

THE GUAM RECORDER

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For Progress, Education and Development in this Island.

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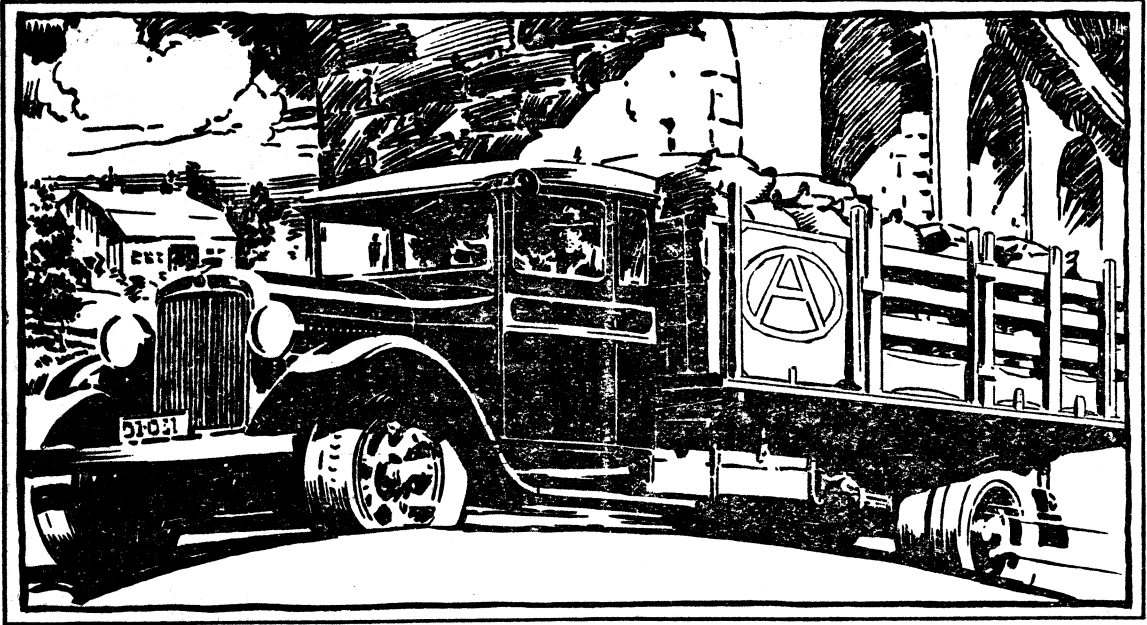
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THE GUAM RECORDER

Published Monthly at Agana, Guam.
For Progress, Education and Development
in this Island.

W. W. Rowley Editor

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THE GUAM RECORDER, AGANA, GUAM.

Elsewhere in this issue is published an account of the renaming of one more of our public schools. It is regretted that space is not available for the publication of a full account of the coming school exercises in March, which will include local district school fairs, with exhibits of poultry, best individual garden display, fruit, copra, corn, etc. with awards for various other activities.

Our public schools can succeed only in proportion to the cooperation which they received from the community.

If effective organization is demanded by the community, we will get the worth of our money.

If a community demands teachers who believe in public education at public expense, the demand will be supplied.

If the people of a community are determined that American ideals should be instilled into the minds of their children, rather than those of foreign origin, the schools in that community will have teachers of truly American principles.

In return for all this, the community must do its part. We must give the teacher a place among us. It is necessary for the teacher to know the home background of the child. We cannot expect wholehearted work without some measure of appreciation.

The enterprises which the teacher promotes in order to show the child how to work with other children, fit him for the part he is going to play in mature activity, and are as important as the work of the class room.

The success of these enterprises depend upon our support, not only from the standpoint of the money which is spent or the effort exerted, but because the child will have faith in this instruction and will believe in its importance if we, as parents, and individuals, show him that we also believe.

These enterprises are the links in the chain which the teacher offers as a tie between the school and the community. The community must not lose hold of its end of the chain.

As individuals we have various ways in which we can become a constructive force for the betterment of the public schools.

We can do it by supporting those measures which benefit the public schools by cooperating with the teachers.

We can do it by making our lives touch the lives of those directly connected with the schools. This does not mean by working through a committee or an association. It means by finding out for ourselves what the schools are doing. It means becoming acquainted with, and learning to know, the aspirations and the abilities of the teachers who guide the destinies of the children during schools hours.

Finally, we can give our support as parents and individual citizens. The child is a healthy animal as a rule, and has very little natural desire for an education. We must show him that the way to success in the world lies down the long road of education. We must make this road reasonably attractive. We must show him that education is his greatest asset.

The public school which brings together the children of the rich and of the poor is the one great agency which makes for a responsible citizenship. Our children must know that the right to go to a public school has been fought for. They must know what it costs in terms of money and sacrifice.

We must realize that on the organization and influence of the public school system of the United States and its possessions of which Guam is one of the little brothers and sisters, depends the perpetuity of our Republic.

I AM only a piece of work.

After I leave your hands you may never see me again.

People who look at me, however, will see you, and so far as they are concerned, I'll be you.

Put into me your best, so that I may speak to all who see me and tell them of the workman who wrought me. Say to them through me — "I know what good work is."

If I am well done, I will get into good company, and keep up the standard. If I am shabby and poorly, made. I will get into bad company.

Then show through me your joy in what you do, so that I may go the way of all good work.

—William Chandler Smith.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF

Chamorro's to take Part In Self-Government

The past month has been the most active, in a political sense, of any in Guam's history. The people have moved forward with almost startling rapidity in approaching that long desired goal of local self-government. The proclamation of 24 December, 1930, popularly known as "The Bill of Rights", established the right of citizens to vote at general elections. On 24 January, 1931, the Governor followed up this previous proclamation by another, in which he re-organized the Guam Congress in its entirety, and provided for a representative legislative body, consisting of an Assembly and a Council, modeled after the Congress of the United States.

The old Congress, to be known hereafter as the First Guam Congress, will go out of existence on 15 March, after a life of some fourteen years in an advisory capacity. The new Congress, which will come into existence on 16 March and which will be known as the Second Congress, bids fair to be something more than an advisory body, although the Governor has not yet defined its powers. He states, however, that he expects to turn over to the Congress practically all matters which may be considered as purely local and thus to remove many of the small matters, which have heretofore been handled by the Governor, from the Government House to the Assembly Hall of the Congress.

Another act of great importance to the Island is the Governor's determination to standardize the requirements for the elections of, and the qualifications of all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners. With this point in view, he has terminated as of 15 March, 1931, the appointment of all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners now in office and has ordered that all of these vacancies be filled at the coming election. Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners will be elected for two-years terms.

Election Day

At last Guam has definitely established days for registration of voters and the election of candidates to public office. The Governor's recent orders provide that hereafter general elections be held every second year for the purpose of electing all Assemblymen, one-half of the Councilmen, and all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

The first Sunday in March of each odd numbered year will be the day of registration, and the Saturday which follows registration will be the regular biennial election day. Thus Guam's first general registration will occur on Sunday, 1 March, 1931, and her first general election will follow on Saturday, 7 March. These will be momentous days for Guam, for they undoubtedly signaled the coming of representative government and they will be the "benchmark" from which terms of office will be measured.

The task of organizing the Island for its first registration and election has been placed in the hands of Lieutenant E. F. Gumm; U. S. Navy, Head of Executive Department, with Mr. Jose Roberto as an able assistant.

Change in Disciplinary Action

During the past month the Governor has issued two orders covering the handling of discipline for offenses committed by naval personnel while in civil jurisdiction. Probably no one thing in the past has caused so much trouble or so many difficulties as has this question of whether Naval Personnel should be amenable to the civil courts for offenses committed against the Island laws.

The Governor takes the view that as long as proper discipline is maintained, it is immaterial to him personally, and to the Island Government officially, who handles the actual hearings of cases and assignment of punishments. The small amount which would accrue to the Island Government for fines in the Civil Courts are so trivial that they may well be dispensed with to obtain the good will and greater cooperation which is sure to follow the handling of Naval discipline by the various commanding officers.

In view of the above, the new orders provide that all members of Naval personnel will be returned to their respective commanding officers for disciplinary action, in case of arrest by the civil police, except that the Chief of Police will handle traffic violations as he is doing at present. The system now used for caring for violation of traffic laws has been most successful in reducing accidents and in maintaining good order on our highways, without proving to be a hardship or great inconvenience to drivers or pedestrians.

Guam Militia Armory

On 16 January, 1931, the Guam Militia passed one of its milestones, for on that day the Governor signed an authorization for the erection of an armory for the local military organization.

The Guam Militia is a hard working, conscientious body of men and as such has long deserved the recognition which will be afforded to it by having its own headquarters.

The new armory will be erected along the eastern side of Bradley Field, and will face that field, so the Militia may march directly on to its drill ground. The armory will have a reinforced concrete front, with walls and roof of corrugated iron.

From sketches of the building it is apparent that it will be a very attractive edifice. It will provide an office for the Colonel of Militia, an assembly room for the officers of the various units, a storeroom for equipment, a work shop, and a general assembly room for the men.

Work is now underway and the building should be completed shortly after March 1st.

A DIRECTORY FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF ITS COASTS, ISLANDS, ETC.

FROM PANAMA TO BEHRING STRAIT AND JAPAN

ITS WINDS, CURRENTS, AND PASSAGES BY ALEXANDER GEORGE FINDLAY

PUBLISHED BY RICHARD HOLMES LAURIE, LONDON, 1886.

Submitted by Lieut.-Comdr. P. J. Searles, (CEC), U. S. Navy.

(Continued from last issue)

From Point de los Amantes to Point Nigo the coast trends N. N. E.; it is barren and uninhabited. Southward of this latter point is the exposed anchorage of "Falcone".

Point Ritidian, the N. W. point of Guam, is in lat. $12^{\circ} 38' 54''$ N., long., $144^{\circ} 51' 58''$ E. A short distance inland the perpendicular hills form, scarcely without interruption, the circuit of the island on the East side. The coral reefs trend to the S. E. from Point Ritidian to Point "Tagua", forming the shore. From this the land trends East a mile to Point Patay, the N. E. point of the island.

The eastern coast of the island, as far as Tarofoto Harbour, offers no shelter to navigators, and ought, therefore, to be avoided during the eastern monsoon. The only openings are Pago Harbour, in lat. $13^{\circ} 24'$, accessible only for boats, and "Ilic Bay", two miles to the southward, and equally unimportant.

Port Tarofoto, four and a half miles South of Ilic Bay, is the only harbour, next to San Luis, which will receive vessels at all seasons of the year. It is formed of two small, deep bays, the northern of which, Tarofoto, is open to the East, in which direction it is half a mile long, and about one and a half cable wide. The other, on the south side of the entrance, is smaller, and is called "Paicpouc Cove". "Tarofoto River", the most considerable in Guam, enters the head of the bay. Madreporic hills, very steep, descend on both sides of the harbour to the water. That of Mahilouc, on the North side, is celebrated in the history of the country. A point at the head of the bay, on the South end of the sandy beach, is in lat. $13^{\circ} 18' 9''$ N., long. $144^{\circ} 46' 14''$ E. There was no village in the vicinity.

From Tarofoto to Ulomna or Hounlodyna Bay, one and a quarter mile to the S. W., the land is low, with sandy beaches and rocky points. The bay is only fit for boats. Ynarajan Bay, a mile farther to the S. W., is a quarter of a mile wide in the opening, and a half a mile deep, but reefs fringing the shore considerably contract the anchorage. It is open from East to South, and during Westerly winds a vessel would be perfectly safe in it, but not with the opposite. The village of Ynarajan is on the S. W. side; in 1875 it had two hundred and seventy-six inhabitants, a church, and a house for the priest. At the head of the bay are several streams. Point Goal, on the North side of the entrance, is in lat. $13^{\circ} 16' 30''$ N., long. $144^{\circ} 45' 18''$ E.

Agfayan Bay, three-quarters of a mile S. W. of Ynarajan, is smaller than the latter. It may have good anchorage for vessels of less than fifteen feet draught. It is open to the E. N. E.; and at its head is a small brook, where boats can readily procure water. Ayayan Point, the S. E. point of Guam has been before mentioned.

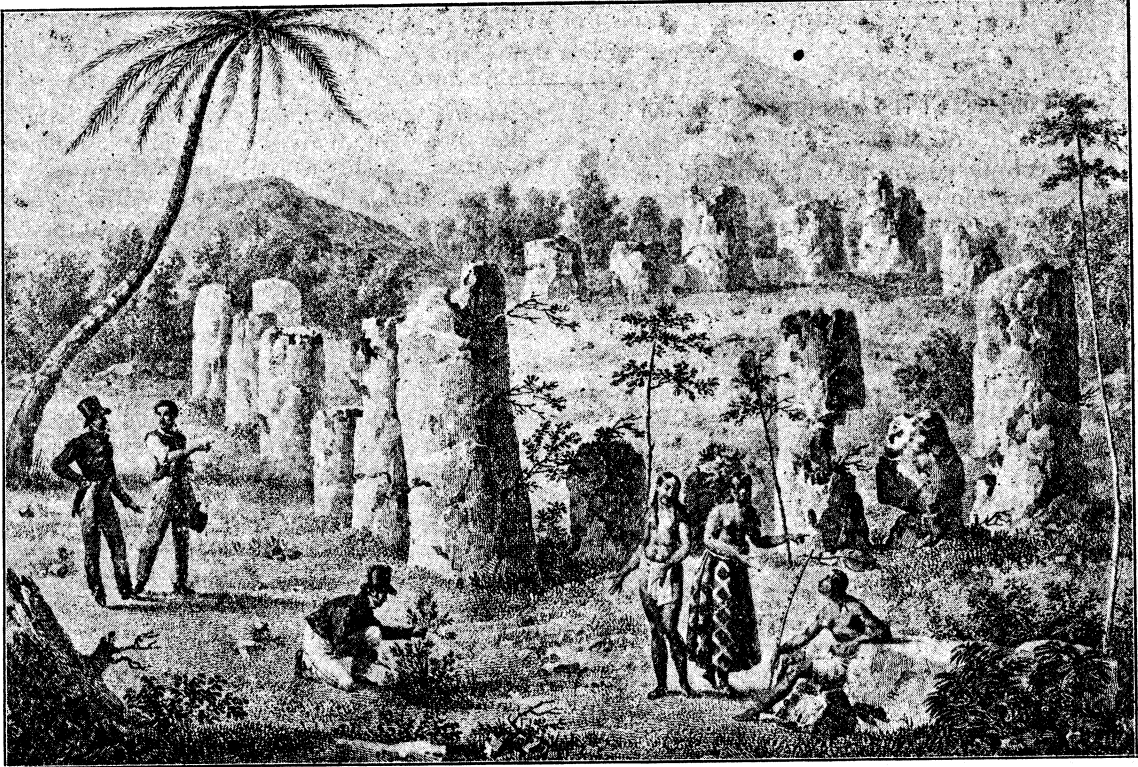
Rota Island (Zarpane or Saipan), called "Luta" by the present inhabitants, lies N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., thirty miles from the North end of Guam, the channel between being clear of known dangers. It is twelve miles long N. E. by E. and S. W. by W., and five and a half miles in breadth, and nearly surrounded by reefs. It is hilly in the East and North portions, particularly so in the centre, where it is about eight hundred feet high, but it becomes lower, in the form of an amphitheatre, to the S. W. point called "Tarpington Point", a hill terminating in a level and very regular plateau.

The S. E. side of the island is tolerably high and perpendicular on the sea shore, presenting thus a straight wall, and at its angles vertical fissures like the embrasures of a fort. In other parts the land descends gradually to the sea, terminating in long and low points. Its N. W. coast and the S. E. side of the isthmus are bestrewed with numerous rocks, on which the sea breaks, more or less, according to the direction of the wind. The portion of the island not inhabited is so encumbered with bushes (on the North side only are some cocoa-nut trees) that it is difficult to penetrate.

Three wells furnish water to the people; two of them are artificial, and the water is detestable; the third, which is natural, affords better, though it is brackish. On the East coast, at five miles from the villages, there is a rivulet of very good water. There are some cattle and pigs on the island.

Captain Sanchez y Zayas gives the following remarks on Rota:-

The two villages are more properly two streets which, collectively, are called Rota. They consist of seventy-nine huts of leaves and bamboos, a small hermitage called a church, a house for the padre, and a sort of hovel which they call the royal house. The priest is the only European, and there were three hundred and thirty-five inhabitants. There is anchorage opposite to either village. The streets are built on the sandy isthmus, which is so low that the sea threatens to break over it in bad weather, when the people take refuge in a cavern near Sosanjaya.



Ancient Monuments — Island of Rota

This cavern is exceedingly curious, abounding in crystals, and of unknown but great extent. It is stated that there is an extinct crater on the summit of the island, but it must be of great antiquity, for the trees cover it luxuriantly. On the flanks of the mountain there are scattered a great number of ancient stone monuments, apparently sepulchral, and belonging to an age anterior to the Chamorros or last inhabitants.

The anchorage of Sosanlago, to the N. W. of the sandy isthmus, is very bad. There is but a small space for anchorage on the reef, and the bottom is rocky, besides which the depth is most uneven. The Narvaez was quite brought up to shoal water, and the anchor dropped in a hole thirty fathoms deep. The ground all around the island is of coral, which will explain this, and the channel through requires a pilot.

The roadstead of Sosanjaya, on the opposite side of the isthmus, is almost as bad as the other, with this distinction, that here the coast is rocky, and there is no landing. Although the Narvaez was here protected from the N. E. wind and swell, yet, to land, the boats had to pull around Point Taipigon for three miles to get to the village. Capt. Sanchez y Zayas thinks that it is the worst in the Marianas.

The only refreshments to be got here are poultry, bananas, and oranges, which the people will ex-

change for useful things, such as clothes, nails, or utensils, in preference to money. Water is scarce, bad, and difficult to embark. (AUTHOR'S FOOTNOTE. In 1842, Captain Kimball reported (in the San Francisco Herald) that he had seen a group of small islands in lat. $14^{\circ} 25' N.$, long. $149^{\circ} 10' E.$, or two hundred miles eastward of Rota. Nothing more is known of them, and they may be placed as very doubtful).

Aguijan or Agrigan.—At forty-four miles N. N. E. of Rota is the small island of Aguijan, not more than three miles long, and two miles wide. In its North part are high, perpendicular and nearly naked rocks, their summits crowned with a thick wood. At a distance this island appears parched and barren, but this is not so when closer. At about three-quarters of a mile to the S. W. of Aguijan there are three rocks, small and perpendicular, between which and the island there is a passage for the largest ship. The island is uninhabited. It is said that the inhabitants of Tinian formerly carried some goats to Aguijan; they may have multiplied greatly, for it is but little frequented. The only points fit for landing are on the West and N. W. sides, in some very small creeks, lined with sandy beaches. Its centre is in lat. $14^{\circ} 53' 30''$, long. $145^{\circ} 30' E.$

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT ISSUE)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NOTES

LIEUT.-COMDR. FRANCIS LEE ALBERT, (CHC), U. S. NAVY

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Dedication Exercises Of The New American School At Sumay

The recently completed American school building on the Marine Reservation at Sumay was given the name of "John T. Myers" at dedication ceremonies on 2 January, 1931.

The exercises were opened by the Marine Band. Then the pupils, under the direction of their teacher, Mrs. Elizabeth Eldridge, sang "America, The Beautiful". Superintendent W. L. Newton read the Governor's Order directing that the school be named in honor of Brigadier General Myers, U.S.M.C.

Chaplain Albert offered the following dedicatory prayer:

"Almighty God, Divine Father of all mankind, — we pray Thee to guide our thoughts in this Dedication Service and in all our days.

We rejoice that, wherever the Flag of our country goes, there goes too, with the Service personnel, the desire for educational advantages and opportunities and for the things that are cultural.

We thank Thee for the minds that conceived the plans for this building and these grounds and for all those who have labored here in the realization of those plans to convert a piece of tropical waste into a place of culture and refinement.

We pray Thy blessing upon John T. Myers, officer and gentleman, faithful in the service of his country and highly honored in the United States Marine Corps, whose name this school shall bear.

We rejoice in an excellently equipped playground and in a well constructed and well furnished building. In the name of Him who said: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free"—free from the errors of ignorance—we pray that this school may always be a center where children shall be encouraged in the health of their bodies, the vigor of their minds, and the culture of their souls.

We petition Thee to guide in wisdom the teacher who instructs here and the children who study here — and to let Thy benediction abide upon the families and the homes represented.

Because we are Christians, we make our prayer in the name of the Master Teacher, the Lord Christ. Amen."

Governor Bradley made the following remarks with reference to the American School at Sumay and the life of the Marine Corps officer whose name it bears:

"On the 21st of June, 1898, an American force from the U. S. S. CHARLESTON, then under the command of Captain Henry Glass, landed in Guam and deposed the Spanish Administration. As might be expected, the Marine guard of the CHARLESTON was included in the landing force, and that Marine guard was under the immediate command of Lieutenant John T. Myers, U. S. Marine Corps. It was thus that the first United States Marines came ashore in Guam, other than pos-

sible visits as individuals in the past, and it was on that occasion that the first Marine officer exercised command in this island.

Now, about thirty-two and one-half years later, we who have followed in the foot steps of many thousands of Americans who have spent some time in residence in Guam, meet to name this educational institution in honor of John T. Myers, who has weathered all the storms of life and is a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, on duty in Washington.

It is peculiarly fitting that this school should be named in honor of a Marine, for the building is situated on a part of the Marine Reservation, and a large amount of the construction, especially the finishing touches, have been done by Marine Corps personnel. In addition to those reasons, it is also most fitting to honor some member of the Marine Corps in our scholastic system in Guam, since the members of that Corps, both indirectly and directly, contribute so willingly and materially toward the support of the schools, and since the names of those men prominent in Guam's history which have heretofore been used have included governors, churchmen, an officer of the Chaplain corps of the Navy, and the famous discoverer of this island, but, up to the present, a name from the roster of the old and honorable Marine Corps has been missing.

In selecting the name of General Myers for this school, both the Marine command and the administration have been guided not only by the thought of setting up a worthy memorial to that officer, but also by the idea of providing some inspiration for the youth who are to study here in the future. The career of General Myers has been brilliant, and we who are here to-day feel sure it will be more brilliant still, and we hope that by setting forth the magnificent work done by General Myers we may instill into the boys who attend this school a large degree of respect for manifest accomplishments, that we may awaken ambitions to reach great heights of service to humanity, and also, that we may lead every girl who studies here to a better understanding of the lives and objects of the Marines and to a greater esteem for the members of that Corps.

As Governor, I am happy to be able to assist in this dedication, and to express to Colonel Vulte and to his command my sincere admiration for General Myers and for the good he has done for the corps and for mankind. I hope that it may be the lot of some of you Marines here to-day or that of some of your children, to follow in his foot steps."

Photographs were taken through the courtesy of Patrol Squadron 3-M; the Marine Band played "The Marine Hymn"; and Lieut. Colonel N. P. Vulte, in the name of the Marine Corps, threw open the doors of the new school, bidding the children to enter and inviting the guests to inspect the building and grounds.

Luncheon was served the members of the official party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Mullahey at the Cable Station.

**THE MERIZO SCHOOL IS RENAMED
MERLYN G. COOK SCHOOL**

Under date of January 6th, the Governor issued an order that the school at Merizo be renamed in honor of Captain Merlyn G. Cook, U. S. Navy.

The renaming exercises took place at Merizo on Monday, 19 January, when the following interesting program was carried out:

Salute to the Governor	Guam Militia
Flag Raising	Guam Militia
Opening March	Navy Band
Photography	
"Our Flag Is There"	School Children
Dialogue	School Children
Native Pole Dance	{ Pedro C. San Nicolas Dolores T. Tajalle
Occupational Recitation	School Boys
Dance	School Children
"The Merizo School"	Principal Charfauros
Governor's Order	Superintendent W. L. Newton
Prayer	Padre Gil
Remarks	Governor Willis W. Bradley, Jr.
"Flow Gently, Sweet Afton"	School Children
Exit March	Navy Band

PRINCIPAL CHARFAUROS SPEAKS

Principal Manuel T. Charfauros gave an historical sketch of the school at Merizo, as follows:

A school under the name "Merizo School" has been in existence in this community for many years, but no one at the present time has the least idea when it was founded. It happens that the answer to that does not dwell in the memory of the oldest inhabitants, and there has been no record kept to show it.

It is interesting to note, however, that instruction in English did not begin here till the latter part of the year 1905, about seven years after the beginning of the American administration. In that year an American teacher, Mr. A. W. Jackson, then a Corporal in the U. S. Marine Corps, was sent to this place to begin instruction in the English language. He found the school in session under an old native teacher who had held his position for about forty years. At that time the school was very poorly equipped, and the only text book used was the catechism. It is evident, then, that the older people had not received much instruction in secular subjects.

From 1905 to 1925 the school was under the management of American teachers who were mostly members of the Marine Corps and Hospital Corps units. During all that time and up to the present the American school system in this Island has been improving year after year, and the advantages of better instruction have increased considerably.

With the present system, this school has been progressing favorably. There is an enrollment of one hundred fifty-eight (158) pupils, and the members of the present teaching staff have been working hopefully toward the advancement of the school.

It is hoped that upon receiving the new name the school will also have a new birth in its activities. We, therefore, rejoice most heartily in assembling here today for the purpose of conferring upon our school the name of the first Head of the Department of Education, Merlyn G. Cook, who established the Normal School that has made the improvement of the teachers in this Island possible.

In conclusion, and in behalf of the people of Merizo, I have to thank His Excellency, the Governor, Willis W. Bradley, for his idea of bestowing names on the schools that will give historical significance to the people of the future.

THE GOVERNOR'S REMARKS

Governor Bradley addressed the following remarks to the teachers, pupils, parents and friends of the newly-named school:

This school at Merizo is one of the largest and best in the Island. This town of Merizo is one of the oldest and best known towns in Guam. From these facts you might conclude that we are trying to do special honor to Captain Cook, whose name we are conferring upon this school today. That is true; we are trying to especially honor Captain Cook, for as the first head of the Department of Education in Guam he was largely responsible for the establishment of the normal school and he devoted a part of his time to teaching therein.

It is not difficult to build something. I might throw together a pile of rocks, but perhaps that pile would be of no use and would be short lived. It is easy to build something useful for I may knock together a chicken coop and it will serve a needed purpose for a short time; but it will soon disappear. It is more difficult to construct something both useful and substantial, yet I may bring about the building of a house which will be very useful to a few individuals for quite a long time. But the most difficult thing is to build something which will be of value to the many and yet will endure almost indefinitely. It seems to me that Captain Cook was successful in accomplishing just this thing for he brought about the establishment of an institution which, either directly or indirectly, is of use to nearly everyone in the Island, and it will endure. As long as the people of Guam exist there will be school children; as long as there are school children, there must be teachers; and as long as there are teachers, we must maintain higher educational facilities for them. So it appears that the Guam Normal School will continue on into the far distant future.

You people of Merizo have here one of the finest Government reservations in Guam and it is only right to expect that, as the years go by Merizo will become the center of educational activities in the Southern part of the Island, and that you will have a high school situated here. You should endeavor to maintain these grounds with that in view.

I am sure that Captain Cook will be most delighted when he hears of the honor we have done him. I am certain that you are most happy to have the M. G. Cook School in your neighborhood. For my own part,

I am glad to have had this opportunity to visit with you and to say a few words on this occasion. I trust that an opportunity for another visit may come within the near future.

The Governor and party spent the week-end fishing at Merizo, while the Head of the Department of Education and official party made the trip via the PEN-GUIN. A bounteous luncheon was served at the conclusion of the ceremonies.

GOVERNOR'S REMARKS AT THE TEACHERS' MEETING, 10 JANUARY, 1931

One of the most important functions of any modern government is the education of the youth of the land in such a manner that future citizens may intelligently assume their obligations to the community. In order to carry out this function of the government, it is essential that a school system be developed and maintained, and the operation of this school system requires a large number of teachers for the various grades and numerous subjects.

With this in view it is easy to see that the teaching organization of the island is one of the factors upon which the government must look with a searching eye, and from which it must expect large dividends in future citizenship.

It is true that the physical plant of the scholastic system is a most important adjunct in the whole educational program, but, be our physical plant what it may, it is impossible to produce educated and substantial citizens without a thorough and energetic teaching staff.

One may ask what we expect from the teachers in Guam and to just what degree do we wish to educate the youth of the island?

Taking the latter question first, I may say that it is impossible to fix any limit of education for the people of the future, and that all we can do is to decide from year to year about what we believe is the maximum learning which the growing generation is able to acquire and which the government is able to impart, and then to take that as the temporary upper limit.

It may be taken as a fundamental that a knowledge of reading and writing and simple arithmetic are essential to the well-being of any civilized people, for without such basic knowledge the workers are unable to take advantage of the technical learning of others, are unable to convey their thoughts in writing, and lack the ability to keep proper accounts. We must, therefore, accept this as a minimum and then determine how much farther up the scale we may go. History, especially history of one's own land and of one's own institutions is an essential as soon as the people begin to take any share in the government, for, without a knowledge of the past, no real governmental progress can be expected in the present, and practically no stability of government can be assured. History, therefore, is one of the subjects we should teach to an advancing people. Geography, while not absolutely essential, is a most broadening

subject, for it teaches the young people to know of other lands, makes them understand the many good points of their own territory, and permits them to compare the difficulties of life in foreign countries with those which they encounter at home.

Some may say that this is too progressive a program for the working man or woman - for the man who will probably spend his life on a ranch or as a laborer - and that if he is made reasonably familiar with the subjects mentioned, he will feel too proud to work. In my opinion this is an error, for the question of being too educated to work is purely a relative one and must be considered in accordance with the general education of the people then engaged in labor. At a time when ranchers and laborers are completely ignorant, it will go against the grain of a young man of sixth grade education to become a rancher, but, as the general education of the ranchers increases, the tendency to feel degraded by taking up manual labor will gradually disappear, until finally when we reach the point where all the workers have reasonable education, none will feel degraded or debased by going back to the soil for his living. In short, we must endeavor in Guam to build up what is properly known as the "dignity of labor", a thing that is well established in such a progressive country as the United States. In other words, it is not right to say that a man can have too much education to work. It is true that it is not difficult to give him too much education to work in a community where the educational standard is low, but the remedy is not to endeavor to reduce facilities for education, but rather to endeavor to so advance the general education of the youth that within a short time the relative difference between the school graduate and the worker will have become so small that it is hardly noticeable to the young person who has just completed his scholastic course.

And now we come to what we expect from the teachers.

It is needless to say that in educational matters the bulk of the students will not rise higher than the standard of the teachers set over them. As a result, each teacher must strive to possess an ample knowledge of the subjects which he teaches and must endeavor to improve himself in order that he may be going constantly uphill rather than down. Our situation in Guam is somewhat difficult in regard to teachers, since most of them are products of our own school system and it seems almost like trying to lift one's self by his boot straps when we endeavor to raise the educational standard of a new generation by utilizing the products of schools less advanced than those they are trying to teach. An analysis, however, shows that we need not feel discouraged, for a great many of our teachers have obtained somewhat higher education through their own efforts and have been advanced to a large extent by attendance at normal school sessions.

In Guam the pay of teachers is a vital question but this is no different than in nearly all the rest of the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 224)

SPORTS

By Chief Pharmacist J. A. McCormack, U. S. Navy
Station Athletic Officer



BRADLEY FIELD

On Saturday afternoon January 10, 1931, Bradley Field was officially opened and dedicated.

Shortly after 2:00 p. m., the baseball teams comprising the Guam League led by the Navy Band and followed by members of Mid Pacific Post, the American Legion marched onto the field forming in a semi-circle about the base of the flag pole.

Governor Bradley arrived and was greeted with Naval Honors.

Colors were sounded and Miss Anne Bradley and Miss Betty McCormack raised "Our Flag" to the peak of the pole.

Commander McCormack then dedicated the flag and pole to those who serve our country and also rededicated the Legion post to eternal service, that Freedom, Justice and Democracy should endure.

Governor W. W. Bradley, Jr., also a member of the Legion, accepted the gift for the people of Guam with well chosen remarks. Governor Bradley said in part, "This field and the various additions thereto should prove a wonderful inspiration and a source of great enjoyment to the people of Guam and the visitors who pass this way from time to time". Governor Bradley also payed a very fine tribute to Lieutenant T. E. Haff, U. S. N., through whose untiring efforts the material work on the field has been accomplished and also made mention of the other activities who have cooperated in the construction of this beautiful field.

About five hundred attended the exercises which were short but extremely impressive.

Following the flag raising the Navy Band with the baseball teams following marched on to the playing field where several pictures were taken of the teams grouped with the Governor and members of the Athletic Commission.

The next official act came when Governor Bradley, after a slight warm up with V. Atoigue of the Navy team, shot one over the heart of the plate, opening the finest baseball plant this side of the Yankee Stadium.

BASEBALL

On Saturday following the opening exercises Aviation descended upon Navy and presented Navy with its first defeat winning by a score of 6 to 3.

Outside of one bad inning Untalan pitched fine baseball allowing but six hits during the entire game. His four bases on balls a three bagger by Bivings

and a little ragged playing accounting for the six Aviation runs.

Wallace pitched his usual splendid game and allowed but six hits keeping them well scattered.

Kugler contributed some very excellent fielding chances and saved Aviation in the punches.

On Sunday afternoon Guam Athletic Club found their batting eyes and trimmed the Marines to the tune of 15 to 6.

Borja of Guam being the star batsman with a single, double and triple. Tajalle with four hits out of six times up gave a good account of himself.

Blair starred at bat for Sumay with three hits.

Batteries for Guam Guerrero and Pangelinan.

Batteries for Sumay Laughridge, Sealey and Measker.

CHAUMONT DAY

On Wednesday "Chaumont Day" 14 January, the Aviation Team of the Guam League defeated the Chaumont ball tossers by a score of 13 to 0 in a one sided game without many thrills, Wallace who worked in the box for Aviation held the visitors at his mercy throughout the game while the Aviators pounded three sea going pitchers all over the lot. Just a word about the pick Station Team. Captain Loomis of the Chaumont would not play a pick team as his team had not played or practiced for about five months therefore it was decided at the last minute to play a straight team from the Aviation Unit.

THANKS

The Athletic Officer wishes to express his thanks to the following named men for their assistance in connection with officiating in different athletic contests during their stay in Guam:

Sgt. V. Dyer, USMC. Pvt. G. Hunter, USMC.
Sgt. R. Thompson, USMC. Pvt. G. J. Retz, USMC.

WATER SPORTS, FEBRUARY 23RD.

The following program of Water Sports will be held at Piti Swimming Beach at 10:00 a. m. on February 23, consisting of the following events providing sufficient entries are received prior to 18 February.

10 yard dash

10 yard dash

20 yard dash

20 yard dash

30 yard dash

Boys under 9

Girls under 9

Boys under 11

Girls under 11

Boys under 14

30 yard dash	Girls under 14
30 yard dash	Open to all women
50 yard dash	Open to all Enlisted men
50 yard dash	Officers
100 yard dash	Open to all Enlisted men
Under Water swim	Open to all Enlisted men
Relay Race, team of four men each man to swim 50 yards	Open to all Enlisted men
Fancy Diving	Open to all women
Fancy Diving	Open to all Enlisted men

Entrants will be required to do four dives: Plain straight dive, jack knife, swan and back dive in addition to three dives of their own selection.

It is recommended that the following persons be appointed Officials for this meet:

OFFICER IN CHARGE: Lt.-Comdr. W. A. Best,
(SC), U. S. N.

JUDGES: Lt. T. E. Haff, USN.; Lt. Eldridge,
USMC.; and Dr. B. K. Defiebre.

ANNOUNCER: Mr. Thomas Mullahey.

CLERK OF COURSE: Lt. T. E. Ayres, USN.

STARTER: Sgt. Tottem, USMC.

All entries to be made to Station Athletic Officer before noon February 17, 1931. In the event of not more than one entry in an event, the event will be called off, or changed.

No person will receive more than one prize even though they qualify in more than one event. A contestant qualifying in more than one event may select the event in which he will take the prize. This ruling will not effect those participating in relay teams as they may take one prize in addition to the relay team prize.

1st. and 2nd. prizes will be awarded in all events in which three compete. 1st. prize only will be awarded in events where but two compete.

BOXING

In the evening, "Chaumont Day", the Guam Athletic Club had a fine boxing program at the Stadium.

For the curtain raiser Young Evangelista took Billy Teubner into camp in three two minute rounds. Billy is a novice and lacked experience.

In the second preliminary Luis Manga took Inda the Barber round and round giving him a close shave and a severe massage in each of the four rounds winning by a big margin.

In the first preliminary "Kid Robot" out-fought and out-pointed "Speedy Quitugua" in all four rounds.

In the special event Whitmore of the Chaumont and Joseph Duguay of Sumay gave a fine exhibition of boxing for four rounds, the battle ending in a draw. This bout was a good one to watch, full of good boxing.

In the next bout "Battling Mariano" was fouled in the 2nd round by Sailor Columna of the Chaumont. After two warnings Columna continued to hit low and finally struck Mariano well below the belt to lose the battle.

In the Semi-final "Chips Rohan" and "Slugger Quitugua" fought six rounds to a draw in a battle of much color, from the looks of Rohan's face and the Sluggers body one would think they had both run foul of a paint spraying machine. There was some clever boxing in this bout and it was one of the cleanest seen at the Stadium this year. The judge handed out a draw but some of the customers had a different opinion.

In the final, one of the shortest bout held at the Stadium "Knockout Tuba" fouled Sailor Jasinski in the first round after but one minute of battling. Like the Long Tunney Count, the count is over but the conversation lingers on and many of the spectators are still wondering just what happened and when the foul occurred but we must abide by the referees decision in all contests in athletics. All in all it was a fine show and a good evening entertainment.

GOLF

The results of the recent golf tournament were:

MEN:—Low qualifying score, Capt. DeHaven 159.

Second qualifying score, Pvt. Garlow 167.

Club champion, Capt. DeHaven prize silver cup, runner up, Pvt. Garlow.

Second flight, winner Cpl. Strom prize 6 Kroflites, runner up, Capt. McGan prize 3 Kroflite seconds.

Third flight, winner Mr. Mullahey prize 6 Kroflites, runner up Lieut.-Comdr. Dees prize 3 Kroflite seconds.

As Capt. DeHaven won two prizes and the tournament rules only permitted one prize to a person he selected the cup to be awarded to the "Club champion". Pvt. Garlow then became available for either the qualifying or runner up prize. He selected the qualifying prize of 6 Kroflites. The runner up prize will be held open until 11 February for the winner of a match between Comdr. Crosse and Lt. Dambacher, who were the two remaining semi-finalists.

WOMEN:—Low qualifying score Mrs. Best 105.

Second qualifying score Mrs. May 111.

Club champion Mrs. Best prize silver cup, runner up Mrs. May 6 Kroflites.

Mrs. Best won two prizes and selected the cup.

Mrs. May was then eligible for two prizes and selected the qualifying prize. The runner up prize, 3 Kroflite seconds, was then awarded to Miss Mullaly as the third semi-finalist to play her match.

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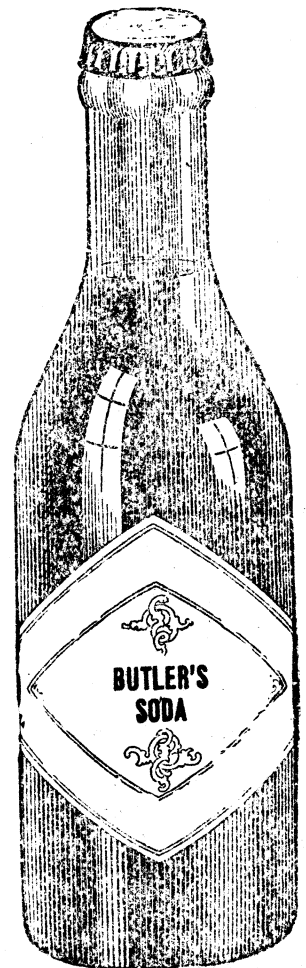
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GOVERNOR'S REMARKS AT THE TEACHERS' MEETING

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 220)

world. It is a known fact that the pay of teachers and educators is low throughout most civilized nations, and that it is only the particular stars of learning who draw large salaries. There seems to be no way to correct this situation or to avoid it since the schools require so many teachers and since the revenues of most countries are on a "hand to mouth" basis. When one takes the entire educational expenses of any community it is usually found to be very high and to represent a large part of the total income.

After all, pay is a relative commodity, the actual amount needed by any worker being dependent upon the expense of living in the community where he works. In Guam, where food is plentiful, clothing expense small, and the need of fuel as a protection against the rigors of winter unknown, pay can be kept at what seems to be a low level but which actually provides for the needs of all concerned. You teachers must consider yourselves in the light of those who serve their country at a sacrifice, and who regard the good of the land and its bright future as a large part of your ultimate reward.

One of the great things for any teaching staff is to maintain constantly its faith in the future of the land wherein it operates, and steadfastly to hold up the star of hope to its children. There is no reason for the teachers of Guam to lose faith in the future of this island and its people, for progress has been remarkable during the last quarter century and it will continue to be equally remarkable in the next. We must, however, always keep in mind several fundamentals in this connection. First, that the island resources do not permit of any faster advance than we are making. Second, that progress will become more uniform and more permanent as the use of the English language becomes more widespread throughout the island. Third, that we are changing the order of civilization in Guam from that of a dictatorship to that of a democracy, and that we are trying to build up the people to a point where they can and will intelligently take part in the government. Fourth, that we are gradually eliminating the family system of government which is so prevalent in many parts of the world, in favor of the community system where the good of the whole is placed ahead of advantage to an individual relative. Fifth, that the people of Guam are, to a large extent, Oriental, and that, as such, change does not come to them as readily as to certain other races of the world. It is a known fact that practically all the peoples of the Orient are very conservative in their ways, and that they change customs with reluctance, even though they appreciate the necessity therefor.

In our progress we must be optimistic, and yet hard working; we must maintain faith, and yet be not over confident; we must give our best efforts to advance the land and its people, and yet expect little or no personal reward for our efforts. Our greatest reward must come through a knowledge of life's work well done.

Dates Announced for Local Community Exercises, School Exhibits, Athletic Contests, and Promotion Programs.

The October 11th Teachers' Meeting recommended the holding of community exercises at each local school in preference to a central Guam School Fair, and the Governor approved that recommendation on October 15th. The exercises will be held on the following dates:

- Monday, March 2nd - George L. Dyer School, Piti.
- Tuesday, " 3rd - M. G. Cook School, Merizo.
- Wednesday, " 4th - Bishop Olaiz School, Agat.
- Friday, " 6th - Magellan School, Umatac.
- Monday, " 9th - Wm. J. Maxwell School, Sumay.
- Tuesday, " 10th - Talofof School.
- Wednesday, " 11th - Yona School.
- Thursday, " 12th - H. B. Price School, Mangilao
- Friday, " 13th - I. C. Wettengel School, Barrigada.
- Monday, " 16th - G. R. Salisbury School, Yigo
- Tuesday, " 17th - Padre Sanvitores School, Dededo.
- Wednesday, " 18th - Chaplain Salisbury School, Sinajana.
- Thursday, " 19th - T. M. Potts School, Inarajan.
- Friday, " 20th - L. S. Shapley School, Asan.
- Monday, " 23rd - Padre Palomo School, San Antonio.
- Tuesday, " 24th - R. C. Smith School, Anigua.
- Wednesday, " 25th - A. Althouse School, Bilibic.
- Thursday, " 26th - (a) Dorn Hall School, Agana
(b) R. P. Leary School, "
(c) Post Office School, "
- Friday, " 27th - Seaton Schroeder Junior High School.

So far as is possible, the Governor or his representative and the entire official staff of the Department of Education will be present at each of these March School Programs.

American Legion Awards Prizes For School Endeavor

Mid-Pacific Post No. 1 of the American Legion is offering approximately one hundred dollars worth of Banners, Cups, and Medals for excellency in various lines of school endeavor, and so far as possible, all judging will be done in each community on the day of the School Fair.

SCHOOL AWARDS:

- (1) Best School Garden.
- (2) Best Agricultural Club Work.
- (3) Best Marching and Drilling.
- (4) Most Beautiful School.

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PUPIL AWARDS:

- (1) Best Aggag Weaving.
- (2) Best Practical Dressmaking.
- (3) Best Practical Carpentry.
- (4) Best Speller, in each of first Six Grades.
- (5) Best Reader, in each of first Six Grades.

Teachers' Normal School to be Stressed This Year

We are looking forward to what should be the best Normal School ever conducted in Guam. It is intended that every teacher in the Department shall take an intensive four weeks' training course, from April 20th to May 15th inclusive. The schedule, as already planned, calls for daily sessions from 8:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon, with half hour recitation periods and recess from 10:00 to 10:30. The teaching staff will be divided into three groups to be selected according to experience, rating as teachers, and amount of previous training. The three groups will receive instruction simultaneously.

The time distribution table, as worked out by Superintendent Newton, calls for assembly at 8:00 a.m. daily for Announcements by the Head of the Department and Musical Instruction by Mr. Sablan. Another assembly will be held the last period in the morning for a series of special lectures on such interesting subjects as Health and Sanitation, First

Aid, Nutrition, Care and Upkeep of Buildings and Equipment, Safety Precautions, etc. During the remaining periods of the morning, each instructor will teach three sections, according to the following proposed schedule:

SUBJECT	INSTRUCTOR
Assembly: Music	Mr. Ramon Sablan
Dramatics	Mrs. Albert
English	Mrs. Johnston
Social Sciences	Miss Mendenhall
Pedagogy	Mr. Sanchez
Psychology	Superintendent Newton
Special Lectures	To be announced

This Speaks Eloquenty For Harmony And Cooperation

A review of the records in recent years reveals an average of more than two teacher resignations per school month.

There has not been a single resignation, either requested or voluntary, among the more than six score native teachers since we began doing this job together, - which is rather eloquent proof of the mutual understanding and whole hearted cooperation now prevalent in our Department. We believe honesty is the best policy, and that frankness and fairness and hard work will continue to get the best results.



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PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION OF APPRECIATION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 213)

must always keep in mind that such aid, to be of value to an incoming governor, must be free from the taint of racial, party, or family prejudices. An incoming official who finds himself led into making mistakes at the beginning upon advice which is afterward found to be prejudiced, will naturally hesitate to accept further advice or assistance from the people who should be the very ones to render it. It is my hope to be able to give the Guam Congress in the very near future some opportunity to practice the art of law making.

One of my remarks upon taking up the duty of governor of this island was that it was my greatest desire to leave the island in a better condition than I found it. This is a laudable desire, and I think it should be the ambition of every incoming governor because, regardless of the capabilities or the energy of his predecessors, the end of achievement is never reached and the limit of service is always in the far distance ahead; it is like the foot of a rainbow toward which one may struggle but which one can never grasp. I see in this establishment of basic rights what appears to me to be a distinct advance in the welfare of all those who live in this island of Guam, and I am therefore pleased to feel that I have accomplished a part of that which seemed to me so desirable upon taking office. However, I fully recognize that this is only one of the many things to be done and I shall endeavor to keep the machinery of government steadily moving toward the betterment of the island, materially, politically, and in matters of education, in fact, in all things which will benefit the people.

I take this occasion to wish you individually, and also as a whole, a very happy New Year, and to express the hope that you will enjoy health and prosperity during the coming year.

The people of Guam showed full appreciation of the fact that while the proclamation issued by the Governor may be changed by some future incumbent of that office, unless the approval of the President of the United States is obtained thereon, they realized that a tremendous advance had been made and that many entirely new rights had been given to the inhabitants of this island. For the first time in the history of Guam, the Writ of Habeas Corpus had been brought into existence in the island, and by a few simple words in the proclamation all the women of Guam, who are citizens thereof, had been enfranchised and placed on a plane of equality with the men of the land insofar as political matters are concerned. The people also gave full expressions of their appreciation of the fact that, while here and in other lands officials and others in political power frequently talk about what they would like to do, in the present case, Governor Bradley has acted first and left the talking to be done at a later date. That is the surest way for Guam to make progress both politically and economically and it should be more generally adopted in this world where procrastination is one of the main factors in life.

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ORDERS AND NOTICES

NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
GUAM

6 January, 1931

ORDER

It is hereby ordered that the school situated in the Municipality of Merizo, Guam, be known hereafter as the Merlyn G. Cook School, in honor of Captain Merlyn G. Cook, U. S. Navy.

Captain Cook, then a lieutenant-commander, was Aide to the Governor of Guam from 28 March, 1915 to 27 December, 1916. During his period of service on this island he was instrumental in bringing about the establishment of the Guam Normal School in which he served as instructor in mathematics. He was the first person appointed Head of the Department of Education in Guam and, as such, planned the courses of study for teachers and granted certificates of attainment to them.

WILLIS W. BRADLEY, JR.
GOVERNOR OF GUAM

NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
GUAM

10 January, 1931

ORDER

It is hereby ordered that the school situated in the district of Talofoto, Guam, be known hereafter as the William W. Gilmer School, in honor of William W. Gilmer, eleventh American Governor of Guam.

Governor Gilmer was inaugurated on 15 November, 1918, and remained in office until 7 July, 1920.

WILLIS W. BRADLEY, JR.
GOVERNOR OF GUAM

NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
GUAM

12 January, 1931

ORDER

1. Whenever a member of the Naval force of the United States is arrested by civil authority, the chief of police will return the offender to Naval jurisdiction, that is, to an authorized representative of the offender's commanding officer, except when the offense committed is of a nature so serious that, in the judgment of the chief of police, special action is considered necessary, or when the arrest is for violation of the traffic laws.

2. Immediately after arrest, the offender will be taken to the police station where the charge against him will be entered and where he will be held awaiting delivery to Naval authorities; except that for offenses against the traffic regulations the offender will not be taken to the police station for entry of the charge against him, nor will he be held for delivery to his commanding officer, unless the chief of police deems such procedure essential for the public safety, such, for example, as in case of an arrest for driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

3. The chief of police will, within twenty-four hours of the arrest, forward a report to the commanding officer of the accused and will set forth therein the offense alleged, such details as may be necessary to permit the commanding officer to take intelligent action on the case, and the names of such witnesses as may be available. He will also forward one copy of this report to the Office of the Governor, for file.

4. In case the offense alleged is a violation of traffic laws, and if it occurred outside of the limits of strictly Naval or Marine Corps reservations, the limits of which will be published, the chief of police will handle it in accordance with present instructions. If the traffic violation should have occurred within the limits of a Naval or Marine Corps reservation, the offender will be reported to his commanding officer for disciplinary action, except as hereinafter provided, and a statement of the alleged offense will be forwarded as provided in paragraph 3. If the traffic violation occurred within the limits of a Naval or Marine Corps reservation, and if it resulted in an accident wherein either the person

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or the property of a person not in the Naval service of the United States was injured, the offender will be reported to his commanding officer and to the Governor, and, in such case, the chief of police will make specific mention of the facts of injury and will give such details as may be pertinent thereto.

WILLIS W. BRADLEY, JR.
GOVERNOR OF GUAM

U. S. NAVAL STATION
GUAM

12 January, 1931

NAVAL STATION ()
ORDER No. 284 ()

1. The Governor of Guam, having ordered that all persons in Guam, in the naval service of the United States, who may be arrested by civil police, for offenses other than violation of traffic regulations, be turned over to their respective commands for disciplinary action, it is desired that each commanding officer make arrangements to provide for the prompt return of such personnel of his command as may be so arrested.

2. The attention of the various commanding officers is invited to the desirability of keeping in mind the peculiar relations existing between the civil and naval administrations in Guam and, on that account, of taking such action as may be needed to prevent repeated offenses against the civil law.

3. Whenever an offender is returned to his command, the chief of police will forward to that command a report in duplicate of the offenses charged and a list of available witnesses. Upon completion of the case, the commanding officer concerned will enter, on the duplicate, the action taken by him and will forward this duplicate to the Office of the Commandant for file. It is desired that the report of action be complete, that is, in case of trial by court-martial that it show not only the trial but the punishment, as finally approved.

4. When an offender against the traffic laws is reported, to his commanding officer, for a violation of traffic law, occurring within the limits of a Naval or Marine Corps reservation, which resulted in the injury of the person or the property of an individual not in the naval service of the United States, the commanding officers concerned will not take any disciplinary action which might act as a bar to trial or punishment by civil authority, unless authorized to do so by the Commandant.

WILLIS W. BRADLEY, JR.
COMMANDER, U. S. NAVY
COMMANDANT

VITAL STATISTICS

DEC. 1930 AND JAN., 1931

	Male	Female	Total
Births	42	31	73
Deaths	21	24	45
Increase Population	21	7	28
Total Population to Jan. 16, 1931			18,829
Illegitimate Births 27 Dec., 1930 to 16 Jan., 1931			12
Marriages Dec., 1930 and Jan., 1931			6

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Motors and all branches of
Automobile Repairs.

Machinists, Blacksmiths, Plumbers, and
Sheet-metal workers.

Bicycles and Motorcycles Repaired,
Batteries Rebuilt and Recharged.

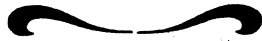
Cabinetmaking, General Carpenter Work,
Building, Cement-work and Painting.

WHEN SERVICE IS REQUIRED
PHONE 89

A representative will call, and
satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Member Guam Chamber of Commerce

Jose M. Torres



**Wholesale and Retail
Merchant**



**Importer
and
Exporter**



Agent

for

Firestone Tire Co.

MEMBER GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Marriages

From 26 December, 1930 to 16 January, 1931

Vicente S. Leon Guerrero—Nieves P. Hong-Yee Agana
Manuel T. Perez—Maria Q. Quichocho
Joaquin N. Taitague—Dolores F. Muna
Vicente U. Santos—Ramona Materne Inarajan
Jose S. N. Quintanilla—Dolores L. Materne
Jose C. Guerrero—Josefa C. Cruz Piti

Births

From 27 December, 1930 to 16 January, 1931

AGANA—Ramon and Trinidad Q. Taitano, a son Jose.
Vicente and Joaquina C. Hernandez, a son Vicente.
Jose and Juana L. G. Manibusan, a son Jose.
Joaquin and Maria U. Torres, a daughter Rita.
Joaquin and Hazel Camacho Concepcion, a daughter Margarita.
Joaquin and Rosa E. Namauleg, a daughter Rosa.
Jose and Rosa P. Mesa, a son Francisco.
Vicente and Maria G. Benavente, a son Manuel.
Jesus and Nicolasa T. Taguacta, a son Jose.
Pedro and Asuncion Castro Castro, a son Joaquin.
Jose and Rosa M. Santos, a daughter Rosa.
John and Maria S. Leddy, a son Adam.
Felix and Engracia C. Chargualaf, a daughter Natividad
Antonio and Carmen M. Pangelinan, a son Jose.
Jose and Magdalena I. Chargualaf, a son Jesus.
Manuel and Isabel C. Chargualaf, a daughter Maria.
Vicente and Joaquina T. Quichocho, a son Jose.
Juan and Maria S. Rupley, a son Florencio.
Jose and Dolores R. Chargualaf, a son Higinio.
Vicente and Ana F. Manglona, a daughter Ana.
Francisco and Maria S. Arceo, a daughter Mary.
John and Beatrice P. Ploke, a daughter Irene Beatrice.
Pedro and Carmen M. Flores, a son Vicente.
Juan and Joaquina S. N. Aguon, a son Manuel.
Doroteo and Maria T. Diaz, a daughter Maria.
Juan and Josefa Guzman Castro, a son Jose.
Francisco and Teresa C. Ulloa, a daughter Rosalia.
Joaquin and Maria S. N. Cruz, a son Francisco.
Jesus and Antonia G. Roberto, a son Juan.
Inosencio and Eugena J. Aflague, a daughter Berther.
AGAT—Francisco and Carmen G. Aguigui, a son Jose.
Pedro and Caridad Q. Muna, a daughter Maria.

INARAJAN

Inosencio and Petra M. Leon Guerrero, a daughter Vicenta.
Juan and Gertrudes M. Taimanglo, a son Vicente.
Silvano and Josefina Taitagui Taimanglo, a daughter Romana.
MERIZO—Joaquin and Tomasa F. Napute, a son Jesus.
Ignacio and Dolores A. Soriano, a son Jesus.
Joaquin and Maria Babauta Cruz, a son Ignacio.
Joaquin and Ana A. Cruz, a daughter Josefina.
Juan and Maria M. San Nicolas, a daughter Loria.

PITI

Camilo and Paula B. Yamanaka, a daughter Lourdes.
Jose and Concepcion I. Fejarang, a daughter Rita.
Juan and Isabel S. Quenga, a son Ramon.
Guillermo and Carmen P. San Nicolas, a son Jesus.
Jesus and Rosa B. Fejarang, a son Justo.

SUMAY

Jesus and Maria R. Aquiningoc, a son Manuel.
 Pedro and Rosalia Q. Dumanal, a son Thomas.
 Juan and Felicidad C. Cruz, a daughter Engracia.
 Antonio and Maria M. Baleta, a daughter Alfonsina.

SINAJANA

Felix and Ana S. N. Crisostomo, a son Felix.

TEPUNGAN

Luis and Carmen F. Terlaje, a son Jose.
 Antonio and Soledad Q. Cruz, a son Tomas.

TALOFORO

Jose and Amalia Q. Castro, a daughter Maria.
 Ignacio and Olimpia T. Sahagon, a daughter Rosalia.

UMATAC

Joaquin and Milagro Q. Sanchez, a son Francisco.

YONA

Gregorio and Ana T. Taisipig, a son Joaquin.
 Jose and Francisca Balajadia Pangelinan, a daughter Angelina.
 Roqui and Mercedes Q. Fernandez, a son Francisco.
 Joaquin and Maria Ogo Cruz, a son Vicente.
 Manuel and Carmen A. Taitingfong, a son Juan.
 Jose and Felicita T. Quifunas, a son Jesus.

Deaths

From 23 December, 1930 to 2 January, 1931

Agana	Filomena Q. Santos	53 yrs.	
	Francisco S. Sablan	3 yrs.	3 mos.
"	Juan Cruz Perez	1 yr.	10 mo.
"	Maria Diaz Ahlam	4 yrs.	
"	Francisco P. Cepeda	2 yrs.	
"	Antonia P. Anderson	64 yrs.	
"	Pedro Meno Cruz		5 days
"	Julia A. Concepcion	1 yr.	
"	Nicolasa A. Crisostomo	1 yr.	3 mo.
"	Jesus P. Quichocho	21 yrs.	
"	Oliver M. Lujan		7 mos.
"	Apolina C. Reyes	68 yrs.	
"	Maria M. Cruz	24 yrs.	
"	Ana Castro Iriarte	43 yrs.	
"	Lorenzo S.N. Manibusan	45 yrs.	
"	Rosario T. Borja	2 yrs.	9 mos.
"	Rosa P. Palomo	92 yrs.	
"	Ana C. Taitingfon	2 yrs.	8 mos.
"	Ramon S. Aguon		6 mos.
"	Petronila U. Day	57 yrs.	
"	Matilde M. Merfalan		3 mos.
"	Dolores F. Quichocho	51 yrs.	
"	Ignacio P. Leon Guerrero	49 yrs.	
"	Vicenta D. Sablan	84 yrs.	
"	Angelina A. Reyes	1 yr.	
"	Jose C. Duenas	4 yrs.	
"	Amparo A. Camacho	2 yrs.	
"	Jose R. Benavente		8 mos.
"	Jesus L. Lizama		8 days
"	Teresita Cecilia D. Cruz		3 mor.
"	Jose P. Cruz		10 mos.
"	Rosa B. Duenas		
Agat	Juan N. Nededog	70 yrs.	
"	Luis M. Nededog		8 mos.
"	Francisco C. San Nicolas	1 yr.	3 mos.
"	Ignacio B. Babauta		4 mos.

Guzman's Yellow Taxi

Telephone 41

Open for service Day and Night

CARS AND JITNEY

JOSE P. GUZMAN, Proprietor.

Padre Palomo Street, San Antonio

City Tailor

F. Suzuki

WEST OF BUTLER'S STORE

Uniforms a Specialty

For Navy, and Marine Corps

We are prepared to furnish the new pattern uniforms for
Marine Corps Officers

Lot 569 Telephone 160

Member Guam Chamber of Commerce

WE CATER TO

BANQUETS AND BUFFET SUPPERS

ON SHORT NOTICE

RESTAURANT

Refreshments of all kinds obtainable at all hours

T. Shinohara's Gas Kitchen

Agana, Guam

Member Guam Chamber of Commerce

(DEATHS CONTINUED)

Inarajan	Vicente C. Diego	54 yrs.
Sumay	Antonio M. Baletto	1 yr. 8 mos.
"	Manuel A. Borja	12 yrs.
"	Juan B. Aquinogoc	59 yrs.
"	Rosita S. Santos	1 yr. 11 mos.
"	Jesus M. Borja	1 yr. 3 mos.
"	Irine P. Ishizake	9 mos.
Sinajana	Maria M. Tedtaotao	
Talofoto	Maria B. Castro	2 days

A Well Deserved Compliment

The Governor has complimented Mr. Atanasio T. Perez, who has served in the Executive Office for over thirty years, by changing his title from that of Chief Clerk to that of Secretary to the Governor. The Guam Recorder congratulates Mr. Perez on this well deserved compliment to his integrity and professional ability.

SHIPPING NOTES
Prospective Arrivals and Departures

Ships	Direction	Depart	GUAM		Arrive
			Arrive	Depart	
HOUSTON	West	7 Feb. Honolulu	17 Feb.	18 Feb.	23 Feb. Manila
GOLD STAR	West			18 Feb.	26 Feb. Manila
NITRO	West	31 Jan. San Diego	23 Feb.		(TO MANILA)
CHAUMONT	East	19 Feb. Manila	24 Feb.	25 Feb.	14 Mar. San Francisco
STANLEY DOLLAR	West	21 Feb. San Francisco	16 Mar.	19 Mar.	26 Mar. Manila
GOLD STAR	South	28 Mar. Miike	3 Apr.		
NITRO	East	(FROM MANILA)	April(?)		(TO UNITED STATES)
PITTSBURGH	East	25 Apr. Manila	2 May	4 May	18 May Honolulu
HENDERSON	West	23 Apr. San Francisco	15 May	16 May	22 May Manila
HENDERSON	East	25 June Manila	1 July	2 July	21 July San Francisco
CHAUMONT	West	24 June San Francisco	13 July	14 July	19 July Manila

Arrivals

The U.S.S. CHAUMONT, Capt. S. C. Loomis, USN., Commanding, arrived Guam on 14 January, 1931 from San Francisco, California via Honolulu, carrying on board 385 cubic tons of freight, 232 bags of mail and the following passengers for Guam: 1st.-Lieut. F. E. Sessions, Jr., USMC, wife and son; Ch. Pharm. G. D. Sipe, USN, wife and stepson; Mr. C. W. Edwards, wife and son; Miss C. Hawkinson, Nurse USN; Miss A. Patten, Nurse USN; Mrs. C. S. Etheridge; Mrs. O. J. Brown and son; Mrs. N. Brunson; Mrs. W. C. Faulkner; Mr. R. Armour; 42 enlisted men USN; and 11 enlisted men USMC.

The Japanese Schooner "MARIANA MARU", K. Okano, Master, arrived Guam on 24 January, 1931 from Yokohama, Japan via Saipan, carrying on board cargo of general merchandise, 1 bag of mail, and the following passengers for Guam: Maria T. Cabrera and 2 children; Ana D. San Nicolas; Dolores S. N. Takano and 2 daughters; V. T. Borja; Magdalena L. G. Somane; M. Charfauros; V. Untalan; M. Untalan; F. Untalan; J. de los Reyes; M. C. Quitano; and T. C. Quitano.

The U. S. S. GOLD STAR, Station Ship, Comdr. C. W. Crosse, USN, Commanding, arrived Guam on 24 January, 1931 from Manila, P. I., carrying on board 312 tons of freight, 6 bags of mail, and the following passengers for Guam: Mrs. W. W. Bradley, Jr., and daughter Josephine; Maj. Edward M. Reno, USMC; Mrs. J. H. McGan, and son; Mrs. J. F. Hays; Miss A. B. Newcomb, Nurse USN; Miss M. T. Cooper, Nurse, USN; Mrs. C. Palumbo; Master H. J. Sablan; Miss M. L. Sablan; Messrs. B. P. Butler, J. P. Guzman, J. B. Duenas, and J. C. Torres.

Departures

The U. S. S. CHAUMONT, Capt. S. C. Loomis, USN, Commanding, sailed on 15 January, 1931 for Manila, P. I., with 47 bags of mail, and the following passengers from Guam: Capt. H. D. Campbell, USMC, wife, son, and 2 daughters; Miss Ella M. Rothermel, Nurse, USN; Miss Mildred E. Furst, Nurse, USN; Mrs. Murrel D. Wood, and daughter; 2 enlisted men USN; and 114 enlisted men USMC.

Itinerary of the U. S. S. Gold Star

The itinerary for the next cruise of the GOLD STAR has been announced as follows:

ARRIVE	PORT	DEPART
	Guam	18 February
26 February	Manila	2 March
5 March	Hong Kong	9 March
13 March	Shanghai	21 March
23 March	Miike	28 March
3 April	Guam	

It is expected that the GOLD STAR will commence annual overhaul at the Navy Yard, Cavite, on 1 July, 1931.

Governor Bradley Expects Relief

Governor Bradley announces the receipt of information from the Navy Department which indicates that his relief as Governor of Guam will arrive on board the U. S. S. HENDERSON, approximately 15 May.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

JANUARY 1931

Average direction of wind	E-N-E
Max. wind movement—24 hrs. Jan. 15	311 Miles
Min. wind movement—24 hrs. Jan. 20	74 "
Max. velocity for—1 hr. Jan. 15	23.00 "
Average velocity for — 31 days	87.61 "
Max. barometer Jan. 29th.	29.98 In
Min. barometer Jan. 18th.	29.69 "
Max. rainfall for 24 hrs. Jan. 19th.	0.90 "
Total rainfall for the month	4.04 "
Number of days with rainfall	17
Highest temperature reading Jan. 9	93.0 Deg.
Lowest temperature reading Jan. 20	68.0 "
Average temperature noon reading	86.6 "
Seismograph records	9
Quakes perceived	4

SEISMOLOGICAL RECORDS

Jan. 21st.	4:40:00, A.M.	Direction	E-W "P"
" 25th.	2:48:00, A.M.	"	N-S "P"
" 29th.	7:24:40, A.M.	"	E-W "P"
" 29th.	9:24:50, A.M.	"	E-W
" 29th.	10:37:50, A.M.	"	E-W "P"
" 31st.	12:44:00, A.M.	"	E-W
" 31st.	12:00:35, P.M.	"	N-S
" 31st.	12:44:30, P.M.	"	E-W
" 31st.	2:36:30, P.M.	"	N-S

"P" denotes perceived

TIDE TABLE FEBRUARY - 1931

HIGH

1 —	6:34 A. M.	6:28 P. M.
2 —	7:12	7:14
3 —	7:52	8:04
4 —	8:29	8:57
5 —	9:06	9:55
6 —	9:41	11:02
7 —	10:14	—
8 —	10:41	12:15 A. M.
9 —	—	1:35
10 —	—	2:51
11 —	—	3:52
12 —	4:28 P. M.	4:42
13 —	5:16	5:25
14 —	5:55	6:01
15 —	6:30	6:33
16 —	7:04	7:04
17 —	7:40	7:32
18 —	8:17	7:59
19 —	8:56	8:25
20 —	9:38	8:51
21 —	10:25	9:13
22 —	11:20	9:33
23 —	—	9:45
24 —	12:30 A.M.	—
25 —	1:49	—
26 —	3:00	—
27 —	3:58	3:58 P. M.
28 —	4:47	4:54

Charleston Lodge No. 44



Free and Accepted Masons

Under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge Philippine Islands.

Meets Second and Fourth Monday Evenings
Stated Communication
Second Monday of the Month.

AGANA LODGE NO. 1281



BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

MEETS FIRST AND THIRD WEDNESDAY

Young Men's League of Guam

"MEETINGS"

Regular Meeting first Saturday of every month
8:00 P. M.

General Meeting third Saturday of September
and March

THE GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MEETING NIGHT — SECOND FRIDAY

GENERAL BAPTIST MISSION

HOURS OF MEETINGS

SUNDAY:-

Sunday School	9:30 A.M.
Preaching in English	10:30 A.M.
Senior Christian Endeavor	7:00 P.M.
Preaching in English, Evangelistic	8:00 P.M.
Midweek Prayer Meeting Thursday,	8:00 P.M.
Meeting San Antonio, Friday	8:00 P.M.
Meeting Sumay, Saturday	8:00 P.M.

We cordially invite you to come to any of these services.

NAVAL DIVINE SERVICES

AGANA

SUNDAY SCHOOL: The American Sunday School meets in the American School Building at 9:30 Sunday mornings. There are about fifty fine Station children in seven classes - for the Cradle Roll, Beginners, Primary Boys, Primary Girls, Juniors, and Young people.

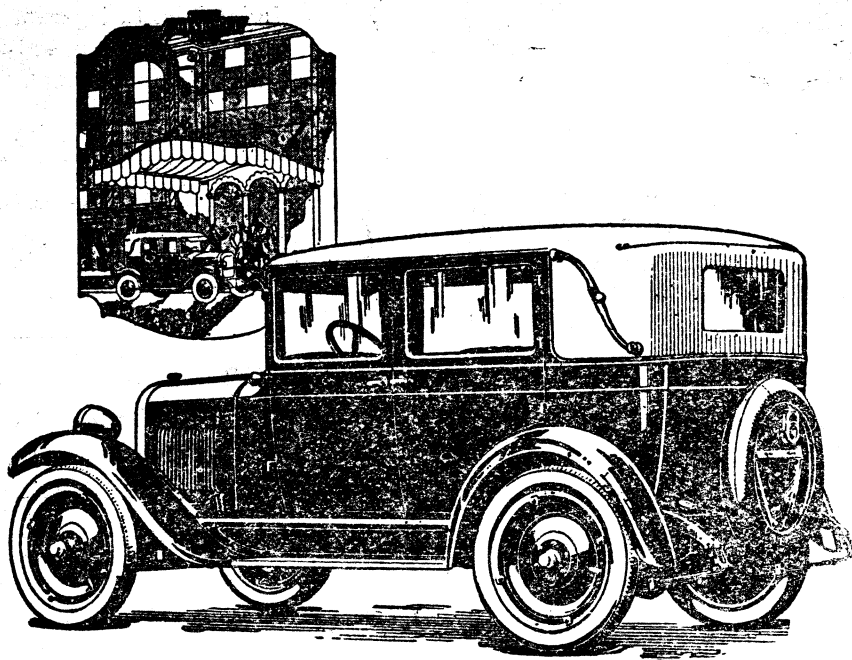
DIVINE WORSHIP: The Station Church Service in Agana is conducted at 7:30 each Sunday evening in Dorn Hall. All are welcome.

SUMAY

SUNDAY SCHOOL: The American Sunday School meets in the Recreation Building at 4:00 p.m. Sunday. There are Beginners, Primary, and Junior Classes.

DIVINE WORSHIP: The Vesper Hour at Sumay is at 5:15 p.m. each Sunday.

Francis Lee Albert
Lieut.-Comdr. (ChC), U. S. Navy,
Station Chaplain.



Fine Car Features in Chevrolet Imperial Landau

STRIKING color contrasts; charming new and aristocratic body lines; wide-swinging, specially designed doors, front and rear; restful, armchair comfort; delightfully pleasing trim and appointments; harmonizing maroon-colored instrument panel—these are but a few of the outstanding fine car characteristics of the Imperial Landau.

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sult of giant manufacturing facilities. Simply stated, the largest modern car manufacturer in the world, effects, through sheer size and volume, enormous economies; and these economies, in accordance with the established Chevrolet policy of true service, are passed on directly to the consumer.

The Imperial Landau is the finest Chevrolet ever offered!

Virtually our entire assignment has been spoken for. Place your order now!

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