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NEWS LETTER OF ISLAND AFFAIRS

Vol. XII No. 3

18.7

JUNE, 1935

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The phrase "TOO MUCH GOVERNMENT IN BUSI-NESS" is particularly applicable to GUAM insofar as the local commissary store is concerned. The GUAM commissary store not only undersells and competes with the local retail stores, it to a large extent monopolizes the business of selling foodstuffs in Guam.

The Governor has strenuously opposed this menace that is so inimical to the progress of GUAM's commercial welfare. He has caused sales to be reduced from an average of \$700.00 a day to \$440.00 a day. Commissary store sales are still too high; over a \$100,000.00 a year in grocery business is too great an amount to be taken away from the trade channels of this small community. Too much of the revenue producing business that is needed to help pay the cost of Government in Guam is taken away through too much Government in the Guam grocery busi-Without a healthy influx and turnover of ness. stocks by local merchants, the revenues (license fees and import duties), so necessary to support the Island Civil Government will be reduced, requiring that individual taxation be increased.

GUAM is dependent upon a small population to support its business enterprizes; the real purchasing power is limited to a small part of this population. In order to support business enterprizes that will contribute to the upkeep and development of GUAM,

THE COVER DESIGN

The design for the cover of the June Number of the Recorder is very appropriate as it represents the magazine of old Fort Santa Cruz in Apra Harbor which was fired on by the U. S. S. Charleston, under the command of Captain Henry Glass, U. S. Navy, who captured Guam on 20 June, 1898.

The official report of Captain Giass to the Navy Department written on 21 June 1898, reads in part as follows:

"..... proceeded to San Luis D'Apra, where it was expected that a Spanish gunboat and a military force would be found, a rumor to the effect having reached me while at Honolulu. Arriving off the port at 8:30 a. m., it was found that Fort Santiago, on Orote Point was abandoned and in ruins. so I steamed directly into the harbor, having ordered the transports to take a safe position ontside and await instructions. A few shots were fired from the secondary battery at Fort Santa Cruz to get the range and ascertain if it was occupied. Getting no response, ceased firing and came to anchor in a it is necessary that the purchasing power of all its citizens be utilized. The citizens of GUAM who purchase their groceries from local retail stores contribute to the payment of license fees and import duties to support Government in Guam. Those who patronize the commissary store are énjoying a special privilege that exempts them from this civic obligation. It does not appear to be in the interests of good government that a large part of the highest paid citizens of Guam be privileged to evade this indirect taxation, while the tax is exacted from the citizens who do not enjoy this special privilege.

Why should the market of the local retail mechants be usurped by the commissary store; why should over 200 of the highest paid citizens of GUAM buy their groceries from the Navy? Certainly, this is not promoting industry and commerce in our small colony! It doesn't have a tendency to make the Civil Government of Guam a better institution for the common weal! Instead, it provides the highest paid citizens of Guam with low priced imported foodstuffs, to the detriment of local commerce, industry and agriculture.

Less Government in our grocery business and more revenue producing commercial business will speed-up progress. BUY FROM GUAM RETAIL STORES AND GIVE YOUR ISLAND A SQUARE DEAL.

position to control the harbor and it was then found that this fort also was abandoned."

And, thus it appears, that the magazine of old Fort Santa Cruz was empty on that historic occasion, as it is today!

Drawing by L. N. L. Transferred to linoleum blocks for printing by J. V. Cruz.

New Secretary and Office for The Guam Recorder

The Recorder is pleased to advise its patrons that Howard L. Ashenfelter, Yeoman first class, U. S. Navy, has been appointed Secretary, and that a new office has been fitted up and located on the lower floor in the west end of the Government House. The new office is reached through the entrance to the Chief Commissioner's Office. Please address all Recorder business to the Secretary at the New Office.

A YEAR ON THE ISLAND OF GUAM

An Account Of The First American Administration Company and A Extracts From The Note-Book of a Naturalist on The Island of Guam of the second second

> By William E. Safford PART XXIV

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Editor's Note: The General Wheeler mentioned in this and the preceding article was the celebrated General Joseph Wheeler of Civil War fame. General Wheeler was born 10 September, 1836 and died 25 January 1906. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1859 and entered the Confederate Army in 1861, rising to the rank of lieutenant general in February 1865. From 1881 to 1900 he was a member of Congress from Alabama. He was appointed major general of volunteers in May, 1898, and commanded the dismounted cavalry in the Santiago Campaigu. He was regularly commissioned a brigadier general in the U. S. Army in 1900 and retired the same year.

The advent of this distinguished soldier and politician in Guam armed with instructions from the President of the United States to investigate conditions was naturally a matter of grave concern to the Governor. The General's findings will develop as the articles continue.

We intended to visit the south end of the Island but as it would have been hard on the horses it was decided to let them rest and wait until tomorrow. In the mean time Don Pedro Duarte, who was the secretary to the last Spanish governor and who understands the customs of the Island, sent messages to the gobernadorcillos of the southern villages, informing them of our proposed visit. General Wheeler called with me on Father Palomo and asked him a number of questions regarding affairs of the Father Palomo made no complaints what-Island. ever, but in reply to a direct question of the General stated that the Governor had forbidden the ringing of the church bells for early mass; had issued an official order forbidding the public celebration of holy days (General Order No. 4); and had prohibited religious instructions in the public schools of the These orders were in no way criticized by Island. Father Palomo, but the General had been informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Aguilar before leaving Manila that the orders with regard to religion are distasteful to the majority of the people of this Island, which is undoubtedly true. As to the necessity of ringing the bells, I have seen a score of natives, few of whom possess a clock, huddled together at the church door between two and three o'clock in the morning, so as to be sure to be in time for four The Governor told the General that o'clock mass. the early ringing of the bell disturbed the sick in the hospital. His orders prohibiting it were given verbally through the medium of a messenger and were not published in the form of an official general order.

Of our trip to Inarajan and the other villages in the southern part of the Island, General Wheeler has already written in his official report. We were received everywhere with smiling faces. We found all the villages neatly swept, and the houses sweet and clean. Those who had flags of the United States displayed them, the rest hung out tiny white ones. In several places we were met by the school masters

- noi mano and mistresses with a company of little children dressed in white. As we rounded the head of the bay at San Luis de Apra, I called General Wheeler's attention to the mangroves which form a dense thicket along the shore. At Agat we were invited to luncheon by a Spanish gentleman. On approaching Umatac we were met at some distance from the town by a committee of leading citizens. Bells were rung, guns were fired and everyone gave vent to expressions of loyalty to the United States and of respect to the "Captain-General", as they called General Wheeler, evidently thinking that his office corresponded to that held by the Governor, or Captain General, of the Philippines under the Spanish Government. At Merizo we were received with even greater demonstrations of good will and we were entertained by the citizens with a fine dinner. It was dark when we reach Inarajan. The citizens had gone to the northward to meet us, expecting us to come by way of Pago and Talofofo. When we were discovered coming from the opposite direction the bells started ringing and guns were fired. The people flocked to us and the little son of the native gobernadorcillo, Juan Naputi, marched by General Wheeler's side, playing the accordion. Both Naputi and his little boy are fine types of I think that they are perhaps more like natives. the primitive Chamorros than any other citizens of the Island. General Wheeler seemed deeply touched by the fervent expressions of loyalty and friendship on the part of these good people, so different, he said, from what he had found in the Philippines. We were taken to the best house of the village and after enjoying a good supper were about to go to bed. General Wheeler must have been tired but he gave no evidence of it. When he was half undressed a knock came at the door and a citizen said some of the ladies of the place, hearing that we were to leave at a very early hour the next morning, begged to pay their respects to the Captain General. I interpreted the message to the General and suggested that he was probably too tired to receive them. But he replied: "No, indeed: ask the ladies to waiter moment and I will dress". So he put on his boots once more, adjusted his uniform, and received the visitors with the grace and courtesy which characterized his bearing during our entire trip. 4 He seemed never to tire nor to be vexed by mishaps. On informing our callers that we would be glad to see the people of Inarajan the following morning, they took leave and we were soon asleep on comfortable beds, between fresh, snow-white sheets.

Up early, after a refreshing sleep. General Wheeler held quite a reception. Nearly all of the people of Inarajan came to pay their respects including the ladies; and Dona Filomena de Torres.

THE GUAM RECORDER

the school mistress, made quite a speech. After a good breakfast we started across the Island for Apra, accompanied by six of the citizens who formed a voluntary escort. Though it rained at intervals throughout the afternoon and the General must have been wet to the skin, he never once lost his equanimity. I think he is the most cheerful man with whom I have ever traveled. During our trip we stopped from time to time to drink from green coconuts. Coconut water is very refreshing and quite wholesome as long as the nuts are green. As

they grow riper the water thickens and becomes milky. It is then no longer fit to drink, as it tends to cause inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. On the high hills behind Inarajan the soil was in

places red and very slippery. Notwithstanding the rain and the bad roads the General would pause from time to time, exclaiming: "Isn't this air delicious!" or "What a magnificent view!" The southern portion of the Island across which we passed is volcanic and mountainous and offers a striking contrast to the northern portion which consists almost entirely of a raised platform or "meseta", of coralliferous limestone, so porous that it will not hold water. The other day, in going from Agana to Santa Rosa, we noticed that the road ascended to the top of this by a series of terraces which are not apparent from the sea, owing to the dense vegetation. These ancient reefs show unmistakable evidence of successive upheavals of the entire Island. Santa Rosa itself and one or two neighboring peaks which burst through the coral are undoubtedly volcanic. The craters are no longer perfect in outline but do not look very ancient. They were evidently active after the upheaval of the platform, as the adjacent coral rock shows evidence in many places of having been modified by heat and to have afterwards formed crystalline carbonate of lime. In the southern part, across which we passed, there is a succession of volcanic peaks, approximately a thousand feet in height. At places the surface of the higher portion of the Island is bare or covered with sword grass with a sparse growth of ironwood. Other portions of the interior of the Island have a pretty fair growth of grass, sufficient to support cattle and carabaos, one or two herds of which we saw as we passed along. On descending into a valley to ford one of the streams we found the road, reduced to a narrow path, and by constant usage cut so deep into the earth that it was impossible for the General to ride through it. In places the perpendicular sides of the trail were as high as a horse's head.

we versed by mishings,

CONGRATULATIONS

The Recorder extends heartiest congratulations to Lieutenant Commander Raymond B. Storch and Robert E. S. Kelley on their well merited selection to Commander, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy.

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION NOTES

The Division of Agriculture continued very active this month, encouraging the people and helping them along the various projects thus far approved by the Governor. Among the many important projects covered during the period, 1 to 31 May, the rice growing situation appeared the most outstanding.

For the purpose of utilizing every available rice land on the rich Atantano Valley, a mass meeting of rice growers on that section of the Island was called on 9 May. 1935, presided over by His Excellency, the Governor. The Governor stressed the necessity for more Guam grown rice, and encouraged those present to make use of every available bit of their land for planting of the local commodity.

Fifty-five farmers attended the meeting at Talofoo on 20 May, 1935, presided over by the Head of Executive Department. The feasibility of growing the upland variety on that section of the Island was discussed at length after which the inspecting party made its usual round of inspection. Talofofo was found to be an ideal place for the growing of upland rice and steps will be taken to introduce this industry on that section of the Island Meanwhile the other municipalities of the Island are being visited.

BUDDING CONTEMPORARIES

The Recorder notes with pleasure the advent of two contemporaries in the publication field in Guam. The first to appear on the newstands was the Subdebs Scandals, which, as its title indicates, gives the "low-down" on all the boys and girls in Guam who have not reached the age of discretion or maybe this should read-mature judgment. We are reliably informed that the first number was so spicy that the management is already involved in libel litigation. It is said that Master Bob Barton is suing for 40ϕ alleging that the very first item which states that he spent several days in the hospital suffering from a case of light pneumonia and worms is in error and has caused him extreme mental suffering. Judging from the rest of the contents it is very probable that other suits will follow. However, we trust these will all be settled amicably without resorting to the courts.

The staff is composed of Miss Betty Speissegger, Editor; Miss Mary Wave Layman, Treasurer; Master Billy Layman, Artist; Master Philip Hawkes, Reporter; and Miss Peggy Speissegger, Deliverer.

The next to take the field is that snappy sheet, "Goofy Snoose", which claims to be the "Eyes, Ears, Nose and Mouth of Guam", and is published by Wight House Press, Agana, Guam. We note that this publication is printed with real type and is excellently done. It appears from the context that Master Carroll Wight is the entire staff, to wit: Editor, Reporter, Printer, Printer's Devil, Office Boy and Janitor. The Editor, et al, with true editorial caginess, announces that whatever appears in his columns is all in fun and therefore he is not subject to libel proceedings.

The Recorder wishes these two budding publications, prepared by the budding sub-debs and "Buddy" Wight, every degree of success.

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TRANS-PACIFIC AVIATION

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

THE reported early inauguration of test flights of the Pan American Airways across the Pacific; the rumor that Colonel Charles A. Linbergh might make the initial flight; the recent order of President Roosevelt transferring Wake and Midway Islands from the Department of the Interior to the Navy Department as a preliminary to leasing them for temporary occupation for experimental trans-Pacific flights; the prospective massed flight of U.S. Navy amphibian planes to the Philippines; General Douglas Mac-Arthur's statement in connection with the new general headquarters air force which the Army is perfecting: "I contemplate the use of the force in any emergency, if necessary throwing the outfit to Panama, Hawaii, and possibly even to the Philippines, in jumps to Hawaii, Guam, and Luzon. . . I'd send any number of planes necessary"; Senator W. G. McAdoo's prediction made when he was here two months ago that a commercial air service between the United States and the Philippines would be established within the next twelve months, remarking: "Such a line would be of immense value and importance to the Philippines. It would bring them within three days of the California coast. am anxious to see it. I want to see the Philippines and the United States brought nearer together in the matter of transportation as well as in other ways" — all these developments are arousing the greatest interest in the Philippines, as well they may.

Pan American Airways has already been reported to have figured a schedule under which a traveler setting out from New York to Manila would have dinner at home, breakfast the next morning in California, the next breakfast at Honolulu, lunch at Midway Island, midnight supper at Guam, and a late breakfast at Manila, — 72 hours from New York to Manila, 60 hours from San Francisco to Manila, a journey that still takes almost a month by water. We shall soon be crossing the Pacific in fewer days than it took Magellan months, and in fewer days than it today takes weeks.

The trans-Pacific line is necessary to complete the girdling of the globe. Swinging half around the earth, from Europe to the Far East, are three competing commercial air-lines: the British Imperial Airways, Air France, and the Royal Dutch Air Lines. The British line now extends by way of the Suez, India, and Singapore to Australia and has a The terminal of Air trunk line to Cape Town. The Dutch terminal is at France is at Saigon. The Russo-German line between Berlin Batavia. and Moscow has recently been extended by the Russians to Vladivostok. Eastern China has been covered by a net-work of the China National Aviation Corporation, an organization associated with Pan American Airways, and one which, according to a statement in a recent issue of the Literary Digest, from which part of the data in this article has been summarized, "probably will play an important role as the Eastern division of the great Pan American and related systems when the Pacific is finally spanned."

Air France and the German Lufthansa send mail planes across the South Atlantic on a regular schedule, but the only passenger air service is that of the Hamburg-America Line which operates the famous dirigible *Graf Zeppelin*.

Pan American Airways, which has been making technical studies of routes both across the North Atlantic by the Bermuda-Azores route and to Asia by the Alaskan route, experimenting also in Alaska where it has been operating through two Arctic winters chiefly to gain experience for possible trans-Pacific and trans-Atlantic lines by the northern routes, already operates routes passing through thirty-two different countries and colonies, comprising a loop around the coast of South America as far south as Santiago and Buenos Aires, an inland line up the Amazon to Monaos, and a network around the Caribbean and over Mexico, with northern terminals at Miami and Tampa, and Brownsville, Texas.

Pan American Airways' new twenty-five ton Martin transport-plane, which passed its preliminary flying tests successfully some months ago, may be the first plane to establish regular passenger and mail service across the Pacific. It is the largest airplane ever built in America and the largest transport plane anywhere in the world, with four motors and a wing spread of 130 feet. It is a flying-boat, capable of carrying forty-six passengers. Without passengers, but carrying 1,000 pounds of mail, it is expected to have a high speed of 180 miles an hour and a non-stop cruising range of 4,000 miles, a much greater distance than any leap it need make in crossing the Pacific. Three of such ships would be used A smaller but still once the service is established. huge Sikorsky flying boat, also with four motors, will be used for the preliminary survey flights. It has a cruising range of over 3,000 miles.

As the accompanying map, made especially for the Philippine Magazine by an expert map-maker in the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, shows, the distance between San Francisco and Honolulu is only 2,100 miles, between Honolulu and Midway 1,140 miles, between Midway and Wake 1,030 miles, between Wake and Guam 1,300 miles, and between Guam and Manila 1,380 miles.

Such difficulties as are connected with the spanning of the Pacific by airplane lie chiefly in the difficulty of navigating with the necessary accuracy over such long distances as not to miss the small island stations, but various new instruments have

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WAKE ISLAND Lat. 19°15′ N., Long. 166°33′**E.** U. S.A. SAN MIDWAY ISLANDS Lat. 28°13′ N., Long. 177° 21′ W. _2100_MILES. FRANCISCO NAUTICAL MILES CANTON GUAM ISLAND MIDWAY P 1300 MILES Ô: V 1380 MILES WAKF HONOLULU GUAM

been developed to aid in coping with this difficulty —new types of compasses, sextants, drift indicators, radio apparatus, etc.

The islands in the Pacific in possession of the United States it seems almost by sheer good luck rather than by definite intention, are almost ideal It is not necessary to describe hydroplane bases. Oahu, the island in the Hawaiian group upon which Honolulu is situated. Midway is considered as belonging to the Hawaiian group, although it is 1,140 miles distant, and came into the possession of the United States in 1898 with the annexation of Hawaii. It became a cable station in 1903. It is a circular atoll about six miles in diameter, inclosing two islands, Sand Island and Eastern Island. The encircling reef is about five feet high in places and is almost continuous, except on the westerly side, where there is a gap through which ships may enter, although there are other passages for small boats and launches in good weather. Sand Island on which the cable station of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company is situated, is one and three-fourths miles long and is composed of white coral sand. The highest elevation is forty-three feet and at this point is the Midway Islands Light. The buildings of the cable station are on the north side of the island. The people on the atoll are dependent upon rain water which is collected in large tanks. For many years all supply ships coming to Midway brought garden loam and today, chiefly through the efforts of Mr. D. Morrison and his wife, who spent fifteen years on this lonely spot, what was once a mere sand spit is now covered with trees and shrubbery. Mainland songbirds were also introduced. Eastern Island is still smaller than Sand Island and is only from six to twelve feet high. It, too, is now covered with trees, shrubbery, and coarse grass. A group of ironwood trees near the northern end is quite prominent. It is on the quiet and sheltered waters of the lagoon that the great seaplanes will find safe rest.

Japanese mandate, is, in contrast, entirely undeveloped, although also, geographically, ideal for the landing and taking-off of hydroplanes. According to the "United States Coast Pilot" (1933) it was "discovered from the Prince William Henry in 1796. Its position was fixed by the United States Exploring Expedition under Wilkes in 1841... and it was taken possession of for the United States by Commander Taussig of the Bennington on January 17, 1899.... It is described as being a group of three islands not more than ten to twenty feet above the sea, inclosing a lagoon well stocked with fish. The waters outside abound with fish of many species. Sharks are in great number. In the crevices of the reef are many large eels. There is no fresh water on the islands, neither do the pandanus or coconut trees grow there; but all the higher parts of the islands are covered with large, heavy brush, and umbrella and hardwood trees, about twelve to fifteen feet in height, and the islands are probably fifteen or twenty feet above high water. The group is about four and a half miles long by two miles wide. Lying as it does immediately in the track of vessels from America and the Hawaiian Islands to Guam, the locality is very dangerous. There is no regular anchorage in the vicinity of Wake Island.... At high tide small boats may enter the lagoon through the southern passage.... The lagoon itself is a shoal...." The word "shoal" in this quotation means only that it is a shoal from the seaship captain's point of view.

Wake Island, 1,030 miles farther on, and only

some 400 miles north of the Marshall Group under

Thirteen hundred miles from Wake Island lies Guam, which came into the possession of the United States in 1898, during the Spanish-American War. It is a comparatively large and prosperous island, inhabited by the Chamorros, a people of mixed race with practically the same culture as the modern Filipino, which has been since the date of its occupation a U. S. Naval station, with a naval officer as

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governor. Here the Pan American Airways will find all the necessary facilities—wharves, hangars, machine shops, etc., practically placed out of commission a few years ago, but kept in condition.

Thirteen hundred eighty miles more and the American planes are in the Philippine Islands—not "islands" in the ordinary sense, but a great Archipelago, a country with a population of fourteen million people; and a few hundred miles beyond the Philippines lies the vast continent of Asia with its hundreds of millions.

It has recently been figured that within a radius of 2,800 miles of Manila there lies a population of approximately one billion people, or more than one half the population of the earth, although this area is three fourths water. It seems odd, but in no other spot of the earth can a circle be drawn of this size that includes such an enormous population.

Under conditions of normal economic development made possible by the modern scientific spirit, now taking hold throughout Asia, the industrial and commercial possibilities in this region are beyond calculation.

For the Philippines the closer relationship that will be made possible with the United States will have important cultural and political effects as well. And from the point of view of national security, the ability of the United States to reach the Philippines within a few days establishes a degree of safety from outside aggression which could not have been hoped for only a few years ago.

It is probably not too much to say that the development of international air traffic and, concomitantly, the ability to move destructive and deathdealing machinery through the air at great speed to the most distant objectives, will do more to change world political organization and bring about something more sane than exists at present, than many hundreds of years of diplomatic meetings have been able to achieve.

NOTE: The text and cut used in this article are reprinted from the February Number of the Philippine Magazine with the kind permission of that publication.

The Spotlight

By Lt. Comdr. R. B. Storch, (MC), U. S. N.

A Chamorro farmer was asked why he did not bring his chickens and eggs into the market to sell. His answer was: "Why bother to sell them? I do not need money. I have plenty to eat and if I need a pig or something else I just trade with some other ranch."

Why, then, is there such a thing as money? Long ago it was found that the system of barter or exchange of goods was far from an ideal arrangement. Some articles might not be needed or desired just at the time when such an exchange would be most essential to the other party. Hence a medium of exchange mutually acceptable to all parties ultimately was envolved. To be satisfactory such a medium should be something which is valuable to everyone, durable, easily transportable and not so readily procurable as to endanger its future value. Gold and silver fulfilled these requirements and on them the money systems of the world have been largely based and elaborated.

If a chicken, a pig, a basket of eggs or any product of the farm be translated into money the owner at once has something of universal value. Instead of bartering chickens and eggs for a pig, let the ranchers transact this business by money obtained from the sale of his chickens, otherwise he may find that when he needs the pig most no one wants chickens. Taxes could be met and debts paid; and a man who pays his debts promptly never lacks friends. The Portuguese have a saying for that: "Cumpre rigorosamente com os teus deveres, e nao te faltarao amigos."

How is wealth created? Well, let me tell you the story of King Cristophe, ruler of the north of Haiti in its early days. The gourde or calabasa was used by all Haitiens much as coconut shells are often used here in Guam for cooking utensils, etc. By order of the King all gourdes were declared the property of the government of Haiti. To obtain them for use a Haitien had to give his government a stipulated quantity of sugar caue or other product raised. The government in turn sold these to foreign ships for cash and thus was established a system of currency in Haiti whose unit valued at twenty cents, gold, is still called the "gourde."

So then, the creation of wealth is accomplished by selling products, labor or trained skill. As goods or work are translated into money thrift enters in. Keep the income ahead of the outgo. It may be a slow process, but nothing worthwhile was ever consummated at the wave of a hand. Patience and perseverance are needed. I have always liked the latin motto "Tenax propositi" - steadfast of purpose (literally holding fast). Anyone may profit by adopting this for his own personal guiding principle and then living up to it.

The Italians have a little rhyme which says "He who goes slowly goes surely, he who goes surely goes far."

Chi va piano, va sans Chi va sano, va lontano.

What would you think of someone who went to fetch water or to milk a cow carrying a bucket with a large hole in the bottom? Surely he could hardly be expected to bring back a very full container. Yet the people of Guam are using a bucket with a large hole when they start to accumulate wealth. Much money comes into Guam but a large part of it runs right out again through a great big hole called *imports*. I am going to pick once more on the defenseless sardine. Suppose you buy a can of sardines for 8 cents, and suppose, for the sake of argument, that the merchant makes a profit of 2 cents. Only that two cents stay in Guam. The other six cents takes a one way trip

back to some other place. Now move up those figures a little higher and you will find that if \$800 be spent for sardines by Chamorros who don't like to catch fresh fish, \$600 bids Guam a fond but permanent farewell. Three-quarters of a bucketful has leaked out through the hole.

A bank is a great institution. They keep your money safe, give it back to you whenever you want it, furnish free bookeeping, free stationery – and then pay you for the privilege of serving you. Can you think of any other business which will do as much for you?

After visiting Manila and making use of the cheap but efficient and comfortable taxicab service there, one wonders why this small type of car has never been used in Guam for the taxicabs or personal cars. The Sumay road would automatically be turned into a three car boulevard. The freight charges for transportation from the States should be considerably less than on the larger cars now used. A five-cent rate within the town of Agana would probably be sufficient to yield a profit, more especially as cheap rates would greatly increase the number of prospective passengers. Picture the astonished face of the attendant of any gasoline station when the owner of one of these small cars drives up and asks for "a pint of gas and two teaspoonfuls of oil!"

AMATEUR RADIO ACTIVITIES By Ivester

Until recently, a radio operators license, other than amateur class "C", could not be obtained in Guam. A person desiring a commercial operators license had to make a trip to Honolulu or the States. The Federal Communication Commission has arranged to make a regular radio district here, and Lieutenant Ekelund has been appointed to the position of Radio Inspector of Guam. Consequently. anyone interested may now obtain an operators license of any grade here, by passing the required examination.

Many QSL cards were received on the last boat, from all parts of the world. Bill Middleton (OM2RX) received the most for any one person. His total was one hundred and fifty, and one third of these were from Europe.

After a long wait, J. L. McConnel, V. L. Long and J. Damian have aquired their class "C" tickets. There will now be two more active stations on the Island of Guam.

The total number of "Mother's Day Greetings", handled by station OM2RX, by far exceeded that of the Christmas holiday greetings. Three hundred messages relating to Mothers's Day passed through this station. Apparently station OM1TB did its part in the Mother's Day traffic, as the total runs into four figures this month.

Traffic tot	als for the	month of	15 April t	o 15 May:
Stations	Originated	Relayed	Delivered	Total
OM1TB	476	551	191	1218
OM2RX	225	301	150	676
OM2PI	10	ō	5	15
OM2BC	на из та 19 го жа 1 61 го	Ŏ	Ŏ	1

IFIL TREE VS COCONUT PALM

As figured out by Perry Scope

The ifil wood is awful hard – But *aggy* drink is harder. The coco palm is graceful, and It fills the local larder.

The ifil wood resists the ant – Voracious little termite! But who would drink the ifil sap? Not even would the her-mite.

The ifil wood resists the nail. 'Tis hard on saw and hammer. The coco palm takes care of us In much more liberal manner.

Consider first the graceful fronds That wave up there, aloof. They're easier than nipa grass For shingling the roof.

Next take the nut - the coconut -Of uses it has many. You eat it, drink it, wash in it, And it costs but a penny.

Now *copra* comes from this same fruit, And brings in many dollars. 'Tis turned to butter substitutes, And soaps and oils and fodders.

Coconuts make swell ice cream. (So does the watermelon, But we are talking of the tree Found here by kid Magellan.)

The coconut gives us a milk With aid of the machete. No udder do we have to prime, Nor say "so, boss," to Betsy.

This ifil wood may last for e'er, When hewn in beam and rafter, But it can never fill our souls With joy and song and laughter.

The coconut lives in a husk, High up, approaching heaven. It's blossom drips the tuba juice, With which our bread we leaven.

But take that husky thickish husk And shred it of its fiber; It makes a matt that's nicer than The gay skin of the tiger.

They also oft times burn this husk To scare old Taotao-moany, And cook, and make us aggy that Makes coffee taste quite phony.

That's what amazes us the most, This drink called agua'dente. Distilled from simple tuba juice, But now it's powerful – plenty!

So you may choose the ifil tree – It's harder than old Satan. But I prefer the coco palm – And I mean that, verbatim!

CURIOUS THINGS ABOUT GUAM

By L. N. L.

There are many curious things about Guam which often escape the attention of the casual observer. It is believed that it would be worth while to bring these to the notice of the readers of the Recorder, in the form of short articles, so they may obtain a better knowledge and understanding of the Island and the interesting things it contains.

It is indeed a curious thing about Guam that so few fragments of the folklore of the ancient Chamorros have been handed down to posterity. This fact is truly remarkable because even in the most primitive racial groups in other lands their folklore, legends and myths have survived long after the people themselves have disappeared or have been absorbed in other races that have intermingled with them.

The researches of anthropologists seem to prove that India provided the great reservoir from which most European folk tales were derived and it is also highly probable that this common origin was the diffusion point from which such tales found their way, by the Indo-Malasian immigration route, into the archipelagoes of Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia. It has been noted that there is often a remarkable similarity in the legends that have been put forward in various parts of the world and in different ages to account for the unaccountable things in nature, and the finding of what appears to be independent invention of such stories is a rarity even in racial and social entities that are far removed from the source from which most legends of this character are indubitably derived.

If this should be true of the ancient Chamorro account of these fundamental ideas which purport to explain the creation of the earth, the origin of man and the confusion of tongues, it is certainly a circumstance that is worthy of note and seems to indicate a remarkable creative quality of mind and of a cultural isolation peculiar to this ancient people whose very beginnings are lost in the mists of time. However, before we decide this interesting point let us read the legend in question and determine for ourselves if we can detect in it any relationship to better known metaphysical solutions of these age-old problems that have perplexed the intellectual faculties of the best of men.

In the illimitable space of the universe, before the creation of the earth and the sky, there lived an omnipotent being named Pután. As aeons of time went by Pután felt himself about to die, so he called to him his sister, Fuuña, who, like himself, had been born without the help of either father or mother, and gave her explicit directions as to the disposal of his body, and conferred upon her all his miraculous powers. He decreed that upon his death his eyes should become the sun and the moon; his breast, the sky; his back, the earth; his eyebrows, the rainbow, and the rest of his anatomical parts to become the lesser things of the world and the nether regions.

In due time Pután passed away and Funña carried out her brother's wishes to the letter, and so, the

world was created. When Fuuña contemplated the beautiful earth that had been brought into being by her brother's command she decided that it should be peopled with men and women created in the likeness of her brother and herself. So, to this end, in order to best accomplish her purpose, she established herself on a sea-girt rock in the southern part of the Island of Guam, and after she had done this she decreed, on her own account, that a certain kind of earth on this rock should first become a stone which would in time give birth to all men. So she gathered a great quantity of this earth, mixed it with the waters of the sea and caused it to solidify into a great stone Then she commanded that this stone divide itself into many stones, a great number of which she imbued with life and thus they became the human stock from which the races of men were disseminated throughout the world. So much for the origin of man.

Eventually, as the march of time went on, the descendants of certain of these men found their way back to Guam, and the fact that on their return they could not understand their mother tongue, was accounted for by the notion that in their wanderings throughout the world they had forgotten the language that had been given them as their birthright. And thus the confusion of tongues is explained.

When the good Padres arrived on the Island, they too took up their residence on the Rock of Fuuña, fortified it and built there a church which they dedicated to San Jose. On learning the beliefs of the care free, simple minded and trusting natives concerning the legend of Pután and Fuuña, their hearts were filled with compassion and they quickly taught their new charges the falsity of such ideas and substituted therefor the true stories of the creation of the earth, the origin of man, and the confusion of tongues as related in the Book of Genesis.

The Rock of Fuuña, now called Fouha, still exists and may be located on our modern maps, by the latter name, a few miles north of the present town of Umatac. It rises as a prominent headland about forty feet above the sea level and is washed by the wayes of the mighty Pacific on three sides and is only accessible from the land by a narrow ridge. Many of the stones similar to those that were turned into men are still to be found there, and are, called to this day. The Stones of the Men Before Time?" (Taotaomona Stones). The reason why so many of these stones were left over when the human race was in the making is not explained in the fable, and whither Fuuña went when she had created the first of mankind is also a mystery. In such of mankind of the site such as

GUAM RECORDER

JUNE 1935

Guam as it Appeared to a Visitor Thirty-one Years Ago

(Extract from an article "Around the World in Ninety Days", by Frederick Chamberlin who visited Guam on the U. S. S. "Sherman" in July 1904.

After inspecting the royal quarters, we started for the ice-plant where we had been informed we could secure cool water. On the way, we passed a house, two stories, of adobe, with a red-tiled roof. There was a sound of many joyous voices, of music, of rather heavy, noisy dancing. A glance through the gate showed a bevy of young, white-gowned native girls and young men, also in white, gathered around a punch bowl on a back balcony. 'Let's see if we can't get in this" I called, and nothing loath, you may know, all dismounted and enmasse we charged the gate and mounted the stone steps leading to the punch bowl. An elderly gentleman, evidently a native, clad in white, met us and invited us all inside. The civilized character of the place showed us that here was true refinement and we proceeded more cautiously. We were ushered into the dance hall on the second floor. Windows that were open doors led onto balconies on all sides. These were filled with ladies and babies, evidently the relatives of the young people who were dancing. The room was about twenty-five feet long by fifteen wide, say seven feet high and floored in dark wood that reminded me of redwood. The chairs were cane-seated and of a wood similar to that of the floor. The center of the room was devoted exclusively to dancing. Kerosene lamps furnished the lights. The music came from a Spanish piano of most ancient make, played by a native youth. We were shown to chairs, and the dancing, which our coming had somewhat im-The two-step peded, began with refreshed vigor. was the first one we saw. All the participants, and there must have been fifteen, were plainly refined. Their voices were soft and modulated. The young ladies all wore gowns made in exact counterpart to the summer dresses we see here at home. Their hair was long, very black, and arranged as here.

Before the first dance was finished, Lieut. Fulton whispered to us that, according to the laws of hospitality, we would probably be asked to drink and drink we must, or offend the host. One of our engineers here brought forward a tall, strapping, rosy-cheeked fellow, all in immaculate white trousers, white shoes and pink shirt. He was introduced to us as Sergeant.....of the United States Marines stationed on the Island. One of our company, recognizing an American, leaned over and asked in a low tone: "Say, what sort of a joint is this, anyhow?" He replied, without changing a muscle of his face. "This is my father-in-law's home". His interrogator appeared satisfied to leave the conversation at that point. Engaging the sergeant in conversation I found that he was from the South, and that we had a friend in common. He showed us his little baby boy, who was about the room but

we did not see his spouse. The white moustached gentleman who had met us on the stairs was his father-in-law, evidently a man of means-for Guam. Bino was the drink that soon appeared, served by a young gentleman, in cordial glasses. The liquor tasted much like gin, was colorless, and was dutifully disposed of as offered.

In dancing, the couples assumed positions exactly as here and danced as we do, except that they showed a disposition to pound the floor with their soles, in unison with the beat. This sound could be heard a long way from the house. I wanted to dance with one of the young ladies but fearing that she would not understand or that I might unintentionally transgress some custom, did not dare to proceed further. Two young daughters of the proprietor danced a Spanish Fandango with what appeared to me great skill and their audience applauded, clapping just as we do. In short, but for the color of the participants, the ruder furnishings and the more tinny music, the whole affair was like what we might expect to see in any gathering at home of people of similar age and relative condition.

We bowed to the company, thanked our host, wished "good luck" to the marine who had married the rich native's daughter-quite "a raise" from \$14.00 a month-and started for the ice plant. There we found some ice water and chatted with two Americans, young men who were running the machinery and then decided to return as it was now nearly midnight.

Editor's Note: The tall, strapping, rosy-cheeked former sergeant of Marines so immaculately attired in white and pink, still lives in Guam and advises the Editor that he recalls the incident mentioned quite well, and that it was not surprising that the "bino" served to the uninvited guests tasted like gin because it was, as a matter of fact, good old Holland Gin. He also explains that "to pound the floor with their soles" had nothing to do with the style of dancing; but was simply a method of expressing their appreciation and enjoyment of the dance, this taking the place of applause or cheering, and was done spontaneously during the dance, as well as at the end of each number. This was a simple means of saying: "Keep it up". "Let the dance go on".

A-So your new job makes you independent?

B-Absolutely. I get here any time I want to before seven-thirty, and leave just when I please after four-thirty.

Government House Notes

Governor and Mrs. George A. Alexander received the members of the Naval Colony at the Government House on 24 April.

Mrs. Halsted Dorey, wife of Major General Halsted Dorey, USA, and their daughter; Captain and Mrs. B. H. Bruce and Captain Carl T. Osburn, commanding officer, U.S.S. Henderson, were callers at Government House during the brief visit of the U.S.S. Henderson on 11 May.

Miss Lois Alexander has returned to her home after a serious operation. Her many friends will be pleased to know that she is well on the road to recovery.

The Governor Compliments Police Department

On 30 April, 1935, the Governor in company with Major Voeth, U.S.M.C., the Commanding Officer of the Marine Barracks at Sumay, inspected the Insular Patrol and Police Force under the command of First Lieutenant H. L. Litzenberg, U.S.M.C.

The Governor and the Major were both greatly impressed with the excellent military bearing of the Police. The Governor addressed a congratulatory letter to Lieut. Litzenberg, the Chief of Police, which follows:

"I desire to congratulate you on the fine military appearance of the Insular Patrol and Police Force, and I also note with pleasure a general improvement in all their duties. Tell the men I am proud of them.

Geo. A. Alexander."

The people of Guam are justly proud of their Police as they are outstanding in military appearance and efficiency and it is fully believed that they are equal, if not superior, to any similar organization in the world.

A Well Done for the Station Band

Governor Alexander inspected the Station Band on Thursday, 9 May. After a careful inspection, he congratulated Julian Garcia, Bmstr., USN, and the members of the band upon their excellent appearance. The Governor remarked that the band has shown a steady improvement and that he was greatly pleased with their performance of duty. Well done, Band!

Arrivals on Henderson

The U.S.S. Henderson arrived on 11 May. Among the passengers for Guam were: Mrs. R. E. S. Kelley, wife of Lt. Comdr. Kelley, (MC), USN; Lt. and Mrs. K. R. Hall and two daughters, from Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.; Lt. and Mrs. F. K. Sullivan and two sons, from Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.; Capt. J. W. Cunningham, USMC, from Fort Mifflin, Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. and Mrs. Monitor Watchman, from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; Chief Nurse Maud A. Woolf and Nurse Ruth Bowling from Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.; Nurse Ruby M. Hill, from Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.; Gunner T. R. Brown, USN, from U.S.S. Memphis; and Pay Clerk and Mrs. J. S. Rath, son and daughter, from Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.

We take this occasion to welcome the newcomers and to wish them a pleasant and successful tour in Guam.

Departures on Henderson

When the U.S.S. Henderson departed on 11 May, several members of the Naval Colony were on board. Among them were: Lt. and Mrs. M. W. Pemberton, their son and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. S. P. Vail, and daughter, 1st Lt. and Mrs. L. C. Hudson, and son, Chief Nurse E. J. Cunningham, Chief Gunner and Mrs. Robert Semple and Chief Pay Clerk and Mrs. F. J. Klingenhagen and family.

We wish them all a happy cruise on "the loop" and a pleasant tour of duty at their new stations.

Nurse B. M. Lubus and Nurse J. D. Hodge left for Manila. We hope they will enjoy their duty in the Philippines.

GUAM FROM A COCONUT TREE

By Huckins

In our last issue we forgot to tell you that on Dector Enyart's trip to the Nordanger, that after boarding her he proved himself a more efficient surgeon than he did a sailor to and fro - to and fro also in the motor launch. For minute details see Lieutenant Blanche.

The floor show at one of Guam's leading restaurants goes on at nine and eleven, featuring Dungin of the Hospital and his partner. (Not an advertisement)

Roley was also observed in a regulation baby carriage being propelled by Schwarze in and out of the above place.

One of the new arrivals on the island has by now learned the difference between the sentences "I'll call you a cab"; and "I'll go with you in a cab!" Is that correct Benjamin and R.H.?

Speaking of transportation, should any of you fellows from the hill miss the last bus, walk along Hernan Cortez street until you find Harpo Marks? car. The only thing is it may be late. Why so late Harpo?

One of the busiest men in Guam is the slender man in the big red car from the cable station in the little city of Sumay. WHY?

I wish to take this opportunity to say "goodbye" to my many friends who are leaving on the HENDERSON, especially to those who have been news and who have taken it with a smile. To that traffic patrolman, I say, "Coconuts to you." I do not be an all hardes.



A well attended dinner dance in honor of the members leaving on the Henderson was held at the Club House on Saturday, 4 May. All hands thoroughly enjoyed themselves and the occasion will be long remembered by our departing brethren.

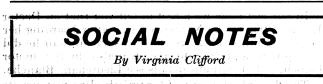
Due to the extremely short stay in port of the Henderson, the dance scheduled in honor of the officers and passengers of that vessel was necessarily canceled. Open house was held, however, during the morning, enabling the visitors to partake of the far famed Guam hospitality and the new arrivals to start their tour of duty on the island in a fitting manner. The new members were further initiated at a dance in the evening.

On Saturday the 18th and 25th informal dinner dances were held and largely attended.

The pay dinner dance on the last Saturday is run mainly for the benefit of the members who would entertain their guests at the Club House. All members are requested to take advantage of this and make it a big occasion.

The afternoon assemblies are gaining in popularity and thoroughly enjoyed by those attending.

The Tuesday evening and Friday morning bridge parties are also largely attended. Our old friend Dr. Kelley is showing the way for the men and if the pajamas continue to pour in he is contemplating the opening of a haberdashery at Sumay.



Dr. and Mrs. W. F. James entertained at dinner at "their quarters 27 April, later taking their guests to the dance at the Officers' Club. Those present were: Governor and Mrs. G. A. Alexander, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Flynn, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. S. C. Layman, Lt. Comdr and Mrs. J. M. Speissegger, Lt. and Mrs. E. W. Hawkes, Lt. and Mrs. K O. Ekelund, (I.t. and Mrs. M. W. Pemberton, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Enyart, Mrs. E. H. Browne, and Dr. R. E. S. Kelley.

On Monday, 29 April, Condr. and Mrs. L. N. Einsley had as their guests at dinner and the movies: Gaptil (MC) and Mrs. A. Balchifford, Miss Emily oCunningham, the Misses Kathleen and Virginia Clifford, and Major RaW 2 Voeth. . end ed good it al good voor manMrsbuddGar Blanche and Mrs. F. L. Durnell (were

shortestesnahoinsbowlingshincheon at hthesi Blanches' quarters in Piti, 1 May. The guests were: Mrs. A. B. Clifford, Miss Cunningham, Miss Hedemark, Miss

Bargetterand the Misses Clifford . . shushing running or

eved and MrsonHold Pugh gave a dinner at their I quarterioin Sumay: 2. May for: - 1 Lt. and Mrs. K.O. Ekelund, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Wilcox, and the Misses

They later took their guests to the Gaiety Clifford. Theater

Theater. On 3 May, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Flynn entertained at dinner and the movies. Their guests were: Capt. (MC) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford, Chaplain and Mrs. M. M. Leonard, and the Misses Kathleen and Virginia Clifford.

Mrs. John Flynn and Mrs. F. S. C. Layman were hostesses at a surprise dinner given 29 April in honor of Mrs. J. M. Speissegger. The other guests were: Governor and Mrs. G. A. Alexander, Lt. and Mrs. E. W. Hawkes, Lt. and Mrs. H. D. Goldy, Lt. and Mrs. K. O. Ekelund, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J. G. Blanche, Lt. Comdr. John Flynn, Lt. Comdr. F. S. C. Layman, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Speissegger, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Shinohara.

Dr. and Mrs. R.P. Carls gave a buffet supper 4 May, in honor of Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Vail and Lt. and Mrs. M. W. Pemberton who left on the U.S.S. Henderson. The other guests were: Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Flynn, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. S. C. Layman, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Speissegger, Lt. and Mrs. K. O. Ekelund, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Young, Mrs. W. R. Williams, the Misses Larry and Lois Alexander, Mr. Macmichael, and Mr. W. Hill.

On 4 May Capt. (USMC) and Mrs. Hal Potter had as their guests at a buffet supper before the Marine Dance at Sumay: Governor and Mrs. G.A. Alexander, Comdr. and Mrs. L. N. Linsley, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. A. R. Myers, Lt. and Mrs. H. D. Goldy, Lt. and Mrs. W. T. Eckberg, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Enyart, 1st Lt. and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg, 1st Lt. and Mrs. L. C. Plain, Chief Pharmacist and Mrs. J.H. Barton, Quartermaster Clerk and Mrs. C. T. Smith, and Mrs. L. C. Hudson.

Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J.G. Blanche entertained at dinner 5 May at their quarters in Piti. Their guests were: Lt. and Mrs. M. W. Pemberton, Mrs. F. L. Durnell, and Dr. R. E. S. Kelley.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. S. C. Layman gave a dinner Tuesday, 14 May before the bridge party at the Officers' Club. Those present were: Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Flynn, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Speissegger, and Lt. and Mrs. K. O. Ekelund.

On Wednesday, 15 May, Chaplain and Mrs. M. M. Leonard had as their guests at dinner at their quarters in Piti: Lt and Mrs. W. T. Eckberg, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. McMillan, and Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J. G. Blanche.

Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J. G. Blanche entertained at a nner 21 May for: Dr. and Mrs R. E. S. Kelley, dinner 21 May for: Dr. and Mrs R. E. S. Kelley, 1st Lt. and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg, 1st Lt. and Mrs. L. C. Plain, and Mrs. F. L. Durnell. They later took their guests to the bridge party at the Officers' Club.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. McMillan gave a dinner at their house Saturday, 25 May, later taking their guests to the Agana Theater, The guests were: Capt. (MC) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Wilcox, and the Misses Kathleen and Virginia Clifford.

On 25 May Chaplain and Mrs. M. M. Leonard had as their guests at dinner: Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. A. B. Myers, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Pugh, Mr and Mrs. J. : AileO logoid (Please turn to page 76) if knoe owi

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THIRST KNOWS - NO HOUR NO SEASON NO CLIMATE NO LOCALITY 75

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Nieves M. Flores, Principal

MEMBER GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

SOCIAL NOTES

State and the

Continued from page 74

Sherman, and Dr. and Mrs. R P. Carls. They went with their guests to the dance at the Officers' Club.

Chief Pay Clerk and Mrs. C. B. Archer entertained at dinner 25 May at their house later taking their guests to the dance at the Officers' Club. Those present were: Chief Pharmacist and Mrs. J. H. Barton, Chief Pay Clerk and Mrs. H. F. Wight, Pay Clerk and Mrs. J.H. Rath, Ch. Machinist and Mrs. Anthony Iannucci, Pharmacist and Mrs. S. R. Foley, Quartermaster Clerk and Mrs. C. T. Smith, Mrs. E. J. Beasley, and Mr. T. R. Brown.

Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Carls had as their guests at dinner Sunday, 26 May: Capt. (MC) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherman, and the Misses Kathleen and Virginia Clifford.

TESTED RECIPES FOR ISLAND DISHES

The Recorder will publish each month "Tested Island Recipes" that, if conscientiously followed, will eliminate the necessity for the purchase of costly and unnecessary imported foods.

Please help the good work along by sending in to the Editor the recipe for your favorite dish.

How to Prepare Guam Grown Rice

Prepare 2½ quarts of boiling water in a large receptacle, add two teaspoons of salt. Wash 1 cup of rice thoroughly in cold water, drop rice into the boiling water a little at a time. Allow the rice to boil twenty minutes in the uncovered receptacle, stirring at times with a large fork to prevent sticking. At the end of twenty minutes remove from stove, pour rice into a colander, run cold water through it to separate each grain. Then put in a pan and heat in the oven for about five minutes. Each grain will then be separate and the rice nice and fluffy! This amount of rice will make four average servings.

30. Agana Crabmeat Salad

A crabmeat creation admirably suited to bridge parties or buffet suppers.

3 cups cooked, cold rice I

Dash of Mustard 1 Tablespoon green

3 large tomatoes or 6 small ones 1 Tablespoon green pepper finely shredded

3 Tablespoons French Dressing 2 cups crab flakes. Peel the tomatoes, drain them, pound to a paste with the French dressing, add mustard and green pepper. To this add a few crushed tarragon leaves if available. This forms the dressing. Mix it with the rice and chill for two hours.

Then put in the two cups of crab flakes and garnish with parsley.

*Note: Tarragon (Artemisia dracunculus) an aromatic perennial allied to the wormwood.

31.	Savory	Shrimp	with	Rice	on	Toast
		(Serve	cs 8)			

1/2 cup uncooked rice	2 cups evaporated milk
2 teaspoons salt	³ / ₄ lb. shrimp (after
2 tablespoons butter	shelling)
2 teaspoons minced onion	1 cup tomato catsup
Few grains pepper	salt Toast.

Boil the shrimp and shell. Cook the rice following directions given above. Meanwhile melt the butter in the top of a double boiler, add the onion and cook until soft; add the cream and heat. Then the cooked rice and the cooked shrimp. Heat well, add the catsup, pepper and salt to taste. Serve hot on toast.

32. Pineapple Rice

(Contributed by Mrs. Pemberton)

 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rice (uncooked) 1 cup pineapple (crushed)

3/4 cup cream (to be whipped)

Cook the rice according to above directions. Cool. Add 1 cup of crushed pineapple in which 1/2 cup sugar has been dissolved. Mix together lightly with a fork. Chill and just before serving fold in the whipped cream.

33. A Local Substitute for Chestnuts

The seeds of the fertile (Dug dug), called locally Huto, make an excellent substitute for chestnuts in recipes that call for them. The following recipe for turkey dressing is suggested:

1 tablespoon minced onion 1 quart Huto nuts ⅓ cupful bread crumbs 1 tablespoon minced Pahong* 2 tablespoons butter

1 teaspoon salt

2 tablespoons cream

1/4 teaspoon pepper.

Shell and blanch the Huto nuts, then cook in boiling water until tender. Mash and rub through a colander and mix well with other ingredients.

*Note: Pahong - The kernels of the seeds of the knob-fruited screw pine (Pandanus dubius) which has the vernacular name Pahong are much like celery in taste and may be so used in recipes that require the admixture of minced celery.

From Hearst's Cosmopolitan for March 1935. A dinner specialty by George Mellen of Honolulu

NIU MOA AI (Coconut Chicken)

Take four fresh coconuts and saw off their tops. Remove half the meat by scraping it away in shreds. Put together three tablespoonsful of coconut meat and two ears of green corn shaved from the cob. Slice two onions into four tablespoonsful of browned bacon; add one chopped green pepper, half a dozen tomatoes stewed with salt, pepper, clove or garlic chopped fine.

Cook together until mixture thicknes; then strain into the corn and coconut, and add the meat of one spring chicken diced and shredded. Put the whole into the coconut shells and cover each one with its own top, sealing the joints tightly with flour paste. To protect the shells from scorching, set in a baking pan containing an inch or so of water. Bake for one hour in a hot oven, basting with water at ten minute intervals. Serve one coconut to each person.

As all of the above ingredients are as plentiful Note: here as in Hawaii, it is believed that this might be a useful dish.

Lieutenant Hawkes contributes the following method of insuring that tough old game cocks be tender and suitable for the pot or pan.

Secure the cock by his fighting leg in some quite dark place, feed him pieces of bread soaked in rum, "THE SOUND IS THE THING AT THE AGANA" -----GUAM'S FRESH AIR THEATRE

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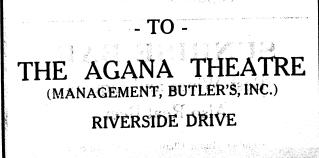
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and then watch him carefully. At the moment when he has fully relaxed decapitate him before he has an opportunity to get into fighting trim. He will be then nice and tender.

The Recorder does not guarantee this method, but submits it as it appears to have possibilities.



The twelve weeks schedule of instruction, covering subjects as required by Marine Corps Order No. 41, was completed 29 March, 1935, by approximately fifty percent of the command, and followed immediately in April by three weeks of marksmanship training in Rifle, Pistol and Browning Automatic Rifle. Fortysix men completed the marksmanship courses in these weapons with the following results:

RIFLE, Army Rifle Qualification Course—Five men qualified as Expert Riflemen, thirteen men qualified as Sharpshooters, seventeen men qualified as Marksmen, and eleven men were unqualified, for a total of seventy six percent qualified. The three high score men were: Private Perdue 330, Sergeant Walston 325 and Private First Class Ferranto 324. Very commendable improvement was shown by Pfc. Ferranto who raised his previous year's qualification from Marksman to Expert Rifleman, namely from 292 to 324, and by Private Neymeyer who came up from 265 last year to 301, Sharpshooter. In this course out of a possible 350 points, 275 is required to qualify, 300 for Sharpshooter and 315 for Expert Riflemen.

BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE, Automatic Rifle Course "A"—Nineteen men fired this course, and twelve qualified as Expert Automatic Riflemen, four as Automatic Rifle Sharpshooters and three failed to qualify. Percentage qualified 84. In this course out of a possible 750 points 500 is required for Expert, 440 for Sharpshooter and 375 for Marksmen. Private J. K. Harris was high man with a score of 606.

PISTOL, Army Qualification Course—Twelve men fired this course, and three made Pistol Expert, six Pistol Sharpshooter, three Pistol Marksmen and one failed to qualify. In this course 85 percent is required for Expert, 78 percent for Sharpshooter and 65 percent for Marksman. Private J. K. Harris was high enlisted man with 89 percent. Lieut. Hudson also fired this course and made 91 percent.

THE PISTOL SHORT COURSE, Marine Corps,—fired each year for training by all men not required to fire the Army Pistol Course – Thirty-six men fired this course and seven made a score of 200 or over out of a possible 250. Corporal W. J. Murray was high man with a score of 230. Since the completion of the above Marksmanship Courses for qualification several candi lates have been given a tryout for entry in the Marine Corps Asiatic Division Rifle and Pistol matches

which will be held at Peiping, China, during the third week in July. The complement authorized for these Barracks is two entries for the rifle competition and one for the pistol competition. At the time of this writing Private Perdue is leading the field of the rifle tryouts with Corporals Gorsuch and Edwards tied for second place, and Sergeant Walston and Private Dorondo neck and neck close behind them. The Pistol race has narrowed to three men with Perdue and Dorondo leading close together and J. K. Harris not far behind.

Individual instruction required by Marine Corps order No. 41, 1932 on the Browning Automatic Rifle, the service rifle and the Colt Automatic Pistol was given all available men during the period 22 April, 1935 to 10 May, 1935. On 13 May an additional thirty-six men will begin the required three weeks' Marksmanship training Course.

SERVICE CLUB NOTES By Huckins

Since the last issue of the Recorder we have another change in our organization; that of Manager. On 1 June, Chief Storekeeper C. A. Braun, was succeeded by Chief Storekeeper J. J. Schneider, as Service Club Manager. This change was necessitated by the fact that Braun is soon to leave us. Mr. Schneider has just arrived from the States and has quite a few new ideas he hopes to put into effect. Consider this a formal introduction. Drop down, or up, say "hello" to the new Manager.

Most of the projects we had in mind have become a reality. The scuttlebutt has ceased to be. It has been transformed into a reading and game room. The stag room has been added and we hope to have some new fixtures in the near future. Judging from the increased attendance at the beach the blasting was greatly appreciated. (We thank you) it is hoped that the next blasting will enlarge the present swimming pool.

The Saturday night dances seem to have at last caught on, judging from the turn out of 18 May. It is planned to give one every other Saturday. Through this column the Naval and Marine Corps personnel wish to thank the officers and men of the U. S. S. Gold Star for their delightful party held in "Honor of those who are about to leave us". It was one swell party. Thanks again, Gold Star.

Small boys who play with matches get burned.

Big boys who unreasonably blow Boy Scout whistles stop dances and the entertainment of seventy-five people. Thus it happened one Saturday night in Guam.

In the future all whistles will be parked at the bar before dances. Anyone not conforming with the above and who has a whistle blowing complex will be ejected from the dance floor.

With your patronage dances are going to be bigger and better in the future.

Remember the Service Club is your Club and is conducted for all service personnel and their families and not for a few certain individuals.

Social & Other Doings By Mrs. W. F. Mims

Tuesday Evening Bridge Club meetings at the Service Club have been very popular during the last month. Results are as follows: On 23 April EM1c and Mrs. P. W. Ivester were host and hostess; prize winners Mrs. H. Winston and PhM3c H. E. Hoche.

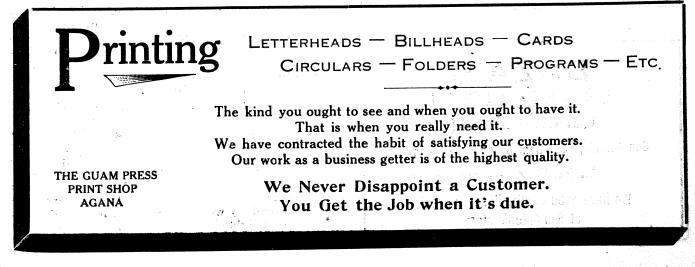
On 30 April Mrs. W. W. Middleton was hostess; prizes, Mrs. F. B. Schroeder and PhM2c L. Brown.

On 7 May CPhM and Mrs. J. F. Kahn were host and hostess; prizes, RM1c and Mrs. H. Winston.

On 14 May CPhM and Mrs. A. C. Scruggs were host and hostess; prizes, Mrs. W.F. Mims and CPhM A. C. Scruggs.

WT1c and Mrs. L. C. Caldwell and PhM1c and Mrs. W. S. Weeks were dinner guests of CBM and Mrs. W. Knieling on 23 April.

On 23 April Mrs. M. D. Wood entertained at a Birthday party in honor of her little daughter Joan, it being her fifth birthday. Games and contests were played and prizes awarded. Much fun was enjoyed



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by the kiddies in cutting the beautifully decorated Birthday Cake, after which delicious refreshments were served. Many nice gifts were received.

On 5 May CPhM and Mrs. J. F. Kahn had as their guests at a farewell dinner at the Elks Club CWT and Mrs. M.J. Todd and daughter Marie, later taking them to the Gaiety Theatre. It is with extreme regret that we say "aurevoir" to the Todds who have departed on the U. S. S. Henderson. They will be missed by their many friends in Guam.

CMM and Mrs. W. T. Worthey entertained CWT and Mrs. M. J. Todd and daughter Marie as house guests waiting the arrival of the Henderson, when they took departure to make the loop.

On 9 May a few old timers gathered at the home of CMM and Mrs. W. T. Worthey in Píti for a little going away party in honor of CWT and Mrs. M. J. Todd. Those present were: CPhM and Mrs. J. F. Kahn, QM Sgt. and Mrs. C. Seiler.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Fall entertained at a Buffet Supper and Bridge at their home "Casa de la Brisa" Adelupe Point on Friday evening 10 May in honor of Mrs. C. H. Carlyle's birthday. Prizes for high score were awarded CWT M. J. Todd and Mrs. W. Knieling. Second high score PhM1c W. S. Weeks and Mrs. C.H. Carlyle. The consolation prizes going to Yeo1c W. F. Mims and Mrs. C. Seiler.

Guests invited were: CSK and Mrs. C.H. Carlyle, CMM and Mrs. W. T. Worthey, QM Sgt. and Mrs. C. Seiler, CBM and Mrs. W. Knieling, CRM and Mrs. M. D. Wood, CBM J. N. McLean, CPhM and Mrs. J. F. Kahn, CWT and Mrs. M. J. Todd, PhM2c and Mrs. J. H. Olsen, RM1c and Mrs. H. Winston, PhM1c and Mrs. W. S. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Jorgensen and Yeo1c and Mrs. W. F. Mims.

U. S. S. PENGUIN

Well sir, the Penguin did it again! Fifteen men fired the prescribed rifle courses at Sumay during the period 22 to 30 April, after three weeks of training on board, and they covered themselves with glory. All fifteen men qualified as marksmen, eight as sharpshooters and three as experts. Gold Star and Barnes - how about a little team competition?

Our hard working and popular electrician's mate, George Bolock, received a very painful injury while working on an emery wheel and his left arm was badly shattered. He was transferred to the U. S. Naval Hospital and, after an emergency operation, seems to be improving nicely. We wish you a speedy and complete recovery, George.

On Friday, 3 May, 1935, the Commandant and party came on board to conduct Annual Inspection. The ship and crew were inspected at anchor and then the Penguin got underway and stood out to sea for general drills. Although the report of inspection is not yet available, from unofficial sources we understand that the ship passed with her usual creditable mark and that the Commandant and inspecting officers were particularly well pleased with the general drills. We were delighted to have the officers and men who comprised the inspecting party as our guests for lunch

and we heard several nice compliments as to the quality of the food. Take a bow, Donahue!

After the inspecting party had left the ship, one curly headed boy from Alabama was heard to inquire "how often do we have this hyer annual inspection?" We will tell you confidentially, WALKER, that due to the assignment of the Penguin to duty in tropical waters, annual inspection comes around but once a year!



26 April, 1935.

The Editor,

Guam Recorder.

Dear Commander:

The past five numbers of The Recorder have made me realize what a fertile field Guam offers for the development of a hobby.

I have become tremendously interested in the natural history of the Island, and who can help being when its possibilities are contemplated in the pages of The Recorder. I have taken note of the tree climbing fish, the faniji and the tot-tot birds, and I am sorry that I am not staying longer so I could learn more about the wonders of the Island.

I would like to take this opportunity to say goodbye to all my friends and to thank them for being so nice to me while I sojourned on "The Rock."

Aloha!

(Mrs.) Virginia Faine. The Editor: Thanks Mrs. Faine for your thoughtful letter. We promise that you will *learn more* of the wonders of Guam as each number of The Recorder reaches you.

Extracts from letter received from Mrs. John E. Kelley, Baltimore, Md.:

I enjoy all the articles in the Recorder. Each copy is really better than the last. I prize them highly. The 'Curious Things About Guam' is very interesting and 'The Night Before Christmas', 'Perry Scope' and 'Roosters Crow' are certainly funny. That recipe 'Beef Daube' sounds good – will try it.

"It certainly is a wonderful little paper. I think I enjoy each one as it comes along more than the one that preceded it. I enjoyed thoroughly (and read two or three times) the Editorial in the January number 'Worthwhile New Year's Resolutions'."

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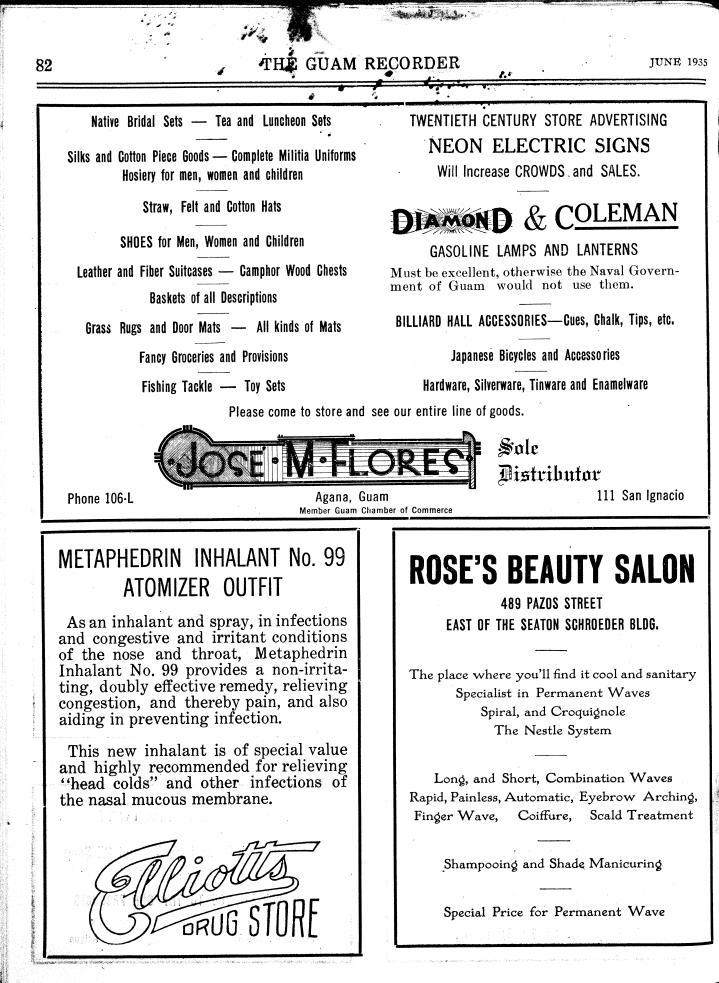
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Shipping Notes PROSPECTIVE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES GUAM					
Ships	Direction	Depart	Arrive	Depart	Arrive
STANLEY DOLLAR GRANT	West West	16 May San Francisco 5 June San Francisco	8 June 22 June	10 June 22 June	16 June Manila 27 June Manila
GOLD STAR HENDERSON CHAUMONT	East East West	*25 June Manila 17 June Manila 21 June San Francisco	*1 July 23 June 10 July	25 June 11 July	18 July San Francisco 16 July Manila

*Approximate.

Vessels in Port

The U. S. S. PENGUIN, Station Tug, Lieut. Kenneth R. Hall. U. S. Navy, Commanding.

The U. S. S. R. L. BARNES, Floating Oil Depot, Lieut. Harry D. Goldy, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

Arrived

Mariana Maru - Japanese Schooner, K. Okano, Master, on 5 May, from Saipan, M. I., with 12 bags of mail, 147 tons of freight, and 35 passengers for Carmen C. Guzman, Jose L. G. Guam as follows: Calvo, Hermina A. Calvo, Rosario F. Sablan, Francisco F. Sablan, Angel F. Sablan, Lourdes A. Sablan, Emerenciana A. Sablan, Joaquina T. Diaz, Vicente T. Diaz, Manuel T. Diaz, Andresina T. Diaz, Nicolas T. Diaz, Francisco T. Diaz, Maria T. Diaz, Joaquina F. Blanco, Delfina F. Blanco, Rita M Hatoba, Maria M. Hatoba, Josef M. Ada, Ramon de la Cruz, Pedro R. Camacho, Jose de los Reyes, Maria Reyes, Soledad Aldan, Lino P. Tenorio, Maria Salas, Antonio Salas, Magdalena Salas, Daniel Santos, Rita Santos, Soledad Terlaje, V.K. Takano, T. Kohiyama, and T. Minami.

U. S. S. Henderson - Captain C. T. Osburn, U.S. Navy, Commanding, on 11 May, from United States via Honolulu, T. H., with 216 bags of mail, 191 tons of freight, and 64 passengers for Guam as follows: Lieut. Kenneth R. Hall, U S.N., wife and 2 daughters, Lieut. Frank K. Sullivan, D C., U. S. N., wife and 2 sons, Capt. John W. Cunningham, U.S. M. C., Capt. Monitor Watchman, Jr., U.S.M.C. and wife, Gunner Theodore R. Brown, U.S.N., Pay Clerk John S. Rath, U.S.M.C., wife, son and daughter, Mrs. Robert E.S. Kelley, and son, Maude A. Woolf, Chief Nurse, U.S.N., Ruby E. Hill, Nurse, U.S. N., Ruth Bowling, Nurse, U.S.N., Mrs. J. N. McLean, Mrs E.W. Lawson, Mrs. L. A. Wagner and daughter, Mrs. D. W. Wigle and son, Mrs. H. L. Ashenfelter and daughter, Mrs. R. R. Mettenet, Messrs. W. F. Young, Bert Kehrer, R. L. Stuhrman, William T. Gay, Henry Jackson, Edward Herrero, and Lorenzo Siguenza, 17 enlisted Navy, and 10 enlisted Marines.

Departed

Mariana Maru — Japanese Schooner, K. Okano, Master, on 11 May, for Saipan, M. I., with 3 bags of mail, and 31 passengers from Guam as follows: Pedro D. L. Guerrero, Magdalena D. L. Guerrero, Guadalupe A. Leon Guerrero, Jesus A. Leon Guerrero, Maria A. Leon Guerrero, Blas Tenorio, Guadalupe Pangelinan, Jose Tenorio, Merced Tenorio, Dolores Tenorio, Pedro Tenorio, Benjamin Estebes, Lino P. Tenorio, Candido S. Pangelinau, Francisco C. Dungca, Soledad H. Dungca, Concepcion C. Dungca, H. Minami, T. Kohiyama, Estella P. Perez, Herman P. Perez, Yoshiko Suzuki, Daniel Aldan, Vicente D. Cruz, Vicente T. Aflague, Vicente C. Aflague, Maria T. Cabrera, Maria C. Cabrera, Juan C. Cabrera, Pedro R. Camacho, and Maria D. Pangelinan.

U. S. S. Henderson — Captain C. T. Osburn, U.S. Navy, Commanding, on 11 May, for Mauila, P. I., with 9 bags of mail, and 41 passengers from Guam as follows: Lieut. Malcolm W. Pemberton, U.S.N., wife, son and daughter, Lieut. Sidney P. Vail, D.C., U.S.N., wife and daughter, Chief Gunner Robert Semple, U. S. N. and wife, 1st Lieut. Lewis C. Hudson, Jr., U. S. M. C., wife and son, Chief Pay Clerk Fred J. Klingenhagen, U.S.M.C., wife, son and 3 daughters, Miss Emily J. Cunningham, Chief Nurse, U.S.N., Miss Barbara M. Lubus, Nurse, U. S. N., Miss Jesse D. Hodge, Nurse, U. S. N., Mrs. Mealand J. Todd and daughter, Mr. Pedro Martinez and son, Mrs. Rita C. Martinez and son, Mr. Jose M. de la Cruz, 2 enlisted Navy, and 11 enlisted Marines.

VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics for the period from 22 April, 1935 to 20 May, 1935 are as follows:

75
23

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS - May 1935 Fort Apugan

Prevailing wind direction	ESE
Average wind velocity	6.1 knots
Max. wind movement -24 h	rs. 189 knots
Min. wind movement - 24 h	
Max. hourly velocity	East 13 knots
Max. instantaneous gust	ESE 25 knots
Highest barometer reading	29.92 ins.
Lowest barometer reading	$29.72 { m ins.}$
Mean barometer reading	29.84 ins.
Maximum temperature	89° F
Minimum temperature	73° F
Mean temperature	81.8° F
Total rainfall	2.59 ins.
Max. rainfall — 24 hrs.	0.61 ins.
No. days with rainfall (.01 in. or more) 15
	$\frac{10}{2}$
No. days cloudy	$2\overline{8}$
No. days partly cloudy	-0
No. days clear	
No. hours sunshine per day (a	average) 10.10
No. thunderstorms	

SEISMOLOGICAL RECORDS

		SEISMIDEDUIDAE	NEGONDO	
5	May	11:45:20 a.m.	Direction	E-W
$-\tilde{6}$	·	4:11:30 a.m.	" "	E-W
7	" "	5:52:18 p.m.		N-S
9	" "	5:54:38 a.m.	" "	E-W
- 9	" "	5:41:58 p.m.	" "	N-S
17	" "	6:55:58 p.m.		E-W
17	" "	7:45:18 p.m.		E-W
21	"	6:32:43 a.m.	" "	E-W
22	"	6:02:24 a.m.	" "	E-W
24	" "	7:34:36 a.m.	" "	E-W
24	" "	10:54:46 a.m.	" "	N-S
24	" "	3:41:38 p.m.	" "	N-S
25	" "	8:29:10 a.m.		N-S "P"
30	" "	2:01:32 p.m.	" "	Е-W ''Р''
		"P" denotes	perceived	



Under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge Philippine Islands. Stated Communication Second Monday of the Month.



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YOUNG MEN'S LEAGUE OF GUAM

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THE GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MEETING NIGHT ----- SECOND FRIDAY

GUAM MILITIA CLUB

Meets first Sunday every month - 7:30 p.m. General Meetings first Sunday of June and December

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SUNDAY:-

Sunday School_____9:30 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. We cordially invite you to come to any of these services.

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integrity, and a stainless name are above purchase? What have the teachings, restraints, and sanctions of Christianity been worth in the formation of character, in ideals of life, in the hopes that reach beyond earth's boundarv?

If Christianity has wrought such influence, it is worth supporting.

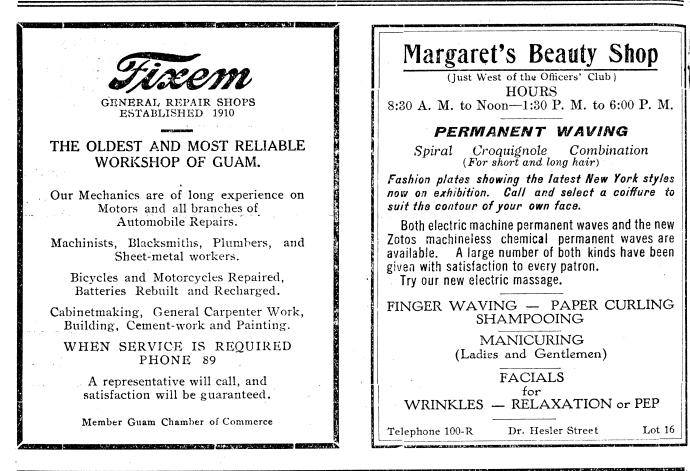
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11:00 a.m. Recreation Hall. 7:30 p.m.

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