

ANNUAL REPORT
GOVERNOR *of* GUAM
1932

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NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
GUAM

1 August, 1932

From: The Governor of Guam.
To: The Secretary of the Navy.
Subject: Annual Report for the Fiscal Year, 1932.

1. I take pleasure in forwarding herewith the annual report of the Governor of Guam for the fiscal year 1932.
2. Continuing the arrangement adopted in recent reports; Part I covers the Naval Government of Guam; Part II pertains to the Naval Station, Guam; and Part III contains recommendations and comment thereon.

E. S. ROOT

PART I

THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

1. Despite the world-wide depression, the Island of Guam has enjoyed a highly prosperous year. The exportation of copra, even though at reduced prices from previous red letter years, has increased materially. Standards of living have increased rather than otherwise. Dependency upon governmental appropriations and employment has decreased. These evidences of continued prosperity are unmistakable. This condition of affairs has been brought about mainly through two agencies. In August, 1931, a public market was established in the old Marine post exchange, and from its very conception, it has been a tremendous success. The market is open three days a week, and to it are brought all kinds of vegetables, fruits, fresh meat, fish, turtles, and varieties of shell fish. The average weekly gross income to the people who sell at the market is about \$400.00. This has resulted in a better distribution of money throughout the island, as it has furnished the farmers, and small producers, with ready cash to meet their wants. In turn, the business men of Agana have had more customers with ready cash with which to make their purchases. Perhaps the most gratifying circumstance is that at least 90% of the market's customers are natives. The next largest contribution to the prosperity of the island was the substantial increase in the profits derived by the producer from copra since the depression in that market. The Government realized that it was a vital necessity to increase copra production, and to bring into Guam money from some outside source, so negotiations were entered into with the South Sea Trading Company of

Japan (The Nanyo Boyeki Kibushita Kaisha of Tokyo). This company offered a substantial increase over the local prices which were unduly affected by what practically constituted a monopoly of this market. A copra producers association was formed, and the matter put squarely before the people. Government facilities for transportation were put at the disposal of the producers at bare cost. This resulted in an increase of production of almost 100 tons per month, and the small growers in the outlying districts were particularly encouraged by receiving not only greater profits than heretofore, but also by feeling that the Government was interested in their welfare. Some opposition was encountered from various sources, but the results, and profits to the natives, more than compensated for such criticisms as arose.

2. Among the pressing needs noted in the last annual report, some changes have taken place, but in the main, the urgent needs still are: enlargement of water distribution systems, with the establishment of additional fresh water pipe lines; enlargement of sewerage systems; and better housing facilities for naval personnel on duty in Guam.

3. With the exception of a third class road taking off from the Fineguayoc road and extending to Ritidian Point, no road construction has been attempted throughout the year, as the maintenance of existing roads used up such money as was available. The system of maintaining roads by contract has not proved entirely satisfactory, partially due to the natural tendency of contractors to slight their work whenever possible, also to the fact that practically no road making machinery is available for use. An effort was made to obtain from the Navy Yards, and the Chief Coordinator such machinery, which had outlived its usefulness in the States, but it was impossible to obtain any. The outstanding public works undertaken and completed by the Naval Government consisted of the erection of a bridge across the Talofofu river. This bridge had been a pressing need for many years, but the difficulties and expense of construction had prevented its erection. Due to the ingenuity and untiring efforts of the Chief of Industries, an excellent wooden bridge on creosoted apitong piling was put across the river, at the site of the old ferry, for the remarkably low figure of \$5,000.00. (This did not include cost of piling which was already on hand). The piles, after being driven down to hard-pan, were encased and anchored with concrete, and it is felt that this bridge will last a great number of years. Two other small bridges were replaced by the Department of Industries on the Talofofu - Inarajan road, and one large bridge was replaced, by the Public Works Department, on the Piti - Sumay road. Upon receipt of word that the Agricultural Experiment Station was to be abandoned next year, permission was obtained from the local director to build a school house and library on the Agricultural Experiment Station property for use

in connection with a school farm. The Naval Government entered into a contract with the Lighthouse Service to erect a light at Ritidian Point, and to construct about seven miles of much needed road, leading from the Fineguayoc road to the light site. Construction of the road and light was completed under this contract, and at the expense of the Lighthouse Service, on 30 June, 1932. Full details of these projects will be found in their appropriate places.

4. Education is still the largest item of expense in the budget of the Government. School expenses are borne jointly by the Federal and Naval Governments. Federal appropriations for education for 1932 amounted to \$16,000.00, which represents less than 25% of the total expended for this purpose, exclusive of the school for American children. Regarding the matter of the use of the English language in the schools, it is felt that the use of that language is gradually increasing. Due to the increase in population, the schools are becoming more and more crowded, and certainly within a year or two, more buildings will have to be erected. The industrial school system has been extended, and during this year preparations were completed to open a farm school at the beginning of the fiscal year, 1933. It is felt that schools of this kind will contribute more to the prosperity and benefit of the island than any other type of industrial school. The Government has viewed with increasing concern a condition which is arising in connection with educational progress. There seems to be a natural spirit of dissatisfaction among the younger generation of boys who have completed their education. There is a very small outlet for the services of scholarly men in Guam, and after receiving an education, the boys, in particular, seem loathe to take up the only pursuit available to them, i. e. agriculture. Everything possible is being done to combat this growing tendency, and it is hoped that the farm school will help to alleviate this situation.

5. The American school system, operated by the Head of the Department of Education, but separate from the island budget, still progresses quite satisfactorily, though it was necessary to close the American high school due to the per capita expense. The deficit of the American school fund is gradually being reduced, and in time the school will become self-supporting.

6. The question of water supply in the various municipalities and villages is still a pressing problem. Two of the systems, Umatac and Inarajan, need almost complete renewal, but with the reduced Federal funds, and the present Naval Government revenue, the cost of such projects are prohibitive. The situation at Sumay has been greatly relieved by the installation of a new pipe line and distribution system. At the end of the dry season, it invariably becomes necessary to shut off the water supply during certain hours of the day.

7. The reduction of the Marine personnel at Sumay entailed a decrease in the revenue for business men in Guam, but the situation was met with an excellent spirit, and caused no great ill effect on the island's business conditions.

8. Water transportation to and from Guam was augmented by one Japanese schooner of 70 tons burden. While the permission for this ship to visit Guam is only temporary, it is felt that it has played no small part in increasing the prosperity of the Island, and through the introduction of competition, it has reduced both freight and passenger rates between Guam and our neighboring island, Saipan.

9. The sale of Guam Guard Mail Stamps has continued, and during the year \$608.14 was received from this source and applied to the Bradley Park Fund.

10. During August, 1931, the Governor received an invitation to visit the local Governor of Saipan, with the idea of exchanging views on local needs. Permission was obtained and on 1 September the Governor, accompanied by his two aides, sailed for Saipan via the U.S.S. GOLD STAR. He was most courteously received and the entire Island, with its methods of administration, was thrown open for his inspection. After a stay of two days, the Governor returned to Guam via the U. S. S. GOLD STAR. It is believed that much benefit was derived from this visit which was the first of its kind since the occupation of Guam.

11. The work of beautifying the Plaza de Espana has continued with the planting of additional shrubs and a hibiscus hedge. It is also now lighted by four flood lights situated on top of the bandstand. The Plaza presents a beautiful and artistic aspect and, situated as it is in the center of Agana, it furnishes a much needed place for public recreation.

12. The Guam Congress functioned throughout the year with moderate success, referring a number of resolutions to the Governor, a few of which were acceptable and adopted. In all, since the body is entirely advisory and without legislative power, and inasmuch as its members were almost entirely unfamiliar with things political at the beginning, it is believed that their work is as commendable as could be expected. During the year a system of conferences was inaugurated whereby a committee from the Congress and the Governor discussed matters between the monthly meetings of the Congress, and in this way, the Governor was able to both advise, and educate them, as to political matters. The two new Guam Congress buildings, built during the previous year, were furnished, and have been utilized by the Congress since April, 1932.

13. It was decided in a joint session of the Guam Congress, and approved by the Governor, that the selection of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners should be removed from the elective list. This was done because the commissioners and deputy commissioners are employed within their districts more as representatives of the Governor, than as representatives of the people of their districts. While in an elective status, they were in a rather ambiguous position of sometimes having to carry out the wishes of the administration as opposed to the people whom they were supposed to represent. This change was made without meeting any opposition from the people themselves.

14. It became apparent in the early part of the year that the island judicial system was falling behind in its work. After considerable study, it was decided that the legal procedure, and the code under which the judicial system operates, needed a thorough revision. The Bureau of Navigation was requested to send an additional officer to Guam, for special temporary duty, to study and undertake the revision of our codes and procedure. Just prior to the end of the year, an officer was so detailed and took up his study in the matter. Every effort was made throughout the year to have settled by the courts all cases which had been carried over for any considerable time; and by excellent work on the part of the judges, the docket now does not contain a case of more than six months standing.

15. When the Libugon Radio Station was dismantled and moved to Agana, complying with a recommendation of the Governor, the property and houses were taken over by the Naval Government, rehabilitated, and rented to Naval personnel. In this connection it might be noted that the present administration feels that the site at Libugon is a most excellent one for the erection of additional quarters for officers. It is within 15 minutes by motor car of Agana, has an excellent water supply of its own, and climatically, it is probably one of the best places on the island. It also lends itself to almost unlimited expansion.

16. Continuing the policy of naming public buildings after those who have rendered noteworthy service to Guam, the name of the carpenter school was changed to "Chaplain Peterson Carpenter School".

17. The general health of the community has continued excellent throughout the year, with only epidemics of a non-serious nature. The work of the Naval Hospital's staff of Medical Officers, who care for the health needs of the native people, has been carried out in a most commendable manner. The Governor received and approved a petition of the residents of Bilibic District to change the name of their district to "Doctor Sargent District" in honor of Lieutenant Willard S. Sargent, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy, who so ably took care of their needs during his tour of duty here. Due to the decrease in the allowance of Navy nurses, it became necessary to train a number of Native nurses in special work. There is now competent anesthetist and dietician among the native nurse force. The equipment of Susana Hospital was increased during the year, and several much needed repairs were made to the building itself.

18. A matter of serious concern to the island is the unsatisfactory cadastral survey situation. Practically all previous surveys were inaccurate; and as a result, our courts are fairly clogged with land claims. A Government surveyor, in connection with a surveying party which he has trained, is able to make but small headway toward improving this situation.

19. The situation as relates to prisoners has continued to be satisfactory throughout the year. The prison population remains at about the same level as in previous years. No serious crimes were committed

in Guam during the period covered by this report. In a number of cases, upon recommendation of the pardon board, Executive clemency was granted, and in every way, the results have been satisfactory.

20. The development of the Industrial Center, mentioned in the last report, has been completed.

21. Two unsightly buildings to the eastward of Seaton Schroeder School were purchased and demolished, adding not only a great deal to the surrounding aspect of that building, but also providing a central, and valuable, location as a possible site for a future high school building.

22. Relations between the administration and the church 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 noteworthy public improvement of the year was the erection, at a cost of \$12,000.00, and with funds obtained from the United States, of a new Parochial School and Club Building to the eastward of the Plaza and just west of the Cathedral.

23. 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.
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

24. The principal duty of this Department is administrative, directing the work of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, through the office of the Chief Commissioner.

25. The Department has devoted considerable attention to the matter of increased production of foodstuffs. In connection with the foregoing, a public market was established, at the direction of the Governor, on 1 August, 1931. The gross sales of the market for the eleven months ending 30 June, 1932, amounted to \$17,851.01. The market is maintained through a small percentage charged on the daily sales.

26. Valuable assistance has been given the Executive Department by the out-station patrolmen of the Insular Patrol, in cooperating with the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in their field work.

DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS

27. This report is set up in three sections:

- (a) Vital Statistics.
- (b) Documents Presented and Inscribed.
- (c) Fiscal Operations.

28. (A) VITAL STATISTICS:

	Births		
	Male	Female	Total
Agana and its barrios	320	260	580
Asan	13	11	24
Piti and Tepungan	26	14	40
Sumay	28	22	50
Agat	31	20	51
Merizo and Umatac	27	23	50
Inarajan	36	31	67
Yona	4	11	15
Total	485	392	877

Having Native parents	843
Having American parents	7
Having American father and Native mother	7
Having Japanese father and Native mother	7
Having Filipino father and Native mother	10
Having Native father and Filipino mother	2
Having Native father and Spanish mother	1
Total	877

COMPARISON:	Male	Female	Total
	Fiscal year 1931	489	424
Fiscal year 1932	485	392	877
Decrease	4	32	36

	Deaths		
	Male	Female	Total
Agana and its barrios	153	173	326
Asan	4	8	12
Piti and Tepungan	3	4	7
Sumay	10	15	25
Agat	25	13	38
Merizo and Umatac	9	10	19
Inarajan	15	20	35
Total	219	243	462

COMPARISON:	Male	Female	Total
Fiscal year 1931	205	227	432
Fiscal year 1932	219	243	462
Increase	14	16	30

The following deaths occurred among the foreign population:

American father and Native mother	1
Japanese	1

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

Natives of Guam from United States	1
Natives of Guam from Philippine Islands	1

The following were granted Guam Citizenship:

Natives from Saipan (Chamorros)	10
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LEFT GUAM: (Supposedly for permanent residence elsewhere).	
Natives of Guam for United States	4
Natives of Guam for Philippines	3
Total	7

Marriages

Agana and its barrios, Natives	86
Agana and its barrios, American to American	2
Agana and its barrios, American to Native	1
Agana and its barrios, Filipino to Native	1
Asan, Natives	5
Piti and Tepungan, Natives	11
Sumay, Natives	13
Agat, Natives	9
Merizo and Umatac, Natives	3
Inarajan, Natives	4
Yona, Natives	1
Total	136

COMPARISON:	
Fiscal year 1931	125
Fiscal year 1932	136
Increase	11

Divorces—None.

Population

Native population, 30 June, 1931	17,909
Births during fiscal year 1932, Natives	843
Natives of Saipan granted Guam Citizenship	10
Natives of Guam from U. S.	1
Natives of Guam from Philippines	1
Total	18,764

Deaths during fiscal year 1932,	
Native	460
Natives of Guam who left the Island for U. S.	4
Natives of Guam who left the Island for Philippines	3
Total	467

The nationality is as follows:

Natives, (An increase of 388)	18,297
Non-Natives residing in Guam including families	784
The Naval Establishment	592
Total Population, 30 June, 1932	19,673

The foreign population is as follows:

Naval Officers on station (including station ships)	51
Families of same	99
Navy Nurses (American)	3
Navy Enlisted (American)	223
Marines Enlisted	145
Families of enlisted personnel, American	71
Total	592

The above includes 86 American women and 84 children of American parentage.

Foreign born having permanent residence in Guam:

Americans	64
Families of same, Natives	199
Filipinos	39
Families of same, Natives	151
Danish	1
Families of same, Natives	2
German	2
Families of same, Natives	16
Spanish	17
Families of same, Natives	3
Japanese	45
Families of same, Natives	215
Porto Rican	1
Families of same, Natives	6
Chinese	2
Families of same, Natives	21
Total	784

29. (B) DOCUMENTS PRESENTED AND INSCRIBED.

Registration of titles recorded	102
Transfer of titles definitely recorded	35
Transfer of titles provisionally recorded	42
Inscription of titles corrected	3
Titles to property taken by the Naval Government of Guam for delinquent taxes, properties definitely recorded	1
Titles to property taken by the Naval Government of Guam for delinquent taxes; properties provisionally recorded	1
Titles to property provisionally recorded under Court Mandate	3
Properties temporarily held by the Naval Government of Guam for delinquent taxes and subject to redemption	328
Certificates of Guaranteed Claims issued	112
Certificates of Guaranteed Claims canceled	92
Mortgages of Lands recorded	380
Mortgages of Lands canceled	316
Certificates of Title issued	128
Certificates of Title canceled	19
Chattel Mortgage recorded	4

30. (C) FISCAL OPERATIONS.

ASSETS

Total Current Assets \$132,137.93

INVESTMENT:

Capital Stock, Bank of Guam	\$15,000.00
U. S. Government Bonds	34,673.18
Total Investment	49,673.18

FIXED:

Real Estate	\$71,183.71
Redeemable Property	3,782.47
Total Fixed	74,966.18
Total all Assets	\$256,777.29

LIABILITIES

Total Current Liabilities \$ 48,518.13

SURPLUS:

1 July, 1931	\$183,002.16
Less adjustment	148.58
	182,853.58
Add Excess Revenue	25,405.58
Surplus, 30 June, 1932	\$208,259.16
Total Surplus and Liabilities	\$256,777.29

RECAPITULATION

General Revenues	\$155,181.34
Utility Profit and Investment income	15,669.01
Total Revenues	170,850.35
Less Expenditures to conduct Government	145,444.77
Unexpended Income Fiscal Year, 1932	25,405.58

REVENUES

GENERAL:	
Taxes and tax penalties	\$ 90,108.21
Licenses, Permits and Registry fees	21,653.81
Fines, Fees and Forfeits	5,345.90
Concessions and Leases of Government land	8,149.64
Customs and Revenues	29,447.88
Miscellaneous	475.90
Total General Revenues	\$155,181.34

EXPENDITURES

GENERAL:	
Executive Department	\$ 5,933.92
Department of Records and Accounts	7,594.37
Department of Industries	70,614.19
Department of Education	38,919.01
Department of Health	626.51
Police Department	13,124.40
Attorney General's Department	897.00
Judiciary Department	5,428.38
Customs and Revenues	2,306.99
Total General Expenditures	\$145,444.77

UTILITY GAIN ACCOUNTS

Overhead on Utility Accounts Receivable	\$ 188.99
Lighterage	10,088.33
Dental Service	74.71
Sale of O and R in Guam	2.00
Sale of Vegetables	1,579.35
Guam Eagle	218.13
Sale of Police Uniforms	158.70
Rent of Government Buildings	3,821.56
Total Gain on Utilities	\$16,131.77

31. On 30 June, 1932, the total obligated for the Guam Service Pension Fund was \$36,366.31; an increase of \$5,770.79 for the current year. At present, the local government has outstanding loans to employees (secured by their individual pension fund credits) totaling \$11,637.75.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

32. The activities of the Department of Industries include the following:

- Construction, maintenance and repair of public works and utilities.
- Maintenance of roads.
- Loading and unloading freight from ships.
- Supervision of Island Government telephones, electric lights, etc.
- Land Surveys.
- General engineering for the Island of Guam.

PUBLIC WORKS

33. *Roads:* Maintenance of the 68 miles of Island Government roads in service were maintained by contract labor during the fiscal year. The extension of the Fineguayoc road was completed during the year and is now in use. A start was made on the Fineguayoc-Machanao road. It is expected that this stretch of road can be opened to traffic sometime in March, 1933, thus opening up fertile farming and coconut land for cultivation.

34. *Bridges:* The principal bridges built during the year were the Talofof, As-Linget (#1) and Tinaga (#2), all of concrete and creosoted Manila lumber. Minor repairs were made to bridges on various Island Government roads.

35. *Water Systems:* The concrete reservoir of 25,000 gallons capacity south of the Yona School House, which was started last year, was completed during the year. This not only provides the inhabitants of that locality with a convenient means of securing water, but provides adequate fire protection for that locality. The other water systems of the Island, directly under the Island Government namely: Yigo, Umatac, Merizo and Inarajan, were maintained during the year. Prorated charges were made against the Island Government for the maintenance of the Fonte, Asan, and Agat-Sumay systems.

36. *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.

37. *Schools:* The remodeling of the old Industries' Carpenter Shop and Abattoir was completed during the year and is now in use as part of the Althouse School. The necessary repairs and painting was undertaken throughout the vacation period, putting all schools in excellent condition. The cooking school which was started last year was completed during the year.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

38. *Telephone and Electric Lights:* Private individuals and commercial firms have been furnished with electric lights and telephone service as previously. The usual contracts for the maintenance of telephone lines between Agat, Umatac, Merizo and Inarajan were made during the year. Poles were erected and lines repaired by these contractors.

39. *Garbage Removal:* In the city of Agana, garbage was collected by prisoners. In the towns of Sumay and Agat, garbage was collected under contract, which is part of the street cleaning contract in these localities. In the town of Inarajan, garbage was also collected under contract, which was started in February, 1932.

40. *Transportation:* The Island Government motor car transportation consists of three passenger Ford automobiles, six Ford delivery trucks, one 1½ ton Packard truck, one 2 tons Packard truck, one 3 tons Packard truck. In addition to the above cars, the Susana Hospital is given the use of one ¾ ton Ford truck. Transportation is furnished to the various departments of the Island Government and is used extensively by the Department of Industries in the inspection of buildings, and sites for buildings 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.

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

PUBLIC SERVICE

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

43. *Work on Special Deposit:* 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.

44. *Agriculture:* This Department assisted in animal registration and castration work, animal inspection for slaughter, and general veterinary service when requested.

45. *Permits:* Two hundred fifty-three building permits, and fifty-three fishweir permits were issued during the year.

46. *Work for Other Departments:* In addition to the expenditures shown below, this Department did slightly over \$10,775.56 worth of work chargeable to other departments, making a total expenditure through this department of approximately \$110,935.56.

47. EXPENDITURES:

Maintenance and Operation	\$43,935.21
Construction work	17,523.88
Land Surveys	4,745.62
Special Items	33,955.29
Total expenditures	\$100,160.00

48. LAND SURVEYS

Salaries of employees	\$3,787.76
Transportation	357.32
Supplies and Equipment	600.54
Total	\$4,745.62

Paid to Island Government Treasurer

for surveys performed	\$1,443.53
Amount due for surveys performed	2,142.04
Non-productive work	813.75
Supplies and equipment	346.30
Total	\$4,745.62

Number of lots surveyed	89
Number of lots subdivided	180
Number of lots re-located	8
Rights of way established	24
Monuments set	611
New surveys made	20
Area, in hectares, surveyed	925

FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

49. The activities of the Experiment Station during the year were largely confined to a continuation of previously conducted projects.

50. *Animal Husbandry:* The animal husbandry work continued to show good progress, despite the fact that, because of the very limited means available, at times considerable delay in completing some of the work was experienced. The projects have been directed mainly toward establishing an improved station herd, the continued upgrading of the local stock, and the determination of suitable rations from locally grown products. This year witnessed the greatest number of privately owned animals brought to the station for service with the pure bred sires. One bull, a Shorthorn, which was imported into Guam from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was loaned to a farmer who recently attempted the establishment of a dairy farm with considerable modern equipment. This is the first of its kind to be established in Guam, and the station has been offering and giving all possible help toward this undertaking. Several new and improved sires were again sold this year to interested

farmers. The number of settings of eggs distributed was nearly double the number that was distributed last year. This was probably due to the increase popularity of poultry raising among all classes of farmers. The feeding tests with coconut meal, combined with either yam, cassava, breadfruit (both seeded and non-seeded varieties), taro tops and stems, or Guam corn, showed very satisfactory results. Each of the above combinations was found to be not only economical but was quite as palatable and nourishing as are any previously imported products.

51. The animal importations reported last year, which consisted of a Shorthorn and two Ayrshire bulls, one boar and two sows of the Duroc Jersey breed, and twelve each of pure blood White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red chickens, proved very successful. All animals have become acclimated, and the cattle in particular have developed an immunity to the Texas Tick Fever. The chickens and pigs have multiplied considerably since their arrival.

52. *Agronomy and Horticulture:* The 15 projects in both agronomy and horticulture which were begun, or were in progress last year, were continued.

53. Adaptability tests with the Napier and Guatemala grasses, in comparison with the other grasses grown for forages, continued to show the superiority of these two grasses over any others grown locally. In the trials, Para grass ranked nearly the same as the two grasses mentioned above, but only when it was grown in the lowlands where there was an abundance of water. The Japanese Uba Cane proved wholly unsuccessful as a forage crop, especially when grown in the upland soils.

54. In the adaptability tests with lawn grasses of the introduced varieties, it has been ascertained that the Japanese bent grass, and the variety known as centipede grass, are most adapted to local conditions. The method of propagating these grasses by means of root divisions and planting in rows about 4 to 5 inches apart, as practiced last year, gave the best results.

55. The plantings of henequen and maguey, made last year on the waste savanna lands, proved quite satisfactory in making such areas useful. These two plants not only improve the soil, but their useful fibers, similar to the Manila hemp, will eventually be of value to the local farmers.

56. The ten varieties of cowpeas under trial last year were again planted this year, in order to ascertain their value both as food for human and livestock consumption, and as green manuring crops to improve soils. From such trials it is concluded that variety "F. C. 7357" is the most useful of all the introduced varieties; its grains, which are suitable for both human and livestock consumption, are superior in size to those of the local mungo beans. Kalomo, a newly introduced cover crop has further proved its local adaptability by continuing to grow as luxuriantly as it did last year. This variety of legume has proven to be a very good green manuring crop.

57. The horticultural division, through the extension division, has distributed during the year, over 14,000 seedlings and grafts of all varieties of ornamental, hardwood, and other useful plants. Graftings and buddings of mangoes and avocados continued to receive much attention. This project is being conducted in order to augment the shy bearing carabao mangoes (the only good variety of mango grown in Guam) and to extend the bearing season of avocados over a longer period.

58. Avocado trial shipments to Manila were continued during the year. This project has thus far shown the possibility of shipping avocados to Oriental ports, thus giving a market for this young and gradually developing industry.

59. *Truck Crops:* The garden work during the year was largely confined to plantings of the different hybrids of eggplants produced at this station during the previous years. This was done in order to determine the most suitable type of hybrid to be planted and developed for future distribution.

60. In addition to the eggplant trials, plantings were made with an imported variety of pole Lima bean, to determine its longevity of production, and prolificacy. This variety of Lima bean is far superior to the old native pole Lima bean in both yield and in the length of time it occupies the ground.

61. Continued cooperation was extended to other governmental departments by giving them help and information regarding ground beautification and forestry work, and in the treatment of disease infested plants.

62. *Extension Work:* The Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club work and Adult Demonstration work continued to progress as satisfactorily as they did last year. A continued increase of enthusiasm has been manifested by the adult farmers, and those who had been skeptical of the work of the experiment station, have lately shown a favorable attitude toward this department. Also the continued increase in enrollment in the Boys' and Girls' agricultural clubs, indicates the popularity of this type of extension work among the junior farmers. Several demonstrations were conducted during the year to serve the needs of the adults along plant and animal lines. Planthouse work and the plantings of hardwood trees distributed by the station constituted about 50% of the adult extension work for the year.

63. *Entomology:* The work of the entomologist during the year was mainly confined to the control of the European corn borer and the house and stable fly.

64. About the middle of the year no traces could be found of *Exeristes roborator*, an old parasite of the above mentioned corn borer, introduced by the Station. This indicates that the parasite was either not suited to local conditions, or that another parasite had gradually destroyed it. The more recent introduction of a Tachinid fly, *Coromasia lepida*, proved more successful than the former introduction. Great numbers of this latter parasite may be found multiplying around places

where they have been liberated. The Tachinid fly was procured from the U.S. Bureau of Entomology's station in Japan, and shipped into Guam via the U.S.S. GOLD STAR, in the early part of 1931, together with some housefly parasites, *Spalangia* sp. which have also been successfully propagated and liberated in all the districts of the island.

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

65. On 1 September, 1931, the Field Extension Agent of the Island Government reported to the Director of the Federal Agricultural Experiment Station, for temporary duty.

66. The general outline of work assigned to the Extension Agent by the Director, is summarized below:

- (1) Distribution and supervision of plantings and plant material.
- (2) Collection of local plant material.
- (3) Special assignments in response to requests of farmers for assistance in particular problems.
- (4) Checking up former plant distribution.
- (5) Supervision of Field Demonstrations.
- (6) Assisting the Director of the Experiment Station in connection with requests for lease of Government land.

67. In connection with the foregoing assignments, the Extension Agent, as Farm Inspector, made the necessary calls to farms, during the year, for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the livestock and poultry, and the growing crops, especially the coconut crop, discouraging the notching of coconut trees, and the making of copra out of green nuts. A constant vigilance was maintained throughout the year for the detection of the dreaded bud-rot disease of coconut trees, but not a single case was found. Several cases were reported but upon investigation the trees were found to have been struck by lightning, during thunder storms, and died as the result thereof.

68. Diseases met with among livestock and poultry were chronic attacks, showing symptoms of hog cholera, among hogs, and limberneck, chicken pox, white diarrhea, and other diseases traceable to lack of proper care and exposure among poultry. With the cooperation of the Federal Extension Agent these diseases were treated, administering preventives from the Experiment Station, free of charge, and adopting preventive measures. Due to the proximity of ranches in certain sections, these diseases took a heavy toll of both hogs and poultry, as it was next to impossible properly to segregate infected ones, or quarantine ranches having diseased stock.

69. In order to disseminate results of investigational work at the Station, and give instructions relative to agricultural activities, field meetings were

called during the year whenever deemed necessary for these purposes.

70. Plants and plant material distributed direct from the Station included grafted carabao mangoes, tomato plants of several varieties, cabbage and papaya plants, rooted grape cuttings, sweet potato cuttings, shade trees, and other ornamental plants.

71. The grafted mangoes were distributed to dependable farmers in all localities of the Island. Upon completion of the last inspection of these plantings, which totaled 81, it was found that eight had died as a result of injuries received during transit, and from stray animals.

72. The tomato plants distributed included Balarío, Red Rock, Guam Hybrid, Avon Early, Columbia, Argentine, Redfield Beauty, Greater Baltimore, Bloomsdale, and Norton varieties. A very small number of this distribution survived owing to incessant rains after planting.

73. The grape cuttings included both the native and imported (Isabella) varieties. These were distributed largely in the black soil sections, especially in the southern districts.

74. The sweet potato cuttings were of the imported (Porto Rican) variety. These were distributed to planters at Apungan, Dededo and Barrigada. Planters fortunate enough to receive these cuttings were enthusiastic over the results of plantings of this variety, in that it readily adapts itself to the soil where planted, and roots earlier, and is of much larger size than other locally grown varieties. Because of the encouraging results obtained owners of patches of this variety of sweet potatoes were instructed to take good care of the growing vines in order to insure a supply of cuttings for future distribution.

75. Local seeds, seedlings, and plant material collected and distributed included the following:

(a) 1,700 citrus fruit tree seedlings and a large quantity of seeds of the same, including lemons, limes, tangerines, oranges, and lemon-chinas

(b) Papaya, cucumber, melon, cantaloupe, different varieties of pepper and bean seeds, tobacco seeds and seedlings, kapoc seeds, roots, suckers, and tubers; varieties of yams, taro, eating bananas, and plantains.

76. The purpose of this collections is to introduce new seed material into sections other than where collected, as from red to black soil sections, and from lowland to highland sections, and vice versa, in order to obtain better results from plantings, and also to encourage the planting of more of these food crops.

77. Field demonstrations showing the proper method of combatting the scaly bark and gummois diseases of citrus fruit trees were conducted in different localities of the Island. Additional activities assigned to the Extension Agent, that of inspecting tracts of Government land requested for lease, and the preparation of the necessary recommendations and requirements relative to each individual request,

tended to reduce the field demonstration, and like work, accomplished during the year.

78. Activities in connection with leases of Government land included the inspection of both occupied tracts and new tracts requested for lease. The purpose of inspecting occupied tracts was to see that plants distributed to lease holders were properly planted, and well cared for, and that the coconut plantings on said tracts were of selected nuts and at proper distances.

79. The number of Government land lease requests received totaled 131.

80. The Extension Agent, as a member of the Board of Appraisal, was active at various times during the year, with the Board, in appraising and reappraising real estate for tax purposes.

81. An outstanding accomplishment of the Extension Agent, and the Land Judge was the compilation of complete data as to area in farms, area under cultivation, and the area in coconut trees, of the 992 farms of Guam, having an area of 11,123 hectares, of which 5,389 hectares are cultivated, and 3,901 are in coconut trees.

FORESTRY

82. On 1 September, 1931, the Chief Forester of the Island Government reported to the Director of the Federal Agricultural Experiment Station, for temporary duty.

83. The general outline of work assigned to the Chief Forester by the Director was as follows:

- (a) Supervision of the erection of plant houses.
- (b) Preparation and planting of nursery seed beds.
- (c) Inspection of proposed sites for forest reserves at Tailalo, Sabanan Fadang at Dededo, and Barrigada.
- (d) Collection and distribution of seeds and seedlings of hardwoods among the various districts.

84. Five thousand dugdug seeds were collected from Finguayoc and Barrigada, 3,500 daog seeds from Barrigada, 1,722 lemon china seedlings from Barrigada, Yona, Yigo, Finguayoc, and Dededo. The Extension Agent cooperated with the Chief Forester in this work. In addition to the above, there was collected 175 lemon china and 700 daog seedlings, two boxes of daog, and two sacks of Albizzia seeds.

85. The erection of plant houses was completed at Barrigada, Dededo, Yigo, Agat, Yona, Talofofo, Inarajan, Merizo, Umatac, and Price School, and the distribution of seeds and seedlings of Narra, Daog, Teak, and shade trees was immediately started. Approximately 3,100 Narra and 1,900 Daog seeds, 558 Teak and 32 shade tree seedlings were distributed and planted in the various plant houses.

86. The Chief Forester distributed during the year, to lessees of Government land, 30 rain tree, 46 lomasa, 45 teak, 75 royal palms and 45 Chinese beetlenut seedlings.

87. The Forest Reservation at Pinenglo was planted with hardwood seedlings as follows: 452 Mahogany, 600 Rain Trees, 200 Enterolobium cyclocarpum, 300 Albizzia lebeck, and 846 Teak.

88. Tailalo forest reservation was prepared to receive 11,386 molave and 500 narra seedlings, which are potted and ready for planting when the rainy season starts.

89. Due to the importance of the forest nurseries, great care was taken in the preparation of seed beds and in the selection of seeds to be planted. Seed beds were planted as follows:

- Yigo, nine beds with Narra and Molave.
- Dededo, three beds with Narra and Daog.
- Barrigada, three beds with Molave and Daog.
- Yona, three beds with Narra and Albizzia.
- Inarajan, two beds with Molave and Albizzia.
- Merizo, four beds with Narra, Albizzia, and Dugdug.
- Umatac, two beds with Dugdug and Narra.
- Agat, one bed with Narra.

90. No forest fire occurred during the year. There were a few grass fires, but no harm was done to the forests.

91. In connection with the foregoing work of reforestation, the preparation of seed beds, nurseries, and the cutting of bamboo pots for seedlings, etc., was done by prisoners, or if the work concerned leased land, by the lessee.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

92. This report covers the twelve month period, from 1 July, 1931, to 30 June, 1932. For the first time, the school year is being made to correspond with the fiscal year. But, since schools began on 1 June, 1931, it is necessary, academically, to include the month of June, 1931, in this report. April, May, and June, 1932, have been vacation months. In all other respects, the academic year corresponds with the fiscal year.

93. 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 delegated to the Head of the Department of Education, who submits in writing to the Director recommendations which involve appointments, resignations, upkeep and improvements, appropriations, and all important policies of the Department.

94. The Superintendent of Public Instruction has devoted himself particularly to the agricultural and industrial program during the year.

95. Following is a complete classified list of Department of Education personnel at the present time:

- 1 Head of the Department (American Naval Officer)
- 1 Superintendent of Public Instruction (American)
- 1 Supervising Teacher (Native)
- 125 Native Teachers.

- 9 American Teachers.
- 8 Private School Teachers.
- 9 Industrial Teachers (Native)
- 1 Music Supervisor (Native)
- 1 Athletic Supervisor (Native)
- 2 Clerks (Native)
- 1 Messenger (Native)
- 2 Janitors (Native)

96. With the exception of the two American grade schools for American children, and the Guam Evening High School, the principals of all island schools are senior native teachers.

97. During the year thirteen teachers were granted definite leave for specific reasons; there were two deaths and one suspension; sixteen resignations were accepted; and thirty-three appointments were made. Most of the native teachers are locally trained, which means that they are now teaching in better schools than those in which they themselves were taught. As the educational standards of the island improves, teaching requirements become constantly more rigid. The lowest paid teachers now being appointed are those selected from the honor students in the Junior High School graduating class.

98. At the present time, the educational background of the teaching staff is as follows:

Below Eighth Grade	8
Eighth Grade Graduates only	34
Some High School Training.....	77
Senior High School Graduates.....	13
Two or more years of University work.....	12

(This shows notable advancement over the teaching standards of previous years).

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

25 years	1	11 years	1
23 "	1	10 "	4
20 "	1	9 "	4
19 "	1	8 "	11
18 "	2	7 "	9
17 "	3	6 "	6
16 "	3	5 "	17
15 "	4	4 "	9
14 "	4	3 "	17
13 "	2	2 "	9
12 "	2	1 year	9
		Less than	
		1 year	24

100. Because of the economic conditions, it has been deemed advisable to reduce the school year to a nine months period instead of ten months as heretofore, leaving April, May and June as vacation months. This was a disappointment to many children and to most parents, and the resulting unemployment has worked a hardship on the teachers. However, the loyal response of the teachers in the financial crisis, is highly gratifying, and it is believed that, due to their devotion and hearty cooperation, practically the same educational program will be maintained as heretofore.

Because of limited funds available for salaries and the necessity that many of the teachers support themselves and their families by farm labor during the vacation period, no Normal School was conducted this year.

101. The new pay and promotion law, promulgated on 22 April, 1931, and explained in the last Annual Report, is working out satisfactorily both to the Department and to the teachers. Promotions are now on a competitive basis, and teachers are promoted, when vacancies occur, without prejudice or partiality, according to their relative proficiency standings. During 1931-32 64 teachers received minor promotions to the next higher grades.

102. There are twenty-six schools offering academic instruction directly under the supervision of the Department of Education.

103. The total school enrollment has averaged 3,676. The highest enrollment during the past year was 3,788 in June, and the lowest was 3,610 in March. The above total includes 153 children under the minimum compulsory school age of seven years and 1,133 over the maximum compulsory age of twelve. A total of 342 new pre-primer pupils were registered during 1931-32.

104. There is one private school in Guam offering standard academic instructions under the supervision of the Department of Education. This is the Guam Institute, which last year had a total pupil enrollment of 145 in grades, from pre-primer to ninth, inclusive.

105. In accordance with Section 57, Paragraph 3 of the Orders and Regulations with Force and Effect of Law in Guam, school attendance is compulsory for all children between the ages of seven and twelve. This law is strictly enforced, providing there is a school within two miles of the residence of the family. To overcome the tendency to delinquency on the part of indifferent parents and such children as lack the educational urge, a fine of \$.15 a day for each unexcused absence is imposed and a \$1.00 executive penalty is added for each fine unpaid. Absences and resulting fines have noticeably decreased during the past year. The attendance of children of school age throughout the island averaged 98.02 per cent during 1931-32, which is regarded as highly satisfactory.

106. The Department of Education graduated its third class from the Guam Evening High School with appropriate commencement exercises at the Cine Gaiety Theater on the evening of March 28th, 1932. There were seven students in the graduating class.

107. On the evening of March 31st, the Junior High School graduated its second class of twenty-one young people, in a program that marked the climax of the school closing exercises.

108. Probably the progress of education in Guam is best emphasized by the fact that last year there were a total of 150 sixth grade graduates, in contrast with a total of 35 the year before. Every successive year witnesses the steady educational advancement of the Chamorro youth and the corresponding higher intellectual standard of the race.

109. Considering the amount of upkeep and repair work being done continuously, particularly during the past vacation period, it is believed that there is not a great deal of difference in the present value of Island Government property from that reported for several previous years. There have been some additions and improvements which more than offset the normal deterioration.

110. The fourth unit in the Industrial Group, the new Cooking School, was completed at a cost of \$791.11, and opened to classes on 24 July, 1931. The only new academic school building added during the past year is the Industrial Carpentry Shop, reconstructed on the Althouse School ground in the Doctor Sargent District at a cost of \$800.00, making a third building capable of accommodating one hundred additional pupils there.

111. As a result of the economies effected this year, it has been possible to order more than two thousand dollars worth of needed additional equipment for the schools, as follows:

- 12 new portable Victrolas and Records.
- 20 Cartograph Globes in Mitchell pendant mountings.
- 20 Sets of Arnold Physiology Charts.
- 150 Desks for the High School (Made in the United States).
- 3,500 Tooth brushes for free distribution.

112. In collaboration with each principal concerned, just prior to the close of the schools in March, the Head of the Department of Education made a complete survey of all school buildings and equipment, reporting the needed painting and numerous repair items desired on school buildings, grounds and equipment. The present Chief of Industries devoted himself and his repair force most enthusiastically to the accomplishment of these improvements during the vacation months of April, May and June. It is believed that school properties in general were never in better condition than at the present time. As was done for the first time last year, the Department of Industries has again been furnished with a complete list of all Island Government properties in each school, signed by the principal as responsible custodian.

113. Noticeable improvement has been accomplished during the past year in the condition of school grounds and in the beautification of school yards. The last Friday of each month, following recess, is designated as "field day". Under the teachers' supervision, pupils are directed to pull weeds, cut grass, trim hedges, fill holes, pick up stones, and burn rubbish. This has been excellent training for the children in cleanliness and landscaping, and has resulted in constantly increasing school pride, and an exemplary community incentive to beautification. It has also created a wholesome spirit of inter-school competition.

114. With a part of the savings effected by economical administration last year, the Department of

Education has acquired possession, for a consideration of \$1,155.00 of the two lots to the eastward of the Seaton Schroeder Building. These are being beautified as a park and retained unoccupied as a possible site for a proposed new high school building.

115. During the year a number of useful and valuable reference books have been added to the Teachers' Library in the Educational Office, where they are daily accessible to those teachers who are seeking new ideas and better methods for routine work and special occasions. Two hundred twenty-five more gift books have been added to the two Children's Libraries in the American School, where they are in constant use by the station children. Native children from the sixth grade and up are given the privileges of the Station Library, when properly endorsed by two responsible citizens.

116. Much progress has been made during the past year in accomplishing the Department of Education's purpose to have every child possess a complete set of the required text books. The limited educational budget makes it impossible to furnish text books free, but the Book Store is operated in connection with the Educational Office, and there school books are sold at cost. 8,279 new books have been received during the past school year, and there are now 16,489 volumes in stock ready for sale.

ACADEMIC WORK

117. In Guam, the following group classification of grades has proven most effective:

Primary - Pre-Primer, Primer, First, Second, and Third Grades.

Intermediate - Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Grades.

Junior High - Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Grades.

Senior High - Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Grades.

118. To take care of the educational needs of the children of service personnel and other American families resident in Guam, there are two American schools - one in Agana and the other at Sumay. It is gratifying to note that the standards of work in these schools is so high that all the children who have returned to the States during the past year have made good in the same or higher grades there.

119. 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.

120. The Guam Evening High School is convened on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays each week for recitations from 4 to 7:45 p. m. A strong faculty of six competent instructors has been chosen to teach in the Evening High School ambitious young people who are employed during the day-time working hours.

121. Probably the most outstanding feature of the educational program in Guam is the strict uniformity in the work carried on throughout the Island. This happy result is achieved by giving central direction from the Educational Office. The monthly assignments of work are made here and announced in advance; the monthly examinations, uniform for corresponding grades, are issued simultaneously to all schools from this Office; and the grades attained by the pupils and assigned by their teachers are carefully re-checked here by the Supervising Teacher. That plan of procedure is supplemented by frequent visits of the Supervising Teacher, who spends most of his time in the field. The Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Head of the Department of Education have also spent much time on the road. During the past year the Head of the Department of Education has made a total of 260 school inspections; which is an average of one visit to each school per month. These frequent visits no longer cause embarrassment to teachers or pupils, but they have a stimulating effect upon the schools and are tremendously helpful in coordinating the Department's many activities. During the past year a number of exchange visits have been arranged for teachers of corresponding grades.

122. When the Governor of Guam made his official visit to the neighboring island of Saipan, he was presented with certain specimens of the school work being done by Chamorro children there under Japanese leadership. In return for these, a rather complete exhibit of academic classwork and industrial handwork was sent to the Saipan schools to illustrate the accomplishments of the Chamorro children in Guam.

123. On the first of each month, the Head of the Department of Education issues a monthly bulletin, called "THE GUAM TEACHER", for distribution to teachers and friends of education in the island. During the past year these monthly bulletins have contained from ten to fourteen pages. A total of 39,300 8x13 mimeographed pages have been issued. It has been learned that teachers acquire information more readily and accurately from the printed page than they do from oral announcements. Consequently, THE GUAM TEACHER, regularly issued, has been of inestimable value for publicity purposes, in disseminating educational news, in developing a sense of professional pride, and in securing cohesion and coordination of Department activities.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

124. The educational leaders here, in general, have determined to continue the academic program along the present well-established lines, convinced that the island population is not being educated beyond the local environment. At the same time, there has been a steadily growing conviction that there is need for greater emphasis upon industrial training.

Vocational guidance is given to every boy and

girl above the third grade in the Agana schools - all of them being required to take vocational training in one or more of the four industrial schools: Carpentry, Cooking, Sewing, and Weaving. As evidence of the practical working out of this plan, one new teacher has been added to each of the four schools in the Industrial group during the past year.

125. The Department dispensed with a special Garden Supervisor in August, when his duties were taken over by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose special training fits him for agricultural leadership. He has assisted garden teachers in the selection of suitable sites, has tested the seeds in each shipment from the States, has suggested time and variety of plantings, and in general, has endeavored to develop the effectiveness of the school garden project. All third, fourth and fifth grade pupils in the Agana Schools, and all third, fourth, fifth, and sixth grade pupils in the district schools had garden instruction last year. Altogether there were 18 school gardens, covering 13,000 square yards of ground.

126. At the beginning of the year, the Governor established a Revolving Garden Fund of \$300.00, from which \$126.00 was loaned to twelve schools for the purchase of mesh fencing and other garden equipment. Sales of vegetables from the twelve school gardens totaled \$53.93, leaving \$72.07 still due the Revolving Garden Fund.

127. Through the schools in outlying communities, the Department of Education has encouraged the work of the Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs, whose purpose is to promote more enthusiasm over ranching and stock-raising.

128. During the past year much hard work was done on the proposed school farm on the Barrigada Road, in clearing land, building fences, and planning buildings. With the proposal to abandon the Agricultural Experiment Station in Guam, due to lack of Federal appropriations, the school farm project at Barrigada was discontinued. The Island Government has assumed the responsibility for the former Experiment Station, and such ground and equipment as can be used advantageously are being turned over to the Department of Education for the establishment of the long desired Agricultural School Farm. A new building has already been constructed there for a library and classroom purposes. The Superintendent of Public Instruction will be directly in charge, assisted by the Island Extension Agent and a reduced force of farm employees. A group of promising young men has already indicated their desire to enroll as agricultural students, and the classroom and field work is being planned to make the most effective possible use of the capital invested and the necessary operating expenses.

ATHLETIC, LITERARY AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

129. Under the enthusiastic leadership of a Scoutmaster, the Department of Education this year sponsored the organization of the first Boy Scout Troop in Guam. The boys have had a camping ex-

ursion to the southern end of the island, and have established a camp site near Sumay, where some real progress has been made in scoutcraft.

130. It is felt that real progress has been made this year in the employment of a young woman of innate musical ability, who has had five years of training and experience in the United States, as full-time music supervisor. She will devote herself to singing instruction. Her schedule calls for a monthly visit to each district school and a semi-weekly visit to each of the Agana schools.

131. During the past year, teachers have been encouraged to use the closing hour of school every Friday for special programs, including spelling contests, literary activities, singing, and games. The Chamorro children need to be brightened up and given more of the play spirit. They are increasing in their enjoyment of these special exercises, and some of them show real talent that was waiting an opportunity for development.

132. Throughout the Island, parents show increasing enthusiasm over the education of their children. There has been a corresponding increase in community interest and cooperation in all school activities. The Parent-Teacher Association have responded loyally to every special request; in decorating buildings for festive occasions, in providing food and refreshments, and in keeping the grounds attractive with well-mowed lawns and neatly trimmed hedges.

133. A General Teachers' Meeting has been held in the Seaton Schroeder Auditorium on the first or second Saturday morning each month during the past school year, with voluntary attendance, exclusive of those necessarily excused, that has averaged 98% of the entire teaching force. The high morale of the Department of Education, the splendid unity, and the enthusiastic response to every suggestion that concerns the cause of education in Guam is continually reflected in these Teachers' Meetings.

134. The Guam Teachers' Association is their own organization, begun in 1925 by and for the teachers, to provide means for their social well-being, to arrange suitable entertainments, and to foster physical, moral, and intellectual culture. The Association has eighty-five members and holds its meetings monthly in the Seaton Schroeder Auditorium on the Saturday afternoons following the General Teachers' Meetings.

135. Padre Jose Palomo was the first and only Chamorro to attain the status of priesthood in the Roman Catholic Church. He was a man of exceptional ability and outstanding service to his people, so that he has now become a sort of patron saint and racial hero to the Chamorros. The Guam Teachers' Association is sponsoring the erection of a suitable monument to his memory, and has raised a total of approximately \$560.00 for that purpose.

136. The Principal of the Dorn Hall School conducted the Junior Red Cross campaign in the schools last November. Every school reported 100%

enrollment. As a result of the subscription of ten cents or more per child, a total of \$421.98 was turned over to the Red Cross Treasurer, half of which has been retained in Guam to pay the salary of the school nurse. Sixty-three dollars was also spent for one hundred twenty-six subscriptions to the Junior Red Cross Magazine, so that all the pupils, through their teachers, are now able to keep in touch with the Red Cross activities of school children in the States.

137. The S. S. STANLEY DOLLAR, arriving in Guam on 13 December, brought us twenty-four big packing cases, weighing more than three tons, and containing thirty-seven hundred sixty-eight Red Cross Christmas cartons packed by the West Coast Juniors for the school children of Guam, and forwarded by the Pacific Branch of the American Red Cross.

HEALTH EDUCATION

138. 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. When they have sung, "All Hail To Thee, Our Noble Flag", accompanied by the Station Band, they go through their daily calisthenic exercises, under the direction of the Athletic Supervisor. The children in the other island schools have their flag raising exercises and morning drills at the opening of the schools at 7:15 a. m.

139. The Department of Education's new Athletic Supervisor served not only acceptably but exceptionally well during the past year. He has regularly given recess period direction to the playground games at each of the Agana Schools, which has already resulted in noticeable improvement in organized play. An innovation last year was the vacation leadership of the Athletic Supervisor at the American School playground in the forenoons and at the Althouse Plaza for the native children in the afternoons.

140. A great many Chamorro children begin their school work at 7:15 a. m. without breakfast, or with uncooked or inappropriate food. The Department has found it almost essential to sustained mental effort to devote a part of the morning recess to a nutrition period. Hot cocoa and a variety of nourishing soups are prepared by the girls in the classes at the Cooking School and sold to the children at one cent per cup. During 1931-32, 49,227 cups of nutrition were sold at cost to the children of the Plaza Schools. A number of the outlying schools have a similar nutrition arrangement.

141. The Red Cross contributions of the school children pay the monthly salary of a trained nurse who visits each of the eight Agana schools semi-weekly on a regular schedule to administer first-aid treatments where needed and to send to the hospital such cases as require medical attention. Each school is provided with a medical locker and an adequate stock of medical supplies.

142. The school dentist has lectured at the Teachers' Meetings and has given demonstrations to the children on the proper care of the teeth. He has visited all of the schools, examining and charting the teeth of 2,356 children, besides performing clinical operations for 2,091 school children. The Department of Education has purchased 3,500 tooth brushes for free distribution to as many school children as part of the health program.

143. The annual physical examinations were completed in all the schools on schedule in July. The annual worm treatments were given to all the children in January and February. All those who had not previously received an anti-typhoid prophylaxis within the past four years were given that preventative in February, and all teachers and pupils were given cowpox vaccination. The health of the school children has been generally excellent throughout the year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

144. (a) Island Government Appropriation \$42,294.80

Expenditures:

Payroll	\$36,682.64
Office supplies,	
Labor & Material	269.55
Reference Books	116.12
Day School	
Supplies	440.90
Industrial	
Supplies	542.05
Electric Current	10.16
Transportation	134.40

\$38,195.82

*Unexpended balance..... 4,098.98

*Of the above balance, \$1,155 is to be deducted for payment on Lots #35 and #36, purchased for school purposes; \$873.35 should be deducted for school desks already received; and \$840.00 is obligated for school globes and charts, not yet delivered—leaving an unobligated balance of \$1,253.63, which the Department of Education is turning back to the Island Government.

(b) Federal Appropriation \$16,000.00

Expenditures:

Labor	\$11,413.20
Material	4,567.82

\$15,981.02

Unexpended balance..... 18.98

(c) American School Fund.

Deficit, 1 July, 1931	\$4,564.14
Disbursements, 1931-32	1,617.05

\$6,181.19

Receipts, 1931-32	3,078.63
Deficit, 30 June, 1932.....	\$3,102.56

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

145. The Department of Health nominally includes the senior medical officer of the station as Health Officer, a junior medical officer as Assistant Health and Quarantine Officer; six Hospital Corpsmen in the outlying district Dressing Stations; the licensed native graduate nurses in the outlying districts; the Red Cross native nurse in connection with school work, and the Sanitary Inspector with the Police Department. In reality, the Health Department includes the Medical Department of the Naval Station and the Hospital, with most of the personnel working in dual capacities, so that it is difficult to draw a sharp dividing line between the Health and Medical Departments.

146. The Guam Chapter of the American Red Cross continued to employ a native graduate nurse, in connection with the schools, in the vicinity of Agana. She does minor surgical dressings, instructs the school children in the rudiments of hygiene, and accompanies the Assistant Health Officer on his regular school inspection, and assists in the physical examinations of the school children. In the outlying districts Hospital Corpsmen do similar work.

147. There has been no change in the management of the Susana Hospital and the Naval Hospital. The buildings of the two hospitals adjoin on the same compound, and although separate institutions, the work of the one blends intimately with the other, and all work is performed by the same naval personnel for both the service and civilian population of the Island. During the fiscal year, there were ten naval medical officers; one naval dental officer; one contract civilian dentist; two navy pharmacists and forty-eight hospital corpsmen on duty on the island. The complement of Navy nurses was reduced from nine to three during the year. There were twenty-four native nurses employed during the year, nine of them being under instruction in the Nurses' Training School of this Hospital.

148. During the fiscal year, there was a total of 2,872 admissions and readmissions to the hospitals, divided as follows:

Naval Hospital, Service personnel	428
Naval Hospital, Civilians	1,619
Susana Hospital, Civilian and Service	
Dependents	825
Total	2,872

149. There were one hundred seventeen deaths in the hospital during the year. Two of these were active service personnel, two were natives in the Fleet Naval Reserve on inactive duty, and one hundred thirteen were native civilians. There were one hundred sixteen births in the hospital during the fiscal year.

150. There were twenty five admissions for all form of tuberculosis during the year, sixteen were discharged to home, five died, and four are under treatment at the end of the year.

151. The out-patient department for Agana is handled in the Officer of the Day's Dressing Room, and the Native Clinic at the hospital, and in Sumay at

the Dispensary at the Marine Barracks. Dressing Stations are maintained at Agat, Dededo, Inarajan, Merizo, Piti, and Yona, each under the direction of a Hospital Corpsman. The number of treatments and dressings given at these stations were as follows: Agana, 14,256; Agat, 4,827; Dededo, 3,780; Inarajan, 13,434; Merizo, 9,099; Piti, 6,701; Sumay, 8,986 and Yona, 6,715. In addition, the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic at the Hospital gave 14,169 examinations and treatments, and the hospital dispensary filled 6,338 prescriptions for the year.

152. A total of 3,707 doses of arsenicals were given to civilians for the treatment of yaws and gangosa. At the end of the year these were - 321 cases of yaws, and 156 cases of gangosa under observation and treatment.

153. A total of 3,436 school children were dewormed during the year. Worm treatments given on the island were as follows: Agat, 455; Dededo, 288; Inarajan, 451; Merizo, 571; Piti, 423; Sumay, 175; Yona, 502—Total 6,301.

154. One new leper patient was found on the island during the year. He was put on treatment and is now free from active lesions. At the end of the year there were five inactive lepers on the island under observation, and eleven under treatment at the Culion Leper Colony in the Philippines. There are seven island insane patients under treatment in Manila.

155. All schools of the island are visited yearly by the Assistant Health Officer for examination of all children, and twice yearly for administering worm treatments, typhoid and cowpox vaccinations. Those requiring further treatment are sent to the Naval Hospital.

156. The total number of cowpox vaccinations administered during the year was 4,404. Number of persons who completed three inoculations of anti-typhoid vaccine were 930. Number of persons immunized against cholera were 128; whooping cough 27; tetanus 302.

157. While there were no real epidemics of communicable diseases during the year, some of them, like dengue, catarrhal fever, and whooping cough, had outbreaks beyond the normal admission rate. The following communicable diseases were admitted to the hospital during the year.

Abscess, all forms	64
Ascariasis	195
Angina, Vincents	2
Bronchitis, acute	43
Catarrhal Fever, acute	280
Carbuncle	3
Cellulitis	79
Chicken Pox	2
Dysentery, entamoebic	33
Dysentery, unclassified	16
Dengue	104
Gangosa	1
Influenza	2
Leprosy	1
Measles	2

Paratyphoid fever "B"	1
Pneumonia, broncho	23
Pneumonia, lobar	10
Tonsillitis, acute	77
Tetanus	6
Tuberculosis, all forms	25
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping Cough	26
Yaws	30

158. The training of Native Nurses at the Naval Hospital continued as in the past. With a reduction in the complement of Navy nurses from 9 to 3, it has been necessary to depend more upon the native nurse, and to increase her responsibilities without as much supervision as formerly. At present there are nine native nurses under training. One graduated during the year, making a total of 66 graduates since the Nursing School began. Graduate nurses are licensed to practice midwifery, after passing a yearly examination.

159. The Hospital Corpsmen assigned to the outlying districts of Piti, Agat, Merizo, Inarajan, Yona, and Dededo have continued to do good work in minor treatment, and sanitation in their districts, with little friction with the inhabitants. These corpsmen make weekly reports of the health conditions in their area to the Health Officer, and are inspected regularly by the Assistant Health Officer.

160. The general sanitary condition of the island is good, and compares favorably with most tropical countries. Progress along this line must necessarily be slow due to lack of funds, but improvements are being made as fast as possible, for the better contentment of the people, and as safeguards for public health. The natives recognize more and more the advantages to be gained in health and comfort from good sanitation, and as a rule cooperate with the Health authorities.

161. Quarantine measures have continued in effect for the protection of the public health from outside sources. All arriving vessels are subject to quarantine inspection before pratique is granted, and are given bills of health upon departure. Fifty three vessels arrived and departed during the year. None were quarantined. One passenger from Saipan was not allowed to enter on account of trachoma.

162. The water supply of the island is adequate during the rainy season, but during the dry season, some sources of supply decrease to an extent that makes it necessary to curtail the use of water for short periods. All sources of supply are regularly inspected and tests made for contamination. Positive presumptive tests for B. Coli have been found at intervals in all sources.

163. Twenty three thousand, four hundred ninety six leper and special rations were issued during the year, an average of about sixty four rations daily.

164. Two hundred and five autopsies were performed in the hospital during the year.

165. There were no changes in the topography of the hospital reservation during the year. Constant repairs are being made for the upkeep of the buildings due to climatic and normal deterioration.

166. The civilian dentist gave 5,211 treatments and examinations during the year. Of these, 4,447 were dental examinations and treatments for the native school children. The Navy dentist performed one hundred seventy eight emergency treatments for civilian patients admitted to the hospital for other causes.

167. 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":

Maintenance, Care and Gratuity of Lepers.....	\$ 2,019.03
Care of Insane	1,378.93
Civilian Payroll	10,342.50
Provisions	5,853.13
Material and Equipment.....	2,292.56
Total	21,886.15
Amount of appropriation.....	22,000.00
Amount expended	21,886.15
Unobligated balance	\$ 113.85

POLICE DEPARTMENT

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

- One Officer, U.S. Marine Corps, Head of the Police Department, Chief of Police, and Chief of the Insular Patrol.
- One Corporal, U.S. Marine Corps, Assistant Chief of Police and of the Insular Patrol.
- One Private First Class, U. S. Marine Corps, Warden, Civil Jail.

INSULAR PATROL

Headquarters - Agana

- 1 Boatswain's Mate First Class, U.S.N. Traffic Patrolman.
- 1 Corporal
- 1 Private
- 11 Privates and Privates first class District Patrolmen.

District of Piti

- 1 Private

District of Sumay

- 1 Private

- District of Agat
- 1 Private..... District Patrolman.

District of Merizo

- 1 Private..... District Patrolman.

District of Inarajan

- 1 Private..... District Patrolman.

District of Dededo

- 1 Private..... District Patrolman.

District of Yona

- 1 Private first class

District of Barrigada

- 1 Private..... District Patrolman.

District of Yigo

- 1 Private..... District Patrolman.

District of Cotal

- 1 Civilian, (ex-Marine)
- Total 1 B.M. 1c, U.S.N.
- 22 Enlisted Marines.
- 1 Civilian.

NATIVE POLICE

Headquarters, Agana.

- 1 Desk Sergeant and Chief Clerk.
- 2 Police Corporals.
- 2 Policemen.
- 6 Policemen, Policemen second class, and probationary policemen.

Total 11.

FORESTRY

- 1 Chief Forester.

169. The duties of the Insular Patrol are both civil and military. It is the primary law enforcement body of the island and is charged with the enforcement of the game laws, prohibition laws, sanitary regulations, traffic laws and regulations, forestry laws and regulations, and all other orders, regulations and laws of the Island. It 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 five dollars. 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, awards an executive fine, or holds the offender for court. No cases of criminal action may be entered in the Island Criminal Courts before being investigated by the Head of the Police Department.

170. The Insular Patrolman is also required to be thoroughly familiar with his district and the residents thereof, their business and occupations. He inspects and reports in writing semi-monthly upon the water supply, roads, trails and bridges, sanitation, etc., as well as the presence of any ammunition, firearms, 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 the period and the action taken by the Commissioner. These reports render much valuable information, and keep the patrolmen thoroughly alive to what is going on in their districts. The Patrolman also takes charge of the inhabitants of his district in case of any public emergency, such as fire, typhoon, etc., and makes such disposition as the situation warrants. He is also a medium for the dissemination of information to the people of his district.

171. Approximately 834 cases have been investigated by the Police Department during the fiscal year, of which 63 were sent to the Island Court, one hundred sixty-three to the Police Court, eighty-eight collateral cases to the Police Court and forfeited, 520 were awarded executive fines (\$5.00 or less). This record is rather remarkable in a population of approximately 19,000, when one considers that these 834 cases represents all infractions of the law, from petty thievery, disturbance of the peace, drunkenness, failing to pay personal taxes, sanitary infractions, unlicensed tuba trees, stray animals, traffic violations and game law infractions, to adultery and seduction.

172. The natives are not inclined to viciousness, lawlessness or acts of violence, and the majority of the more serious offenses are theft, speeding, manufacture of aguardiente, prowling and seduction.

173. The status of the civil prisoners on 30 June, 1932, is as follows:

	Male	Female
Confined in Civil Jail, serving sentence	21	0
Confined on Libugon Farm, serving sentence	8	0
Confined on Tumon Farm, serving sentence	0	6
Confined on Dump Ground (Armory)	1	0
Confined in Naval Hospital as Patients	3	1
At large, working off fines at Public Labor	28	0
At large, paying off fines by monthly installments	14	4
Safe-keeping (P.A.L.)	5	1
On Parole.....	5	1
Total.....	85	13

174. Of the 33 male prisoners confined, 18 have sentences of more than four years. Seven for rape and attempted rape, five for theft, two for burglary and theft, one for assault with intent to commit rape, two for adultery, and one for parricide. Of the seven female prisoners confined, two are serving sentences of 1 year, 1 month and 11 days for concubinage, four are

servicing sentences of more than three years for adultery and one is serving sentence of six years for falsification and swindle.

175. The jail is under the direct supervision of the Warden, a Private First Class, U. S. Marine Corps.

176. The labor of the prisoners outside the jail is under the direct supervision of the Assistant Chief of Police, with the exception of eight who are employed and quartered at the Libugon Truck Farm, operated by the Police Department under the direct supervision of a Native policeman. The prisoners, other than the eight above mentioned, are employed in hauling garbage, cleaning and repairing streets, and roads, cleaning the Agana River and the Agana Spring, cutting woods, etc. During the past 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 of Agana, and made numerous other fills and repairs to parks and grounds in Agana. They also helped toward the construction of Bradley Park.

177. 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 under the direct charge of one Native policeman.

178. The vegetables and fruits grown on the Libugon Farm 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 such fresh vegetables and fruits as they desire.

179. A ledger showing the receipts and expenditures of the Libugon and Tumon Farms is kept, and on 30 June, 1932, showed the following receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, 1932:

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES
\$1,615.88	\$1,483.01

180. On 30 June, 1932, there were six female prisoners confined at Tumon Farm, under the supervision of a Native policeman. This farm is to be made as nearly self-supporting as possible. The women prisoners are employed in growing vegetables and fruits and in other light work.

POLICE DEPARTMENT RECEIPTS

181. The sum of \$886.75 in executive fines have been collected through the Police Department during the past fiscal year and turned into the Island Treasury. The sale of farm produce amounted to \$1,615.88, making a total of \$2,502.63 receipts.

EXPENDITURES

182. The total expenditures of the Police Department during the year amounted to \$13,124.40. 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.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

183. 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.

184. Military training begins with school boys between the ages of seven and sixteen years. Four hours each week are devoted to physical exercise, under the supervision of the Department of Education and the local school teachers. At the age of sixteen 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 years, when, at their request, they are transferred to the Militia Reserve. At the age of twenty-five years, all members of the Guam Militia are disenrolled, unless, in the cases of some officers, they express a desire to continue in service.

185. The Active 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 Sunday of each month from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.

186. 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 cutlasses, obtained from Naval Ordnance, are in use by the Militia Officers in Agana. A great deal of interest and pride is evinced within the organization, and their regimental parades and drills in Agana are quite creditable for an organization which drills but four hours a month.

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

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

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

RANK	ACTIVE MILITIA	MILITIA RESERVE
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	0
Majors	2	1
Captains	8	1
First Lieutenants	9	0
Second Lieutenants	16	2
Enlisted	953	544
Totals	989	548

RECEIPTS

190. During the fiscal year there has been collected the sum of \$958.50 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 impractical for them to return to Agana or to their particular company for drill.

EXPENDITURES

191. The total expenditures of this department for the past fiscal year amounted to \$158.27. This amount includes the purchase of stationery, oil, and other supplies.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

CASES FILED AND DISPOSITION THEREOF

192. During the year there were filed and conducted by the Island Attorney sixty-three criminal cases and two civil cases in the Island Court, showing a decrease of two criminal cases over those similarly handled during the previous year. The disposition of these cases and of the fourteen cases pending 30 June, 1931, was:

Judgment for plaintiff (civil)	2
Conviction	58
Acquittal	9
Exempted from criminal liability	1
Nolle Prosequi	1
Pending 30 June, 1932	8
	79

193. There were filed 251 minor cases in the Police Court during the year, showing a decrease of seventy-nine over the cases filed during the previous year. The disposition of these cases and of the thirteen cases pending 30 June, 1931, was:

Conviction	142
Acquittal	26
Collateral forfeited	88
Pending 30 June, 1932	8
	264

194. During the year there were filed twenty-nine civil cases in the Court of Equity in which the Naval Government of Guam was the plaintiff, showing an increase of one over the number of cases filed during the previous year. The disposition of these cases and of three pending on 30 June, 1931, was:

Judgment for plaintiff	15
Dismissal	7
Pending 30 June, 1932	10
	32

195. During the year six land registration cases were filed in the Island Court in which the Island Attorney intervened. The disposition of these cases, and of the 134 pending 30 June, 1931, was:

Settled	84
Pending 30 June, 1932	56
	140

196. During the year there were presented eight briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals. There were also presented fifteen briefs and arguments in the Island Court, seven more than the number so presented during the previous year.

197. During the year three hundred and fifty-three investigations for violations of laws were conducted by the Chief of Police and the Island Attorney.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT

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

199. The activities and operations of this department during the year were as follows:

CASES HANDLED

	Pending Last report	Filed	Settled	Pending
COURT OF APPEALS:				
Criminal	0	25	24	1
Civil	0	0	0	0
Special	0	1	1	0
Land Registration	0	1	1	0
	0	27	26	1
ISLAND COURT:				
Criminal	14	63	69	8
Civil	70	74	54	90
Special	0	31	28	3
Land Registration	134	53	131	56
	218	221	282	157
POLICE COURT:				
Criminal	13	163	168	8
HIGHER COURT OF EQUITY:				
Civil	0	1	0	1
Special	0	0	0	0
	0	1	0	1
COURT OF EQUITY:				
Civil	117	161	173	105
Special	7	6	10	3
	124	167	183	108
Grand Total	355	579	659	275

200. FINDINGS OF THE COURTS IN THE CASES SETTLED.

	Criminal	Civil	Special	Land Registration
COURT OF APPEALS:				
Judgment affirmed.....	19	0	0	0
“ modified.....	2	0	0	1
“ reversed.....	1	0	0	0
Petition denied.....	0	0	1	0
Appeal dismissed.....	2	0	0	0
	24	0	1	1
ISLAND COURT:				
Conviction.....	58	0	0	0
Acquittal.....	9	0	0	0
Dismissal.....	0	32	1	0
Judgment for pltf.	0	22	0	0
“ for def.	0	0	0	0
Petition granted.....	0	0	27	131
Nolle Prosequi.....	1	0	0	0
Exempted.....	1	0	0	0
	69	54	28	131
POLICE COURT:				
Conviction.....	142	0	0	0
Dismissal.....	26	0	0	0
	168	0	0	0

HIGHER COURT OF EQUITY: (None settled).

	Criminal	Civil	Special	Land Registration
COURT OF EQUITY:				
Judgment for pltf.	0	133	0	0
“ for def.	0	1	0	0
Dismissal.....	0	39	5	0
Petition granted.....	0	0	5	0
	0	173	10	0

201. CASES INSTITUTED BEFORE COURTS HAVING ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE JURISDICTIONS.

	Original	Appellate
ISLAND COURT:		
Criminal.....	63	0
Civil.....	74	0
Special.....	31	0
Land Registration.....	53	0
	221	0
COURT OF APPEALS:		
Criminal.....	0	25
Civil.....	0	0
Special.....	1	0
Land Registration.....	0	1
	1	26
HIGHER COURT OF EQUITY:		
Civil.....	0	1
Special.....	0	0
	0	1

202. CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF CASES - CRIMINAL, ETC.

CRIMINAL

CLASS:	ISLAND COURT	POLICE COURT
Adultery.....	2	0
Against Morality.....	0	2
Assault.....	1	2
“ with a dangerous weapon.....	1	0
Battery.....	0	9
Burglary.....	1	0
Concubinage.....	3	0
Cruelty to animals.....	1	0
Disobedience, slight.....	0	3
Disturbance, light.....	0	4
Drunkenness.....	0	22
Dynamite, use of, in fishing.....	0	1
Falsification.....	1	0
Fighting.....	0	4
Gambling.....	1	0
Game Laws.....	0	1
Gun without license.....	2	0
Housebreaking.....	2	0
Injuries, grave physical.....	1	0
Injuries, slight physical.....	1	1
Insult, slight.....	0	3
Joyriding.....	2	0
Liquor Law.....	10	0
Militia Regulations.....	0	11
Pandering.....	2	0
Personal Tax.....	0	76
Provoking Quarrel.....	0	9
Prowling.....	6	0
Rape, attempted.....	3	0
Reckless driving.....	2	0
Slaughtering Animals, Regulation.....	0	6
Swindle.....	1	0
Swindle, attempted.....	1	0
Theft.....	7	7
Theft, attempted.....	0	2
Trespass to dwelling.....	4	0
Vagrancy.....	8	0
	63	163

CIVIL

CLASS:	ISLAND COURT	COURT OF EQUITY
Annulment of deed.....	1	0
Breach of Contract.....	1	1
Collection of Debt.....	63	123
“ of Light Account.....	0	3
“ of Susana.....	0	5
“ of Water Tax.....	0	21
Foreclosure of Mortgage.....	1	0
Forfeiture of Bond.....	1	0
Partition of Inheritance.....	0	1
Partition of Property.....	1	0
Recovery of Civil Indemnity.....	3	1
“ of Inheritance.....	1	0
“ of Land.....	1	2
“ of Money.....	1	2
“ of Sale of Property.....	0	1
Restitution of House.....	0	1
	74	161

SPECIAL

CLASS:	ISLAND COURT	COURT OF EQUITY
Adjudication of property to Govt.	1	0
Administration, Letters of.....	11	0
Adoption of Minor.....	3	0
Civil Marriage.....	0	4
Guardian Ad Litem.....	13	0
Guardianship, Letters of.....	1	0
Legal Separation.....	0	2
Testamentary, Letters.....	2	0
	31	6

LAND REGISTRATION

CLASS:	ISLAND COURT	COURT OF EQUITY
Issuance of Duplicate Certificates.....	47	0
Registration of Title.....	6	0
	53	0

203. FINES, COSTS, ETC., IMPOSED BY THE COURTS.

Court	CRIMINAL CASES				Total
	Fines	Costs	P. Tax	Militia Fine	
Island	\$5,749.50	\$3,000.00	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$8,749.50
Police	1,792.00	269.00	168.00	130.00	2,359.00
Appeals		200.00			200.00
Total					\$11,308.50

COLLATERALS & FORFEITURE

Island	Forfeiture.....	\$284.05
Police	Collaterals.....	326.00
	Total.....	\$610.05

CIVIL AND SPECIAL CASES

Costs & Fees	
Island	\$610.00
Appeals	12.00
Equity	204.00
Total	\$826.00

LAND REGISTRATION

Fees	
Island	\$ 84.00
Grand Total - Costs, etc., imposed during the year.....	12,828.55
Balance as of 30 June, 1931.....	13,732.82
Total.....	\$26,561.37

PAYMENTS

	Cash	Labor	Total
Criminal cases	\$3,652.87	\$5,480.33	\$9,133.20
Civil and Special	480.46	-	480.46
Collaterals, etc.	610.05	-	610.05
Registration	160.71	-	160.71
	\$4,904.09	\$5,480.33	\$10,384.42

FINES, COSTS, ETC., REMITTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Criminal cases.....	\$836.41
Civil.....	364.00
Total remitted.....	\$ 1,200.41

Balance, 30 June, 1932..... \$14,976.54

EXPENSE OF THE DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR

Salary and Pensions.....	\$5,115.86
Labor and Material.....	314.86
	\$5,430.72

CUSTOMS AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

204. The following is the financial report of the Customs and Revenue Department for the fiscal year, 1932:

RECEIPTS

Import Duties.....	\$19,245.01
Port Fees.....	2,176.23
Lighterage.....	14,733.79
Internal Revenue Tax.....	14,913.31
Pilot Fees.....	756.22
Storage.....	214.58
Sales.....	32.24
Dog Tax.....	5.00
Penalty.....	5.60
Total.....	\$52,081.98

EXPENDITURES

Salary.....	\$2,036.96
Pension Fund.....	186.00
Office Supplies.....	35.53
Printing Charges.....	16.25
Total.....	\$2,274.74

205. IMPORTS:

Country or Port	1931	1932
United States.....	\$295,637.19	\$219,736.37
Manila.....	132,876.93	175,130.18
Japan.....	67,661.93	73,610.18
Honolulu.....	22,377.84	13,241.91
Other Countries.....	23,385.97	32,712.62
	\$541,939.86	\$514,431.26

206. EXPORTS:

Country or Port	1931	1932
United States.....	\$50,682.68	\$13,399.54
Japan.....	41,635.37	20,827.15
Manila.....	35,915.57	12,059.58
Honolulu.....	1,775.00	1,085.00
Other Countries.....	579.70	6,449.80
	\$130,588.32	\$53,821.07

provided with either quarters allowance, subsistence allowance, or in some cases both. It is recommended that no new quarters be built, nor a general mess established for enlisted personnel in Guam, as the personnel is too scattered to be properly cared for in that manner.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

233. The annual allotment for the general maintenance of the Station, amounting \$82,000.00, was used in maintaining the various activities under the cognizance of the Public Works Department. The major items of expenditure under this allotment consisted of the operation of motor vehicles, both passenger and freight carrying, maintenance and repair of construction equipment, Federal Government owned communication system, and streets and roads. Building No. 229, designated as Machine Shop at the former Marine Aviation Station, Sumay, was relocated at the Agana Navy Yard and converted for use as an office for the public works foreman, carpenter shop, tool room, storeroom, and storage of miscellaneous equipment and rolling stock, to protect same from the elements. Use of this structure for the purposes mentioned will not only increase efficiency, but will also effect economics in the production of work and savings in maintenance of equipment.

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

Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks.	
72201-2—Repair Refrigerating Plant,	
Agana	\$10,000.00
-3—Repairs to Mt. Tenjo Road	500.00
-4—Repair Bridge No. 23	2,800.00
-5—Resurface Piti-Sumay Road	6,275.00
-6—Two trucks	1,427.66
-7—Overhaul Steel Dredge YM-13.....	4,000.00
-8—Improve Electric Service, Piti.....	750.00
-9—Repair Mooring Buoy C.....	450.00
-10—Two Chevrolet Sedan	
automobiles	992.77
-11—22 Lightning Arresters	440.00
-12—Motor Truck.....	850.00
-13—Refrigerators and cook stoves.....	1,283.00
Engineering, Radio.	
72601-2—Repair Quarters	800.00
General Expenses, Marine Corps.	
72902-1—Improve Water Supply, Marine	
Reservation	5,537.00

235. Allotment No. 72201-2 was provided by the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the purpose of replacing the old steam-driven compressors, brine circulating pumps and condenser circulating pumps in the main refrigerating plant, Agana Navy Yard, with modern electric-driven equipment. Two ammonia compressors, two electric motors, two circulating pumps, two brine pumps, and one feeder panel, purchased under Bu. Y & D Requisition Nos. 2 and 28, have all been

received. On account of the late receipt of the entire equipment, the Station was only able to install one of the electric motors prior to the end of the fiscal year. Continuing Project Order No. 8, for this work, has been issued for \$2,500.00 and the entire project is estimated to be completed by the end of September, 1932.

236. At the time of the decision of the Department to remove the heavy ordnance from Mt. Tenjo, the road leading thereto was in such poor condition that certain portions were practically impassable, even for very light traffic. In order to permit removal of this heavy ordnance the Bureau of Yards and Docks provided an allotment of \$500.00 (72201-3) for such repairs as were necessary; such as scraping and re-rolling certain stretches of the road and filling up chuck holes. All work contemplated was completed on 10 October, 1931.

237. Work originally contemplated under allotment No. 72201-4 consisted in the complete replacement of the badly deteriorated steel deck beams and four inch timber decking of bridge No. 23 on the Piti-Sumay Road, for which work the Bureau of Yards and Docks allotted the sum of \$1,600.00. After a more thorough investigation, it was found that the south abutment was in such poor condition that the cost of repairs was unwarranted. The Comandant therefore recommended that the center pier be filled and the bridge and approaches be widened, for two-way traffic, and the Bureau of Yards and Docks increased this allotment by \$1,200.00. All work involved in the project was completed on 31 March, 1932, and traffic conditions over this bridge have been greatly improved.

238. Following the program of applying asphalt road oil to Federal highways, with a view of reducing upkeep and maintenance costs thereon, the Commandant instituted the project of resurfacing the Piti-Sumay Road and received an allotment of \$6,275.00 (72201-5) from the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Work on the application of the oil purchased under this allotment was started in January, 1932, and to date, approximately three miles of roadway has been covered at a cost of about \$4,000.00. Another shipment of 20 tons of asphalt road oil is expected some time in September and funds for its application have been requested through the Station's budget for the first quarter of the fiscal year, 1933.

239. Funds allotted under allotment No. 72201-6 were intended to cover the cost of two 3-½ ton dump trucks as replacement of surveyed equipment. However, on account of the movement for reduction of activities under this Station, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, under date of 11 November, 1931, canceled the entire project.

240. Steel dredge YM-13 not having been overhauled since 1929, the Bureau of Yards and Docks provided allotment No. 72201-7 for \$4,000.00 for that purpose. Work performed under this project consisted in the removal of all steel-work above deck, jacking up of dredge, chipping and painting deck, chipping and scraping hull and painting same with two coats of red

lead, one coat of anti-corrosive and one coat of anti-fouling paint. It also consisted of complete overhaul and repair of machinery, rigging, boom and stiff-legs, retubing boiler, and such other miscellaneous minor repairs as were necessary to place the dredge in first class condition. All work contemplated was completed in May, 1932.

241. Allotment No. 72201-8 provides for the purchase of one gasoline engine driven electric generator set for the Piti Navy Yard. This equipment is intended to provide lighting service for the Beachmaster's Quarters, and street lighting, thereby eliminating the necessity of operating the 25-KW generator set, except for such power as might be required for the machine and joiner shops in the Piti Navy Yard.

242. On an inspection of mooring buoy "C" in Apra Harbor, it was found that the same was deteriorated to such an extent as to require repairs costing approximately \$450.00 (Allotment No. 72201-9). However, when repairs were started it was discovered that the buoy was beyond economical repair and the Bureau of Yards and Docks was so informed. The allotment was canceled and the Station informed that a new buoy would be purchased to replace mooring buoy "C".

243. Allotment No. 72201-10 was granted the Station to cover the cost of two Chevrolet automobiles, U. S. N. Nos. 5155 and 5177, for use of the Public Works Officer and Health Officer of Guam. These two new cars replaced two old Model T Fords which had been surveyed and converted into jitneys.

244. When the 6,600-volt transmission line was installed it was equipped with 18 air-gap lightning arresters. Upon inspection of this line during 1931 it was found that 12 of the original arresters had become inoperative either through having been damaged by lightning or by corrosion. The Bureau of Yards and Docks, at the request of the Commandant, purchased 22 lightning arresters, providing \$440.00 (Allotment No. 72201-11) to cover the cost of the arresters and for their installation. These arresters have all been received and were installed in June, 1932.

245. The freight motor truck covered by allotment No. 72201-12 has been purchased by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, but has not been received at the Station.

246. Allotment No. 72201-13 was provided for the purchase of five electric refrigerators and five oil cooking stoves for the Naval Officers' Quarters at the former Aviation Station, Sumay. An additional allotment 72201-13A for \$183.00, to cover freight charges, was also granted.

247. The most important Public Works project completed during the year was the improvement of the Sumay Water System under allotment No. 72902-1. Previous to the undertaking of this work the Marines at the Reservation at Sumay often experienced shortage in their water supply, notwithstanding the installation of a reserve 20,000-gallon tank. The work in connection with this project consisted of the installation of a check valve to prevent water stored in the 20,000-gallon

tank from being drawn by the town of Sumay, the installation of a pressure reducer on the branch line to Agat to prevent that locality from drawing more than its quota of water, the cutting off of a section of the main line opposite the reservation, and the installation of a 4-inch cast iron pipe line, replacing the 3-inch galvanized iron branch line through the reservation and former Aviation Station, thence to the town of Sumay. On account of its lower elevation, a pressure reducer was installed to regulate the amount of water drawn by the town of Sumay. This project eliminates the abnormal consumption of water in the towns of Agat and Sumay, and provides sufficient water supply at the Marine Corps Reservation.

248. Allotment No. 72601-2 was granted by the Bureau of Engineering to cover the cost of repairs to quarters at the High Power Radio Station, Libugon. All contemplated work was performed and the allotment was closed in November, 1931, with a balance of twenty-two cents.

249. Buildings in the former Aviation Station, Sumay, have been transferred to the Public Works Department without appropriation charge. All furniture in Quarters Nos. 210, 211 and 221 have likewise been transferred, and these quarters are now being occupied by Naval Officers. The two remaining sets of quarters are still being occupied by Marine Corps Officers and it is the intention to assign these quarters to Naval Officers when no longer required for Marine Corps personnel. The program of relocating certain of the other buildings has been approved by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and funds for the project are now being requested through the Station's quarterly budget.

250. The project for purchase of land, which had been recommended in the Station's annual estimates for many years, was finally consummated when Congress appropriated \$9,000.00 for the all purchase of privately owned properties occupied by the Aviation Station at Sumay and certain parcels in the Piti Navy Yard. Necessary documents for the transfer of these properties have been executed and titles thereto now rest with the United States Government.

251. Under survey approved by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the Pago-Ilig road, the steel bridge over the Pago river and the temporary bridge over the Ilig river, were transferred, without cost, to the Naval Government of Guam. These structures were constructed for the purpose of moving heavy artillery. However, since the demilitarization of Guam, the need for this road no longer exists, and it has been serving purely Naval Government activities, and the general public. In order that the Federal Government might be relieved of all responsibility for those structures, a survey was instituted resulting in their transfer to the Naval Government of Guam.

MACHINERY DIVISION

252. The principal work performed by the Machinery Division during the fiscal year consisted in the

operation of the Machine Shop, Agana, which did considerable work on job orders for other Departments, and the Machine Shop at Piti, to which was assigned the maintenance and repair of machinery of motor boats and steam launches. Minor repairs were made to the U.S.S. PENGUIN and to the U.S.S. R.L. BARNES.

253. A special allotment was granted for the complete overhaul of the machinery in the Commandant's barge (motor boat No. 10053). This overhaul necessitated the purchase of a new magneto and distributor and numerous spare parts.

254. The following allotments were received during the fiscal year from the Bureau of Engineering:

Station maintenance.....	\$18,000.00
Repairs to motor boat No. 10033	600.00

HULL DIVISION

255. The principal work performed by the Hull Division during the fiscal year consisted in the operation of the Joiner Shop and sawmill at Agana, which did a considerable amount of work on job orders for other departments, and the Joiner Shop at Piti. The Hull Division performed all work in connection with the maintenance, repairs and upkeep of the hulls of motor boats, steam launches, and lighters at this Station.

256. Station lighters YC 674, YC 675 and YC 676 were constructed at the Station during the fiscal year, 1931. The sheathing was of galvanized iron instead of copper. Extensive overhauls of each of these lighters have been necessary each quarter. These overhauls consisted of wire-brushing the entire hull, renewal of badly corroded sheathing and painting with anti-fouling and anti-corrosive paints. During the first half of the fiscal year it was necessary to resheath all of these lighters owing to the badly corroded condition of the sheathing. The cost of the repairs to these three lighters was \$533.56, \$736.73 and \$905.01, respectively. It is contemplated replacing the galvanized iron sheathing on these lighters with copper during the ensuing fiscal year.

257. No boats nor lighters were surveyed during the fiscal year. Steamer No. 15050 was received in June, 1932, to replace steamer No. 9187 surveyed in May, 1931. The new steamer was invoiced under Appropriation on Purchases Account without cost to the Station's allotment.

258. Allotments received from the Bureau of Construction and Repair during the fiscal year amounted to \$30,000.00. Expenditures charged against these allotments during the same period totaled \$29,999.97, leaving an unexpended balance of \$0.03.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

259. Expenditures for the year as follows:

Provisions	\$133,877.95
Naval Supply Account	293,994.91
Appropriation Purchases Account	217,203.67
	<u>\$645,076.53</u>

260. The following cargo was handled during the fiscal year, 1932:

VESSEL	INCOMING	OUTGOING	TOTAL
USS Henderson	927,669 lbs.	462,932 lbs.	1,390,601 lbs.
USS Chaumont	1,245,160 "	768,017 "	2,013,177 "
USS Gold Star	6,239,488 "	553,758 "	6,793,246 "
USS Beaver	12,399 "	none "	12,399 "
USAT Grant	437,077 "	3,617 "	440,694 "
SS Stantey Dollar	6,511,700 "	1,174,693 "	7,686,393 "
	15,373,493 lbs.	2,963,022 lbs.	18,336,515 lbs.

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

Coal	6,500.19 tons
Diesel oil	940.52 bbls.
Fuel oil	18,107.76 bbls.
Gasoline (motor)	184,267 gals.

262. 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.

DISBURSING DEPARTMENT

263. RECEIPTS

Balance due United States 30 June, 1931	\$167,118.46
Accountable warrants	435,000.00

Transfers:

From Commissary Store N S Guam	\$187,455.17	187,455.17
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Collections:

From sales of stores	3,447.11	
From special depositors	63,123.05	
Miscellaneous	3.84	66,574.00
Total	856,147.63	

264. DISBURSEMENTS

Military rolls (Navy):

N. S. Guam:			
Officers	\$107,414.66		
Nurses	7,232.97		
Crew (Regular)	142,786.50		
Crew (Insular)	42,462.80	299,898.93	

U.S.S. Penguin:

Officers	2,743.53		
Crew	38,706.38	41,449.91	

U.S.S. R.L. Barnes:

Officers	2,468.53		
Crew	16,607.46	19,075.99	360,424.83

Civil Rolls:

Accounting (Various)	225,855.44		
US Naval Hospital	19,327.83	245,183.27	
Public Vouchers		44,584.62	

Transfers:

To USS Henderson	15,799.00		
To USS Chaumont	7,617.00		
To Marine Corps, N.S. Guam	64,240.57	87,656.57	
		737,849.29	

Balance due United States 30 June, 1932	\$118,298.34
Total	\$856,147.63

265. COMMISSARY STORE

Value of stores on hand at cost price 7/1/31	\$ 39,635.20
Value of stores received during year	196,459.79
Total value of stores handled	\$236,094.99
Sales at cost price	\$185,592.51
Transfers at cost price	2,437.58
Surveys at cost price	2,786.21
Total expended	\$190,836.30
Balance on hand 30 June, 1932	\$45,258.69
Ocean freight paid during year	1,597.46
Profit available 1 July, 1931	\$10,561.48
Profit made during year	11,543.63
Total profit	\$22,105.11

Expended from profits:

Surveys	2,786.21
*For use (See Par. below)	9,148.55
Total expended	11,934.76
Profit available 30 June, 1932	\$10,170.35

*Loss by survey was approximately one half of this item for the previous year - \$5,450.22 - against \$2,786.21 this year. There was a greater saving in ocean freight charges - \$5,921.31 against \$1,597.46. These savings were reflected in a general reduction of approximately 10% in the sales prices on 1 January, 1932. The item for use includes the usual maintenance costs and the following which, it is anticipated, will materially benefit the patrons of the store:

New Retail Cold Storage	\$3,555.43
New Cash Register	267.25
New Electric Meat Slicer	247.50
New Computing Scale	110.00

266. The new retail cold storage plant is practically completed. Upon receipt of a few items of additional equipment, which have been purchased by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, it will be put in commission.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

267. 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

268. The Medical Department of the Naval Station works in conjunction with the Health Department of the Island Government, with the activities of each concentrated in the Naval Hospital in Agana. The Hospital acts as a Navy Yard Dispensary for service personnel and as a native clinic for civilians, and with the Susana Hospital for the hospitalization of all the service and civilian inhabitants of the island.

269. At the end of the fiscal year, the personnel of the Medical Department of the Naval Station and Hospital was as follows:

Medical Officers	10
Dental Officer	1
Chief Pharmacist	1
Pharmacist	1
Navy Nurses	3
Chief Pharmacist's Mates	6
Pharmacist's Mates First Class	8
Pharmacist's Mates Second Class	8
Pharmacist's Mates Third Class	12
Hospital Apprentices First Class	18
Graduate Native Nurses	15
Native Nurses in Training	9

270. The care of the sick of the service personnel, and the civilians of the island gave the Medical Department an active service throughout the year. With an increasing native population, and the natives gradually applying for more medical attention of their own volition, the different services of the Medical Department are becoming more active from year to year.

271. The facilities for the treatment of the sick were adequate during the year. Some of the old operating equipment was replaced with new, and a remodeled Sick Officers' Quarters was put in commission. Other contemplated improvements and replacements were deferred on account of lack of funds.

272. As in the past, all Medical Department work in Agana was concentrated in the Naval and Susana Hospitals. A Medical Officer is attached to the Marine Barracks, and the Station Ship, and Hospital Corpsmen at six outlying districts, who take care of the sick, or if necessary, transfer them to the Naval Hospital in Agana.

273. 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.

274. Among the Naval Service personnel, there were 428 admissions to the sick list during the year. Two died, two were invalidated from the service, and ten transferred to the United States upon recommendation of a Board of Medical Survey.

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

DEPARTMENT	SALARIES	SUPPLIES	TOTAL
Administration	\$ 305.76	\$ 804.39	\$ 1,110.15
Wards		1,567.39	1,567.39
Operating Room		3,080.97	3,080.97
X-Ray Department		568.76	568.76
Dispensary		6,163.23	6,163.23
Dental Department		278.67	278.67
Laboratory		2,431.53	2,431.53
Laundry	1,053.60	748.52	1,802.12

DEPARTMENT	SALARIES	SUPPLIES	TOTAL
Transportation	1,458.72	2,257.27	3,715.99
Heat, Light and Power	1,148.16	11,838.33	12,986.49
Maintenance, Buildings and grounds	3,117.60	4,829.95	7,947.55
Commissary	1,789.00	26,185.37	27,974.37
Housekeeping		80.06	80.06
Nurses' Quarters	336.00	229.91	565.91
Hospital Corps' Quarters		181.34	181.34
Susana Hospital		503.03	503.03
Clinics and Out Stations		2,116.59	2,116.59
Depreciation of Equipment		5,412.50	5,412.50
Surveys		1,416.11	1,416.11
Net Operating Expense	9,208.84	70,693.92	79,902.76
Navy as a whole		200.61	200.61
Pay Hospital Staff	113,046.72		\$113,046.72
Gross Expenditures	\$122,255.56	\$70,894.53	\$193,150.09

276. During the fiscal year there were 371 surgical operations performed, and 283 miscellaneous minor operations.

CAPTAIN OF THE YARD

277. On 30 June, 1932, the Navy Enlisted Personnel of the Station was:

ACTIVITY	ALLOWANCE	ON BOARD
Naval Station, including		
U. S. S. R. L. Barnes.....	29	38
U. S. Naval Hospital	48	52
Radio Stations	24	29
U. S. S. Penguin.....	48	50
U. S. S. Gold Star	116	136
Insular Force (Station and Barnes)	104	104
Total.....	369	409

The above personnel is made up of approximately 55% Americans, 40% Chamorros, and the remaining 5% Filipinos.

278. 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. Men ordered to duty here should, in addition, be of ratings that are legally entitled to transportation for dependents. 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.

279. 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	3
Reenlistments	9	6
Extensions	11	0

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

- 2 26' Motor Whaleboats
- 7 40' Steamers
- 1 35' Motor Boat
- 2 Water Barges, 50 and 52 tons
- 1 30' Steamer
- 2 50' Motor Launches
- 1 30' Motor Launch
- 11 Lighters, 54' 6"
- 2 Lighters 60'
- 2 21' Motor Dories
- 1 50' Motor Boat
- 1 40' Motor Launch

U. S. S. GOLD STAR

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

Returned from annual overhaul at Cavite Navy Yard on 28 August, 1931, with cargo and passengers for Guam.

Departed from Guam on 31 August, 1931, for the island of Saipan with the Governor of Guam, and party, for exchanging calls with the Governor of Saipan. Returned to Guam on 4 September, 1931, with one passenger on board for Guam.

Departed from Guam on 7 October, 1931, for Manila, P.I. for repairs at Cavite Navy Yard. Returned to Guam on 13 November, 1931, after completion of repairs, bringing 1,500 drums of gasoline and miscellaneous cargo, and carrying Naval personnel and families to and from Guam.

Departed from Guam on 25 November, 1931, for Miike, Japan, for the purpose of loading coal, cold storage provisions, and Christmas mail for Guam. Carried Naval personnel and families. Returned to Guam on 22 December, 1931.

Departed from Guam on 15 January, 1932, for Miike, Japan. Carried Naval personnel and families. Obtained coal at Miike for Guam and Cavite. Visited Nagasaki, Hongkong and Manila. Also carried cold storage provisions and mail for Guam. Returned to Guam on 22 February, 1932.

Departed from Guam on 10 March, 1932, for Yokohama, Japan. Carried Naval personnel and families. Visited Shanghai and Manila. Returned to Guam on 10 April, 1932, carrying mail, gasoline, coal and general cargo for Guam.

Departed from Guam on 1 May, 1932, for Yokohama, Japan, carrying the Governor of Guam, Naval personnel and families. Obtained coal at Miike for Guam and Cavite. Visited Nagasaki and Hongkong, returning to Guam, via Manila, P. I., on 14 June, 1932, bringing mail, cold storage provisions, coal, cement, and miscellaneous cargo.

Departed from Guam on 17 June, 1932, for Cavite, P.I., for annual docking and overhaul at Cavite Navy Yard from 27 June to 30 July, 1932. Carried Naval personnel and families.

U. S. S. PENGUIN

282. The U. S. S. PENGUIN continued as station tug during the year, making numerous trips to Merizo and Umatac.

U. S. S. R. L. BARNES

283. The U.S.S.R.L. BARNES continued as a floating oil depot in reduced commission. Every opportunity to replenish the fuel supply on the R.L. BARNES was taken. About 10,000 barrels was obtained from the U.S.S. RAMPO, which arrived at this station on 10 May, 1932, enroute to the Asiatic Station. The following ships enroute to the United States were fueled: Destroyer Division Seventeen, consisting of U.S.S. TRACY (214), U.S.S. MAC LEISH (220), U.S.S. SIMPSON (221), U.S.S. S. MC CORMICK (223), U.S.S. STEWART (224), U.S.S. TRUXTON (229)). Submarine Division Nine, consisting of U.S.S. S-30, U.S.S. S-31, U.S.S. S-32, U.S.S. S-33, and U.S.S. S-35.

CAPTAIN OF THE PORT

248. During the fiscal year, ending 30 June, 1932, 54 vessels entered and 53 vessels cleared Apra Harbor, Guam. These vessels included the following:

	NO. ARRIVALS	NO. CLEARANCES
U. S. S. Henderson	3	3
U. S. S. Chaumont	5	5
U. S. S. Gold Star	7	7
U. S. A. T. Grant	2	2
Aux. Mariana Maru	9	8
Aux. Saipan Maru	4	4
S. S. Stanley Dollar	4	4

285. About 16,228 tons of freight and coal have been towed by station steamers during the year. 78 loaded lighters of coal were towed to Agana.

286. The bi-weekly boat service between Piti and Merizo has been maintained. Special trips to Umatac and Merizo have been made as occasion demanded.

287. 8,500 tons of water has been supplied to ships in the harbor during the year.

288. *Commissioner of Immigration and Shipping:* There were 131 aliens entered during the year and 80 departed. These were mainly Chamorros from the Island of Saipan visiting relatives in Guam.

289. During the year there were six motor boat and four outboard motor licenses granted to local boats, and three motor boat operators' licenses. The revenue from these licenses amounted to \$55.00.

290. *Aids to Navigation:* All day marks and range entrance beacons were overhauled and painted. The lights at Orote Point and Hole-in-the-Wall were tended and routine upkeep carried out. All labor incident to overhauling and maintenance of aids to navigation was performed by Navy personnel of the Beachmaster's force, Piti.

291. A lighthouse was erected, as per proposal #52, at Ritidian Point, by the Chief of Industries, and was turned over on 30 June, 1932, in a very satisfactory condition. The light was placed in operation, screened to seaward, and is being operated in this condition until a reply is received from the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Honolulu, T. H. regarding the date when it is to be established as a navigational aid. This light is described as follows:

- (a) *Characteristic:* One second light, nine seconds dark, 190 candle power, and visible about 12 miles.
- (b) *Geographical Position:* Latitude:- 13° 38' 55.26" North. Longitude:- 144° 51' 33.91" East.
- (c) *Elevation of the top of the tower footings above mean high water:* 532.23 feet.
- (d) *Elevation of the focal plane of the light above mean high water:* 573.39 feet.
- (e) *Azimuth:* To Orote Light, 229° 18' 03.43"; distance, 21.48 miles.
- (f) *Situation:* This light is situated on the top of a cliff about 860 yards due south, and about 1,250 yards due east of the coral reef surrounding the Island.

292. All mooring buoys were scaled and painted. Moorings were inspected by divers and found in good condition.

COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

293. During the fiscal year, 1932, the following traffic was handled by the Radio Station at Guam:

Words sent	581,987
Words received	1,197,048
Total.....	1,779,035

294. On 30 June, 1932, the Transmitting Station at Libugon was decommissioned. All buildings, structures, and utility systems were transferred in their entirety to the Naval Government of Guam.

MORALE DIVISION

295. The Enlisted Mens' Service Club held fortnightly dances throughout the year, and bridge parties about once a week. Prizes were given at all parties, and the attendance has been good on all occasions. Many improvements have been made on the Service Club building during the year.

296. During the first part of the year three motion picture shows were operated for Service personnel as follows:

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

297. The show at Libugon was discontinued in February. The average attendance at all shows has been about 300.

ATHLETICS

298. A baseball league of four teams was organized and operated during the baseball season. The Marines played two games of football. A basket ball league was organized comprising four teams who played throughout the season. In addition to the above, station personnel are actively engaged in tennis, golf, handball, bowling, volley ball, swimming, and track and field sports.

299. A recreation hall is maintained at the Navy Yard, Piti, for the native enlisted force. The men seem contented and happy as evidenced by numerous requests for extension of duty in Guam.

STATION CHAPLAIN

300. The service complement on this Station has been reduced during the past year so that the personnel has averaged four hundred twenty-four men—a group difficult to minister to satisfactorily because they are on duty in many comparatively small and widely scattered units—the Marine Barracks at Sumay, the Navy Yard at Piti, the Naval Hospital in Agana, the Insular Patrol, the U. S. S. GOLD STAR, the U. S. S. PENGUIN, and the U. S. S. R. L. BARNES.

301. The Station Chaplain has conducted seventy-four preaching services, with a total congregational attendance of three thousand six hundred eighty.

302. The two Bible Schools, organized last year for the American children in Guam, have been continued. The Agana Sunday School meets in the American School building at 9:15 a.m., and the Sumay Sunday School at the Recreation Hall at 11:00 a.m. Almost every station child is enrolled in one of the five classes. Seventy-eight sessions have been conducted and the total attendance has been 1,619.

303. The Station Chaplain has addressed sixty-seven other gatherings of a semi-official character, at which service and civilian attendants have totaled 18,725.

304. The Chaplain has officiated at three baptisms, two weddings, one funeral, and one communion service, and has made seventy-one jail and one hundred fifty-two hospital visits during the year.

305. Two ten thousand word articles on "The History of the Department of Education in Guam during the American Administration" and "The Present Program, Policies, and Plans of the Department of Education", have been published in the "GUAM RECORDER", a local monthly magazine. Twelve "Legends of Guam" have been edited and published in the "GUAM TEACHER".

306. There are two excellent libraries in Guam; one the Marine Library at Sumay, with two thousand three hundred seventy-two volumes, and the other the reorganized Station Library in Agana, which serves both the Station personnel and the civilian population, with five thousand six hundred eighty-five volumes. 23,781 books were issued last year. The Chaplain secured four hundred seventy-three gift books last year from friends in the States, which have been used to establish two highly appreciated Children's Libraries.

MARINE BARRACKS

307. During the period from July, 1931, to February, 1932, this command was at a strength which permitted occasional parades, Company and Battalion Drills in Close and Extended order, outdoor inspections, Formal Guard Mounting, etc., the Post Band generally assisting at ceremonies. From July to October, 1931, these activities were cut down to some extent due to the necessity of furnishing details to assist the Heavy Artillery Quartermaster in the dismounting and transporting to docks all of the heavy ordnance mounted in Guam. In February, 1932, the strength of the command was reduced. The amount of routine work to be done, and guard and other duty to be performed in the Island, was, however, not materially reduced. Such training as has been possible, since that date, has been restricted to such as could be given to small groups of men.

308. *Morale:* Numerous opportunities for amusement exist in Agana, but practically none in the town of Sumay. For this reason special liberty trucks make the trip to Agana three nights weekly, returning before midnight. The Service Club in Agana provides many and excellent entertainments, to which all enlisted men are welcome.

POST QUARTERMASTER

309. Subsistence stores are procured from the Navy Supply Officer. They have been of good quality and at all times the local Supply Officer has maintained sufficient quantities on hand for the use of the Marine Corps.

310. Clothing issues amounted to \$7,311.35 during the year.

311. Expenditures under the various subheads were made as follows:

	ALLOTTED	EXPENDED	REVERTING
Provisions	\$44,430.00	\$34,494.49	\$9,935.51
Fuel	17,200.00	9,815.81	7,384.19
Military S & E.....	785.00	676.27	108.73
Repair of Barracks	2,800.00	803.84	1,996.16
Miscellaneous S & E.....	11,195.90	8,036.82	3,159.08
	\$76,410.90	\$53,827.23	\$22,583.67

PART III

GENERAL

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM

312. The decision of the War Department not to have the U. S. A. T. REPUBLIC stop at Guam was a great disappointment, and has entailed a considerable hardship on the American population of Guam. The U. S. A. T. GRANT, which now visits Guam but twice a year, is the only direct carrier of cold storage provisions. The transfer of cold storage provisions from a commercial carrier to the GOLD STAR, even if in a northern port, is not an entire success, as the perishable products often are spoiled due to the rise in temperature. In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that efforts be made to induce the War Department to lend Guam an increased transport service.

313. Now since Guam has been abandoned as a Military Base, it is recommended that the Island be removed from the list of closed ports. This will tend to increase ocean transportation and should stimulate

the exportation of the Island's agricultural products. Commercial firms already established are amply protected by existing island laws regarding trading, etc.

314. It is recommended that the Federal Government be as liberal as possible with all appropriations for the Naval Government of Guam, as it is not, and for many years cannot be, self-supporting.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMANDANT
NAVAL STATION, GUAM

315. It is recommended that the project for the construction of additional quarters for officers be approved as soon as possible.

316. The recommendation, made in previous Annual Reports, for the erection of a building suitable for a Station Chapel and school is repeated.

317. It is recommended also that an additional pay clerk be allowed in the complement of officers.

318. It is recommended further that the powder and projectiles now stored in Guam be removed, as they are a source of expense and danger, and are of no use to Guam.

E. S. ROOT
GOVERNOR OF GUAM
AND
COMMANDANT, NAVAL STATION, GUAM.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of the Secretary of the Association for the year 1911.

Dr. J. C. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of the Secretary of the Association for the year 1911.

SECRETARY

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

Dr. ...

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