natives .....	2	Japanese .....	48	Titles to property taken by the Naval Government of Guam for delinquent taxes, provisionally recorded .....	5
Sumay, Natives .....	6	Families of same, Natives .....	211	Titles to property provisionally recorded under court mandate .....	3
Agat, Natives .....	5	Porto Rican .....	1	Properties temporarily held by the Naval Government for delinquent taxes and subject to redemption .....	98
Merizo and Umatac, Natives .....	12	Families of same, Natives .....	6	Certificate of Guaranteed Claims issued .....	77
Inarajan, Natives .....	14	Chinese .....	2	Certificate of Guaranteed Claims cancelled .....	94
Yona .....	—	Families of same, Natives .....	21	Mortgage of Lands recorded .....	406
	125	Total .....	761	Mortgage of Lands cancelled .....	383
COMPARISON:				Certificates of Titles issued .....	146
Fiscal year, 1930 .....	158			Certificates of Titles cancelled .....	14
Fiscal year, 1931 .....	125			Chattel Mortgages recorded .....	2
	Less 33				
Divorces—None.				31. (C) FISCAL OPERATIONS	
Population				ASSETS	
Native Population, 30 June, 1930 .....	19,139			Total Current Assets .....	\$104,625.40
Births during fiscal year 1931, Natives .....	883			INVESTMENT.	
Natives of Saipan (permanent stay) .....	28			Capital Stock Bank of	
Spanish ancestry, granted Guam citizenship .....	1			Guam .....	\$15,000.00
Total .....	20,051			U. S. Government Bonds .....	34,673.18
Total population .....	20,051			Total .....	49,673.18
Deaths during fiscal year, 1931,				FIXED.	
Natives .....	430			Real Estate .....	73,950.53
Natives of Guam who left the Island for United States .....	10			Redeemable Property .....	1,039.09
Total .....	440			Total fixed assets .....	74,989.62
	19,611			Total all assets .....	\$229,286.20
The nationality is as follows:				LIABILITIES	
Natives, (an increase of 472) .....	19,611			Total current liabilities .....	46,284.04
Non-Natives residing in Guam including families .....	761			SURPLUS.	
The Naval Establishment .....	485			July 1, 1930 .....	\$183,979.72
Total .....	20,857			Less adjustments .....	3,744.48
Total population, 30 June, 1931 .....	20,857				180,235.24
The foreign population is as follows:				Net Gain fiscal year 1931 .....	2,766.92
Officers on Station (including station ship) .....	56			Total Surplus and Liabilities .....	\$229,286.20
Families of same .....	51				
Navy Nurses (American) .....	9				
Navy Enlisted (American) .....	110				
Marines, Enlisted .....	214				
Families of enlisted personnel, American .....	45				
Total .....	485				
The above includes 91 American women and 80 children of American parentage.					
Foreign born having permanent residence in Guam:					
Americans .....	63				
Families of same, Native .....	193				
Families of same, Filipinos .....	3				
Filipinos .....	43				
Families of same, Natives .....	131				

RECAPITULATION	
General Revenues .....	\$146,219.59
Utility Profit and Investment .....	51,124.73
Total revenues .....	197,344.32
Less: Expenditure to conduct Government .....	194,577.40
Unexpended income fiscal year 1931 .....	2,766.92
REVENUES	
GENERAL	
Taxes and Tax Penalties .....	\$ 82,990.39
Licenses, Permits and Registry fees .....	22,475.99
Fees, Fines and Forfeits, Law Enforcement .....	9,846.07
Concessions and Leases of Government Land .....	8,707.35
Customs and Revenues .....	21,044.82
Miscellaneous .....	1,154.97
Total General Revenues .....	\$146,219.59
EXPENDITURES	
GENERAL	
Executive Department .....	\$ 6,440.35
Department of Records and Accounts .....	8,525.29
Industries Department .....	80,657.90
Education Department .....	42,769.86
Health Department .....	645.65
Military Department .....	110.39
Police Department .....	13,140.39
Attorney General's Department .....	897.00
Judiciary Department .....	5,187.04
Customs and Revenue Department .....	1,613.51
Total General Expenditures .....	\$159,987.38
UTILITIES - NET GAIN	
Sale of Service .....	\$ 5,360.52
Sale of Commodities .....	3,338.18
Rent of real estate .....	4,247.60
Total net gain on sale of utilities .....	\$12,946.30
32. 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.	
On 30 June, 1931, the total obligated for the pension fund was \$30,595.52; an increase of \$3,628.74 for the current year. At present, the local govern-	

ment has outstanding loans to employees (secured by their individual pension fund credits) totaling \$6,462.00.

#### DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

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

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

#### PUBLIC WORKS

34. *Roads:* Maintenance of the 62 miles of Island Government roads in service were maintained by contract labor during the fiscal year. The section from the northern end of Malolo plateau to the south bank of the Talofoto River was completed during the year and is now in use. The extension of the Fineguayoc road which was started last year is still under construction. It is expected that this stretch of road can be opened to traffic sometime in August, 1931, thus opening up fertile farming and coconut land for cultivation.

35. *Bridges:* The principal bridges built during the year were the As-Alonzo, and the As-Misa and Inarajan river bridges. The As-Alonzo bridge was constructed by the Public Works Department, as neither the facilities of private contractors, nor the Island Government permitted the undertaking of such a large project. The As-Misa and the Inarajan bridges were entirely rebuilt, allowing for any size motor vehicular traffic to and from the southern towns of the Island. At Agat it was necessary to replace all bridges with new material, in fact to practically rebuild them. All bridges required labor at various times throughout the entire year.

36. *Water Systems:* No extensive additions were made to the water systems of the Island Government during the fiscal year with the exception of the extension to the Mungmung road in San Antonio District. The other water systems on 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.

37. *Wash-Houses and Sewer Systems:* The usual repair and maintenance work in connection with the upkeep of latrines, wash-houses and sewer systems was carried on as previously. A new concrete reservoir of 25,000 gallons capacity is now under construction,

north of the Yona school house by volunteer laborers of that district and is expected to complete in the early part of the next fiscal year.

38. *Schools:* The Bilibic school has been cramped for school room space for sometime. Therefore, it was necessary to take the Industries carpenter shop and the abattoir from the present location, and rebuild them elsewhere. This is being done. When completed, the old shop and abattoir will be remodeled and connected to the Althouse School, thus making room for approximately one hundred more pupils.

To take care of the number of American school children of High School age, it was necessary to build a second grade school for the American grade school children. This was done and the grade school children moved into their new building, permitting the older school to be turned over to the children of the junior and senior high school age. Now the Island has two excellent schools at Agana to take care of all grades of American school children for sometime to come.

To take care of the American School children at Sumay which is located about 13 miles from Agana, another concrete school was built by the Public Works Department for the Island Government, thus filling a long felt want. It was opened and dedicated as the "Myers School" with appropriate remarks.

The necessary repairs and painting was undertaken throughout the vacation period, putting all schools in excellent shape to carry on the education of the Island's future legislators.

39. *New Construction:* In addition to the two new American Schools, there were built the sewing, weaving and cooking schools.

The Militia was housed in its new armory, thus giving a place for its activities, and a place for the storage of its equipment. The armory being located on the east side of the ball park, permits the militia to step from the armory on to its drill ground.

The ball park is another project undertaken and completed this fiscal year, under the supervision of Lieutenant Theodore G. Haff, U. S. Navy, and it is without doubt the largest ball park in the orient.

Across the Agana road from the ball park, were erected the legislative halls, the Council and the Assembly. This enables the island people to have a place for the discussion of such legislation as will be required if given home rule. Appropriate dedicatory exercises took place on 15 May, 1931, in the presence of all the Island Officials, who had with them as their guests several of our United States Legislators and our new Governor.

#### PUBLIC UTILITIES

40. *Telephone and Electric Lights:* These have been furnished commercial firms and private individuals as heretofore. It might not be amiss at this time to remark about the constant demand made through this department for new installations. The

people have begun to realize how much easier it is to call up a person by telephone than to have to go all the way to his house to discuss business.

The usual contracts for the maintenance of the telephone line between Agat, Umatac, Merizo and Inarajan were made during the year, and the poles were erected and lines repaired by these contractors.

Due to the increase of the use of iron roofs on all houses, a greater demand for the wiring of houses for electricity has caused the power plant officials some concern. Yet it is a step in the right direction, as it will benefit the householders a great deal, and lower the fire hazard from overturned lamps to a minimum.

41. *Merizo Power Line and Buildings:* The Merizo power line from the junction at Agat together with all the buildings at Merizo, formerly occupied by the radio personnel stationed there, were turned over to the Island Government during the fiscal year. These improvements acquired by the Island Government are of great advantage to the community in that locality, in that one of these buildings is used for a public school, and the other furnishes quarters for the Hospital Corpsman detailed in that locality, for which he pays rent to the Island Government. A power line has enabled the private residents to improve their lighting systems by making connections to the said power line.

42. *Garbage Removal:* The garbage question in Agana is under the direction of the Police Department, and with the new dumping ground (located within a short haul from town) it will cause no worry for some years to come. In the towns of Sumay and Agat the garbage, street cleaning and street repairs are joined together and let out and maintained under contract to the satisfaction of all concerned.

43. *Transportation:* The Island Government's motor car transportation consists of three passenger Ford automobiles, four Ford delivery trucks, three one ton Ford trucks, one one and one half tons Packard truck, one two tons Packard truck, one three tons Packard truck and one two tons Quad truck. In addition to the above cars, the Susana Hospital is given the use of one three-fourths ton Ford truck. Transportation is furnished to the various Departments and is used extensively by the Department of Industries in the inspection of building requests for building permits in the various towns and barrios in and around Agana. This transportation is absolutely essential in order that proper inspection of repairs and maintenance of roads under contract may be made.

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

45. *Island Market:* The Island Market was operated by Mr. Pascual Artero under a three-year contract at a monthly rental of \$30.00.

46. *Talofof Ferry Raft:* A suitable ferry raft has been provided for crossing the Talofof River and is now operated by Mr. J. T. Shimizu on a one year contract at a monthly rental of \$25.00. This is

necessary in order to have a continuous thoroughfare from Agana, along the eastern shore to Inarajan, Merizo and Umatac, for motor vehicles. Due to the limited force of the Department of Industries and the large amount of construction and repair work, a permanent highway bridge cannot be undertaken at this time.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE

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

48. *Work on Special Deposits:* Some work has been performed for private parties during the fiscal year, consisting of machine work, plumbing work, electrical work, etc., which was beyond the capacity of private firms on the island.

49. *Agriculture:* This department assisted in continuing the work of cattle registration and castration as heretofore, and also animal inspection for slaughtering and general veterinary service when requested.

50. *Permits:* One hundred and forty-three building permits and thirty-four fishweir permits were issued during the year.

51. *Work for Other Departments:* In addition to the expenditures shown below, this department did slightly over \$43,330.52 worth of work chargeable to other departments, making a total expenditure through this department of approximately \$142,800.47.

#### 52. EXPENDITURES:

Maintenance and Operation .....	\$43,718.00
Construction work .....	36,880.82
Land Surveys.....	4,874.82
Special Items.....	14,521.45
Total expenditures.....	\$99,995.09

#### LAND SURVEYS

53. The cadastral survey of the island of Guam continued during the fiscal year 1931 under the supervision of a Draftsman and later by the Public Works Surveyor.

The Survey Party was divided into two forces, the field and office force. The field force was composed of two computers third class, two apprentice computers third class, Inspector of Talofof-Malolo and Fineguayoc road and ten apprentice computers fourth class. The office force was composed of a Draftsman, one computer third class, four apprentice computers third class, two apprentice computers fourth class and Junior Surveyor-Draftsman. During the middle of the year the party was diminished and reorganized. The field party is composed of a Transitman, Assistant Transitman, Chainman, Assistant Chainman, Rodman and two Assistant Inspectors. The office force is composed of an Assistant Draftsman, two computers and a Junior Surveyor-Draftsman. The draftsman in charge resigned and supervision was taken over by the Public Works Surveyor, without charge to the Naval Government of Guam.

#### PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

54. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1931 the field and office force of the Survey Party continued working on Public Rights of Way, which began during the fiscal year 1930. The Public Rights of Way which were mentioned in the last fiscal year's report were divided into nine areas comprising all of the lots of Agana municipality. Area #1 located from Apurgan to Dededo was finished both field and office work. From Area #2 to Area #6 is located the whole parcel of land East of Agana-Yigo road, up to the Barrigada plateau, to the slopes of Lalo down to the rolling plains of Maite. Three-fourths of this work is already done. Area #7 and Area #8 located east of Agana Spring up to Sinajana and from Sinajana to Tutujan. Three-fourths of this work is also done. Area #9 takes in all of Apurgan. One-half of this work is completed. Charges have been collected on Area #1 and the charges on the rest of these areas will be sent out as soon as completed.

#### TIYAN #2 SURVEY - AGANA SUBURBAN

55. Tiyán #2 survey which was begun during the last fiscal year was continued and three-fourths of the work is completed.

#### MANGILAO SURVEY - AGANA SUBURBAN

56. A tract of unsurveyed land situated in Mangilao was surveyed in the month of August, 1930. The party surveyed eleven tracts of land which required one month's field work to complete.

#### ALACUNAO SURVEY - AGANA SUBURBAN

57. Survey of unsurveyed land located in the extreme North of the Island was started in the latter part of May, 1931. The party spent three weeks only in completing field work. Work in the office will be completed as soon as possible.

#### SUBDIVISIONS OF LOTS

58. A great many requests for subdivisions have been received during this fiscal year. These subdivisions were from many different municipalities. Many subdivision requests have been finished during this fiscal year. Charges were sent out to the property owners concerned in the subdivisions.

#### ROAD SURVEY

59. The Barrigada-Yigo survey was continued and completed this year. The field party took about four months to complete this survey.

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

Lots subdivided.....	39
Lots in subdivision .....	80
Corners established and monuments set .....	68
Area sheets computed .....	80
Lots plotted .....	75
Lots traced .....	69
Tracings made .....	15
Blueprints made .....	51

Survey work finished on new survey.	
Lots surveyed .....	12
Corners established and monuments set .....	82
Traverse and area sheets computed .....	148
Lots plotted .....	48
Survey work finished on Public Rights of way.	
Lots surveyed .....	60
Corners set and surveyed .....	198
Area sheets computed .....	203
Lots plotted .....	57
Lots traced .....	169
Tracings made .....	31
Lots altered .....	16
Lots affected .....	9
Blueprints made .....	119

61. COST OF SURVEY WORK	
Survey work on Government land .....	\$1,099.57
Survey work on private property .....	1,442.45
Total cost of survey work .....	\$2,542.02

#### FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

62. The work of the Experiment Station during the year was largely a continuation of previously conducted projects

63. *Animal Husbandry:* Considering the limited means available, the animal husbandry activities showed satisfactory progress. The projects are directed mainly toward the establishment of improved station herds, the upgrading of the local native stock and the determination of suitable rations from locally grown products. A number of privately owned animals were brought to the station for service with the pure bred sires, several improved sires were sold and 802 settings of eggs were distributed to the public. Feeding tests were continued with all classes of livestock demonstrating the value of coconut meal when combined with various other local products. The stock raisers of the island are fortunate in that there is locally available such a valuable low price concentrate as coconut meal.

Through the cooperation of the Navy Department there were introduced via the U.S.S. NITRO, one dual purpose Shorthorn and two Ayrshire bulls, one boar and two gilts of the Duroc Jersey breed and twelve pure blood White Leghorn and the same number of Rhode Island Red chickens. The Shorthorn bull and the chickens were transferred from U. S. Department of Agriculture's animal husbandry experiment farm at Beltsville, Maryland and the Ayrshire bulls were donated by Mr. L. Tufts from his Pinehurst, North Carolina dairy farm. The shipment reached Guam February 23, 1931. These animals are a valuable addition to the station herds and flocks and should prove of much benefit to the island.

64. *Agronomy:* The agronomic and horticultural work of the station embraces 15 projects, all of which were continued during the year.

In the trials to determine the comparative degree of adaptability of various coarse forages to the different local soil types, Napier continued to show the greatest range of adaptability followed by Guatemala. Of the varieties under test, Japanese cane gave the least satisfactory results on certain of the upland soils.

The work with lawn grasses included studies in methods of propagation and comparative adaptability tests of introduced varieties. Of the latter the Japanese bent and the centipede gave the most promise of being adapted to local conditions. Of these two varieties the former made the better growth in a planting at the island government Barrigada Farm. These introduced grasses showed marked superiority over the native grasses during the dry season both in retention of green color and in amount of growth during the period. Regarding methods of propagation, the planting of root divisions in rows about four inches apart, and sodding gave the best results.

Plantings of henequen and maguey were made on the waste savanna uplands in connection with efforts to determine possibilities of making better use of those areas.

The work with legumes consists of tests with cover and green manure crops some of which are also of use as food for humans and for livestock. The trials with cowpeas during the year included ten varieties. A variety of mongo bean (F. C. 73575) introduced from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gave a good yield. The grain of this mongo is about double the size of that of the local varieties. A recently introduced coverd crop (kalomu) gave indication of being very well adapted to local conditions.

65. *Horticulture:* In the horticultural division the station is devoting considerable attention to the production for distribution of grafted mangoes and avocados. This material is being used to augment the shy bearing seedling mangoes now found on the island and to replace inferior varieties of avocados and also to add other varieties which will extend the fruiting season over a longer period. During the past two years 410 grafted and seedling mangoes and 67 grafted and seedling avocados were distributed. The seedlings from this distribution were later grafted in connection with field demonstrations in this work.

Considerable quantities of avocados are being shipped to Manila, Philippine Islands, with occasional shipments to other Oriental ports. In order to determine satisfactory methods of packing, crating, and storage, the station made several trial shipments of this fruit.

The scaly bark and gummosis diseases are rapidly destroying the citrus trees of the island. A quite satisfactory method on control has been developed but it is difficult to induce a general application of the remedy. Work is being done toward the production of suitable trees for distribution by budding the various kinds of citrus on stock which is resistant to the above mentioned diseases.

66. *Truck Crops:* The garden work was confined principally to the conducting of variety tests in an effort to determine what particular varieties of the various classes of vegetables are best adapted to local conditions. The Marglobe continued to be the most satisfactory of the introduced tomatoes, the Charleston Wakefield gave the best yields in the cabbage tests, the White Cornfield was the highest yielder of the various string bean varieties and Henderson Bush of the Lima beans.

Cooperation was extended to other governmental departments by giving short courses in practical agriculture to certain classes of the schools, the furnishing of material and plans for the beautification of reservations and public grounds and by the furnishing of advice and materials to the island government extension agent and to the forester. As formerly, the station furnished to the public considerable quantities of seed material of economic and ornamental plants.

67. *Extension Work:* The extension work, embracing Boys' and Girls' clubs and adult demonstrations, showed commendable progress during the past fiscal period. The Boys' and Girls' club work, being conducted in cooperation with the local Department of Public Instruction, included nine activities: namely; Pig, Poultry, Bean, Corn, Copra, Garden, Horticulture, Rice and Root crops. The total enrollment for the year numbered 684 boys and 341 girls. The extension agent also spent considerable time in assisting the station in connection with the plant and seed distribution work and in extending aid to the farmers along various agricultural lines. The extension service is the best means of disseminating the station's findings and advice and of maintaining the proper contact between the station and the farmers of the island.

68. *Entomology:* The work of the station entomologist during the year was devoted principally toward the biological control of the European corn borer and the house and stable fly.

As several years' efforts with *Exeristes roborator*, a parasite of the corn borer, had apparently failed to effect its establishment, it was deemed advisable to attempt the introduction of other species. Through the cooperation of the Bureau of Entomology, U.S. Department of Agriculture, a shipment comprising two hymenopterous parasites and one Tachinid fly *Ceromastia lepida* was introduced from the Bureau's station in Japan. The entomologist made a special trip on the U. S. S. GOLD STAR to obtain this importation. A portion of the lot of each kind of these parasites was liberated in the field and the remainder kept for breeding purposes. Neither of the hymenopters were able to propagate themselves under laboratory conditions which were made to approximate field conditions and none have been recovered from the field. The Tachinid fly, however, has been successfully propagated in the insectary and has been recovered from a number of the fields in which previous liberations had been made.

The house fly parasite *Spalangia* sp. has been successfully established in a number of locations. But it is evident that this parasite due to its inability to travel unaided any considerable distance, will require much assistance in order to effect a general or wide distribution. The main present difficulty in connection with the work is the finding or locating of the breeding places of the flies in certain districts of the island.

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

69. Among the duties of the Agricultural Extension Agent are: To acquaint himself with the policy, methods, and developments of the Guam Agricultural Experiment Station, to study advanced methods in agriculture, specially applicable in Guam, and the care of poultry and livestock, to visit and inspect farms on the island and convey to the farmers knowledge along these lines whereby the greatest benefits can be derived; to endeavor continuously to secure improvement in the care of coconut trees and the production of copra, by enlightening the owners as to their advantage in so doing; in general to do all he can toward improving the conditions of farmers and of agriculture, poultry, and livestock in Guam; and endeavor, with the cooperation of all concerned, to make the Island as near self-sustaining as possible.

70. In order to facilitate activities in the proper dissemination of results of investigational work at the Experiment Station, Field Meetings were held in the different agricultural districts throughout the year as the occasions required for this purpose. A total of fifty-three such meetings were held during the year with an aggregate attendance of 2,578 farmers. Other than for the purpose mentioned above, these meetings are of great benefit in that they give the farmers the opportunity to come together and help each other by the interchange of opinions along farm activities in general, discuss matters tending to improve any particular district, which in time are brought to the attention of the Governor for his consideration, when considered pertinent and practicable. The farmers also receive instructions from the Extension Agent relative to the prevention of diseases among livestock and poultry, the proper methods of seed selection, the importance of thinning their growing crops, rotation of crops, and other matters pertaining to farm life in general.

71. Regular visits were alternately made to the different farms, during the year, for the purpose of making the necessary inspection of the growing crops, and the condition of the livestock and poultry. While on these rounds of inspection the Extension Agent is kept active collecting seeds of hardwood and fruit trees for germination and distribution and for experimental use at the Experiment Station; making field demonstrations, showing the best method of selecting seeds, proper methods of pruning fruit trees, especially mangoes, and of thinning growing crops, and where

citrus trees, affected with gummosis and scaly bark diseases were encountered, measures for their control were recommended, and the proper method of treatment demonstrated. A total of 1,259 farms were visited during the year. While on these visits, seeds and plants were distributed. These included a large quantity of local vegetable seeds, and root crops previously collected, and a variety of seedlings from the Experiment Station including mangoes, avocados, tangerines, lemons, kapok and palo maria (daog).

72. The agricultural progress of the Island continues to improve, but not as it should, owing to the tendency of the majority of the farmers to revert to their old methods, once left to themselves, and especially to their habit of making their permanent residences in the towns, making daily trips to their farms and return therefrom, resulting in a considerable loss of time, and of the best working hours, the cool mornings and evenings, which could be applied very advantageously to better care of their crops, livestock and poultry. This department is much concerned with this situation and continuous efforts have been put forth to remedy it. Hence it is believed that every inducement possible should be made in the rural districts to encourage a back to the farm movement, by establishing more rural schools and improving the water supply.

73. With the exception of a few weeks of drought during the latter part of the year effecting the yield of a small portion of the corn crop at that period, favorable climatic conditions prevailed and crop production as a whole increased. The principal cereals planted were corn and rice. The rice production of the year was more than double that of last year. About seven-eighths of the whole area of the available rice fields in the vicinity of Atantano were planted; practically all of Merizo's; and trial plantings were made in different portions of Agat, which were very successful. This department is greatly interested in the improvement and further production of this crop as this particular product heads the list of foodstuffs imported.

74. Other food crops planted during the year included bananas, plantains, different varieties of yams, taro, sweet potatoes, and many varieties of vegetables. Very satisfactory yields were obtained from these crops.

75. Due to the prevailing low price of copra, still the only significant money making product of the Island, efforts were put forth during the year to encourage owners of coconut plantations to continue activities along the line of copra making, and steps were taken to counteract, in so far as possible, the attendant loss of income from copra production. To this end, farmers were urged to produce as much copra as possible from their over-supply of ripe nuts.

76. As a member of the Board of Appraisalment of real estate, the Extension Agent was active with that Board during the latter half of the year, in making appraisements of both urban and suburban properties for tax purposes. The Extension Agent was also

instrumental in the castration of more than three hundred scrub bulls during the year. While in rounds of inspection, scrub bulls noted are brought to the attention of the Commissioner concerned, after which contact is made with the assistant veterinarian for the necessary castration.

#### DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

77. The school year began 1 June, 1930, and ended on 30 May, 1931. Therefore, for the purpose 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, 1930 to 30 June, 1931.

78. There is no Board of Education in Guam. By virtue of his office, the Governor of Guam is director of all educational activities. The major part of the administrative work is carried on by the Head of the Department of Education who submits in writing to the Director, recommendations which involve the personnel, material, appropriations, and policies of the Department. Lt. Comdr. Francis Lee Albert, (ChC), U. S. Navy, has held office as Head of the Department of Education since 1 September, 1930. Lieut. Thornton C. Miller, (ChC), U. S. Navy, was Head of the Department during July and August, 1930. Mr. Simon A. Sanchez, ranking native employee in the Department, has held the position of Supervising Teacher during the entire year. Mr. Wilfred L. Newton, recent graduate of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, began his duties as Superintendent of Public Instruction, and particularly as director of agricultural and industrial work, on 1 November, 1930.

79. Following is the classified list of the personnel of the Department of Education during the past fiscal year:

- 1 Head of the Department (American Naval Officer)
- 1 Superintendent of Public Instruction (American)
- 1 Supervising Teacher (Native)
- 116 Native Teachers
- 5 American Teachers
- 7 Private School Teachers
- 5 Industrial Teachers (Native)
- 1 Garden Supervisor (Native)
- 1 Athletic Supervisor and Assistant Clerk (Native)
- 2 Clerks (Native)
- 2 Carpenters (Native)
- 1 Messenger (Native)
- 2 Janitors (Native)

With the exception of the three American Schools and the Evening High School, the Principals of all the Schools are senior native teachers.

80. During the year eight teachers were granted definite leave for specific reasons. Twelve resignations were accepted, and eighteen appointments were made. Department records indicate a smaller teacher turnover last year than for several years past.

81. At the end of the last school year, the educational background of the teaching staff was as indicated below:

Below eighth grade .....	9
Eighth Grade Graduates only .....	48
Some High School Training .....	56
High School Graduates .....	9
Two or more years of University work .....	6

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

23 years.....	1	10 years.....	2
22 years.....	1	9 years.....	3
19 years.....	1	8 years.....	4
18 years.....	1	7 years.....	12
17 years.....	2	6 years.....	5
15 years.....	3	5 years.....	6
14 years.....	4	4 years.....	13
13 years.....	2	3 years.....	16
12 years.....	4	2 years.....	15
11 years.....	3	1 year .....	12
		Less than	
		1 year .....	19.

83. April and May are vacation months for the children of Guam, but busy ones for the teachers for they include an intensive course of Normal School training. The four weeks of the ninth Annual Normal School instructions began on 20 April and were completed on 15 May. There were exactly one hundred thirty-seven teacher-students enrolled and attending classes regularly, making the 1931 Normal School outstandingly the biggest and best in the history of education in Guam. There was a faculty of seven trained instructors. The subjects offered were Public School music, Public School Dramatics, English, Pedagogy, History and related Social Sciences, Psychology and Practical Agriculture. In addition there was a series of twenty special lectures by station officers and prominent citizens.

84. A new Pay and Promotion Law for teachers was promulgated on 22 April, 1931. In brief, the purpose of this law is to establish a fair and complete standard on which to base promotions, without the possibility of prejudice or partiality.

During 1930-31 sixty-four teachers received minor promotions to next higher grades. Considering the fact that the native teachers are, almost invariably, locally trained only, the Administration is very proud of their devotion to duty and professional pride. The teaching force is highly respected by the people of the Island.

85. There are twenty-six public schools offering academic instructions and directly under the supervision of the Department of Education.

86. The total public school pupil enrollment has averaged 3491. The highest enrollment at any time during the past school year was 3,554, and the lowest was 3,438. The above totals include 167 children under the compulsory school age of seven years and 789 over the age of twelve. Pre-primer children,

registering during the first semester numbered 173, and during the second semester 221, making a total of 394 new pupils during the school year.

87. *Guam Institute:* The one private school, offering instruction from the pre-primer to the 9th grades inclusive, has a pupil enrollment of 169. The standard of work at the Guam Institute is under the supervision of the Head of the Department of Education.

88. *School Attendance:* Section 57, Paragraph 3, of the Orders and Regulations with force and effect of Law in Guam makes compulsory the school attendance of children between the ages of seven and twelve years. New children, who will become seven years of age during the ensuing term, are enrolled on 1 November and 1 June. During the past year the compulsory school law has been systematically enforced, with the cooperation of the Police Department. At first there was some delinquency and resultant fines of fifteen cents a day for each unexcused absence and a one dollar penalty for each fine unpaid. However, as an understanding of the regular enforcement of the law became prevalent, absences and fines decreased. The attendance of school children throughout the year averaged 96.33 per cent, which is regarded as highly satisfactory.

89. *1931 Graduates:* There were twelve graduates from the Senior High School in 1931. This is the second and largest class in the history of the Guam Evening High School. Appropriate graduation exercises were held in the New Stadium on the evening of February 20th.

The Junior High School graduated its first class of seventeen promising young people on March 27, with a well planned and beautifully executed program.

90. *Stanford Achievement Tests:* The Stanford Achievement Tests were given to all the pupils in the native schools in February and early March. The results of these scientifically standardized tests were combined with the recommendations of the teachers to determine the promotion of pupils. During the past year a conscientious effort has been made to require more efficient work, grade by grade, so that pupils shall not be advanced beyond their comprehension, and so that their work shall more nearly correspond to that done in similar grades in the United States. The result was that only thirty-five pupils were given certificates of graduation from the sixth grades. However, it is confidently believed that each of these will be able to do satisfactory work when and if enrolled for seventh grade work in the Junior High School.

#### MATERIAL

91. *Value of Property Used for School Purposes:* It is not possible to obtain an accurate account of the value of the properties used for school purposes. However, considering the upkeep and repair work being done continuously, it is believed that there is not a great deal of difference in the value of property as reported for several previous years. The following is a table of estimates:

School	Location	Value of Site and Buildings	Value of Equipment
Adelbert Althouse	Bilibic	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 200.00
American, Agana	Agana	1,655.00	150.00
American High	Agana	5,400.00	150.00
Merlyn G. Cook	Merizo	2,500.00	150.00
Dorn Hall	Agana	4,000.00	150.00
George L. Dyer	Piti	1,750.00	150.00
William W. Gilmer	Talofoto	500.00	60.00
Richard P. Leary	Agana	10,200.00	400.00
Magellan	Umatac	800.00	60.00
William W. Maxwell	Sumay	4,000.00	100.00
John T. Myers	Sumay	3,500.00	100.00
Bishop Olaiz	Agat	2,000.00	100.00
Opportunity	Agana		40.00
Padre Palomo	San Antonio	14,000.00	250.00
Post Office	Agana	15,000.00	200.00
Templin M. Potts	Inarajan	1,600.00	125.00
Henry B. Price	Mangilao	800.00	60.00
Chaplain Salisbury	Sinajana	700.00	50.00
George R. Salisbury	Yigo	1,500.00	50.00
Padre Sanvitores	Dededo	1,200.00	125.00
Seaton Schroeder Jr. H.	Agana	7,200.00	200.00
Senior High	Agana		75.00
William E. Sewell	Yona	1,000.00	60.00
Lloyd S. Shapley	Asan	6,000.00	125.00
Roy C. Smith	Anigua	5,000.00	125.00
Ivan C. Wettengel	Barrigada	1,500.00	60.00
Agricultural Farm	Ungaguan	400.00	
Carpenter Shop	Agana	1,500.00	500.00
Cooking	Agana		100.00
Sewing	Agana	638.00	300.00
Weaving	Agana	730.00	75.00
Office	Agana		2,000.00
		\$102,093.00	\$6,290.00

92. *New Construction:* The teachers' quarters at Agat were completed at a cost of \$415.49 and turned over to the Department of Education on 13 September, 1930.

An excellent concrete school building for the children of the American personnel stationed at Sumay, has been erected on the Marine Reservation. This building was dedicated on 2 January, 1931, and was named in honor of General John T. Myers, U.S.M.C., the first officer to command a detachment of United States Marines in Guam.

A new two-room American Grade School building, of model design and frame construction, has been erected in Agana, at a total cost of \$1,655.54. This building has eighteen hundred square feet of floor space and is excellently lighted and well ventilated. At the time it was completed and opened for use on 28 January, 1931, the building adjoining, already over crowded by the grade school pupils, was assigned to the new American High School.

93. *Repairs and Replacements:* The Department of Industries, representing the Island Government, is responsible for the material upkeep of school buildings and equipment. Complete overhauling of school build-

ings and equipment, including necessary painting of buildings, planing of desk tops, etc., as reported by principals and checked by the Head of the Department on inspection trips, has been in process of accomplishment during the vacation months of April and May.

94. *Children's Library Books.* Friends in Long Beach, California, members of the Ancient Egyptian Order of Sciots and the Loyalty Club, sent this Station eight hundred sixty-four books to establish a Children's Library. These books have been placed in the new American Grade School building and are being immensely enjoyed by the Station children.

#### ACADEMIC PROGRESS

95. *New Classifications:* Beginning with the past year, there has been a reorganization, so that the following designation of grades now applies:

- Primary - 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades.
- Intermediate - 4th, 5th, and 6th grades.
- Junior High School - 7th, 8th and 9th grades.
- Senior High School - 10th, 11th, and 12th grades.

96. *Hours of Instruction:* Instruction in all the native schools begins at 7:15 a.m. All pre-primer and First Grade pupils are dismissed at 11:15 a.m.

All pupils above the first grade are under instruction from 7:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. with a twenty minute recess period at ten o'clock. The American schools are in session from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. The Evening High School is convened on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays for recitation each week from 4:45 to 8:30 p.m. Supervised study periods are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 4:45 to 6:15 p.m.

97. *Uniformity of Procedure:* The most striking feature of the educational program is the uniformity of work carried on throughout the island. This happy result is attained by giving central direction to all the work. The monthly assignments are announced from this office, the monthly examinations are issued from this office, and the examination grades are rechecked here, under the direction of the Supervising Teacher. Frequent visits are made to all the schools by the Supervising Teacher, who is out most of the time for that purpose. The Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Head of the Department have also spent much time on the road. For example, during eight months the Head of the Department of Education has made a total of 226 school inspections which is an average of one visit per school per month. It has been found that the expectation of frequent and even unannounced visits has a challenging effect on the teachers and is stimulating to the pupils to greater endeavor.

98. *Monthly Bulletins:* The present Head of the Department of Education instituted the issuance of a monthly bulletin, entitled "THE GUAM TEACHER", a copy of which has been published on the first of each month. These monthly bulletins have contained from three to sixteen pages of educational news, and have been of inestimable value for publicity purposes in stimulating a better esprit de corps and in coordinating Department activities. Copies are delivered to all teachers and to station officers.

#### INDUSTRIAL EMPHASIS

99. *Vocational Guidance:* There is a growing conviction in Guam that, while academic education should not be neglected, there should be increasing emphasis placed upon practical vocational guidance. To carry out this program, an industrial group has been built on the edge of the Government House grounds facing San Ramon street. In addition to the School Carpenter Shop, there is now a new Weaving School, of frame construction, completed at a cost of \$730.16, and opened to the weaving classes on 27 October, 1930. A companion building, to house the Sewing School, was completed on 17 November, 1930, at a cost of \$658.07. Three new Singer sewing machines have been added to the equipment of the Sewing School. Between the Weaving and Sewing Schools are located adequate toilet facilities to care for the entire industrial group. Plans are underway for the erection of a new Cooking School, to be located just beyond the Sewing School, and to be of corresponding design. It is intended that these four schools shall take care of the industrial training of boys and girls from all the Agana schools, from the fourth to the ninth grades inclusive.

100. *School Gardens:* The Department of Education employs a full time Garden Supervisor, whose duties are to select suitable sites, test seed, suggest plantings, and in general assist in the successful conduct of the school gardens. All pupils in the third, fourth, and fifth grades had instruction in gardening last year. Altogether there were eighteen school gardens, many of them excellently planned and cared for.

101. *Agricultural School Farm:* The United States Department of Agriculture gave the Department of Education, through the Island Government, enough blooded livestock to start an Agricultural School Farm in Guam. The Navy Department furnished transportation from the United States to Guam, via the U.S.S. NITRO, arriving on 22 February, 1931. The animals, consisting of two pure-bred Ayrshire bulls and one pure-bred dual purpose Shorthorn bull, one registered Duroc Jersey boar and two Duroc Jersey sows; ten Rhode Island Red hens and two Cocks; nine White Leghorn hens and two cocks; came through in excellent condition. The Agricultural Experiment Station has charge of the stock at present, getting them acclimated.

The Governor, realizing the importance of agriculture in Guam, issued an order on 19 March, 1931, setting aside a tract of government land of approximately forty acres, in the vicinity of Barrigada, for the establishment and development of an agricultural school farm. This land has been re-surveyed and enough of the under-brush cleared away to allow the construction of a fence. The sites for buildings, pastures, poultry yards, gardens, and fields have been selected, and the total cost of proposed construction has been estimated at \$4,000.00. The Agricultural School Farm is intended to serve a four-fold purpose:

1. To furnish instruction in agriculture and animal husbandry to a limited class of boys who meet such entrance requirements as may be set forth from time to time.
2. To furnish instruction in agriculture and animal husbandry to adults, both by actual teaching and by example.
3. To establish a station where pure bred sires may be maintained for service of the pigs and cattle of the farming community.
4. To improve the quality of the livestock of the Island by the distribution of a limited amount of pure bred poultry, and eggs therefrom, and by either lending or selling a limited number of pure bred pigs and cattle to deserving ranchers.

102. *School Fairs and Promotion Programs:* The officials of the Department devoted the month of March to a series of seventeen school fairs and twenty-two school closing exercises. For the first time in the history of the Department, a fair was sponsored and conducted in every school district on the Island. The number of products exhibited, the community interest aroused and the wholesome competitive spirit between schools were all gratifying. Officials, Teachers, and pupils agree that the time and effort involved were

well invested, and it is the almost unanimous desire of all concerned to carry out the program of local school fairs again next year. After the conclusion of the school fairs, final inter-school competitions were held in Agana on 27 March. These included the Reading and Spelling Contests, with competitors from all schools, grades one to six; and the Marching and Drilling, with uniformed companies from nine schools competing.

103. *School Programs:* During the past year, the Department has encouraged teachers to use the last hour of Friday morning each week for spelling contests and school programs to which they are privileged to invite children from other rooms or of corresponding grades from other schools. There is a great deal of latent dramatic and musical ability among the Chamorro children. By singing, speaking, and acting before their school mates, the pupils put into pleasant practice what they are taught in the harder study hours. They also acquire facility in the use of English and greater ease and grace of manner. It will be a fortunate day for the schools of Guam when island finances will permit the employment of a Music Supervisor and a Dramatic Instructor.

104. *Junior Red Cross Enrollment:* During November, the Department of Education participated in the local Red Cross campaign by conducting a junior enrollment in the schools. No school reported less than one hundred per cent, and the average for the entire Department was one hundred and twenty-three per cent. As a result four hundred fifty-four dollars and fifty-five cents was turned over to the Red Cross Treasurer, half of which was retained in Guam to pay the salary of the school Nurse.

Junior Red Cross children from the Western States packed 3811 red cross christmas boxes for the school children of Guam. This appreciated service was arranged by the Pacific Branch of the American Red Cross, with Headquarters in the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco. Twenty-two big boxes were transported, free of charge, via the S. S. STANLEY DOLLAR, arriving in Guam on 8 December, in ample time for simultaneous distribution in all the schools at the Christmas programs on 24 December. Five hundred ninety-eight "thank you" letters were written by school children in Guam to as many Juniors in the States.

105. *Cooperating Associations:* The Guam Teachers' Association is organized to create and foster the spirit of Education; to provide means for development of the social well-being of the teachers; to arrange suitable entertainments; and to foster, physical, moral, and intellectual culture. The Association has sixty-four members and holds its meetings monthly in the afternoons following the general teachers' meetings.

Most of the principals, particularly in the outlying school, have been successful in organizing Parent-Teacher Associations, by means of which the interest and cooperation of parents are enlisted in school enterprises.

106. *Morning Drill:* Perhaps the most impressive sight on the Island is that of the thousand children of the Plaza schools at drill following "Colors" every school-day morning. The children are well disciplined, marching quietly from their four schools and forming a hollow square around the Plaza De Espana, where they stand at attention while the Stars and Stripes are hoisted in front of the Government House. Then, to the accompaniment of music by the Station Band, and under the direction of their respective teachers, they go through their calisthenic exercises. The result is at least four fold: Group coordination, rhythmic movement, physical exhilaration, and patriotic training.

The children in other than Agana Schools have their flag raising exercises and morning drill at 7:15 a. m.

107. *Nutrition Work:* A great many children begin their school work at 7:15 a.m. with no breakfast or with uncooked or inappropriate food. The Department of Education has found it highly desirable to devote a part of the morning recess to a nutrition period. Nourishing soups and cocoa are prepared by the cooking classes and sold to the children at a cost of one cent per cup.

108. *State of Health:* The health of the school children have been generally excellent throughout the year. Each school is equipped with a medical locker, and teachers are instructed in first aid by the Public Health Officer and the School Nurse. Cases requiring medical attention are reported to the Naval Hospital.

109. EXPENDITURES, EDUCATION, NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

Appropriation	\$43,000.00
Expenditures:	
Payroll	\$38,102.46
Office Supplies, Labor and Material	708.25
Reference Books	45.38
Teachers payroll, Industrial	1,900.23
Teachers payroll, Evening High School	953.44
Day School supplies	760.17
High School supplies	15.00
Industrial School supplies	574.27
Electric current	25.22
Transportation	567.59
	\$43,652.01
FEDERAL APPROPRIATION:	
Appropriation	\$12,628.57
Expenditures:	
Labor	\$11,310.30
Material	1,318.24
	\$12,628.54

AMERICAN SCHOOL FUND.

Deficit, 1 July, 1930	\$3,765.91
*Disbursements, 1930-31	6,000.56
	9,766.47
Receipts, 1930-31	5,202.33
Deficit, 30 June, 1931	\$4,564.14

\*This item includes \$3,763.50 in construction costs; \$1,254.41 for the new American Grade School in Agana and \$2,509.09 for the new Myers School at Sumay.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

110. *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 six 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 the Naval Hospital chiefly concern the welfare and treatment of the Island population. There are usually nine Medical Officers, nine Navy Nurses, one Dental Officer, two Chief Pharmacists, forty-five Hospital Corpsmen and twenty-one Native Nurses on duty on the Island. All of these are employed in the dual capacity as all do work directly or indirectly for Service personnel and for the Natives.

111. During the fiscal year there were two thousand two hundred and forty-six admissions and readmissions of natives to the hospital.

There were thirty-one thousand and twenty-five dressings and redressings with other treatments at sick call of cases not admitted to the sick list. Out-patient dressings and treatments at the hospital are done in both the Officer of the Day's 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 Corpsmen supplies the needed dressing or treatment or transfers to the hospital as indicated. Emergency dental treatment of civilian patients in the hospital is done when possible by the Dental Officer attached to the Naval Hospital.

During the greater part of the year eight men patients and six women patients have been at the hospital as tubercular patients. At the end of the fiscal year there were eleven patients, men and women. There were eleven deaths at the Hospital for Tubercular patients during the year, and five were discharged to their homes.

112. One female leper patient with active lesions was transferred to Culion Leper Colony, P. I., on 24 June, 1931. There are now ten lepers from the Island in Culion Leper Colony, and four inactive cases on the Island under supervision, and five insane patients in Philippine institutions for the insane.

113. At the Native Clinics throughout the Island, the number of dressings, redressings and treatments were as follows: Agana 31,025; Inarajan 12,612; Merizo 9,972; Piti 5,364; Sumay 11,376; Agat 10,800; Yona 5,450; Dededo 4,467; a total of 91,075. 14,600 dressings and treatments were administered at the eye, ear, nose and throat 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. Hookworm infection has appeared to be increasing and special efforts are being made to locate and treat all cases and a campaign of education is being carried on both through the Hospital Corpsmen located at the various dressing stations throughout the Island and by lectures to the school teachers in the Native schools. Yaws continues to be quite prevalent but is easily controlled by appropriate treatment, most of which is given at the Naval Hospital. Known Gangosa cases are kept under observation and treatment given when indicated. There have been seven new cases treated during the year.

114. A total of 2,234 doses of arsenicals were given to civilians on the Island during the year 1931. Worm treatments were given as follows: Agana 2,832; Yona 560; Merizo 725; Sumay 625; Inarajan 519; Agat 575; Dededo 491; Piti 529; a total of 6,856. At the end of the fiscal year there were 300 cases of Yaws and 298 cases of Gangosa under observation. There were 45 complete courses of typhoid vaccine administered to school children during the year and 40 complete courses given to members of the Guam Militia.

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

116. *Communicable Diseases:* The following is a list of communicable diseases diagnosed and treated in the Naval Hospital during the year:

Abscess, all forms	40	Chicken pox	2
Angina Vincent's	2	Gangosa	1
Bronchitis, acute	45	Influenza	4
Catarrhal fever, acute	230	Pneumonia, Broncho	19
Carbuncle	6	Pneumonia, lobar	7
Cellulitis	82	Tetanus	1
Diphtheria	10	Tonsillitis	97
Dysentery, entamoebic	2	Typhoid fever	2
Dysentery, Unclassified	33	Yaws	68

117. The Native Nurses trained at the Naval Hospital, and the Susana Hospital in Agana, fulfill a very important mission, especially among 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 ten native nurses under training; none were graduated during the year, 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.

118. One Hospital Corpsman is assigned to each of the following outlying districts: Piti, Agat, Merizo, Inarajan, Yona, and Dededo. These trained Corpsmen are selected on account of their qualifications and have done excellent work. There are forty Hospital Corpsmen in Agana, and two at Sumay, the two larger centers of activity; one at the Hospital for tubercular patients and one assigned to the Assistant Health Officer.

119. *Topography:* The topography of the Naval Hospital reservation remains practically unchanged since last report except that filling in swampy land of the south-eastern section of the reservation has been continued when materials for such purposes have been available. In time it is believed this area should be entirely filled and possibly the Tubercular Hospital now located on the bluff to the south of Agana moved to this location. Extensive repairs to the buildings at the Tubercular Hospital will be necessary in the near future. Due to the isolated location and the peculiar temperamental characteristics of the Native population, the great number of tuberculosis patients on the Island, who would be benefitted by this institution, do not avail themselves of its facilities.

The location on the hospital reservation suggested above, while not as satisfactory as the present location from a hygienic standpoint, it is believed will induce a greater number who would be benefitted by hospital treatment to avail themselves of the benefits of such hospitalization.

120. *Buildings:* The buildings are constantly being repaired due to climatic conditions.

121. The general sanitation of the Island leaves much to be desired but the very limited supply of funds available does not permit any great progress from year to year.

122. 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.

123. One hundred and ten civilians died in this hospital during the past year. The causes were as follows:

Abscess, brain	4	Injuries	1
Ascariasis	4	Malnutrition	2
Asthma	6	Myocarditis	5
Appendicitis	1	Nephritis	2
Burn	1	Obstruction, intestinal	2

Bronchitis	1	Pneumonia, all forms	17
Cancer	4	Pregnancy	2
Diarrhea	3	Pyemia	1
Dysentery	12	Still born	11
Diphtheria	2	Shock, surgical	1
Gastric Hemorrhage	1	Tuberculosis	13
Gastroenteritis	9	Tetanus	3
Hemiplegia	1	Whooping cough	1

124. During the year one hundred and twelve major operations were performed at the Naval Hospital. There were also seventy-five minor operations.

125. One thousand and twenty cases were admitted to Ward III (women and children), seven hundred and fifty cases were admitted to Ward I (male), and four hundred and seventy-six cases were admitted to Susana Hospital during the year.

126. Frequent examinations of water supply of the Island have been made. Presumptive tests for Bacilli Coli were positive in the water supply at frequent intervals. 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.

127. 25,951 leper and special rations were issued during the year, an average of about seventy-one rations daily.

128. The Naval Dental Officer performed one hundred and ninety-one treatments during the fiscal year for civilians. One thousand three hundred and fifty-five school children were given dental examinations during the year by the Civilian Dentist, and four thousand and twelve operations and treatments were done for the school children during that period.

129. Two hundred and nine autopsies were performed in the hospital during the fiscal year.

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

Dental Material	\$ 52.17
Salary of Dentist	1,430.00
Care of Lepers	1,422.09
Gratuity of Lepers	540.00
Care of Insane	1,125.00
Civilians' Pay Roll	7,947.74
Provisions	6,415.23
Stubs and Requisitions	2,321.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$21,253.50</b>

Unobligated balance \$117.93

POLICE DEPARTMENT

131. The Police Department is the law enforcement body of the Island. Its jurisdiction extends over the entire Island of Guam, including its contiguous waters, outlying reefs and islands. It is also charged with the custody, maintenance and work of civil prisoners, and the supervision of forestry, the instruction and training of the Guam Militia, and the general dissemination of information for the benefit of the inhabitants of the

island. It consists of the Insular Patrol, the Native Police and a Chief Forester. The present organization of the Department is:

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.

THE INSULAR PATROL

Headquarters - Agana

- 1 Boatswain's Mate First Class, U.S.N. Traffic Patrol.
- 1 Private ..... Special Detail.
- 1 Private First Class ..... Sanitary Inspector.
- 8 Privates ..... District Patrolmen.

District of Piti

- 1 Private first class ..... District Patrolman.

District of Sumay

- 1 Private ..... District Patrolman.

District of Agat

- 1 Private ..... District Patrolman.

District of Merizo

- 1 Private ..... District Patrolman.

District of Inarajan

- 1 Private ..... District Patrolman.

District of Yona

- 1 Private ..... District Patrolman.

District of Barrigada

- 1 Private ..... District Patrolman.

District of Yigo

- 1 Private ..... District Patrolman.

District of Cotal

- 1 Civilian (ex-Marine)

District of Tarague

- 1 Civilian (ex-Marine)

Total 1 B.M. 1c, U.S.N.  
19 Privates first class and privates, U.S.M.C.  
2 Civilians.

THE NATIVE POLICE

- 1 Sergeant.
- 2 Police Corporals.
- 2 Policemen.
- 10 Policemen, Policemen second class, and probationary policemen.

FORESTRY

- 1 Chief Forester.

132. 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 hold 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.

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

- 1 Desk Sergeant ..... Interpreter, chief clerk and assistant in administrative work.
- 1 Police Corporal ..... In charge of outside working details.
- 1 Police Corporal ..... In charge of Government Farm at Libugon.
- 1 Policeman ..... In charge of Government Farm at Tumon.
- 1 Policeman ..... Special Detail.
- 1 Policeman Second Class ..... Special Detail.
- 3 Policemen, Policemen Second Class and Probationary policemen ..... Turnkeys (Civil Jail)
- 6 Policemen, Policemen Second Class and Probationary policemen ..... Guards over prisoners (Working parties)

134. Approximately four hundred ninety-nine (499) cases have been investigated by the Police Department up to and including 30 June, 1931, of which sixty-three

(63) were sent to the Island Court, two hundred twenty (220), to the Police Court, two hundred sixteen (216) were awarded executive fines (\$5.00 or less). This record is most commendable in a population of more than 18,000, when one considers that these cases represent all infractions of the law, from petty thievery, disturbance of the peace, drunkenness, sanitary infractions, unlicensed tuba trees, stray animals, traffic violations, and game law infractions, to adultery and seduction. The natives are not inclined to viciousness, lawlessness or to acts of violence, and the majority of the more serious offenses are theft, speeding, manufacture of aguardiente, prowling and seduction.

135. The status of the civil prisoners on 30 June, 1931, is as follows:

	Male	Female
Confined in Civil Jail, serving sentence	20	0
Confined in Libugon Farm, serving sentence	8	0
Confined in Tumon Farm, serving sentence	0	5
Confined in Dump Ground	1	0
Confined in Naval Hospital as Patients	7	3
At large, working off fines at Public Labor	21	0
At large, paying off fines by monthly installments	13	4
On parole	5	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>15</b>

Of the 36 male prisoners shown above, 22 have sentences of more than 4 years. Eight for rape and attempted rape, five for thefts and robbery, two for thefts and escaping jail, one for seduction, one for assault upon an agent of authority, one for robbery and swindle, one for perjury and adultery, one for adultery and thefts, one for attempted homicide and assault, and one for parricide.

Of the eight female prisoners, one is serving sentence of 4 months for theft, one is serving 12 months for infractions of the liquor laws, two are serving more than one year for concubinage and four are serving more than three years for adultery.

136. The Jail is under the direct supervision of the Warden, a Corporal, U.S. Marine Corps.

137. The labor of the prisoners outside the jail is under the direct supervision of the Assistant Chief of Police, with the exception of seven who are employed and quartered at the Libugon Truck Farm, operated by the Police Department under the supervision of a native policeman. The prisoners, other than the seven above mentioned, are employed in hauling garbage, cleaning and repairing streets, and roads, cleaning the Agana River and the Agana Springs, cutting woods, etc. During the past fiscal year, civil prisoners have handled all the garbage of the Capitol, Agana, and the towns of Asan and Piti; kept the streets clean, filled and repaired the streets in Agana, and made numerous other fills and repairs to parks and grounds in Agana. They also helped greatly toward the construction of Bradley Field, now known as Bradley Park.

138. Libugon Farm, operated by the Police Department supplies the local American colony with fresh vegetables and fruits practically the whole year. The farm is worked by eight native prisoners in charge of one native policeman.

139. The vegetables and fruits grown are sold twice a week to the local American Colony, and the surplus is used in the civil prisoners' mess. The farm is being constantly enlarged and improved and at present supplies all American families and some of the enlisted men's messes with fresh vegetables and fruits.

140. A ledger showing the receipts and expenditures of the Libugon Farm up to 30 June, 1931, is kept, and shows the following:

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES
\$1,880.91	\$967.30

141. On 30 June, 1931, there were five female prisoners confined at Tumon Farm under the supervision of a native policeman. This farm is as nearly self-supporting as possible. The women prisoners are employed in growing vegetables and fruits, and in other light work.

#### POLICE DEPARTMENT RECEIPTS

142. The amount of one thousand ninety dollars and five cents (\$1,090.05), executive fines, have been collected through the Police Department during the past fiscal year, and turned in to the Island Treasury; the sale of farm produce was \$1,880.91. Total receipts were \$2,970.96.

#### EXPENDITURES

143. The total expenditures of this department during the past fiscal year amounted to \$13,087.69. 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

144. The principal duties of the Chief Forester are the preservation of the valuable timber of the island, prevention of waste and destruction, and the increasing of the hardwood and fruit trees 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, and obtaining a license to cut same. Ifil, dugdug, and daog trees may not be cut when less than 12 inches in diameter, and ajgao, lana, panao and chosgo trees if less than eight inches in diameter, whether on private or public property, in order to protect and preserve the hardwood of the island. Any person desiring to cut timber for sale must first procure a permit to cut it and must pay ten per cent of the sale value as a fee to the Island Government. The Chief Forester and the local Insular Patrolman are charged with checking up on this cutting and sale.

145. Any person desiring to cut timber for personal use in the construction of a home must agree to plant, in seedlings, double the number of trees cut, and must care for the seedlings until they are one year old.

146. During the year, some improvement was made in the condition of the forests. Nine hundred daog seedlings were planted in various government land leases held by private individuals. These daog seedlings were planted by applicants who obtained permission from the government to cut timber on government land for the construction of dwelling houses. There were 20,724 board feet of lumber cut on private properties for commercial purposes, 17,000 board feet of lumber was cut on private properties for personal use, 12,000 board feet of dogdog, ajgao, panao and yoga were cut on government land by private individuals.

147. There were several grass fires during the year but no damages incurred to the forests.

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT

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

149. Military training begins with school boys between the ages of seven (7) and sixteen (16) years. Four hours each week are devoted to physical exercise, under the supervision of the School Department and the local school teachers. At the age of sixteen (16) years, boys become enrolled in the Active Guam Militia and are assigned to one of the local companies. They remain in the Active Militia until they reach the age of twenty-one (21) years, when, at their request, they are transferred to the Militia Reserve. At the age of twenty-five (25) years, all members of the Guam Militia are disenrolled, unless, in the case of some officers, they express a desire to continue in service.

150. The Guam Militia drills on the first and third Sunday of each month from 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 a. m., and the Reserve Militia and Recruits drill on the second and fourth Sundays of each month from 8:30 to 9:30 a. m.

151. The prescribed uniform for the Guam Militia is—White Hats, White Shirts, White Trousers, and White Shoes. A small fine of \$0.50 is assessed against each militiaman who fails to appear in the prescribed uniform for drills. This has been very effective and at present the Militia presents a very creditable appearance on the drill ground. The Militia is equipped with the U.S. Springfield Rifle, Model 1903. Twenty-

four (24) cutlasses obtained from the Naval Ordnance, 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.

152. The Militia is organized into three (3) 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 (3) battalions comprising 12 companies, 5 in Agana, one each in Sumay, Agat, Piti, Umatac, Merizo, Inarajan and Yona.

153. A military funeral is always given to any member of the Guam Militia who dies.

154. The present strength of the Guam Militia, Active and Reserve, is as follows:

RANK	ACTIVE MILITIA	MILITIA RESERVE
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	0
Majors	3	1
Captains	7	3
First Lieutenants	2	1
Second Lieutenants	21	2
Enlisted	876	555
	<b>910</b>	<b>562</b>

#### RECEIPTS

155. During the fiscal year there has been collected the sum of \$1,909.00 from the members of the Guam Militia, Active and Reserve, as fines for absence from regular drill periods. Exceptions, of course, are made of those physically unfit, absent from the Island, employed upon Government work which will not permit their attendance, and special instances where a group of workmen are employed in an inaccessible location and it is impracticable for them to return to Agana or to their particular company for drill.

#### EXPENDITURES

156. The total expenditures of this Department for the past fiscal year amounted to \$983.53. This amount includes the purchase of stationery, oil, and other supplies, and contributions toward the construction of the Guam Militia Armory situated at Bradley Park.

#### THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

##### BUSINESS HANDLED

157. During the year there were filed and conducted by the Island Attorney seventy-three criminal cases in the Island Court, showing an increase of two over those similarly handled during the previous year. These have been disposed as follows:

Conviction	53
Acquittal	4
Collateral forfeited	2
Pending 30 June, 1931	14
	<b>73</b>

158. There were filed three hundred and thirty minor cases in the Police Court during the year, showing an increase of one hundred and twenty over the number of cases filed during the previous year. The disposition of these cases were:

Conviction .....	169
Acquittal .....	5
Dismissal .....	33
Collateral forfeited .....	110
Pending 30 June, 1931 .....	13
	330

159. *Briefs.* There were presented eight briefs and arguments in the Island Court during the year, by the Island Attorney. There were also ten opinions rendered by him on miscellaneous matters.

160. *Cases Appealed.* During the year only one criminal case was appealed to the Court of Appeals in which the Island Attorney submitted his brief of the case.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT

161. Under the Judiciary Department of the Naval Government of Guam there operates five courts, namely, the Court of Appeals, the Higher Court of Equity, the Island Court, the Court of Equity, and the Police Court.

162. The latter three courts, the Island Court, the Court of Equity, and the Police Court, by reason of the number of cases which are being filed during each week, are required to hold sessions daily and simultaneously, in order to afford prompt justice through a speedy trial to the final adjudication of each case.

163. The activities of the Judiciary Department during the year were:

	Criminal	Civil	Special	Land Registration
<b>COURT OF APPEALS:</b>				
Cases instituted .....	12	2	0	0
Cases previously pending .....	0	0	0	0
Total .....	12	2	0	0
Cases settled 30 June, 1931 .....	12	2	0	0
Cases pending 30 June, 1931 .....	0	0	0	0
<b>ISLAND COURT:</b>				
Cases instituted .....	63	230	27	79
Cases previously pending .....	8	11	2	142
Total .....	71	241	29	221
Cases settled 30 June, 1931 .....	57	171	29	87
Cases pending 30 June, 1931 .....	14	70	0	134
<b>POLICE COURT:</b>				
Cases instituted .....	220	0	0	0
Cases previously pending .....	0	0	0	0
Total .....	220	0	0	0
Cases settled 30 June, 1931 .....	207	0	0	0
Cases pending 30 June, 1931 .....	13	0	0	0

	Criminal	Civil	Special	Land Registration
<b>HIGHER COURT OF EQUITY:</b>				
Cases instituted .....	0	0	0	0
Cases previously pending .....	0	0	0	0
Total .....	0	0	0	0
<b>COURT OF EQUITY:</b>				
Cases instituted .....	0	347	4	0
Cases previously pending .....	0	14	7	0
Total .....	0	361	11	0
Cases settled 30 June, 1931 .....	0	244	4	0
Cases pending 30 June, 1931 .....	0	117	7	0

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

	Criminal	Civil	Special	Land Registration
<b>COURT OF APPEALS:</b>				
Judgment affirmed .....	12	0	0	0
Judgment reversed .....	0	1	0	0
Case withdrawn .....	0	1	0	0
Total .....	12	2	0	0
<b>ISLAND COURT:</b>				
Conviction .....	53	0	0	0
Acquittal .....	4	0	0	0
Dismissal .....	0	67	2	2
Case withdrawn .....	0	1	0	0
Judgment for plaintiff .....	0	102	0	0
Judgment for defendant .....	0	1	0	0
Petition granted .....	0	0	27	85
Total .....	57	171	29	87
<b>POLICE COURT:</b>				
Conviction .....	169	0	0	0
Acquittal .....	5	0	0	0
Dismissal .....	33	0	0	0
Total .....	207	0	0	0
<b>HIGHER COURT OF EQUITY: (None decided).</b>				
<b>COURT OF EQUITY:</b>				
Judgment for plaintiff .....	0	169	0	0
Judgment for defendant .....	0	2	0	0
Dismissal .....	0	73	0	0
Petition granted .....	0	0	4	0
Total .....	0	244	4	0

165. 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
<b>ISLAND COURT:</b>				
Original jurisdiction .....	63	240	27	79
Appellate jurisdiction .....	0	0	0	0
Total .....	63	240	27	79
<b>COURT OF APPEALS:</b>				
Original jurisdiction .....	0	0	0	0
Appellate jurisdiction .....	12	2	0	0
Total .....	12	2	0	0
<b>HIGHER COURT OF EQUITY:</b>				
(None filed) .....	0	0	0	0

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

CRIMINAL:	ISLAND COURT	POLICE COURT
Abduction .....	1	0
Adultery .....	1	0
Assault .....	3	0
Concubinage .....	1	0
Contumely .....	1	0
Gambling .....	1	0
Infraction of Art. 15, Penal Code .....	0	1
Infraction of Art. 574 Penal Code .....	0	3
Infraction of Art. 590 Penal Code .....	0	1
Infraction of Art. 592 Penal Code .....	0	1
Infraction of "O & R in Guam" Sect. 6 (3) .....	1	0
" 7 (1) .....	0	1
" 12 (1) .....	0	1
" 12 (6) .....	0	1
" 12 (11) .....	0	2
" 15 (114-a) .....	0	16
" 15 (114-b) .....	0	6
" 15 (114-c) .....	0	7
" 15 (114-d) .....	0	8
" 15 (114-e) .....	0	1
" 37 (3) .....	0	2
" 41 (4) .....	0	140
" 48 (1) .....	10	0
" 48 (7) .....	1	21
" 53 (5) .....	1	0
" 58 (9) .....	0	2
" 58-5 (20) .....	0	2
" 58-5 (24) .....	5	0
" 62 (1) .....	1	0
" 63 (2) .....	6	0
" 64 (1) .....	3	0
Physical injuries .....	1	0
Rape, attempted .....	1	0
Robbery .....	2	0
Swindle .....	5	0
Theft .....	11	4
Trespass to Dwelling .....	5	0
Usurpation of Public Functions .....	1	0
Vagrancy .....	1	0
	63	220

CIVIL:	ISLAND COURT	COURT OF EQUITY
Alimony, etc. ....	0	1
Breach of Contract .....	1	0
Collection of Debt .....	220	303
Collection of Water Tax .....	0	18
Collection of Lease Account .....	0	1
Collection of Electric Account .....	0	5
Collection of Survey Fees .....	0	4
Collection of House Rent .....	0	1

CIVIL:	ISLAND COURT	COURT OF EQUITY
Collection of Corn, etc. ....	1	0
Collection of Laundry Money .....	1	0
Enforcement of Contract .....	0	1
Execution of Deed .....	0	1
Foreclosure of Mortgage .....	2	0
Nuisance and Damages .....	0	1
Partition of Inheritance .....	0	4
Partition of Property .....	0	1
Recovery of Damages .....	1	2
Recovery of Cow .....	0	1
Recovery of Land .....	2	0
Recovery of Property .....	1	0
Recovery of Civil Indemnity .....	0	1
Removal of House .....	0	1
Restitution of House .....	0	1
Transfer of Lot .....	1	0
	253	547

SPECIAL:	ISLAND COURT	COURT OF EQUITY
Administration, letters of .....	2	0
Adoption of Minor .....	4	0
Civil Marriage .....	0	2
Claim to Deposit in Bank .....	1	0
Divorce .....	0	2
Guardian Ad Litem .....	14	0
Guardianship, letters of .....	6	0
	27	4

LAND REGISTRATION:	ISLAND COURT	COURT OF EQUITY
Issuance of Duplicate Certificate .....	61	0
Land Registration .....	18	0
	79	0

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

	Fines	Costs	P. Tax	Total
Criminal cases:				
Island Court	\$3,887.50	\$2,370.00	—	\$6,257.50
Police Court	1,860.50	295.00	\$48.00	2,203.50
Court of Appeals	—	50.00	—	50.00
				\$ 8,511.00

Collaterals, etc:	Collaterals	Forfeiture	Total
Island Court .....	\$160.00	\$1.55	161.55
Police Court .....	381.00	—	381.00
			542.55

Civil and Special Cases: Costs and Fees	Total
Island Court .....	\$1,673.12
Court of Appeals .....	12.00
Court of Equity .....	329.50
	2,014.62

Land Registration Cases:	Total
Island Court .....	\$116.05
	116.05
Total imposed during the year .....	\$11,184.22
Balance from last report .....	16,055.34
Grand Total .....	27,239.56

Payments:	Cash	Labor	Total
Criminal cases	\$6,628.73	4,331.20	10,959.93
Civil and Special	950.63	—	950.63
Land Registration	131.25	—	131.25
Civil Indemnity	215.20	4.80	220.00
	7,925.81	4,336.00	12,261.81
Total payments .....			\$12,261.81
			14,977.75

## Fines, costs, etc. remitted by the Governor:

Criminal cases	\$ 101.00
Civil cases	1,044.00
	\$1,145.00
Fines, etc. no further action to be taken	92.00
Fees remitted by the Court	7.93
Total remitted etc.	\$1,244.93
Balance 30 June, 1931	\$13,732.82

The expenses of the Department during the year were:

Salary and Pensions	\$5,004.79
Labor and Material	157.85
Total expenses	\$5,162.64

## CUSTOMS AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

168. The receipts of this department for the fiscal year amounted to \$43,401.45. Of the total receipts \$15,338.01 were import duties; \$1,790.87 port fees; \$973.31 gasoline tax; \$4,995.65 internal revenue tax, all tobaccos; \$5,659.65, internal revenue tax, soft drinks; \$5.12 internal revenue tax, cosmetics and perfumes; \$13,037.29 lighterage; \$1,295.87 pilotage fees; \$252.30 storage; \$3.38 penalty and \$50.00 dog tax.

## 169. EXPENDITURES WERE:

Salary	\$1,332.51
Pension Fund	123.32
Office Supplies	72.99
Printing charges	86.87
Total	\$1,615.69

## 170. IMPORTS:

Country or Port	1930	1931
United States	\$298,727.63	\$295,637.19
Manila	181,648.85	132,876.93
Honolulu	16,242.77	22,377.84
Japan	58,630.49	67,661.93
Other countries	48,010.47	23,385.97
	\$603,260.21	\$541,939.86

## 171. EXPORTS:

Country or port	1930	1931
United States	\$129,401.01	\$ 50,682.68
Japan	32,719.17	41,635.37
Manila	36,883.10	35,915.57
Honolulu	1,590.00	1,775.00
Other countries		579.00
	\$200,593.28	\$130,588.32

## 172. BALANCE OF TRADE AGAINST GUAM

1930	\$402,666.93
1931	\$411,351.54
Copra exported to United States	1,531,657 lbs.
Copra exported to Manila	970,558 lbs.
Copra exported to Japan	1,862,164 lbs.

## 173. SOME OF THE IMPORTS WERE:

Food stuffs	\$185,708.95
Cotton tissues	39,219.39
Automobiles and bicycles	18,455.36
Petroleum and petroleum products	35,446.17
Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco	27,108.39
Metal and metal products	33,179.39

Footwear, shoes and slippers	23,864.00
Sugar refined	22,526.07
Lumber	16,016.51
Silk tissues	6,145.64
Confectionery	14,250.17
Earthenware and glassware	4,589.31
Wool and its manufacturers	431.15
Cement	4,252.96
All articles of stationery	5,777.52
Furniture of all kinds	9,630.58
Miscellaneous	95,338.40

## BANK OF GUAM

174. 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.

175. The bank is authorized to conduct the business of Commercial Banking as a Division of the Treasury of the Naval Government of Guam.

176. 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.

177. Up to 10 July, 1929, the Governor of Guam was the Chairman of the Board of Managers. On that date, the former 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.

178. The Board of Managers as of 30 June, 1931, consisted of Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Dees, U. S. N., Chairman; Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Best, (SC), U.S.N., Comptroller and Cashier; Lieut. John. J. Carroll, (SC), U. S. N., Assistant Comptroller and Cashier; Mr. Pedro Martinez (Representative of Depositors), member; Mr. J. H. Underwood (Representing the business interests of Guam) member; Mr. F.T. Flores (Auditor of Guam) member.

179. During the fiscal year, 1931, the bank financed shipments of merchandise imported by merchants of Guam to the value of \$420,954.03.

180. Gross earnings for fiscal year 1931; \$29,456.30. Net earnings for same period; \$9,846.06; interest and dividends at the rate of 6.36% was paid to class "B" depositors.

181. On 30 June, 1931, the depositors of record totaled 1237. Net changes during the year were as follows:

	30 June, 1930	30 June, 1931	Net
	Depositors	Depositors	Change
Demand (Class "A")	333	274	59
Time (Class "B")	770	729	41
Savings (Juvenile)	244	234	10

182. The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the Bank as of 30 June, 1930 and 1931.

RESOURCES	1930	1931
Cash on hand	\$ 23,092.31	\$ 25,235.10
Cash in transit	63,825.68	75,800.29
Cash in Correspondent Banks	115,257.96	134,763.94
Loans	94,038.20	73,027.67
Merchandise acceptances	130,107.45	97,531.73
Real estate	1,729.00	1,740.00
Land	5,575.00	5,575.00
Customers' Liability for L/C	600.00	
Furniture and Fixtures	1,198.65	1,198.65
Commercial paper		40,000.00
Anglo & London Paris Nat'l Bank	6,200.00	
Nat'l City Bank of N.Y., Yokohama	4,000.00	3,500.00
Bank of the Philippine Islands		115.43
"ABA" Cheques on hand	13,640.00	19,600.00
Accrued Interest Receivable		184.81
Accrued Rent	278.75	278.75
National City Bank of N.Y., Manila	2,000.00	
Supplies (Deferred Asset)		437.90
	\$461,543.00	\$478,989.18

## LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00
Surplus	28,000.00	35,000.00
Deposits Class "A"	107,090.18	103,342.45
Deposits Class "B"	276,631.05	288,765.53
Deposits (Juvenile)	1,570.19	1,499.22
Certificates of Deposit	3,786.86	3,773.76
Letters of Credit	600.00	1,500.00
Due Bankers Trust Co., (Contra)	13,640.00	19,600.00
Letter of Credit (Shimizu)	2,500.00	
Letter of Credit (Vives Oil Mill)	500.00	
Cablegram charges payable	96.40	73.10
Pension Fund (Employees)	481.00	
Reserve	412.50	862.50
Reserve for Depreciation	863.71	983.57
Undivided Profits	5,373.93	3,297.47
Fire Insurance Fund	192.06	353.46
Other Liabilities	4,805.12	4,938.12
	\$461,543.00	\$478,989.18

183. Corresponding relations with the bank on 30 June, 1931, are as follows:

Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co.,	San Francisco
The Chase Nat'l Bank of the City of N.Y.	New York
Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij,	Hongkong
Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij,	Shanghai
National City Bank of New York	Yokohama
National City Bank of New York	Manila
The Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.	Honolulu

## CHARITY

184. During the past year the Charity Board investigated every case that came to its attention. The Board is in receipt of a large number of requests

for assistance, which upon investigation, it is found that it is possible for them to be supported by their relatives, as most of the Natives are related.

185. Josefa Duenas, who had been receiving aid, died on 22 August, 1930, at the age of 86. Vicente D. Sablan, who had been receiving aid, died on 15 January, 1931, at the age of 83.

186. Six persons are now receiving assistance from the Charity Board regularly.

## THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

187. The principal duties of the Chief Commissioner is to look after the welfare of the people of the municipality, acting as an agent between the people and the Government. While respecting the status of the Courts, the Chief Commissioner also assumes responsibility for a liberal interpretation of the laws.

188. The Chief Commissioner also supervises the routine work of the other Commissioners, reflecting the policies pursued in his municipal jurisdiction, toward a more progressive and productive economic scale. The various Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners must be assisted in solving the problems that arise in their respective Districts and Municipalities.

189. The following additional functions were supervised or handled during the fiscal year:

Cattle branded	282
Construction permits	220
Fish-weir licenses	4
Permits to slaughter animals	1076
Writs of Execution	60
Bull carts inspected	656
Commissioners' fees for writs of execution	\$ 34.40
Commissioners' fees for slaughtering permits	862.45
	\$ 896.85

## U. S. POST OFFICE, GUAM

190. Number of bags of mail received	2383
Number of bags of mail dispatched	594
Number of letters and parcels registered	1441
Number of parcels insured	797
Number of C.O.D. parcels received and recorded	2633

191. Mail was received from the United States (San Francisco and Honolulu) fifteen times, and once by way of Kobe, Japan. Mail was received from Manila ten times and from Saipan three times. Mail was dispatched direct to the United States six times, by way of Manila eighteen times, and by way of Saipan and Japan eight times.

192. During the above period this office issued 3,923 money orders valued at \$54,295.70; and paid 408 money orders valued at \$5,782.21.

193. The gross postal receipts were \$2,774.34; and the expenses of the office were \$3,438.90, including salaries, rent, lights, and mail messenger service, but not including reimbursement of carriers on the two Star Routes which is paid by the Post Office Department direct.

## PART II

## NAVAL STATION

194. The Guam Guard Mail mentioned in my previous report was discontinued on 8 April, 1931, after having served its purpose. (See paragraph 14 of this report).

195. On account of the reduction in strength of the Marine establishment at this station, it has been possible to bring about a consolidation of practically all Marine Activities at Sumay. This action released the buildings in Agana previously used as Marine Barracks. An extensive remodeling was carried out in the larger building so that it now houses the Public Works office and drafting room, the station library, the disbursing office, band room, and guard room. The removal of the Public Works and Disbursing offices from the ground floor of the west wing of the Government House has made all of that space available as an extension to the offices of the Governor and Commandant, and has thus relieved the extreme congestion in the offices of the east wing. It is hoped to have the Chief of Industries' office out of the west wing within the reasonably near future.

196. In connection with the remodeling of the old Marine Barracks, all those parts of it lying directly to the westward of the Government House should be demolished and removed since they are extremely old, in poor condition, and are a discredit to the surroundings. The clearing up of this area will probably take place during the next fiscal year and a certain part of it will be converted into a public garden, thus beautifying the grounds to the westward of the Government House and for the first time in known history entirely detaching that edifice from other buildings.

197. One of the most notable achievements of the Naval Station during the year, insofar as the public benefit is concerned, was the removal of two old buildings to the eastward of the Government House and the building up of what is now known as the "Middle Garden" on their site. This garden is an asset to the community and has greatly enhanced the surroundings of the Government House.

198. While the reduction in the number of officers of the Marine Corps attached to this station has to some extent brought about a lessening in the demand for private quarters for officers stationed in Guam, the actual reduction in Agana has been immaterial and the need for officers' quarters, as set forth at length in the 1930 report, is equally as great as a year ago. A large number of the houses used are totally unsuitable for commissioned personnel, and government quarters should be provided both for the comfort of the families concerned and for the credit of the Naval service.

199. A project for the erection of six houses on a suitable site will be submitted to the Department in the near future.

## INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

200. The annual allotment for the general maintenance of the Station, amounting to \$80,000.00, was used in maintaining the various activities under this Department. The major expenditure under this allotment was the operation of vehicles, both passenger and freight carrying, and care of livestock. The Plaza in the center of Agana, formerly used as a baseball field, has been reconstructed, paved walks constructed, an improved bandstand and a road on the north side of the Plaza was built, and general landscape features greatly improved. The site of the surveyed buildings Nos. 2 and 30 was cleared and planted in grass, a fountain installed and a fence constructed to harmonize with the old Spanish fence around the Government House grounds. The total cost of this work was \$3,700.00. The old bandstand was removed and a new bandstand constructed in the center of the Plaza at a cost of \$1,900.00.

201. Special allotments received during the fiscal year were as follows:

Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks.	
71201-2—Replace bridge 19 .....	\$8,500.00
-3—Crane for Power Plant .....	1,500.00
-4—Replace grate bars, Heine boiler .....	750.00
-5—Remove buildings 2 and 30 .....	2,000.00
-6—Repair 6600-volt line .....	700.00
-7—Paint steel poles .....	500.00
-8—Transportation equipment .....	900.00
-9—Addition to Navy Barracks, Agana .....	5,000.00
-10—Piles .....	1,525.00
-11—One ½-ton motor truck .....	900.00
-12—Repair Cold Storage Plant .....	10,000.00
-13—Maintenance of structures, Ordnance activities .....	1,000.00
-14—Trucks for Ordnance activities .....	2,000.00
-15—Improve electric service .....	1,800.00
-16—Furniture for Quarters MC-1 for Commanding Officer, Naval Hospital .....	800.00
-17—Remodeling Building MC-11 for office space .....	2,998.70
-18—Furniture for Quarters MC-1 for Commanding Officer, Naval Hospital .....	775.00
Contingent, Bureau of Yards and Docks	
71203-1—Repairs to turbo-alternator .....	2,186.40
-2—Repair quay wall, Piti .....	5,000.00
Engineering - Radio	
71601-1—Repair roads .....	\$1,500.00
General Expenses, Marine Corps	
71902-1—Repair roads .....	\$ 800.00
-2—Alterations Quarters MC5 for Commanding Officer of Marines .....	2,500.00

202. The project contemplated under Allotment No. 71201-2 consisted in the construction of a 2-way steel girder, reinforced concrete deck bridge with concrete piers on timber pile foundations, as replace-

ment of the steel I-beam and wood deck bridge known as Bridge No. 19 on the Piti-Sumay road spanning the Atantano River. This bridge was part of a system of three bridges, two of which were eliminated by the construction of a fill and relocation of road approaches to the new bridge for the 35-foot span of the river. Necessary steel beams for bridge deck and timber piling for abutments were purchased by the Bureau of Yards and Docks under its requisition No. 594 dated 28 March, 1930. Completion of this bridge, and raising of road grade to approaches, has eliminated the most dangerous section of the Piti-Sumay road and greatly improved transportation conditions between Agana and Sumay.

203. Allotment No. 71201-3 provided for the purchase and erection of a crane in the central power plant, Agana.

204. The original grate bars furnished with the Heine boiler for the Central Power Plant were of a segmental slotted type and of such a character that coal used at this Station formed slag, filling the grate interstices, thereby seriously interfering with the firing and operation of this boiler to such an extent as to require shut-down for cleaning and removing slag from the grates. To remedy this situation, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, at the request of the Station, purchased a complete 3-section set of Kelly type grate bars. These grate bars were received on the Station in January, 1931, and installation completed in March, 1931.

205. Work performed under Allotment No. 71201-5 consisted in the complete removal of old surveyed Spanish buildings Nos. 2 and 30 to and below the foundations and excavation for top soil for development of a new garden, now known as Middle Garden, as recreation center and public park and continuation of the Spanish fence as part of the development plan for landscape architectural features in connection with the Plaza development. The Plaza itself was formerly used as a baseball field with large stands of nondescript character located at the northwest corner facing the Commandant's Quarters.

206. The project for addition to the Navy Barracks at Agana under allotment No. 71201-9 which contemplated providing additional quarters in the barracks, was cancelled. Upon examination of the main barracks they were found to be so deteriorated through the ravages of weather and ants that a survey was called on the building, the result of which was condemnation. A project for the rebuilding of the barracks will be submitted to the Department in the near future.

207. Allotment No. 71201-10 was made to the Station for the purpose of defraying the cost of piles, eye beams and steel plates for use in replacing two bridges over the Atantano river.

208. Funds under allotments 71201-11 and 71201-14 were granted for the purchase of light delivery trucks to augment the transportation equipment of the Ordnance Department at this Station and for replacement of an old Dodge truck assigned to the Radio

Station. Due to the severe grade between Agana and the Libugon Radio Station, the latter truck had, after four years of service, become so worn out as to make necessary its immediate replacement.

209. In July and August, 1930, during an inspection of the Cold Storage Plant, it was found that the main girders, floor beams, flooring and sidewall construction of the butter and egg and vegetable storeroom had deteriorated through dry rot to such an extent as to make further use of this structure impracticable and unsafe. Upon reporting the conditions to the Bureau of Yards and Docks Allotment No. 71201-12 for \$10,000.00 was made by that Bureau for reconditioning the cold storage plant.

210. Allotment No. 71201-15, \$1,800.00, was granted for the purpose of improving the electric distribution system in the City of Agana, which has become overloaded due to increase in the number of consumers since its installation. Necessary transformers for this improvement have been ordered from the States and are expected to arrive before the end of the fiscal year.

211. As the result of reduction of Marine Personnel at this Station and consolidation of Marine Corps activities at Marine Barracks, Sumay, Quarters MC-1, used for several years past by the Commanding Officer of Marines, became available for assignment to an officer of the Naval commissioned personnel. Allotment No. 71201-16 for \$800.00 was provided for purchase of suitable tropical furniture by the Station and a further allotment (71201-18) for \$775.00 was provided for furniture and equipment required for these quarters to be purchased by the Bureau in the States.

212. The unexpended balance from repairs to the Cold Storage Plant was reallocated by the Bureau of Yards and Docks (Allotment 71201-17) for remodeling of Building MC-11 for new offices for the Public Works Department, consolidating the administrative, clerical, drafting and design sections on one floor and providing increased space and accommodations for the Disbursing Office in the same building.

213. In late September, 1930, a large section, approximately 60 feet long, of the quay wall at the Piti Navy Yard failed by undermining and erosion, causing a previous blister patch on face of the wall to break away and fall to the bottom, thereby exposing the steel rail reinforcing and the old concrete in the original section of the quay wall. This quay wall is of utmost importance to receiving and handling of supplies and freight at the Station and for use by Station lighters for loading and unloading cargo vessels. An emergency allotment was requested which the Bureau of Yards and Docks granted as Allotment No. 71203-2 for \$5,000.00. Subsequent to undertaking repair work on the original defective section, a section of the seawall, originally constructed as a gravity type, settled and cracked as the result of an earthquake, requiring complete demolition, removal and replacement of a section approximately 25 feet long by reinforced concrete quay wall on creosoted pile and timber relieving platform.

During the progress of this repair, an adjoining section, 35 feet long, was found to be in such condition as to necessitate removal to low water line and reconstructed with reinforced concrete using necessary anchors and deadmen.

214. Allotment No. 71902-2 General Expenses, Marine Corps, \$2,500.00, was received for remodeling the quarters of the former Commanding Officer, Patrol Squadron 3-M, for the Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, at Sumay.

215. The new high tension 6600-volt Agana-Libugon-Agat-Sumay line, carried on under an allotment from Marine Corps and Bureau of Yards and Docks was completed and placed in operation September 26, 1930. This service has resulted in considerable economies in electrical service for Marine Barracks and outlying districts with special arrangements for service to the town of Merizo.

216. By request of the Commanding Officer, Naval Hospital, the Public Works Officer undertook the remodeling and reconstruction of the Sick Officers' Quarters. Prior to the undertaking of this project, hospitalization for the commissioned Naval personnel was consolidated with activities of the Susana Hospital under the Susana Hospital Foundation.

217. The Public Works Officer prepared plans and specifications for the new American School at Marine Reservation, Sumay, for American school children at that Reservation. This building was started on August 20th and completed October 10th, 1930, with the exception of sewer and electrical connections provided by U. S. Marine Corps to these services within their Reservation. The building is 30 feet by 22 feet, providing adequate school space for children of American and Naval personnel at Marine Barracks. It was constructed of reinforced concrete foundations and walls, timber frame floor and roof, and sheet metal roofing.

218. The Public Works Officer investigated the possibilities of bridging the As-Alonso and Talofofu Rivers and prepared necessary plans and specifications for the Naval Government of Guam. The plans prepared for crossing the As-Alonso bridge over a ravine approximately 30 feet deep and 70 feet wide. The steel deck beams removed from the old 19 bridge on the Piti-Sumay Road were utilized for the main span 35 feet between two reinforced concrete piers and two concrete shore abutments. Abutments and trestle towers have been constructed of sufficient width to provide for increasing the width of this bridge at a future date to a 2-way bridge by simply providing an additional row of girders and changing the present decking. This project was authorized as a local government project and the construction work was done mostly by the Public Works Department. The Bridge was completed in May.

219. Preliminary investigation and study for crossing the Talofofu River have been completed and tentative plans prepared for the construction of reinforced concrete piers on rock foundations and two

concrete piers on timber pile foundations, for which a land type pile driver is available, and concrete footings and columns for steel deck beam causeway from the north road approach to three main spans to be eventually connected to the south shore by a moderate fill of three or four feet to finished road grade. Further work on the construction of the Talofofu River Bridge must await the availability of funds necessary for this construction.

#### MACHINERY DIVISION

220. The principal work performed by the Machinery Division during the year consisted in the operation of the machine shops at Agana and Piti, the operation of the foundry and the acetylene gas plant at Agana and the maintenance and repair of the machinery of motor boats and steam launches. Minor repairs were made to the U. S. S. PENGUIN, U. S. S. R.L. BARNES and U. S. S. GOLD STAR. Installation of fresh water, salt water and steam pipe connections was also made in the new cabins of the U. S. S. GOLD STAR.

221. As a result of the transfer of Ordnance activities from the Piti Navy Yard to the former Air Station at Sumay, the Ordnance storehouse (Building 340) at Piti became vacant and was made available to the Manager for improvement and consolidation of the joiner shop and machine shop under one roof, thereby increasing badly needed working space for these two shops. The part assigned to the Machine Shop will be devoted to the overhaul and repairs to Yard craft engines, boilers, machinery, etc., and storage of spare parts. Machinery and equipment have been obtained from the former auxiliary Machine Shop at Piti. The old building #107 which formerly housed this shop has been surveyed for demolition. It is believed that the improvements effected will result in considerable economy, both in time and transportation expense heretofore involved in hauling repair jobs from Piti Yard to Machine Shop at Agana and return.

222. Allotments granted the station during the fiscal year were as follows:

Station maintenance .....	\$18,000.00
Cost of new spare boiler .....	2,020.00
Rearranging machine tools received from Scouting Squadron 3-M .....	175.00
Total .....	\$20,195.00

#### HULL DIVISION

223. The principal work performed by the Hull division during the fiscal year consisted in the operation of the Joiner Shop and Saw Mill at Agana and the Joiner Shop at Piti, construction of three new lighters and maintenance and repairs to hulls of motor boats, steam launches and lighters of the Station. Minor repairs were made to the U. S. S. PENGUIN and U. S. S. R.L. BARNES and two new cabins installed on the U. S. S. GOLD STAR.

224. A special allotment of \$1,600.00 was granted by the Bureau for the manufacture of twelve tar-

aulins, 30'x60', to be used on freight lighters in carrying incoming and outgoing freight from and to ships arriving at this Station.

225. In March, 1931, an allotment amounting to \$5,354.30 was received for the purpose of defraying the cost of material to be used in the construction of lighters YF-219 and YF-222.

226. Lighter YF-141 was surveyed in September, 1930, and the Board recommended that it be retained in use until unsafe and then be broken up and replaced.

227. Due to the age and condition of certain of the freight lighters, three were surveyed as unfit for further use and were replaced as follows:

YF-43 replaced by YF-213
YF-205 replaced by YF-219
YF-141 replaced by YF-222

228. Material for the first mentioned lighter was purchased by the Bureau of Construction and Repair and shipped to Guam without charge. The material for the other two was drawn from store by the Station under special allotments granted for the purpose. Construction of the new lighters was performed by yard labor from current Station C&R funds.

229. Lighter YF-140 was surveyed in December, 1930, and it was recommended that it be replaced by lighter of much stronger construction than those lighters built for freight carrying purposes only, as it is intended to use this lighter for lifting heavy weights by use of sheer legs and steam winch of which provisions have been made in the plans by increasing the size of certain members in the bow and stern of the proposed new lighter with moderate amount of increase in size of diagonal bracings between frames.

230. 40-foot motor sailer #9801 and 50-foot motor sailer #14728 were surveyed in December, 1930, as being unseaworthy and the Bureau has been requested to replace them as soon as practicable. The present allowance of power boats is barely sufficient for the needs of the Station. This allowance is:

1 35' Motor boat #11070
1 30' Motor launch #11174
1 21' Motor dory #10058
1 40' Motor launch #9801 (Surveyed)
1 50' Motor boat #10033 (Commandant's Barge)
1 50' Motor launch #14728 (Surveyed)
1 50' Motor launch #11051
1 26' Motor whaleboat #10958
1 26' Motor whaleboat #6086
7 40' Steamers
1 30' Steamer

231. Upon the detachment of Patrol Squadron 3-M in February, 1931, motor boat #11070 and motor whaleboat #6086 were turned back to the Station. These two boats, however, cannot replace the two motor launches that have been surveyed.

232. The part of building No. 340 assigned to the Joiner Shop upon vacating of Ordnance activities will be most advantageously used for construction of new

and subsequent lighters; maintenance and repairs to Yard craft and future consolidation of all joiner work at the Piti Yard upon completion of the new high tension electric service from Agana.

233. Allotments granted the Station during the fiscal year as follows:

Station maintenance .....	\$30,000.00
Tarpaulins for freight lighters .....	1,600.00
Material for lighter YF-219 .....	2,738.56
Material for lighter YF-222 .....	2,615.74
Rearranging machine tools received from Patrol Squadron 3-M .....	175.00
Total .....	\$37,129.30

#### SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

234. Issues for the year as follows:

Provisions .....	\$196,786.66
Naval Supply Account .....	537,149.23
Appropriation Purchases Account .....	122,899.04
Total .....	\$856,834.93

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

	INCOMING	OUTGOING
Government .....	4,067.03	686.8
Commercial .....	8,770.40	1,679.7
Total .....	12,837.43	2,366.5

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

Coal .....	8,501.52 tons.
Diesel Oil .....	none
Fuel Oil .....	6,833.07 bbls.
Gasoline (Aviation) .....	37,644.5 gals.
Gasoline (Commercial) .....	194,668.2 gals.

237. 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.

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

#### DISBURSING DEPARTMENT

239. RECEIPTS.

Balance due United States 30 June, 1930 .....	\$ 78,839.28
Accountable warrants .....	\$500,000.00 500,000.00

Transfers:

From Commissary Store, NS Guam .....	209,810.97
From USS Chaumont .....	144,000.00 353,810.97

Collections:

From sales of stores .....	3,481.43
From special depositors .....	70,823.91
Miscellaneous .....	76.61 74,381.95
Total .....	\$1,007,032.20

## DISBURSEMENTS

Military rolls [Navy]:			
Naval Station, Guam.			
Officers .....	\$103,457.83		
Nurses .....	11,914.61		
Crew [Regular] .....	138,088.67		
Crew [Insular] .....	40,873.14	294,334.25	
USS Penguin:			
Officers .....	2,662.58		
Crew .....	36,940.31	39,602.89	
USS RL Barnes:			
Officers .....	1,905.96		
Crew .....	16,585.49	18,491.45	352,428.59
Civil Rolls:			
Accounting [Various] .....	258,126.95		
US Naval Hospital .....	18,457.68	276,584.63	
Public vouchers .....		39,044.80	
Transfers:			
To Captain M.H. Silverthorn, USMC,			
Naval Station, Guam .....		171,855.72	
Balance due United States 30 June, 1931 .....		167,118.46	
		\$1,007,032.20	

## COMMISSARY STORE

240.			
(a) Value of stores received during the year .....	\$252,483.19		
(b) Cost of sales during the year .....	\$190,771.07		
(c) Value of transfers .....	5,516.55		
(d) Value of issues for use .....	5,188.04		
(e) Value of surveys .....	5,450.22		
(f) Transportation Costs .....	5,921.31	212,847.19	
(g) Value of stores on hand 30 June, 1931 .....		39,636.00	
(h) Collections during the year .....	209,810.97		
(i) Due and uncollected 30 June, 1931 .....	11,994.76	\$221,805.73	
(j) Cost of sales during year .....	190,771.07		
(k) Due and uncollected 1 July, 1930 .....	14,154.08		
(l) Gross profit for year .....	16,880.58	321,805.73	
(m) Net profit 1 July, 1930 .....	8,187.11		
(n) Gain during year .....	2,374.37		
(o) Net profit available 30 June, 1931 .....	10,561.48		

241. The following improvements were made from the profits of the Commissary Store:

Cabinet, Filing, Horizontal Steel .....	\$ 36.00
Cabinet, Filing, Upright, Steel .....	36.80
Cheese Cutter, with computing device giving exact weights and prices .....	25.00
Typewriter, Underwood, 18" .....	87.50
	185.30

## ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

242. All accounts were kept and reports rendered as required by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Manual, 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

243. *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. The report of the Health Department of the Island of Guam is submitted under that heading.

244. At the end of the fiscal year, 1931, the personnel of the Medical Department of the Hospital and Station, was comprised of the following:

Medical Officers .....	9
Dental Officers .....	1
Chief Pharmacists .....	2
Navy Nurses .....	9
Chief Pharmacist's Mates .....	5
Pharmacist's Mates .....	33
Hospital Apprentices .....	10
Graduate Native Nurses .....	12
Graduate Native Nurses (Mid-wives) .....	47
Graduate Native Nurse (Red Cross) .....	1
Native Nurses (in training) .....	10

245. The treatment of personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, their families, and the native population has been continued as in the past. Many cases of sickness or injury of a trivial nature are treated by hospital corpsmen on duty in the outlying districts, while others are treated at the hospital. The more serious cases are admitted to Susana or the Naval Hospital for treatment.

246. There has been no change in the operation of Susana Hospital. As has been reported previously, the cost of upkeep of this hospital is defrayed by money collected from patients by the Island Treasurer and the Russel Sage Foundation.

247. Among the Naval Service Personnel during the fiscal year, 1931, there were 508 admissions and 113 readmissions to the sick list; 563 were discharged to duty; 1 died; and 14 were transferred by medical survey.

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

DEPARTMENT	SALARIES	SUPPLIES	TOTAL
Administration .....	\$ 305.76	\$ 813.83	\$ 1,119.59
Wards .....		1,607.41	1,607.41
Operating Room .....		2,942.45	2,942.45
X-Ray Department .....		758.47	758.47
Dispensary .....		5,684.25	5,684.25
Dental Offices .....		338.82	338.82
Laboratory .....		2,235.67	2,235.67

DEPARTMENT	SALARIES	SUPPLIES	TOTAL
Laundry .....	1,056.00	764.39	1,820.39
Transportation .....	1,458.72	2,151.69	3,610.41
Heat, Light and Power .....	732.16	11,341.59	12,073.75
Maintenance, Buildings and grounds .....	3,712.76	12,174.50	15,887.26
Commissary .....	1,472.26	29,534.99	31,007.25
Housekeeping .....		82.50	82.50
Nurses' Quarters .....	336.00	190.88	526.88
Hospital Corps Quarters .....		151.99	151.99
Susana Hospital .....		685.86	685.86
Clinics and Out Stations .....		3,087.22	3,087.22
Surveys (worn out equipment etc.) .....		4,839.54	4,839.54
Net Operating Cost .....	9,073.66	79,386.05	88,459.71
Navy as a whole .....		72.63	72.63
Contingencies and Losses .....		126.11	126.11
Pay Hospital Staff .....	113,622.95		113,622.95
Gross Expenditures .....	\$122,696.61	\$79,584.79	\$202,281.40

249. 114 major operations were performed during the year, 9 of which were upon Service Personnel.

250. During the fiscal year, 1931, there were 10,867 dressings and treatments for Service Personnel on the Island of Guam.

251. There were 15,142 prescriptions filled at the Naval Hospital during the year.

## CAPTAIN OF THE YARD

252. On 30 June, 1931, the Navy Enlisted Personnel on the station was:

ACTIVITY	ALLOWANCE	ON BOARD
Naval Station, including U.S.S.		
R.L. Barnes .....	29	50
U.S. Naval Hospital .....	45	48
Radio Stations .....	24	33
U.S.S. Gold Star .....	116	130
U.S.S. Penguin .....	48	48
Insular Force (Station and Barnes) .....	103	103
Total .....	365	412

The above personnel is made up of approximately 60% Chamorros, 6% Filipinos and the remaining 34% Americans.

253. 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 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 cause. 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.

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

	REGULAR NAVY	INSULAR FORCE
First Enlistments .....	0	1
Reenlistments .....	6	9
Extension of Enlistments .....	10	1

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

- 2 26' Motor whaleboats
- 6 40' Steamers
- 1 35' Motor Boat
- 2 Water Barges, 52 ton
- 1 30' Steamer
- 1 50' Motor Launch
- 1 30' Motor Launch
- 1 Lighter, 60'
- 11 Lighters, 54' 6"
- 2 21' Motor Dories
- 1 50' Motor Boat.

## U. S. S. GOLD STAR

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

257. Departed from Guam on 1 July, 1930, for Manila for annual overhaul. Returned to Guam 12 September after completion of overhaul bringing 5,000 drums of gasoline. No passengers were carried on the return trip.

258. Departed from Guam on 1 October, 1930, for Miike, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Manila. Obtained coal for Guam and Cavite at Miike. Carried Naval Personnel and families and such cargo as was offered at the various ports visited. Returned to Guam on 17 November.

259. Departed from Guam on 1 December, 1930, for Miike and Kobe, Japan. Carried Naval Personnel and families. Obtained coal at Miike for Guam and Cavite. Visited Kobe to get Christmas mail and cold storage stores for Guam. Returned to Guam on 22 December.

260. Departed from Guam on 7 January, 1931 for Manila to discharge coal obtained on last trip to Miike and to obtain cold storage stores for Guam. Carried Naval Personnel and families. Returned to Guam on 24 January.

261. Departed from Guam on 20 February, 1931, for Manila, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Miike. Car-

ried Naval Personnel and families. Obtained cold storage stores for Guam at Shanghai and coal for Guam at Miike. Carried such cargo for Government of Guam and Guam merchants as was offered at the various ports visited. Returned to Guam on 3 April.

262. Departed from Guam on 15 May, 1931, for Miike, Shanghai and Manila. Carried Commander Willis W. Bradley, Jr., U.S. Navy, retiring Governor of Guam, and his family to Shanghai, China, enroute to the United States. Obtained cold storage stores for Guam at Shanghai. Carried Naval Personnel and families. Returned to Guam 17 June, 1931.

263. Departed from Guam on 24 June, 1931, for Manila for annual overhaul, commencing 1 July, 1931. Carried 400 drums of Aviation Gasoline. Carried no passengers on account of cargo of explosives.

264. 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 this 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 the station personnel.

#### U. S. S. PENGUIN

265. The U. S. S. PENGUIN continued as station tug during the year and continued to operate with Patrol Squadron Three-M until the detachment of that unit on 24 February, 1931. The PENGUIN made numerous trips to Merizo, Inarajan, and Umatac during the year. The PENGUIN departed from Guam on 18 June, 1931, for Manila for annual overhaul. It is expected that the PENGUIN will return to this station about 1 September, 1931.

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

266. The U. S. S. R. L. BARNES continued as a floating oil depot in reduced commission. The assignment of a commanding officer during the year has resulted in great material improvement in the condition of this vessel. Every opportunity to replenish the fuel supply on the R. L. BARNES was taken. About five thousand barrels was obtained from the U. S. S. RAMAPO, which visited this station in December, 1930, while enroute to the United States from the Asiatic Station.

#### CAPTAIN OF THE PORT

267. During the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1931, 40 vessels entered and 39 cleared Apra Harbor, Guam. These vessels included the following:

	No. ARRIVALS	No. CLEARANCES
U. S. S. Gold Star	6	6
U. S. S. Chaumont	4	4
U. S. S. Henderson	3	3
U. S. S. Nitro	2	2
U. S. S. Penguin	1	1
U. S. A. T. Grant	2	2
S. S. President Monroe	2	2
S. S. President Hayes	2	2
S. S. Stanley Dollar	4	4
Aux. Mariana Maru	9	9
Total	35	35

268. About 17,787 tons of freight and coal have been towed by station steamers during the year. In addition, 133 loaded lighters of coal were towed to Agana.

269. 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.

270. *Water:* 6,118 tons of water has been supplied to ships in the harbor.

271. *Commissioner of Immigration and Shipping:* There were 38 aliens entered during the year and 51 departed. These were mainly Chamorros from the Island of Saipan visiting relatives in Guam.

During the year there were 6 motor boat licenses granted to local boats and 6 motor boat operators' licenses.

#### COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

272. During the fiscal year, 1931, the following business was handled by the Radio Station at Guam:

Messages sent.....	18,276
Messages received —	14,911
Total.....	33,187

#### MORALE DIVISION

273. The Enlisted Men's Service Club continued through the year holding regular monthly dances, which have been well attended. Short entertainments were held during dance intermissions. The Service Club arranged and held a Christmas Party on 25 December, 1930, for all service children living in Guam under twelve years of age. Each child received an appropriate gift. During the past year the Club has been holding weekly bridge parties. The attendance at these parties has averaged about sixty. Refreshments are served without cost.

274. *Motion Pictures:* Three service picture shows are shown nightly on this station as follows:

Agana (Dorn Hall)  
Marine Barracks, Sumay  
Radio Station, Libugon

The average attendances are 150, 300, and 10, respectively.

#### ATHLETICS

275. *Baseball:* The baseball season of 1931 was quite successful, although the league was hit hard early in the year by the withdrawal of the Aviation Unit and team. The Guam team won the first half of the league schedule with little trouble but had a hard time in winning the second half and the pennant. Baseball was greatly encouraged among the various units by inter-department games.

276. Many other forms of athletics have been participated in by the Station personnel; tennis, golf, handball, bowling, volleyball, swimming and track and field sports were among the various forms of sport engaged in during the year. Boxing became a very popular sport during the year and smokers were held every month and upon the day the transports arrived.

277. *Basketball:* Two leagues were in operation and the greatest interest was shown by the station personnel in the games. The race in both leagues was tight and each game meant much to the teams in the league standing. In Class "A" League, the Sumay Marines finally won with one-half game lead over Aviation with the other teams close up on the finish. In Class "B", Guam Militia took the lead early and had an easy time in romping home a winner.

278. Bradley Field was put in commission on 14 January, with the same usual ceremonies that are incident to opening the baseball season in the United States. All league teams participated in the flag raising at the new pole, given to Guam by the American Legion.

279. All games of baseball were played at Bradley Field which is one of the finest in the Orient.

#### STATION CHAPLAIN

280. The service complement on this Station has averaged 582 men during the past year - a group difficult to minister to satisfactorily because they are on duty in many comparatively small and scattered units. The Station Chaplain holds church services twice each Sunday; in the Recreation Building at Sumay at 11:00 a.m., and in Dorn Hall in Agana at 7:30 p.m. Ninety-eight preaching services have been held during the period of this report, with a total congregational attendance of 4,742.

Two Bible Schools were organized in August, 1930, and are conducted each Sunday, one in Agana at 9:15 a.m., and the other at Sumay at 11:45 a.m. More than sixty station children are enrolled in the seven classes, and the total attendance has been 2,633. This makes a grand total of 7,375 in attendance at all station religious services during the year.

281. Seventy other station services of a military or semi-official character have been held by the Station Chaplain, with a total attendance of 1,440 persons. The Station Chaplain also officiated at one funeral, two baptisms, and five weddings during the year.

282. The Chaplain has spoken during the year to 101 civilian audiences—the majority of them school assemblies—whose numbers totaled 23,951.

283. There is a Marine Library of 1,641 volumes at Sumay and a Station Library of 5,984 volumes in Agana. A total of 28,266 library books were issued last year.

#### MARINE BARRACKS

284. 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, the shortage thus created being filled by new men from the United States. The officer personnel has been maintained at a satisfactory level.

285. A long contemplated plan to concentrate all Marine Corps activities in Guam at Sumay has been carried out during the past fiscal year.

286. Owing to the work of construction incident to the concentration of all Marine Corps Activities at Sumay the Marine Organization was not able to engage in much specialized training during the period of this report. Small arms practices have been carried out.

287. *Morale:* Church services are held in the Recreation Hall at Sumay every Sunday by the Station Chaplain. The conduct of the command as a whole has been excellent and the men seem satisfied and happy. Numerous requests for extension of foreign service in Guam have been made. One officer and fifty-three enlisted men are enrolled in the Marine Corps Institute.

#### POST QUARTERMASTER

288. All subsistence stores are procured from the Navy Supply Officer. They have been of good quality. The following items are purchased by the Navy Supply Officer in the local market: Watermelon, Green Corn, Pineapple, Cucumbers and Egg Plant.

289. Clothing issues amounted to \$12,670.29 during the year.

#### 290 FISCAL DATA:

SUB-APPROPRIATION	ALLOTTED	EXPENDED	UNEXPENDED
Forage.....	\$ 400.00	\$ 43.25	\$ 356.75
Provisions.....	80,094.00	71,501.20	8,592.80
Fuel .....	17,709.23	14,210.97	3,498.26
Mil. S. & E. ....	3,804.49	2,156.86	1,647.63
Repair Barracks .....	1,992.01	1,451.40	540.61
Miscellaneous S. & E.	10,630.00	9,906.49	723.51
	\$114,629.73	\$99,270.17	\$15,359.56

291. Patrol Squadron 3-M was withdrawn from Guam on 25 February, 1931.

PART III

GENERAL

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM

292. All of the recommendations of the Governor of Guam as contained in the report of 1930 are repeated, with certain minor modifications.

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

The number of Navy transports making this port has remained the same as during 1930. Regular service from American flag commercial vessels, temporarily in effect, has been discontinued on account of lack of sufficient business. The loss of service from the U. S. Army Transport GRANT has been felt rather keenly, but it is understood that this service will be renewed and continued indefinitely. The U.S.S. GOLD STAR is being utilized to the limit of her capacity, rendering both passenger and freight service to the Island. The population of Guam is increasing rapidly and the demand for better and more frequent service increases accordingly while transportation facilities have actually suffered a considerable reduction during recent years. If American flag companies continue to be unable to provide adequate service to Guam, it is strongly recommended that modification in the closed port regulations be made sufficient to permit certain foreign flag passenger and freight services to make regular calls at Guam. In this connection it should be noted that infrequent and irregular calls of ships with ample cargo capacity do not satisfy the needs of a growing community. What is needed is frequent, regular, and satisfactory service by vessels carrying both passengers and freight. (See paragraph 9, this report).

294. (2) 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 6, this report).

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMANDANT NAVAL STATION, GUAM

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

A large storage tank has been installed during the past year so that the situation is now much better than at any previous time. However, the installation of larger water mains would be a most desirable improvement, especially for the town of Sumay, and this project should be kept well to the fore in those things considered most beneficial for Guam.

296. (2) That at least six 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 2, this report).

297. (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.

E. S. ROOT  
GOVERNOR OF GUAM

AND  
COMMANDANT, NAVAL STATION, GUAM.

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