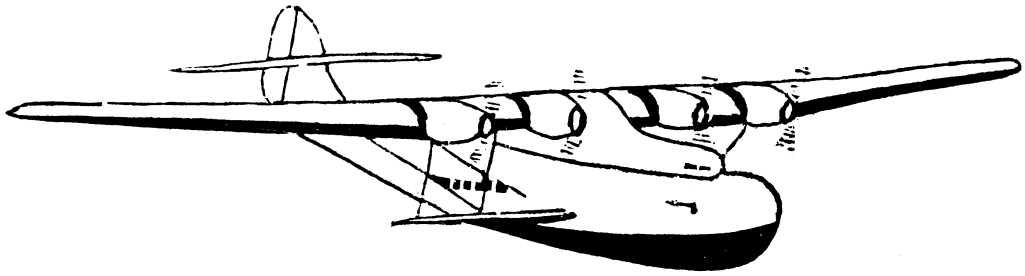


The Guam Recorder



January 1937

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THE GUAM RECORDER

PUBLICATION OF ISLAND AFFAIRS

Vol. XIII, No. X

"PUBLISHED ONCE A MONTH"

JANUARY, 1937

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G-13

It is fitting at this time, the beginning of the New Year, that a survey be made to measure our progress during the past years. The *Recorder* hopes that this pictorial issue will remind our local readers of the story of the Island, of its slow but constant progress and of its beauty. To our foreign readers, it is hoped that this number will give them a better perspective of Guam, that they may appreciate what has been and is being accomplished by the Naval Government on this small Island of the Pacific.

Due to the isolation of Guam, advancement in all fields of endeavor must, through force of circumstances, be slow. Let not seeming slowness discourage us, for a careful analysis discloses that we are going forward.

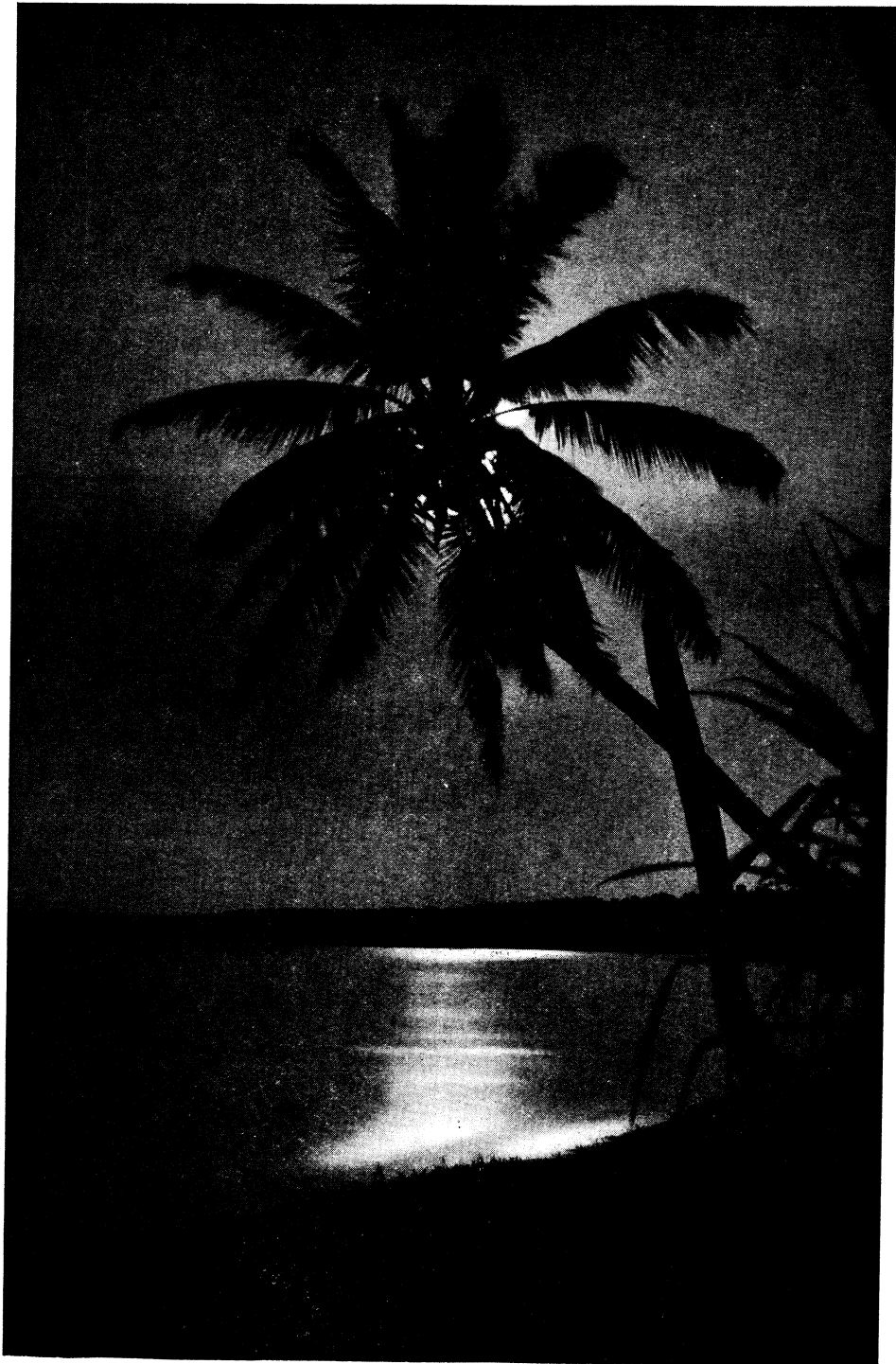
The accomplishments of the past year are too numerous to be listed here, but they

can be summed up briefly and correctly by saying, "There have been improvements in the internal conditions of the Island and the year has been a happy and successful one." The most outstanding event of the past year was the establishment of the trans-Pacific air route passenger service.

With the establishment of the trans-Pacific air route Guam's horizon has been widened, for rapid communication with the United States and the Orient is destroying centuries of isolation.

The rising price of copra in the world markets will aid in bringing a higher degree of prosperity to the Island.

Let us then resolve to take advantage of all opportunities and to bend our efforts to make Guam go forward for such advancement necessarily brings a higher standard of living.



Agaña Bay by Moonlight — By T. E. Mayhew

The City of Agaña with a population of 12,000 is situated along the shores of Agaña Bay. This picturesque spot is within a few blocks of the center of the city. The graceful palm tree is one of many found along the shores of Guam. After several experiments by actual moonlight Mr. Mayhew obtained this remarkable view of Agaña Bay from San Antonio Beach.

PLACES OF INTEREST TO VISIT IN GUAM

Guam holds much of interest to visitors whether they arrive by government transport with an entire day at their disposal or by Clipper, with perhaps only a few hours. The Guam Museum has recently instituted personally conducted trips to various points of interest on transport days and hopes to continue and improve this service. Motor trips to Merizo, Umatac, and Inarajan have proved popular with officer and enlisted personnel and their families and it is hoped that more visitors will avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing these beautiful villages and the historical landmarks therein. Very reasonable rates have been established for cars by the hour or day. Arrangements are usually made with the ship's Chaplain before arriving in port, but last minute decisions can be accommodated and additional trips arranged by communication during office hours with the Guam Museum. When all day trips are planned, box lunches can be purchased ashore and may be eaten at Recreation Beach or at some other interesting and attractive spot along the way. Visitors are urged to protect themselves against tropical sunburn and to come ashore provided with bathing suits. Usually several stops are made along the route where a refreshing dip can be enjoyed.

Passengers who arrive on the Clipper in the late afternoon usually have at their disposal about two or three hours before sunset. By calling a taxi from P. A. A. headquarters at Sumay and arranging for a rate by the hour, it is possible to get a comprehensive view of the Island even in the short time available. A suitable plan for a drive starting at the Pan American Airways Hotel would take one through Sumay, the second town in size on the Island, past the U. S. Marine Barracks and the Guam Golf and Country Club golf course, thence to Agat 3 miles eastward. Agat is typical of all Guam villages, clean, quiet and peaceful. At the end of the highway there are several *latte* stones which mark ancient burial sites. Leaving Agat it is necessary to retrace the route to the main highway leading to Piti, the port of Guam, thence through the villages of Tepungan, Asan and Anigua to Agaña, the capital. Agaña has a population of ten thousand — one-half the entire population of Guam. It has been the capital since early Spanish times and still retains much of the Spanish atmosphere, especially in the government buildings. Stopping for a few minutes in Plaza de España visitors may see the Cathedral, the Bishop's residence, Parochial House of the Capuchin Fathers, Government House, Police Headquarters, the Bank of Guam and the Guam Museum. A drive through the grounds of the U. S. Naval Hospital completes a brief tour of the city. Many other points of interest will be pointed out by the chauffeur.

No one need despair at being held over in Guam a day or two by adverse weather or other incident. There is enough for anyone to do here to keep

himself amused and entertained for some time. Many of the beauty spots of the Island can be reached only on foot, frequently over very poor trails, but in dry weather one is well repaid for the effort expended. From Agat one can engage a guide for a hike up the Talofoto trail to Mepo, about eight miles, stopping enroute at the Natural Bridge. If the hiker's enthusiasm is good for a few more miles, it is worth while to go on to the Disappearing River, which issues from a sheer rock cliff at one point and disappears into another about a mile away. There many choice spots along the route where a few minutes' rest can be enjoyed. This should not be undertaken without a competent guide, who will from time to time, have to break trail with a machete, so dense is the jungle growth. No snakes or poisonous insects are to be feared, but flies and mosquitos frequently prove a great source of annoyance. For protection against the latter and to insure the greatest possible enjoyment of the hike, it is well for some member of the party to carry a small bottle of a mixture of coconut oil, kerosene and oil of citronella. A few dabs here and there on the face and hands will keep away these all too friendly insect pests. Hikers should carry canteens of drinking water and a few sandwiches. The trip outlined above will require from five to eight hours, depending upon the speed of the hikers and the length of the stops for rest and refreshment. Green coconuts are available everywhere and provide a more refreshing drink than the warm water in the canteens. Necessary equipment for both men and women for this and all walking trips in Guam is first, stout, heavy soled walking shoes. High boots are undesirable for their warmth, but heavy soles are indispensable. Long trousers of khaki or other heavy material and shirts with long sleeves are important. Do not plan to hike in shorts and sport shirts in Guam. Insects, thorny undergrowth and sword grass make it necessary to be well covered. A tropical helmet or hat with a brim is desirable, as are dark glasses.

A favorite hike among members of the service colony is the trail on the beach from Agat to Facpi Point at low tide. At high tide the old Spanish trail over the hills is used.

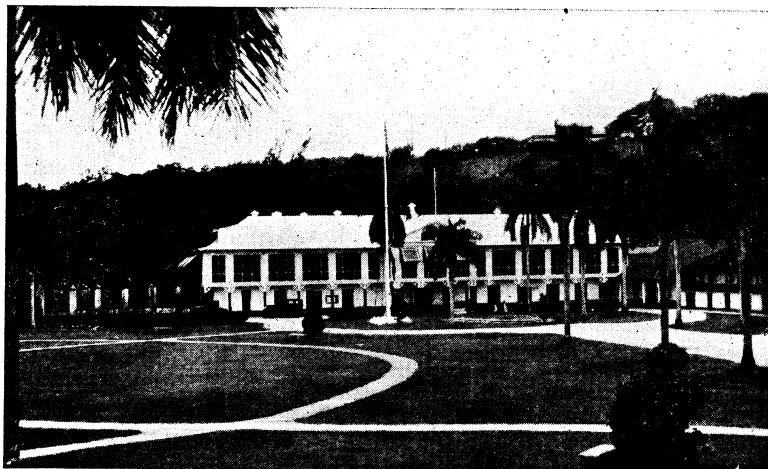
Anyone who has half a day at his disposal can very well visit the caves at Talofoto. Go by motor car to the house of the Commissioner at Talofoto and ask for a guide to the caves, or arrange in advance for a guide, through the Guam Museum. There are several caves, the largest of which is over a hundred feet deep and consists of several large chambers hung with stalactytes. Descent is made by means of a root of a banyan tree that grows near the entrance. Any reasonably agile individual can lower himself by easy stages, the two final descents being accomplished with the aid of bamboo ladders. If there are women in

Continued on page 38

The present Governor of Guam, Commander Benjamin V. McCandlish, U. S. Navy, was born in Petersburg, Virginia, in 1886 and received his early education in the public school of that city. He was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy in 1905. Upon his graduation in 1909, he served on the U. S. S. New Jersey and the U. S. S. Delaware of the Asiatic Fleet with subsequent service on the U. S. S. Pompey, the U. S. S. Saratoga and the U. S. S. Monadnock in Chinese waters during the revolution that ended the Empire in China. During the World War, Commander McCandlish served on the U. S. S. Wilkes and the U. S. S. Davis which latter he commanded. For World War services he was awarded the Navy Cross. From June 1934 to January 1936 Commander McCandlish was Executive Officer of the U. S. S. Portland and on 27 March, 1936, relieved Captain George A. Alexander, U. S. Navy as Governor of Guam and Commandant of the Naval Station. Commander McCandlish is the 19th American Governor of Guam.



Commander Benjamin V. McCandlish, U. S. Navy
Governor of Guam



The Government House

The Government House, or the Palace as it was formerly called, was constructed in 1884, during the administration of Governor Don Enrique Solano. This building occupies the site of a house erected in 1736 which had served as the residence of former Spanish Governors. It is believed that the old house was incorporated in the construction of the present building.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN GUAM

By Lieut. H. L. Weaver, MC, U. S. N., Secretary-Treasurer, Guam Chapter, American Red Cross

Since Nineteen Hundred Fifteen the American National Red Cross has been represented in Guam by The Guam Chapter of the American Red Cross. This chapter, a local organization, was established by an official charter and from a handful of persons it grew rapidly until there were several hundred members. Led by Governor Maxwell, the Guam Chapter's first Chairman, it conducted its first Roll Call drive which ended with a one hundred percent response from the service units and Government offices. A local fund was thus established which has been steadily growing larger.

At first the Red Cross activities on the Island consisted solely of charity work among the native paupers but gradually their scope enlarged. In 1917 the Guam Chapter of the American Red Cross was called upon to make contributions to a war fund. A generous response was accorded this appeal for funds and something over 2,500 dollars was collected. This seemed to be a very large sum but when a second appeal was received from National Headquarters the following year, over twice this amount was contributed by the citizens of Guam and members of the American Red Cross.

Local Relief work among the victims of a typhoon which occurred in 1918 occupied the attention of the chapter and taxed its resources. Shelter was provided for many of the destitute and food and clothing issued. But such relief work was not confined to the Island alone. In 1922 an urgent appeal was received from the Red Cross chapter at Vladivostok for funds with which to purchase food and clothing for thousands of starving Russian Refugees, homeless and destitute because of war and revolution. The Guam Chapter's funds were low at this time but a special drive was conducted and a generous sum collected and forwarded to the burdened sister chapter.

The ensuing years have brought a gradual growth and expansion of this chapter and its activities. The need for a home and school nursing service had long been realized but it was not until 1924 that a definite scheme could be financed. A native graduate nurse was then employed and launched on her career as a Red Cross School Nurse. Her efforts met almost instant success and during the period from her employment to the latter part of 1932 she worked alone early and late among the school children and in the homes. Although her working area was confined within the limits of the city of Agaña the demands upon her time increased to such an extent that the employment of a second nurse was necessary. Accordingly this was accomplished and since that time there have been two fulltime graduate nurses on duty in Agaña acting as school nurses, maintaining a dressing station, and in off hours, acting as visiting nurses.

Last year the need for native male attendants

in the native men's ward at the Naval Hospital was stressed and since funds were then available the Guam Chapter of The American Red Cross secured the services of two young men and placed them in the ward. Like the school nurses, they have become increasingly valuable in their work, which is the care and treatment, under supervision, of native patients.

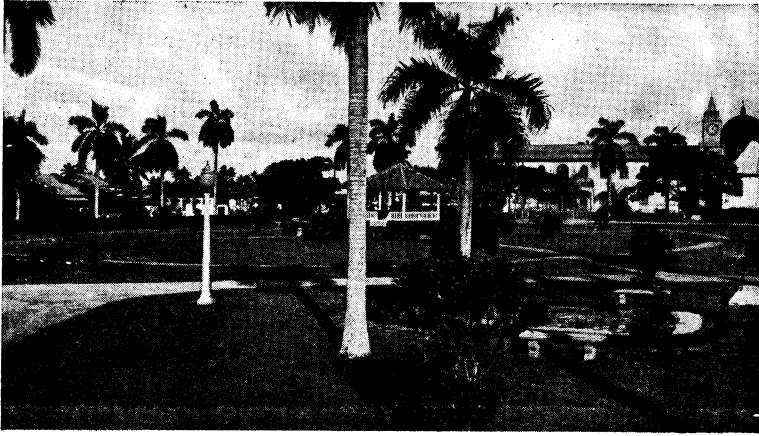
The Executive Committee of the chapter has recently authorized the employment of a third native graduate nurse to serve as a welfare nurse and visit the outlying districts over the entire Island. It is intended that she shall work with the commissioners of the various districts and municipalities bringing advice particularly to mothers with children of pre-school ages and in general disseminating information concerning hygiene and health through the rural population.

The present policy of the Red Cross in Guam is threefold; (1) To improve charity for destitute and aged; (2) To improve the health and hygiene of the Chamorro people by the continuous employment of nurses and male attendants, or by such other means as may be decided upon in the future; and (3) to maintain a relief fund of about \$6000.00 to be used only in case of an Island disaster. In order that this policy may be carried out in its entirety the chapter must have funds. These are derived from collections made during Red Cross Roll Call Drives, from private benefit enterprises, and from donations given to the chapter from time to time. It has been observed that as the need for more funds has arisen they have been made available through larger donations and collections.

This year's Red Cross Roll Call Drive has been most gratifying to the officers of the chapter and its success should be a source of pride for all the people of Guam. At the present time the total collections including both the Red Cross and the Junior Red Cross drives amounts to \$1844.95 but it is believed that certain benefit donations and belated contributions will swell this amount to something over \$1900.00. This will then be an increase over last years of more than \$500.00. As near as can be determined at this time 756 persons and organizations have become members of the National Red Cross and so are members of the Guam Chapter.

In Guam, the Junior Red Cross as such exists in name only. However, funds are collected every year through the Department of Education, from the school children, and are maintained in a separate account under the name of the Junior Red Cross. They are used to assist in paying the salaries of the school nurses.

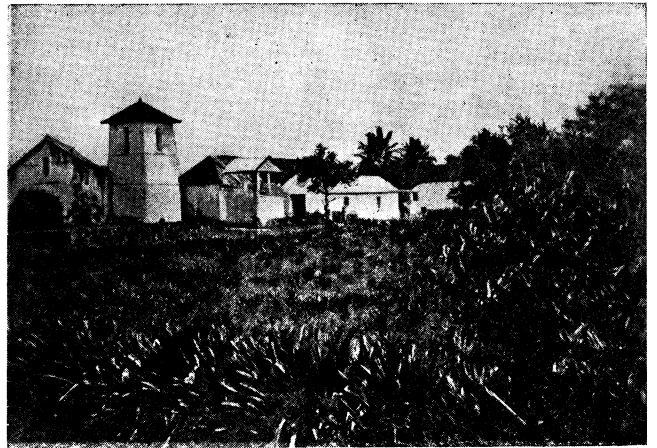
Thus it is seen that the Guam Chapter of the American Red Cross has played an important role in the life of Guam and it is hoped that it may remain parallel with Guam's development and progress.



The Plaza de España

The Plaza, the beauty spot of Agaña, has undergone many changes within memory of many local residents. After the American occupation it was cleared and used as an athletic field and parade ground. With the opening of Bradley Park in 1930 its use as an athletic field was discontinued. Attention was then turned to its beautification. Paths were laid out and ornamental shrubs planted.

The first church of Agaña was dedicated to Dulce Nombre de María. It was probably built by the first Jesuit Fathers in 1669 and stood for 233 years until the earthquake of 1902, when it was badly damaged. It was entirely demolished in 1912 and on the same site a new cathedral was erected.



Dulce Nombre de María Church as it appeared in 1900



Dulce Nombre de María Cathedral as it appears today

The new Cathedral, under the same advocacy was erected through the efforts of the indefatigable F. Luis María de León, O. M. Cap. the Rector of the Parish, admirably supported by the entire population of Agaña. The main work was finished in 1914. The tower with its spire and clock are the work of Bishop Olaiz. During the earthquake of 30 October, 1936 no apparent damage was sustained by the cathedral.

American Priests Arrive In Guam

The return trip of the U.S.S. Gold Star from Japan brought two new American residents to Guam in the persons of the Reverend Father Alban Hamel, O.M.Cap. and the Reverend Father Sylvester Staudt, O. M. Cap. These two Capuchin Missionaries, while augmenting the number of their Order in missionary service in Guam, are also very welcome additions to the American colony.

Father Alban was born in Oberndorf, Germany, and came to the United States in 1897, when he was fourteen years old. He entered St. Fidelis College, at Herman, Pennsylvania, an institution conducted by the Capuchin Fathers of the Pennsylvania Province of that Order. He entered the Capuchin Order in 1903, after which he made his philosophical studies at Victoria, Kansas, followed by four years of theology at Cumberland, Maryland. His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons conferred the Sacrament of Holy Orders upon him on 21 June, 1910.

He was appointed as assistant in the parish of Saints Peter and Paul at Cumberland, Md., where he remained for six years. From there he was transferred to the Wichita diocese in southwestern Kansas, where he had charge of a large mission territory. During the eight years that he remained in that diocese he made his headquarters at Ness City and it was through his efforts that a parochial school was established, in which he did a large part of the teaching until the school was given over to the charge of Catholic Sisters.

In 1930 Father Alban returned to Cumberland, where he established a large, modern parochial school which included not only the latest in educational features and playground facilities, but also a large gymnasium. His next duty was at Wheeling, West Virginia, where Father Alban was instrumental in furthering plans for the remodelling of school and parochial buildings.

While Father Alban was at Wheeling he received word from his Superiors in Rome that volunteers were wanted for missionary service in Guam. Last September he received word that his name was one that had been chosen out of five who had volunteered. Father Alban, on being asked for a statement shortly after his arrival said, "Our impressions, from what we have seen and from our cordial reception by our confreres, the Capuchin Fathers at the Monastery, and also by the Governor of Guam, have been most favorable."

Father Sylvester was born at Cologne, Germany, on 15 February 1894. After receiving his early education he came to the United States in 1931, where he attended St. Vincent College at Latrobe, Pennsylvania and later entered St. Fidelis College at Herman, Pennsylvania. His novitiate, preparatory to entrance in the Capuchin Order, was then made, and studies in philosophy and theology followed.

In 1923 Father Sylvester became a citizen of the United States, and later matriculated at the Catholic University at Washington, D. C. where he pursued higher studies in Moral Theology and Church Law. After having been awarded his degrees in these subjects he was ordered to Kansu, in northwestern China, for missionary work there. In 1930 he returned to the United States and after a short stay proceeded to Puerto Rico where he worked as a missionary for three years. Illness compelled Father Sylvester to return to the United States where he served as assistant pastor in several parishes in Kansas. During his last year there he was engaged as an instructor in Latin, English, Religion and Ethics at St. Joseph's College and Military Academy, at Hays, Kansas.

It is hoped that Father Alban and Father Sylvester will find happiness and success in their work in Guam.

Well Known Merchant Dies

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. Pedro Tomijoro Dejima, one of Guam's leading and respected residents. Mr. Dejima was born on 12 November, 1886 in Kishiu Wakayama, Japan, a small village about eighty miles south of Osaka. He came to Guam in 1914 in the service of Lieutenant Colonel L. H. Moses when the Marines were moved from Alongapo to Guam. When Colonel Moses left Guam, Mr. Dejima started a small store in Agaña where he has been in business since that time. He was identified with many civic activities and his death is a great loss to the community at large.

On 13 December Mr. Dejima was seized by a serious illness and admitted immediately to the Susana Hospital. An operation was deemed necessary to avert imminent death. The last sacraments of the Catholic Church were administered on the

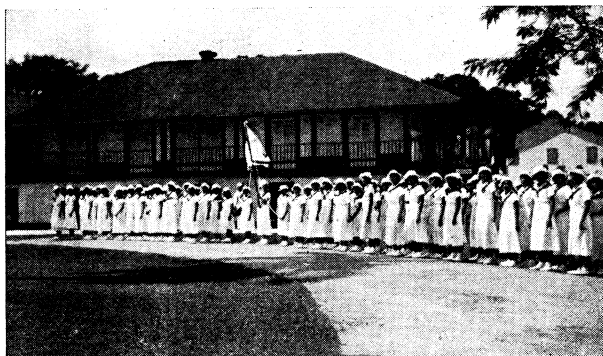
morning of 14 December shortly before his death.

Since it is the wish of Mrs. Dejima that his body be finally buried in Japan, temporary interment has been made in the Catholic cemetery at Pigo.

On the morning of 18 December large groups of his friends gathered at the Dejima house and assisted at the responses conducted by the Church at noon and took part in the Rosary for the dead which followed thereafter. In the afternoon of the same day services were held at the Agaña Cathedral, the Captain and officers of the Mariana Maru, which was then in port, and Mr. Dejima's many friends attended the funeral.

Interment rites were conducted by Father Gil, one of Mr. Dejima's personal friends.

Besides Mrs. Dejima, the deceased leaves a mother and three brothers in Japan.



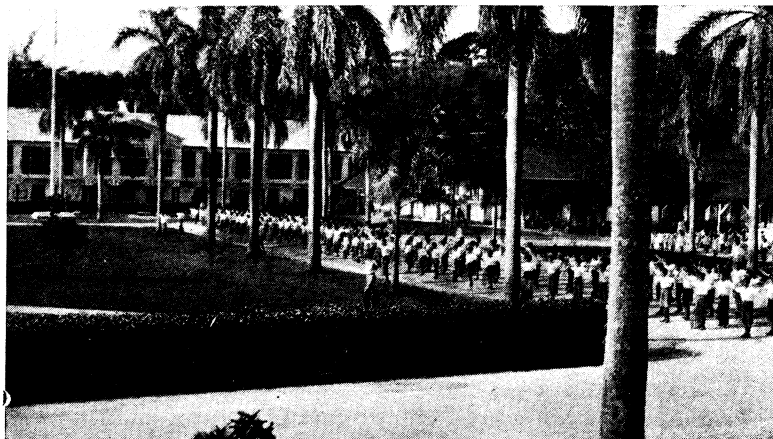
Girl Scouts of Guam

The Girl Scouts of Guam, since its organization on 12 September, 1935 has played an important role in the lives of the girls of the Island. It is a medium where they have the opportunity to engage in beneficial pursuits and to learn the fine ideals of Scouthood.

Organized in August, 1935, the Boy Scouts of Guam have been Boy Scouts of America since 31 March, 1936. Five local troops are now organized. Scouting provides the boys with a program of wholesome and worthwhile things to do. They as well as the Girl Scouts have manifested a commendable enthusiasm in furthering community projects.



Guam Troop of Boy Scouts of America



School Children Engaged in Physical Drill

Each school day morning 1,000 children of the Agaña schools participate in ten minutes of setting up exercises in the Plaza de España, under the direction of the Athletic Supervisor. These exercises, accompanied by suitable music, follow immediately after the colors are hoisted in front of the Government House and the band plays the National Anthem.

WHO'S WHO IN GUAM

This month the Recorder begins a series of brief biographical sketches of prominent local residents who are influential in business, in education, in promoting Island agriculture or who occupy positions of importance in the government offices. It is believed that this series will be of interest to all our readers at home and abroad.

José M. Torres

Mr. Torres, one of Guam's outstanding citizens, was born in Agaña, 20 October, 1882. His parents were Joaquina and Francisco Diaz Torres, M. D. Mr. Torres received his early education at the hands of his father, later attending the local public school. He was fortunate in having as an English instructor Lieutenant William E Safford, U. S. N., whose writings on the flora and fauna of Guam were among the first authoritative material published on those subjects. With the assistance of his father, Mr. Torres attained a proficiency in Spanish and was well grounded in music and is even in his later years an accomplished pianist.

His father died when Mr. Torres was twenty years old, at which time, deprived of financial backing at home, it was necessary for him to hustle for employment. His first job was as a foreman on road construction; later he worked in the shop of a silversmith. Meanwhile he formed his plans to get into business for himself at the first opportunity. He rented a canoe and traveled to the various villages around the island, in search of whatever he could buy and sell. Soon he had established a small business in rosaries, church articles and various trinkets, many of which he made, voyaging from time to time to Saipan and other islands in the Mariana group. When his

abilities as a salesman had netted him some five hundred pesos he established the Union Trading Company — the first all-native corporation ever formed in Guam. After two prosperous years he sold his holdings in the company and started a store entirely his own. That he prospered and eventually became one of Guam's leading merchants is well known to everyone on the Island. Other enterprises were launched in addition to the main store. He has always held as his main interest the general prosperity of the Island and the Chamorro people, and was one of the pioneers in the copra export trade. He has done much to promote this industry, establishing the first modern copra dryer, which resulted in greatly increased production of that important item of income to Island residents.

Mr. Torres was married at an early age to a daughter of one of the old and prominent local families and to this union five children were born, now all grown and with families of their own. That Mr. Torres is recognized by his contemporaries as a capable leader and executive is evidenced by the fact that he has so many times been called upon to serve in positions of trust and confidence. He was elected a member of the First Guam Congress; was Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals 1934-35; Member of Executive Committee, Guam Fair; Member of the Annual Budget Board, Naval Government of Guam 1934; Member of the Board of Managers of the Bank of Guam 1935-36, and has served on many other boards and committees, the enumeration of which is omitted for lack of space.

Mr. Torres is known as one who is always ready to give of his time or money for anything that is for the welfare of Guam and its people.

AKGAK WEAVING

By Ana P. Torres

The fiber used in *Akgak* weaving is obtained from a plant resembling the screw pine and grows wild in Guam. The scientific name of *Akgak* is *Pandanus Tectorius*. It is a member of the Pandanaceae plant family.

This plant grows as a small tree ranging from ten to twenty feet in height and begins to branch close to the ground. The tree emits numerous serial roots above the base and some from the branches.

The leaves are long and are crowded at the ends of the branches. They are sword-shaped and armed with spines on the edge. The keeled midrib differs in color and texture from those of other plants of this species found growing on the Island, being glaucous and of great tensile strength.

Only one sex of *Akgak* occurs on the Island so it must be propagated by cuttings. The Chamorro

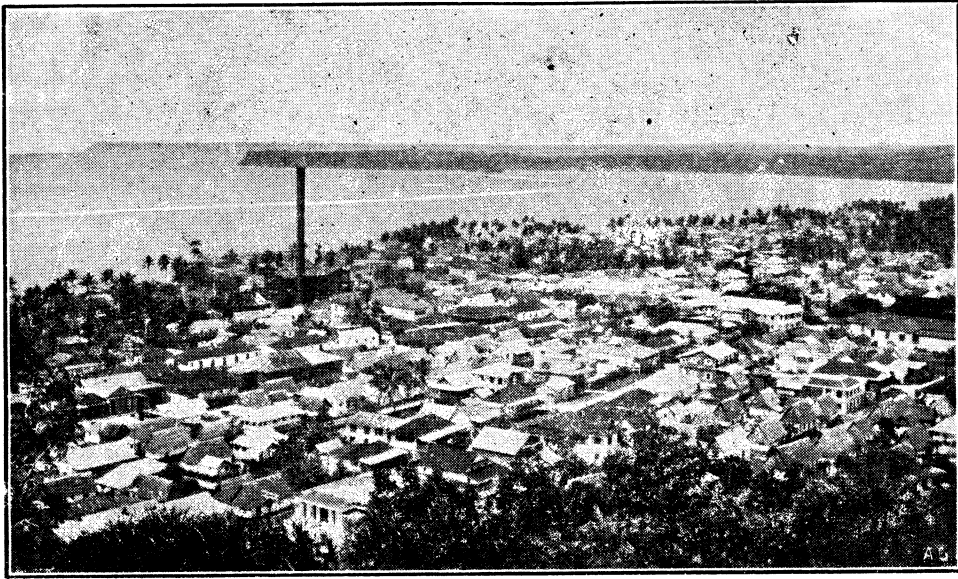
people sometimes plant *Akgak* in hedges to serve the double purpose of defining the boundaries of their property and of furnishing material for cordage, mats, hats and bags.

This plant was introduced into Guam many centuries ago, probably from India where it is cultivated.

The dried leaves, when picked and stripped of their rigid spiny keel, are used either in this form or twisted together to lash or secure the framework of houses and thatched roofs.

For weaving mats and large bags, the dried leaves are picked, the spines stripped off and each leaf is rolled and kept in this state for a period of three days. The purpose of the roll is to stretch the leaf.

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The City of Agaña, central section



The City of Agaña, eastern section

The city of Agaña situated on Agaña Bay, is the capital of Guam and the seat of the Government. Here are located all administration offices of the Naval Government, the principal stores, business houses and other commercial activities. The city is typically Spanish Colonial in plan and architecture. It centers about the Plaza de España where Government House, the Cathedral and other important buildings are located. The population of Agaña is about 12,000.

GUAM LAND SHELLS

By *E. H. Bryan, Jr.*

Land shells are the hard, limy outside skeletons of snails which breathe air and live on vegetation or the ground. About fifty different species of land shells have been named from the specimens collected on Guam. Many of these are very small and inconspicuous, and some are quite rare. Only about half a dozen kinds on Guam are large enough or common enough to be very noticeable, although some of the tiny species are the more abundant, and incidently more interesting to scientists.

Both amateur collectors and professional scientists make collections of land shells. Amateurs collect them because, after the soft animals have been removed, the shells make attractive, durable specimens, of great variety, many of them brightly colored and of exquisite form. Scientists collect them for quite different reasons. They also save the soft animals, which help greatly in the classification of the shells.

Because land shells cannot swim in the sea or fly through the air, and are largely confined to moist forests, they readily become isolated by natural barriers, such as oceans, rivers, gaps in vegetation, and differences of elevation. When they have been isolated for long periods the snails tend to become different from their relatives in other regions. The degree of difference is frequently a measure of the length or amount of isolation. As the animals must either be transported in some way, or must crawl upon their little stomachs from one habitat to another, scientists are able to learn much concerning the

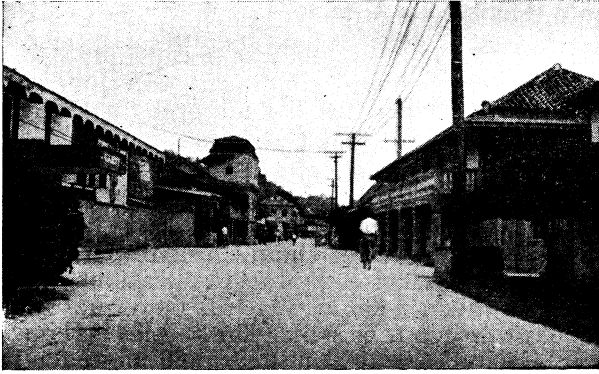
former environmental conditions and land connections of one area with another by a study of the land shells of the regions.

In order to be able to discuss land shells scientifically and to determine their relationships, scientists must name and classify them. Species are minutely described and often illustrated by accurate drawings in scientific publications. Each species is given a name, which is made up of the name of the genus to which the species is thought to belong, followed by an individual name for the species, to which is added the name of the person who described it. Related species are grouped into a genus, and related genera are assembled into families. There are about 22 genera of land shells in Guam, and these represent a dozen families. Most of these genera and all of the families are also found in other parts of the Pacific, some of them in far distant places. Certain of the species are found only in Guam; others occur also on nearby islands of the Marianas or Caroline groups or in the Philippines, suggesting a degree of relationship, or at least of intercourse, between these islands. Some are immigrants, accidentally carried by man from other regions, a few being widespread in the Pacific.

This is not the place to present a detailed check list or scientific descriptions of the Guam land shells, but the following list will help the student to know what groups of shells are found in Guam, and the proportionate number of species and general habitats of each group.

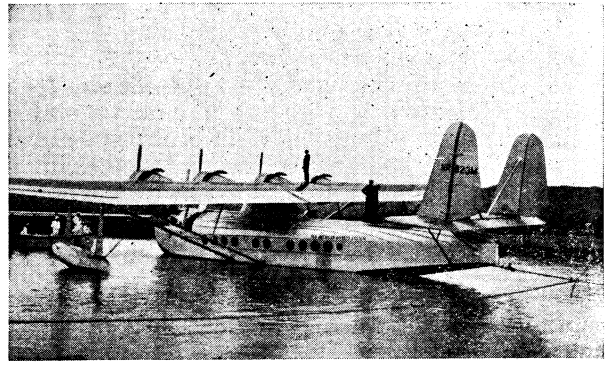
Families	Genera	Number of Species	General Habitat
1. Zonitidae	Lamprocystis	2	on shrubs and ferns
"	Liardetia	1	" "
2. Endodontidae	Thaumatodon	5	dead leaves, logs, under stones.
3. Pupillidae	Gastrocopta pediculus	1 (introduced)	common under stones.
"	Nesopupa quadrasi	1	on cliffs, dead twigs, stones.
"	Gulella bicolor	1 (introduced)	under stones.
4. Partulidae	Partula	4 & color varieties	on leaves of forest vegetation.
5. Tornatellinidae	Exlasmias quadrasi	1	on leaves of shrubs.
"	Lamellidea	3	on dead leaves on the ground.
6. Stenogyridae	Opeas operanum	1 (introduced)	common under stones & logs.
"	Subulina octona	1	" " " "
7. Succinidae	Succinea	3	dead & live leaves, tree trunks.
8. Assimineidae	Omphalotropis	10	under stone, logs, dead leaves.
"	Heteropoma	6	" " " " "
"	Quadrasiella	2	" " " " "
9. Cyclophoridae	Palaina	2	" " " " "
10. Hydrocinidae	Georissa laevigata	1	" " " " "
"	Truncatella	1 (introduced)	" " " " "
"	Diplomatina hyalina	1	" " " " "
11. Auriculidae	Melampus	1	on moist ground near beach, under stones.
"	Pythia	1	on moist ground, limestone forest.
12. Melaniidae	Melania	1	in fresh or brackish water.

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Hernán Cortez Street, Agaña

This is the principal business street of Agaña and might be called the Main Street of Guam.



The Pan American Clipper upon arrival in Guam 13 October, 1935. The first plane to fly from the United States to Guam.



The Seal of
Guam

The Seal of Guam was officially adopted on 4 April, 1930. The design of the Seal was taken from the Flag of Guam. The latter having been designed from the photograph on the right. The flag of Guam was official designated as such on 4 July 1917.



The scene from which the Flag of Guam was designed



A street scene in a village of Guam

The photograph which supplied the design for the flag of Guam was taken along the shores of Agaña Bay in a spot now part of the Navy Yard Reservation. This view no longer exists, the area in the immediate vicinity of the palm has been filled in and is now used as a storage for coal.

GUAM LAND SHELLS

Continued from page 9

Land shells never live in the sea, but some groups live in fresh water, and one group in particular (Auriculidae) is generally found in moist places near the sea. The largest land shell in Guam, a species of *Pythia*, belongs to this group. It is almond-shaped, olive-gray and purple in color, in a great variety of patterns of spots and blotches. It measures commonly one inch by one-half by three-eighths inch, some specimens being even larger. It is found on moist limestone ground in the forests, as in the northern half of the island and near Talofofo, especially on slopes near the sea. The outer surface of the shell is smooth, the spiral at the pointed end is inconspicuous, and the opening is large and shaped like an ear, within which the oval passage is partly closed by six pairs of small teeth, which protrude from opposite sides.

A related snail, a species of *Melampus*, is found nearer the beaches. It is smaller, smooth oval or pear-shaped, with an inconspicuous, obtuse spire and large, elongate opening. There is much variation in color, from gray to mahogany, some having pronounced bands.

PARTULAS

The land snails which are perhaps most conspicuous in Guam are species of *Partula*. This genus is confined to islands of the Pacific, but it is widespread among these islands. A large volume has been written by Professor Henry E. Crampton, "Studies on the variation, distribution, and evolution of the genus *Partula*: The species of the Mariana Islands, Guam and Saipan," published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in 1925, which describes in detail the four species found in these islands.

Dr. Crampton had made an intensive study of *Partula* in the Society Islands, especially Tahiti. For comparison with this he decided to make a similar study in the western Pacific, and chose the Marianas Islands. He visited Guam and Saipan during July and August, 1920, and collected 3990 specimens on Guam and 2666 specimens on Saipan. He classified the Guam specimens into four species, one of which was the only species found on Saipan. Two of these species (*gibba* and *radiolata*) were common and two (*fragilis* and *salifana*) were rare. Of *Partula salifana*, a species new to science, he found but 19 specimens, all on the west slope of Mt. Alifan. The species *gibba* was further classified into eleven color combinations, four of which were also found on Saipan. *Partula radiolata* was divided into six color classes.

The *Partula* land shells may be found on almost any kind of vegetation in localities having the right moisture and shade conditions. This, how-

ever, limits them very largely to forested areas, although not necessarily to the dense native forest. The writer frequently found *Partula* land shells in numbers on the leaves of taro and pandanus, and numerous other plants, both native and introduced, along the road or trail in quite open country, partly cleared for cultivation. They are not found on the savana, except on vegetation in the valleys, gulches, and other moist localities where there are trees and shrubs.

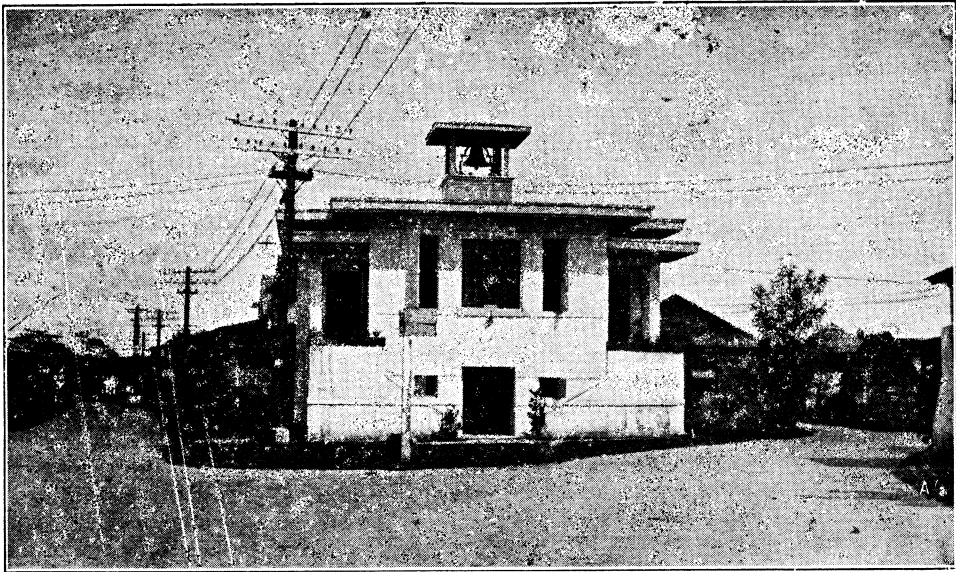
Partula gibba is the most abundant species, and is generally distributed in the forests of Guam and Saipan. Some of its color forms are widespread; others seem to be largely confined to one region or one sort of environment. Shells which are all one color (creamy-white or pale olive) come typically from Tarague and Lolo, from the limestone cliffs overlooking the sea. The dark brown shells come from Asados and Macajna; pale lavender shells seem to occur mostly along the Pago River. Many have the tip of a different color from the larger whorls. The adult shells average about three-fourths inch long by up to one-half inch in greatest diameter, across the wide mouth of the shell. One can tell when the shells are adult by the appearance of the lip or broad thickening of the margin of the opening, which becomes smoothly reinforced, and white or very faintly colored.

The shells of *Partula radiolata* are readily recognized by the narrow, oblique, parallel markings. These may be pink, olive, green, gray, brown, or purple, on a lighter ground color. Some shells may have darker tips. The shells are almost as long, but somewhat smaller in diameter than those of *gibba*; being from five-eighths to eleven-sixteenths inch long. In this species, also, color patterns may be widespread or local. For example, the dark-tipped, purplish-gray striped shells seem to come from the Agat-Aprá region on the central west side. One form with pink lines is found principally on Cabras Island and the Orote Peninsula.

Partula fragilis was rare in Dr. Crampton's collection, many more specimens having been collected by H. G. Hornbostel. Both collected it principally along the northwest coast, north of Agaña Bay. It is similar to *Radiolata*, but smaller, the shells being less striped, more nearly transparent, and very fragile. It averages about half an inch long.

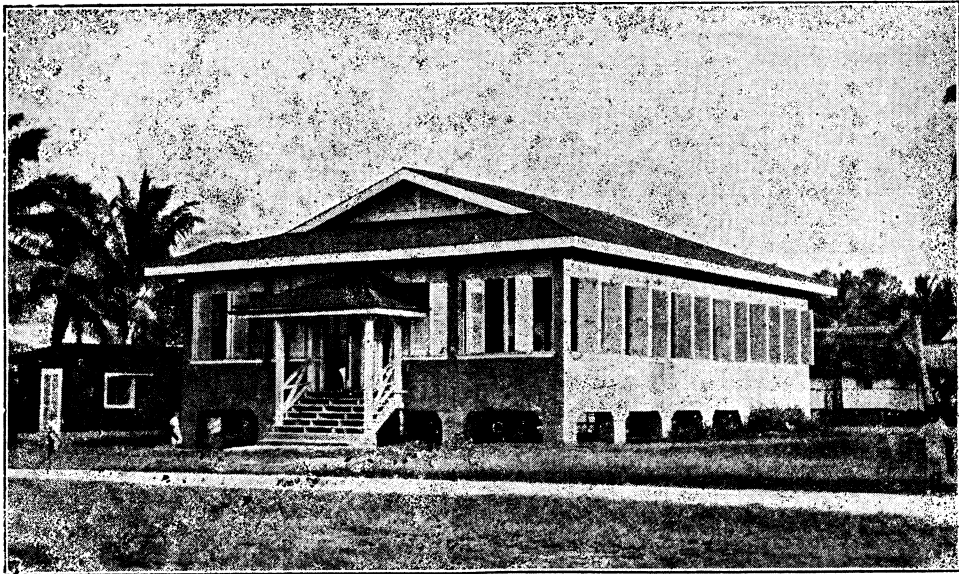
Partula salifana was described by Dr. Crampton from 19 specimens, all collected by him on the west slope of Mt. Alifan, southeast of Agat. The writer found it very abundant in the forest which

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Baptist Church

It is believed that the first protestant religious services conducted on the Island were held in the Recreation Hall, Marine Barracks, Agaña during the latter part of 1899. The present church erected through the efforts of Reverend A. U. Logan, sent to Guam by the General Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, was completed in 1921.



A Local School Building

There are thirty-four schools in Guam under the supervision of the Department of Education with an enrollment of over 4,400 pupils. With the exception of the Head of the Department and six teachers employed in the American School all positions of the Department of Education are filled by natives of Guam. All children between the ages of 7 and 12 years must attend school.

ENTOMOLOGICAL REPORT OF GUAM

By Mr. O. H. Swezey

Mr. O. H. Swezey who recently spent six months in Guam studying the insect pests of the Island has rendered the following report to the Governor of Guam.

I hereby report on what has been accomplished in an insect survey of Guam during the past six months. This survey has been conducted under the auspices of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. The expense of carrying on the project has been entirely financed by that organization. The purpose of this survey has been to study the insects of economic importance associated with the various crops grown in Guam as well as acquiring information relative to insects affecting man and the domestic animals. As Guam is the most important station between the Philippines and Honolulu in the trans-Pacific airplane service, and as there was little knowledge available of the Guam insect fauna it was deemed of great importance to acquire as complete knowledge as possible of this fauna, and as to what undesirable insects might be likely to be carried as stowaways in the planes, and thus be forewarned as to what to look out for and guard against introduction to Hawaii. Already unknown insects were being found by the inspection of the arriving planes, and in spite of the system of fumigation of the planes an occasional insect found which was not entirely dead, and there was some concern lest some unknown pest might survive and succeed in becoming established which might become destructive to sugar cane, or other crops grown in Hawaii.

At the beginning it was intended that you should have first hand information of results obtained, the work being carried on under your consent and approval. This present report gives results to date. Many of the pests and other insects studied are new, or their names not at present known. In this report names are used when known. A great deal of time will be required to study the accumulated collections and get the unknown species worked up. From time to time these will be reported on in appropriate manner.

The most important insects which we have found associated with the various crops are listed per crop as follows:

Coconut

The coconut is the only crop producing an export. Coconut trees are growing everywhere from one end of the Island to the other. The most of them have been planted, but some are volunteers. Much of the corn and vegetable crops are grown beneath or among the coconut trees. At present, coconut trees are not severely injured by insects. The following attack them to some extent:

Aspidiotus destructor is the notorious coconut scale which so nearly ruined the coconut trees of Saipan some years ago. It never became so serious in Guam, as it has been controlled by a tiny black ladybeetle (*Cryptogonus nigripennis*) and a few chalcid parasites, the ladybeetle being the most important. At present, only an occasional small colony of the scale is to be found on banana leaves, avocado, mango, grape, rose, citrus and jasmine.

Pseudococcus cocotis is a mealybug found to some slight extent on coconut. It is also found to some extent on a number of other trees and plants.

Phasmids. One or possibly two species of green stick insects sometimes feed extensively on the leaves, making a very ragged appearance.

Tineid. The larvae of a small moth feed on the under side of the leaves, singly, and produce short narrow dead streaks where they eat off the under part of the leaf. From the appearance of the leaves, these larvae must be very numerous at times, but during the months we have been here, they have been scarce, only an occasional one to be found. When the larva has become full-grown it spins a broad, oval, flat, white cocoon on the surface of the leaf in which to transform to the adult moth. The cocoon is quite conspicuous and may often be seen on leaves of other trees or plants beneath coconut trees. Parasites issue from some of these cocoons.

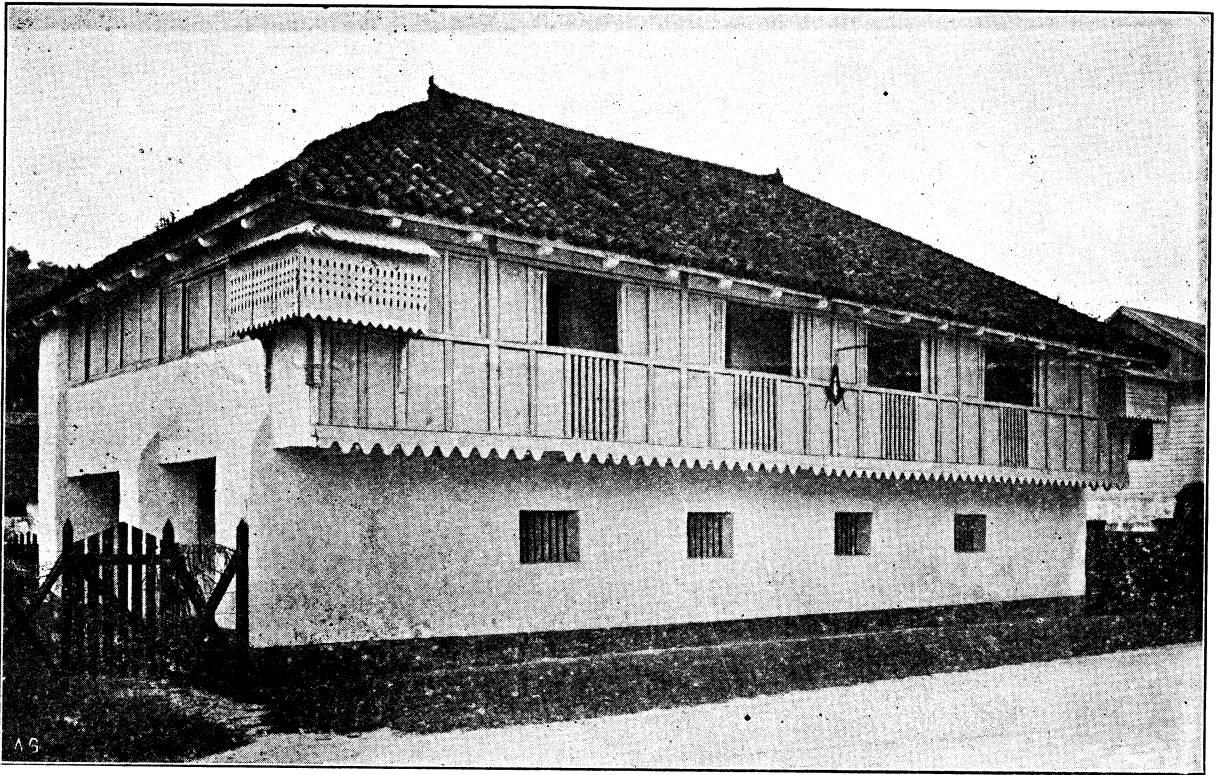
Rhabdocnemis obscura, the sugar cane borer. Its larvae feed to some extent in the stubs of cut-off leaves. Once an old cocoon was found in a coconut husk where the larva had fed. This same weevil was found similarly attacking betelnut palm and nipa palm at the Plaza by the larvae feeding in the crown among the unexpanded leaves.

Diocalandra taitense, the Tahiti coconut weevil. Its larvae feed to some extent in stubs of cutoff coconut leaves. They also feed to some extent in the stems of living leaves.

Necrobia rufipes. The ever present copra beetle. Common everywhere. They were observed by hundreds on sacks of copra stored in warehouse.

Scholastes bimaculatus, the fly whose maggots feed in decaying coconuts, is not common.

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Masonic Hall, Charleston Lodge No. 44, F. & A. M.

The first meeting of the Charleston Lodge was held 4 March, 1918, under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Manila. The ceremonies of constitution were held aboard the U. S. A. T. Sherman on 1 March, 1919. This is probably the only Lodge ever constituted aboard a visiting ship. The present Hall, 119 Hernán Cortez Street was purchased in 1918.



Apra Harbor

Apra Harbor is the principal harbor of Guam. On its waters the Clipper planes of the Pan American Airways land. In its waters ships visiting Guam are moored. On its shores is the village of Sumay, containing the P. A. A. Airport. The Commercial Pacific Cable Co., and the Marine Barracks are located nearby. The Piti Navy Yard also touches the shores of Apra Harbor.

Entomological Report Of Guam

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Corn

Corn is the next most important crop. It is grown by all of the ranchers, and is largely used for human food, both green and when ripe. Two or three crops annually are grown, and corn is found in all stages of growth at most any time. Its pests are as follows:

Pyrausta nubilalis. The European corn borer, once reported as always taking half the corn crop, is now satisfactorily controlled by a tachinid fly introduced from Japan in 1931. This fly has been known as *Ceromasia lepida*, but I have recently been informed by Mrs. W. A. Baker of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology that the present accepted name for this fly is *Lydella stabulans* var. *griseocens*. In the States, where the European corn borer has been spreading westward the past ten years, it attacks many kinds of plants. In Guam, I have not found it attacking anything but corn. The caterpillars bore in the upper joints of the stalk, and sometimes in the ears also.

Chloridea obsoleta. The corn earworm is the most injurious pest. About 5% or more of the ears are attacked by the caterpillars, and sometimes a higher percentage. Occasionally there may be two or three caterpillars in the same ear.

Marasmia trapezalis. The corn leafroller is nearly always present on young corn plants, the caterpillars rolling the tip portion of the leaf for protection while feeding within. If growing conditions are favorable the plant is not greatly checked by the leafrollers. They are less common as the plant becomes older. Some are parasitized by a braconid (*Apanteles guamensis*).

Agromyzid leafminer. A tiny black fly whose larvae feed very abundantly in the leaves of young corn plants. They produce narrow mines running longitudinally, often as many as one hundred per leaf. They are most numerous in the apical half, causing early drying up and dying of the leaf. The succeeding new leaves are less attacked, perhaps on account of an eulophid parasite which works quite abundantly on the leaf miner maggots.

Prodemia litura. Caterpillars of this noctuid moth have occasionally been found feeding on corn leaves.

Peregrinus maidis. The corn leafhopper is usually to be found, but not often in serious infestations. It is attended by a small green bug (*Cyrtorhinus lividipennis*) which apparently lives by feeding on the leafhopper eggs by inserting its proboscis into them where they are located in the midrib of the ear corn leaf. On one occasion an egg-parasite (*Anagrus* sp.) issued from the leafhopper eggs.

Aphis maidis often causes bad infestations of the tassels when about to expand. Two large spotted ladybeetles are abundant (*Coccinella arcuata* and *Coelophora inaequalis*) and quickly reduce these infestations. The syrphid fly *Simosyrphus grandicornis* is also common, its greenish maggots feeding on the aphids.

Grasshoppers. Two or three species of grasshopper feed on corn leaves to some extent.

Calendra oryzae. The rice weevil is injurious to stored corn. Often much is destroyed when not properly stored, or treated to kill the weevils.

Holotrichia mindanaoana. This is a large brown beetle, commonly called the banana beetle. Its larvae or grubs were found feeding on corn roots in a field at Dededo. Considerable damage was done, one large grub at the roots of a small stool of corn being sufficient to kill it.

Rice

Rice is a very important crop, being grown where land is favorably located for irrigation in the river valleys. Only one crop is grown per year, being planted in September during the rainy season. It ripens for harvesting during the following dry season. Not enough is grown to supply local needs. A large number of insects are found in rice fields, some of them causing considerable loss.

Leptocorisa sp. The rice bug is a large bug which punctures and feeds on the soft growing rice kernels. When rice is not available, it feeds similarly on some kinds of grasses.

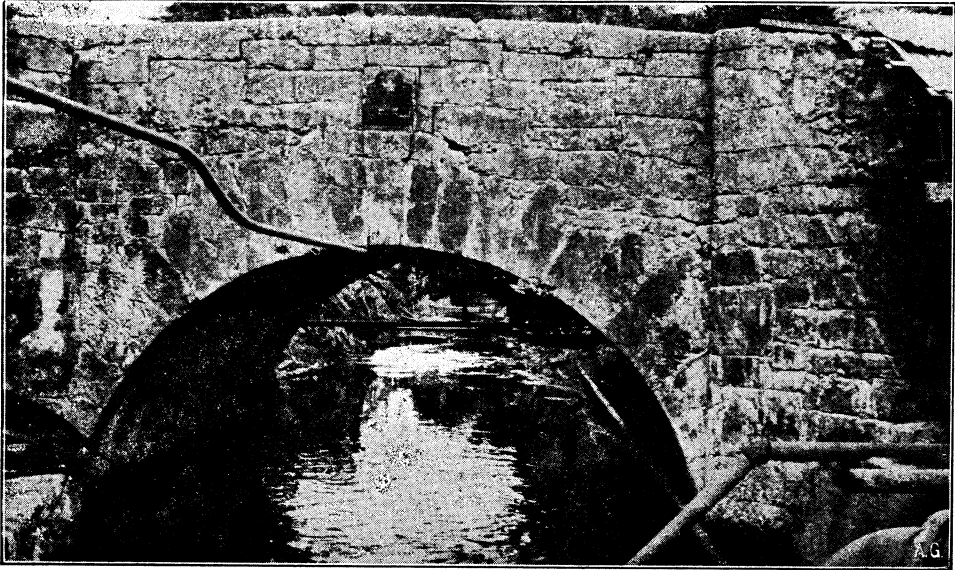
Creontiades sp. A smaller bug which feeds on the leaves.

Nephotettix bipunctata. A cicadellid leafhopper. (This leafhopper was found abundant on one occasion in a Clipper plane when inspected on arrival at Honolulu. They must have flown in from the rice fields near Apra Harbor, when the plane was at anchor over night in the harbor.)

Delphacid leafhopper. Common, and sometimes very abundant, occasionally very destructive in the seedling plots. It is quite a bit parasitized by a dryinid. Its eggs are preyed on by a small green bug (*Cyrtorhinus lividipennis*). This leafhopper sometimes comes abundantly to lights. It was also found in a plane arriving at Honolulu.

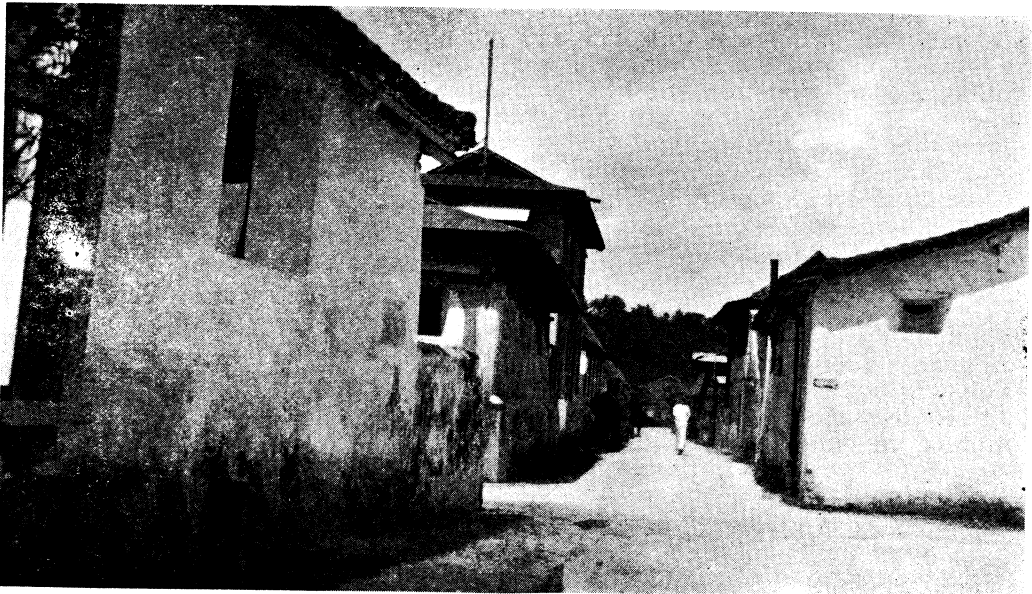
Grasshoppers. Three or four undetermined species of grasshoppers are found in rice fields. One of them feeds largely on the heads when the kernels are still soft, thus causing considerable loss.

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Old Spanish Bridge

This bridge constructed in 1804 is still in use in Agaña as the Padre Aniceto Street crossing of the Agaña river.



San Ignacio Street, Agaña

These very old houses, with their thick plaster walls and red tile roofs, are some of the many examples of distinctive Spanish architecture in Agaña. Many have floors of ifil, the finest hard wood of Guam. A daily polish with coconut husk keeps them mirror bright.

WHAT IS THE ANSWER

I HAVE CHOSEN THE WAY OF TRUTH - Psalm 119.30

By Lieutenant C. H. Mansfield (ChC) U. S. Navy

Time has a strange way of touching us. The arrival of a simple date written into our calendar can make such a difference in our attitude. We live by dates. "Ash Wednesday unto Easter" has laid its hand upon the life of continents. A season for the thoughtful consideration of God in our life, the memory of our short comings, the remembrance of victories over difficulties and the need for better living all come to bloom and burst forth in the joy of Easter time. The year moves on to Memorial Day with its grateful memories, and to July Fourth with its apparent forgetfulness of all save the day's celebration. Armistice comes with its urge to peace. There is Thanksgiving with the expression of gratitude, Christmas with its spiritual meaning and unselfish giving, and then New Year's.

What is the meaning of the New Year anyway? Does it mean anything or is it just a milestone, a dead sign of passing time without beauty or interest to adorn the highway? After all, time, which, because of its seemingly limitless reach, seems to have neither beginning nor end, needs no restrictive measuring rod. We cannot stop its steady coming or going. We cannot deter its determined advance. It simply must come, come, come, - go, go, go. It marks the rhythm of living. Yet we dare to fence it off with time limits of dates and the tick of a clock. New Year's means little in the advance of time, but New Year's does mean something in our taking stock and making plans.

New year's to many means taking stock of all abilities and opportunities, the sorrow for failure, and the hope and promise for future worthiness and success. That one who is able to be ever swept onward by the enthusiasm of a New Year's hope is fortunate. Usually the rip tide of that fervor will cast him upon the beach of some unexpected experience and leave him to his disappointment.

Let us be glad for the New Year. May it mark, not the game of mental hazards called 'Resolutions', but a real practical attempt to be better. New Year's to be effective needs to do more than only touch the spirit of mental play that brings forth resolutions. It needs to touch our character, to drive us to greater effort for worthwhile living.

Life itself teaches us that some things are necessary if we will attain to character. Jesus Christ laid great stress on Truth. He taught that he himself was Truth, that Truth was an everlasting thing. Truth demands much, and gives much. There is no happier, no more contented heart than that heart which is conscious of its 'trueness.'

As Christmas is the festive time and method for expressing our ability to give and the extent of our happiness, so the year's start becomes a natural line of time for new beginnings.

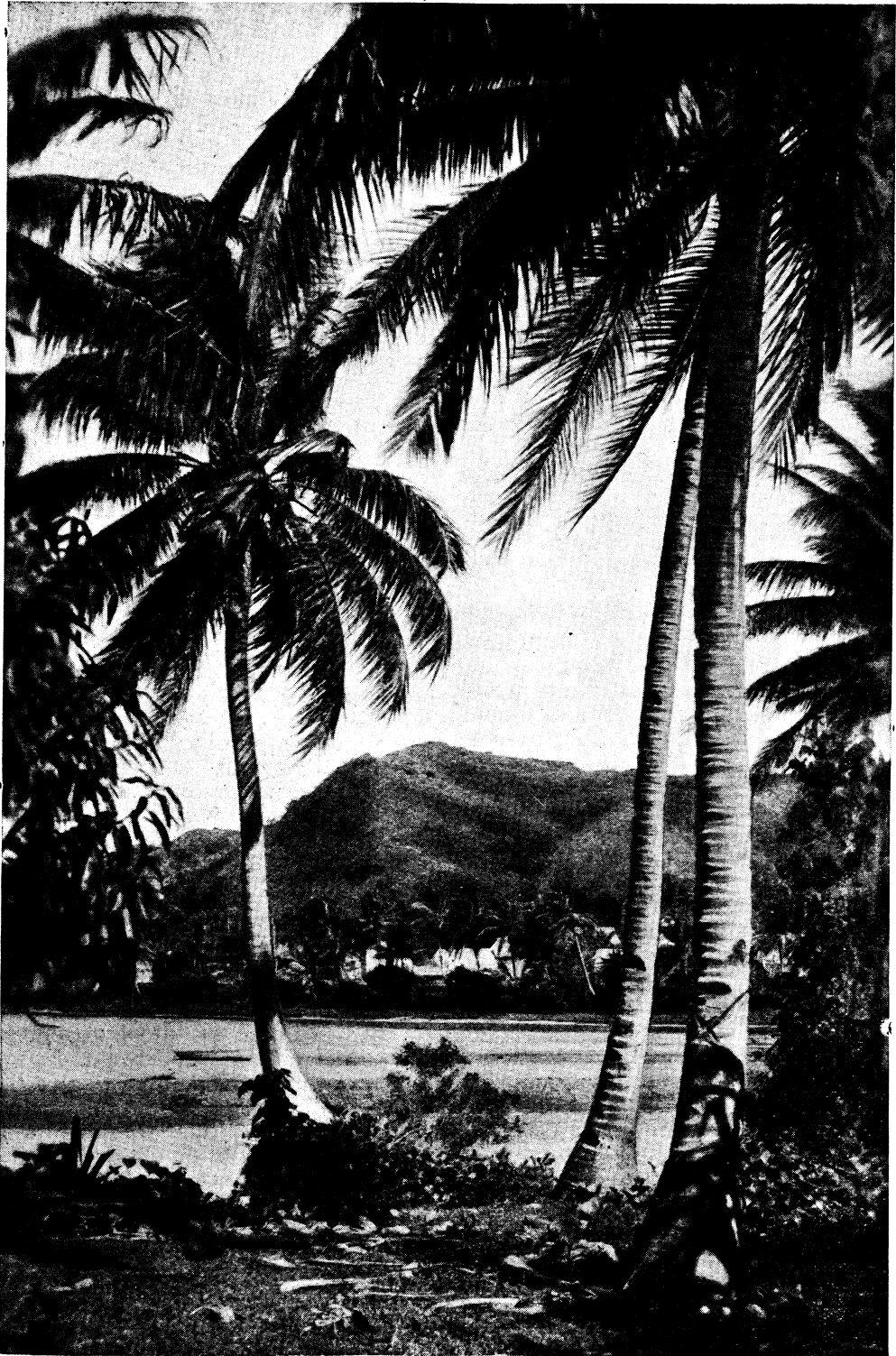
Grace Noll Crowell has given us the answer to the New Year's place, its hope, and its forward look.

First, comes the question, "What am I to do?" The answer, - "Be True!", - a most exacting answer. When one lives within the guarded realms of his own little community he finds himself protected on all sides. There is fear, one of the finest friends we have. We have no kinder task-master. We may battle to exhaustion within our soul, and yet it is fear which will often guard us best in the unguarded moment. There is love. The driving power or the winning power, whichever it be, of love is wonderful. Within its demanding influence is found the urge to labor and accomplishment. It can drive or lead, as it sees fit. There is the feeling of responsibility which comes to one. Coupled with fear and love it is a hard task-master. There is respectability, the outside evidence of conformity to community ideals and habits. No matter the community, respectability demands and drives the people to correct living. As we approach the New Year and search out the reasons for next year's plans what will be the answer? Is it because fear has us bound? Is it because we are willing slaves of love? Is it because we just want to be respectable?

"Be true!" Therein lies the secret of character. Forced respectability is nothing, - only fear of other people's thoughts. Responsibility is nothing more in the hands of some than the feel of power, a wee bit of vanity, perhaps. Responsibility in the hands of character is a wondrous blessing. Love and fear, the dominating forces, drive. They are relentless. Are we facing time with an attitude of doing so and so because we must, or are we facing time with its promise, its happiness and beauty, because in our hearts Truth holds sway? He, whose ideals are real in kindness, helpfulness, forgiveness is true. "What am I to do?" The answer, - "Be True."

There is no harder restraint placed on man than the restraint of the spoken word. James says the tongue is a fire, terrible in its power. It can pour forth bitterness, or the sweet. Lives have been spoiled by a word spoken unwisely. Homes have been broken by the community fad of gossip. Again, hearts have been cheered, minds made hopeful, spirits buoyed because of the goodness of

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Umatac Bay

On these shores Magellan is said to have landed on 6 March 1521. Here is found the village of Umatac which during the early years of the Spanish occupation was the seat of the Government. It later became the summer residence of the Spanish Governors. Today the ruins of the Jesuit Monastery can be seen in Umatac. Overlooking the Bay are the ruins of the old Spanish Forts, Santo Angel, Nuestra Señora de la Soledad and Nuestra Señora del Carmen.

TEN, TWENTY AND TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO THIS MONTH

(The following is reprinted from the *Guam Recorder of January 1927.*)

Copra Drying Plant Ablaze

One of Guam's newest and important industries, the J. M. Torres Copra Drying Plant of Agaña, was the scene of one of the largest fires of the year. The fire alarm whistle at the power plant surprised quite a few members of the Marine Corps fire brigade and the Navy Yard Volunteer Fire Department, while taking their afternoon showers, Tuesday, December 28th. This, however, did not prevent the prompt arrival of the chemical and hose carts from reaching the burning building in a very few moments after the sounding of the alarm. The cause of the fire was excessive temperature which ignited the copra, and the flames spreading to the woodwork soon had the interior of the building a blazing furnace; the building being constructed of corrugated iron the flames were confined, and the fire was soon under control. The prompt response and efficient performance of the Fire Department prevented the destruction of the entire plant. It is estimated that \$500.00 will cover the loss.

Department of Education New Enrollment

Three hundred and thirty-one new pupils were enrolled at the beginning of the new term, 1 November. The present enrollment is 3202, not including the Evening High School and the Night School at Piti. The Evening High School has 41 enrolled, and there are 23 attending the Night School at Piti. Counting these two schools, the total enrollment is 3266.

Guam

Protest Against Annexation. The native congress of the island of Guam adopted a resolution of protest against the annexation of that island to the Philippines. The present status is one of peace and contentment, it was added.—*Pathfinder.*

(The following is reprinted from the *Guam News Letter of January 1917.*)

The public spiritedness exhibited by the residents of Agat threatens them with a water supply by pipe line from their spring in record time. It is commendable that the people have volunteered all labor and cost of material for this project. Efforts will be made to provide this paragon town with water before the effects of the approaching dry season are felt.

Gebhard-Blain Wedding

January 1st, at 3 o'clock Miss Eleanor Blain was united in marriage to Dr. Karl Gebhard by the Rev. Mr. Logan at the house of Surgeon and Mrs. A. E. Peck.

Dr. Gebhard belongs to the German Colonial Service, and is at present attached to S. M. S. Cormoran as Leutnant.

Tumon

To change a leper colony with all its associations of horror and disease to a spot of beauty and pleasure has been the work of Surgeon A. E. Peck, and all in a remarkable short space of time. Dr. Peck has had a force of men clearing and burning away all vestiges of the unfortunates who made their homes there, and hopes ere many moons have waned to have a farm to furnish eggs and garden truck for the hospital. Incidentally Dr. Peck has opened up the most beautiful beach around Guam. Already two successful swimming parties have tested its charms, and pronounce it all that could be desired.

Rats

The crusade started September 13, 1916, against rats and iguanas in Guam has developed some amazing figures. Up to and including January 13, 1917, there have been 114,498 rats and 8,385 iguanas redeemed at a total cost to the Island Government of \$2,854.81, the bounties during this period have been changeable. The protection thus afforded the crops and poultry raising will undoubtedly justify the expense.

Life in Guam

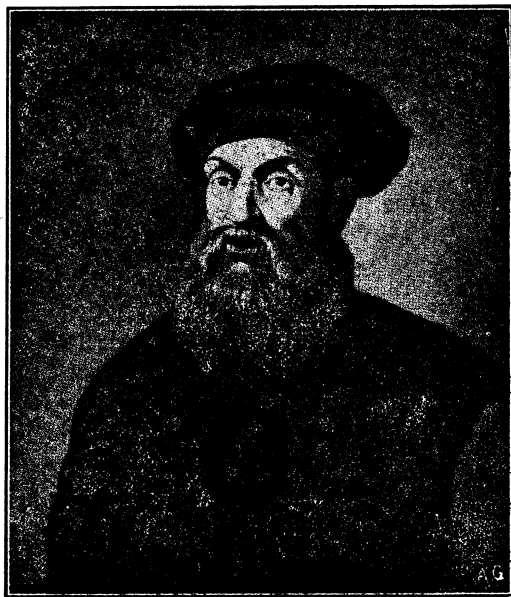
There is a government agricultural experiment station engaged in leading the island farmers to prosperity. Experiments with cotton have been impaired by heavy rains, but there is hope that cotton may be successfully cultivated. One farmer tried to raise Irish potatoes and he was obliged to give it up as a bad job. Island trade the past year comprised \$329,000 in imports and \$66,000 in exports, the United States having the larger portion of the business.

(The following is reprinted from the *Guam News Letter of January 1912.*)

What Will You Do?

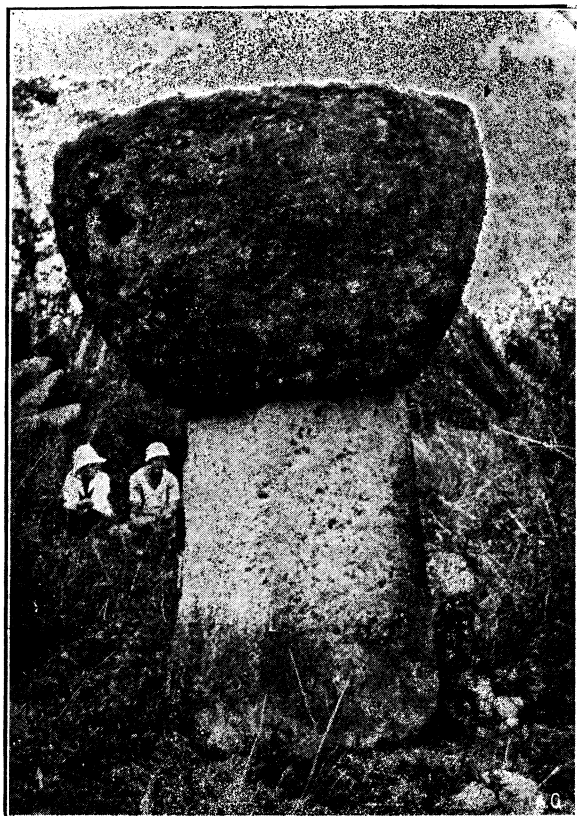
The proposition to induce private steamship companies to call here has met with even less success. One company which prior to American occupation made Guam a regular stopping place,

Continued on page 44



Ferdinand Magellan

Magellan sighted the Islands now known as the Marianas on 6 March, 1521. Records indicate that the squadron sailed between Rota and Guam, shaped its course to southwest and finally dropped anchor at a place generally supposed to be Umatac Bay. Magellan first named the Islands "The Lateen Sails" due to the many swift proas encountered rigged with lateen sails made of matings.



Latte

The Latte are the tombstones of ancient Chamorros. Each Latte designates the resting place of a Chamorro dignitary. The inhabitants found on the Island by the first Spaniards had no knowledge concerning their history.

Umatac, one of the most interesting and picturesque villages on the Island, is reached by motor from Merizo or on foot, over the old Spanish trail from Agat. It was here that Magellan landed in 1521.



Umatac, from Fort Nuestra Señora de la Soledad

NEWS OF ISLAND AFFAIRS

INARAJAN

The José D. Flores Merchandise Store was destroyed by fire December 12. Stocks, fixtures and cash money loss amounted to about \$640. Only the prompt action of local citizens prevented the loss of the entire building. The fire was caused by a visitor striking a match near gasoline. Two people were treated for injuries by Pharmacist's mate Jarrett.

Patrolman R. A. Benedict was relieved by Patrolman F. E. Anderson November 27.

Lieut. Clark held a meeting at the school house on December 9. He congratulated the people on their prompt attendance at these meetings.

Governor McCandlish passed through Inarajan Sunday, December 13. The Governor stopped at the José D. Flores store which had been destroyed by fire and expressed his regret.

A procession was held in Inarajan on Santa María Day. A number of parties were held in honor of the occasion.

SINAJAÑA

A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Angel C. Crisostomo on November 18th.

Mr. and Mrs. Tomas M. Atoigue are the proud parents of a girl, born November 27th.

Mr. and Mrs. Manuel S. Bautista had a boy born on December 5th.

YOÑA

Patrolman Riley relieved Patrolman Anderson on the 7th of November.

The Ranchers at Yoña have a very good corn crop that should be very profitable when taken to the markets.

Francisco Camacho is building a water tank for his own use.

Ranchers in the Southern end of Yoña are clearing ground for sweet potatoes.

TALOFOFO

On November 2 the people of Talofofu held a Novena in honor of the Holy Family. On the last day a Holy Mass was said and a procession marched around the church. This Novena was held to intercede with the Holy Family for deliverance from earthquakes and typhoons.

The farmers are preparing their fields in the lowlands for their garden products, so that during the dry season a good supply of vegetables to the market will be continuous.

On November 23 a meeting was held and a large crowd attended. Lieut. Clark and Mr. Suarez were present.

The members of the Junior Red Cross filled fourteen baskets with yams, beans, cucumbers, lemons, limes, oranges, tangerines, eggplants, bananas and eggs for the patients at the Hospital. These baskets were given to the Chief Nurse for distribution among the sick people in the wards.

A Thanksgiving

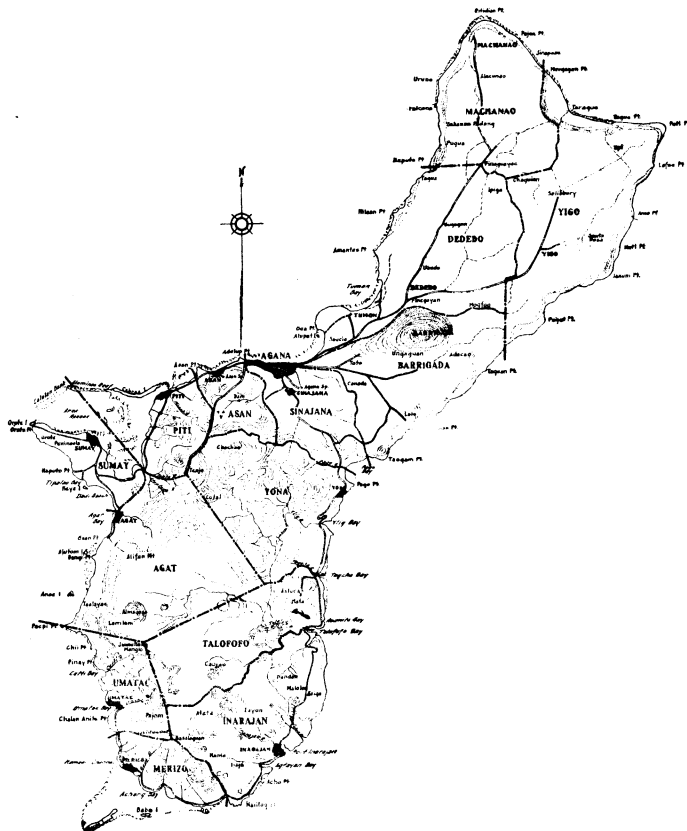
Mass was held in the Talofofu little Church, where the people and the school children attended the services and gave their thanks to God for all the benefits received during the past year.

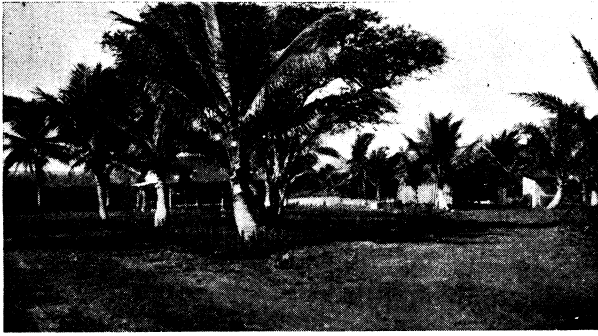
The members of the Boys' and Girls' Club are very busy building their modern chicken ranch. The club leader is encouraging the children in the raising of poultry.

YIGO

The Bishop of Guam, accompanied by Father Xavier and the Commissioner, held a meeting in the Chapel to decide a location for the new Chapel, as the old Chapel was ruined by the earthquake.

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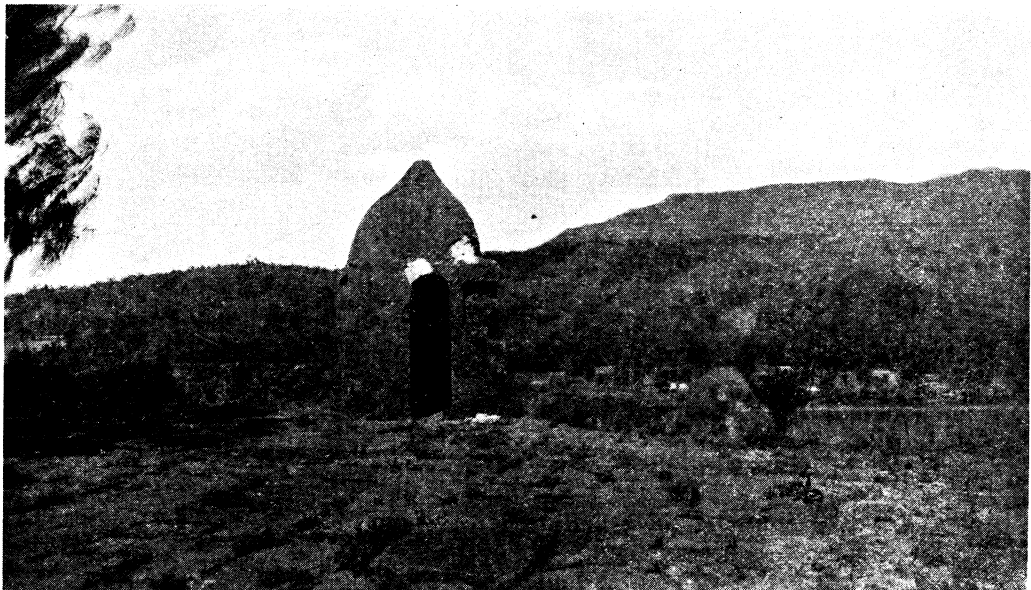
A Native Ranch Scene

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people of Guam. Coconut is the chief crop and copra is practically the only article of export. Other crops include, corn, rice, taro, avocados, tropical fruits and some varieties of truck crops.



Native Fisherman Casting With a Net

Small fish which abound in the reefs surrounding the Island are often caught by the native fisherman with casting nets, the casting of which is an accomplishment in itself.



Sentry Box, Fort Nuestra Señora de la Soledad

A sentry box on the ruins of Fort Nuestra Señora de la Soledad, near Umatac. This fort, one of the first of Spanish construction is on a hill overlooking Umatac Bay. In the early days of the Spanish regime, the galleons plying between Acapulco and Cavite occasionally put in at Umatac.

OF LOCAL INTEREST

Miss Mariquita Ojeda Wed In Cumberland, Maryland

Miss Mariquita Ojeda, well known to many of the residents in Guam, was lavishly feted in Seattle, Washington, where she was the house guest for five days of Dr. and Mrs. Merle S. Harmon, parents of Mrs. Ralph P. Darr. While there she addressed a group of 2,200 students of the Roosevelt Senior High School and later spoke to the pupils of the John Marshall Junior High School. All who met her were charmed by her gracious personality and complete poise. Beautiful pictures of the young lady were featured in the Seattle Times, the Chicago Daily Times and the Chicago Herald and Examiner. Following are some of the excerpts from those newspapers.

"It is Chicago, crossroads of the world.

"Step into any Chicago railway station, any morning, and you may see life passing in review: young travelers, full of hope and plans; aged travelers, going home to spend their declining years; bewildered travelers from lands across the sea.

Mariquita Ojeda is one of these. Exactly a month ago, the dark-eyed brown-skinned native girl left Guam to travel a third of the way around the globe alone, at 19, to marry the sailor who had just asked her to marry him when he was transferred to Washington, D. C." — *Chicago Herald and Examiner*.

"Mariquita Ojeda, 20 years old, a small brunette, native of the Island of Guam, passed through Chicago yesterday on the last part of a trip half way around the world to marry a radio man of the American navy. Miss Ojeda arrived in Seattle, Wash., Monday on the liner President McKinley, and will be met in Washington, D. C., today by her fiance, Thomas G. Hoover. Their romance began while he was stationed at Guam." — *Chicago Daily Tribune*.

"There will be no three day *Fandango* given in celebration when little Mariquita Ojeda, who has lived all her twenty years on the sunny island of Guam, is married to the man she loves. She will be 11,000 miles from home, and in a strange city.

"There will be no cattle slaughtered and roasted, no pig barbecued, no platters of breadfruit and no dancing. She will not be able to hear the laughter of her friends. There will be no palms and banyan trees moving in the wind from the tropic ocean.

"That is because the man she loves is in the Navy — she repeated his name proudly today, Thomas G. Hoover, radioman 1st class — and he was transferred from Guam, where he met Mariquita, to Washington, D. C., last spring.

"Mariquita was the queen of the fair in Agaña, the capital of Guam. That was in May, and a few days afterward Hoover sailed away. Mariquita promised to follow him. She arrived in Seattle late yesterday aboard the steamship President McKinley after a long voyage. Next week she will go on to Washington, D. C.

"I had read about cities like this — I taught school in Guam since I was 17 years old — but it seemed like fairyland to come in on the ship last night and see all the lights and the big buildings," she said today.

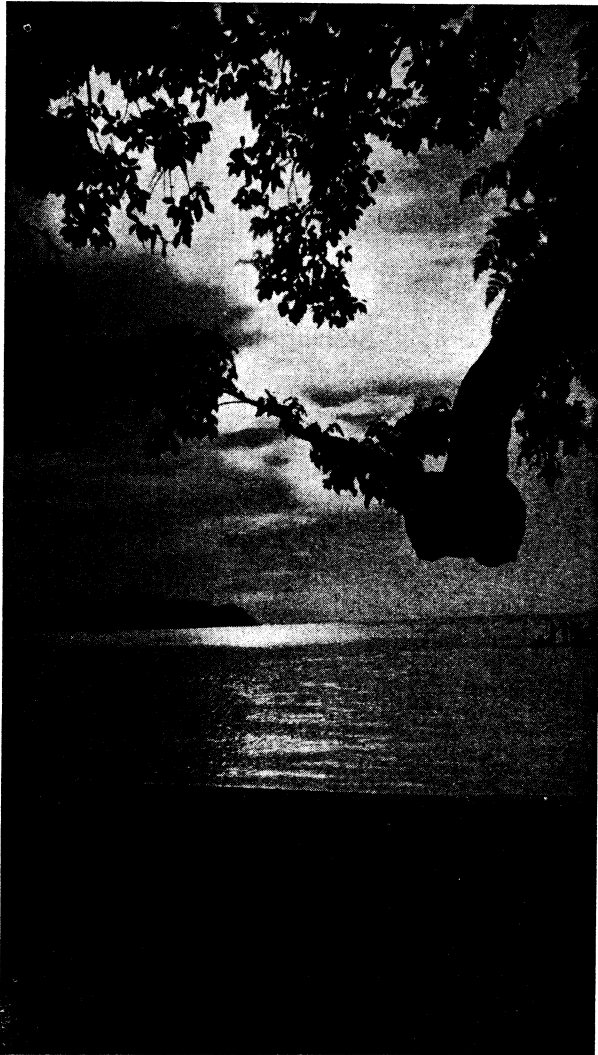
She was at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Merle S. Harmon, 6644 Green Lake Way. Mrs. Harmon's daughter, Mrs. Ralph Darr, lives in Guam, where her husband is a chief aerographer.

"This is all so different," said Mariquita. "The weather is different. In Guam the weather is just right, although the Americans who come there sometimes think it is too warm. But I am not homesick. My mother told me not to think of home and I have not — very much.

"In Guam when you are married they have what is called a *fandango*. It is a celebration. They slaughter cattle and roast them, and have other kinds of meat, and things to eat, and for three days everybody dances and eats and on the third day you are married. All the food is carried from the groom's house to the bride's house and the *Fandango* begins.

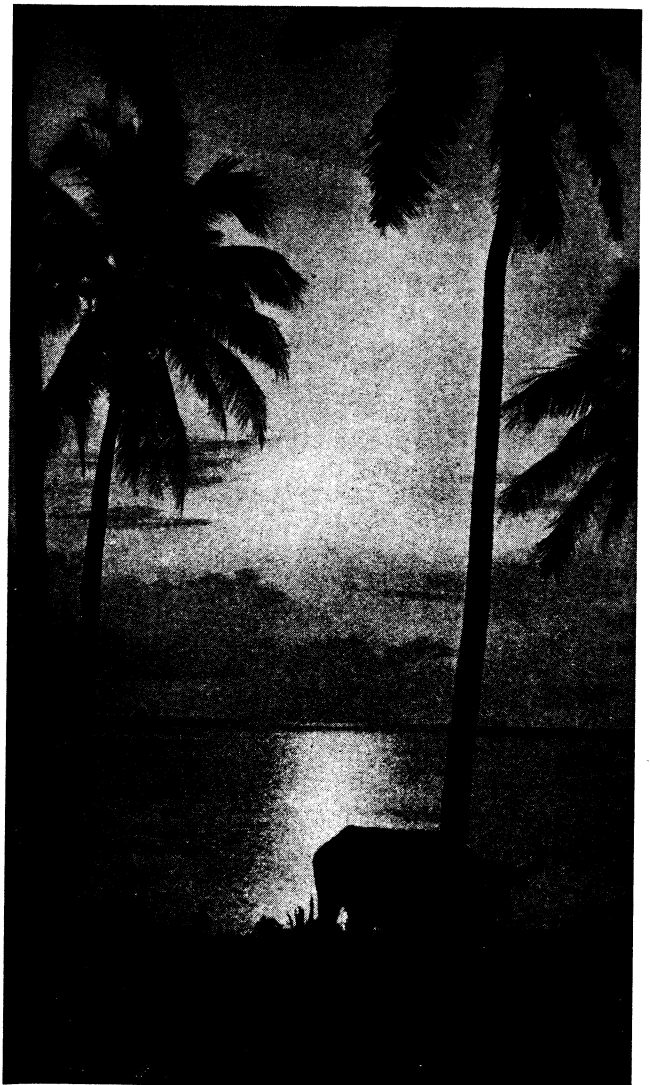
"But of course I will not have that. They say Washington, D. C., is expensive, and cold in the winter. They do not have a Navy Compound there like they have in Guam, and we will live somewhere in the city, I guess.

"I will follow my husband wherever he goes — because he will be transferred again. We hope he will be transferred to Guam again some day, because I would like to see my mother and my brothers and sisters again. But we can't tell about that." — *Seattle Times*.



Tumon Bay

The village of Merizo lies on the southern shores of Guam. It is a spot which nature has endowed with much natural charm and beauty. It is a region of fertile farm lands.



Sunrise at Merizo

POLE FISHING

By *Jesus C. Barcinas*

I have been asked by many youngsters to write of my experience in fishing with pole and line. Perhaps they want to obtain some information concerning this sport. It gives me great pleasure to write about this kind of fishing in the form of instructions, for the benefit of those interested. That the readers may have more confidence in my instructions I wish to state that my information has been obtained from four years' experience and by meticulous observation. In fact there is nothing hard about this method of fishing and I can safely say it is the surest and quickest way of catching fish and is a splendid form of recreation. Before going into the details I wish to advise those interested in attempting this manner of fishing to follow instructions very closely.

Equipment Needed

1 Japanese bamboo pole not less than 20 feet long
5 Japanese real gut leaders, available at Kurokawas store Agana.

10 hooks, available at Ozone's store, Agana
Rosined silk line, available at Suzuki's store, Agana.

Select a pole that is limber and has a very fine tip. Be sure it is not injured by termites. Do not choose a pole that is very large in girth. It will cost you more gut and hooks. A slender pole is much better than a heavy one, for mafuti and bua fiishing.

Test the gut by bending it at different parts from one end to the other. If it is weak, this is indicated by a kink when it bends.

When fishing for mafuti and bua use Japanese hooks without eyes and no larger than half an inch.

Light colored silk line is best for this purpose.

How to Set the Tackle

Tie the hook with the gut and then hook it to the butt of the pole, stretch the gut toward the tip of the pole and tie the line to the other end of the gut. Then stretch it up to the tip. Cut the line when it is the length of the pole. Tie it firmly on the tip of the pole. Do not make your line longer than the pole.

The Bait

The best bait for pole fishing is the minnow or the very small whole surmullet (pegi). Cut bait will do, but it is not as good as the whole bait. Hook the bait through the eyes and be sure that the hook's point is protruding as far out as possible. It will not scare the fish.

When, Where and How to Fish

It is best to fish when the tide is coming in. Go close to deep pools or channels and make trials on places between rocks, particularly where the bottom is sandy. If you come to the right passage way of the fish, watch your line carefully above the surface of the water. When you notice that it is sinking steadily and fast, raise the pole gently to set the hook on the fish. In the meantime the victim will be struggling to get away. Keep your pole up in a verticle position until the fish is tired out. This is indicated by its stomach turning upward.

It is only by looking at the line that one can tell that a fish is biting the hook (This is the hardest part of the game). The pull or jerk is seldom felt on the pole, therefore keep your eyes on the line and set the hook in time.

You may have trouble in getting the fish from the hook. The best way is to raise your pole and catch the victim against your leg. Be quick in extracting and rebaiting. The faster you do this the more fish you will catch for they bite as fast as you can cast your line. Do not lose time in removing your catch and baiting your hook. Try to make it fast and uniform. In this manner you will get more fish from the school and will find the sport more enjoyable.

Keep the fish in the water attracted by throwing a piece of bait in the pool while you are removing the catch from the hook.

Observe the Following

1. Never set your tackle until you reach the fishing ground.
2. Never take your eyes from the line.
3. Never let your pole down while fighting the fish.
4. Never allow the hook to be entirely covered by the bait.
5. Never go close to anyone fishing in a pool and do not fish when some one has interrupted your pool. You will have to change your ground for the scared fish will never come back to the same spot.
6. Never take a fish from the hook without feeding those in the water.

The information given in this article is for daytime fishing, when the tide is low. In my next article I will give the information concerning high tide fishing. Keep track of this article and you will have complete information about pole fishing. You will catch more fish and have more fun and less work.

FIRST HISTORY OF GUAM

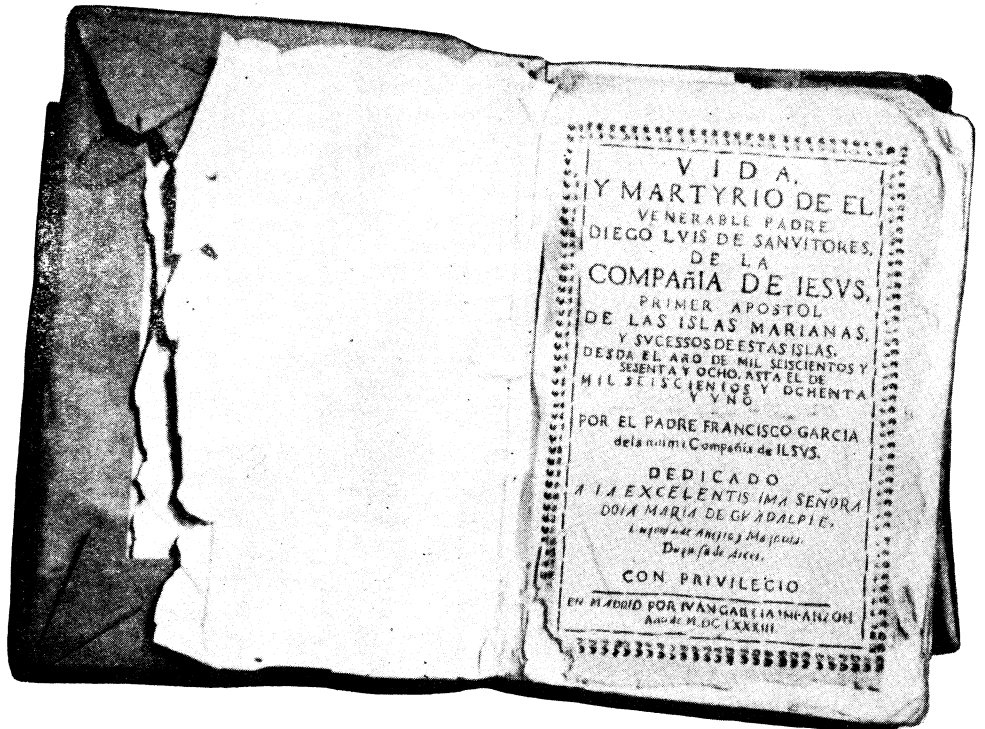
Vida y Martirio del Venerable Padre Diego Luis de Sanvitores de la Compania de Jesus, Primer Apostol de las Islas Marianas, por el Padre Francisco Garcia; Madrid 1683.

After having set forth in a general way his reasons for soliciting the support of the Queen, and having dealt with the excuses presented by those who were more interested in the procurement of gold than the salvation of souls, (the author here refers to the ministers in Manila who were agreed in their determination to prevent the realization of Padre Sanvitores' plans. Ed.) he wrote:*

"Who can doubt that if the Queen could procure the reduction or the return to the faith of all the heretics and infidels in the world, she would do so at whatever the cost! And if not all could be attracted, for some might be unwilling, at least she would do anything within her ability for the conversion of those who did not resist, and especially for the salvation of the souls of multitudes of children who are perishing day by day. They could be rescued—there being priests at hand, and the parents offering no opposition to baptism, and thus their salvation would be obtained.

"If there is even one child within the Palace that is about to die and is without succor by means of Holy Baptism, if the Queen hears of it, she hastens to its assistance without hesitation and attends to its baptism. Then how much greater evidence of her piety would it be, were she, who is known for her gentleness of heart and a natural inclination to charity toward all those about her, to do no less than rise from her throne and go to the rescue of thousands of infants who have no one to provide the only remedy, which is Holy Baptism, unless it is done by means of the Royal Cédulas and Orders which the King may well choose to despatch.

* This is Padre Sanvitores letter to Padre Nithard, confessor of the Queen, Maria Ana de Austria, referred to at the end of last month's instalment.



Photograph of the title page of Father Garcia's history

"And for every year's delay in the despatch of these orders, for lack of anyone who will interest himself in the matter, and lacking only that one word by which His Majesty would signify his interest and devotion, many perish miserably and irremediably for lack of the one needed remedy.

"For if it be known that if a child is dying without baptism, any woman, whatever her position, would be moved to cry out in its behalf in order that succor might not arrive too late; and thus knowing that there are many who perish annually, will not the Queen see herself obliged to do whatever she may to hasten the rescue?

"Imagine what will happen in heaven when those children know their great debt to Her Majesty, who came to their rescue with the salvation which, had it not arrived in time would not have provided the happiness they now enjoy?

"And if the Niños of silver or wax which the faithful give as votive offerings in return for favors, such as the recovery of sick children, are pleasing in the sight of God, how much more acceptable will be the souls of those infants who die baptized, redeemed by the blood of the Lamb of God, whom they will follow and praise throughout eternity?

"For the first thing that the Heavenly Father did when the Son of God grew into boyhood was to surround him with an army of children, giving them to him as Soldiers of the Guard who would receive the wounds and attempts on the life of the Child Jesus by the cruelty of such as Herod. And how happy was the gentle Jesus when children drew near to him and he said that of such was the Kingdom of Heaven!

"Still greater will be the pleasure that God will enjoy now with the formation of this other Army of infants, there being no need for the impiety of a Herod, which instead give way to the sauve charity of the gentle heart of the Queen when she directs all her energies towards the conversion and reduction of these Islands to the faith of Jesus Christ."†

‡ While the King's reply was awaited, opposition increased in Manila and many another man would have given way to defeat under such trying circumstances, but not the valiant Padre Sanvitores who answered every objection with the statement "Nothing is impossible to God," and thus had the last word in all discussions.

The Superiors of the Company (Jesuits) seeing their relations were becoming somewhat strained with the Ministers of the Crown and realizing that a storm was brewing which might well cause them serious embarrassment, ordered the venerable father not to speak again of the matter to the Governor, and that if the Governor, Don Diego de Salcedo, brought up the subject, ne make every effort to divert the conversation to other matters. Padre Sanvitores agreed to carry out the wishes of his Superiors, as one obedient to authority, but affirmed with greatest assurance, "There can be no doubt that the execution draws nearer; our triumph is imminent."†† And thus it was, for the King, Philip IV, with his incomparable zeal, which more than once caused him to say that for only one soul saved he would give his whole income from the *Indias*, put all human endeavor towards the salvation of those poor islanders. It was de-

† This letter was written in an attempt to attract the notice of the Queen and enlist her help for the proposed mission to the *Ladrones*. Padre Sanvitores succeeded not only in obtaining the desired assistance from the King, Philip IV, during the remainder of his lifetime (scarcely more than a year) but in so interesting the Queen that she gave generously of her own private fortune as well as state funds. Because of her support the islands named *Ladrones* by Magellan were re-named *Las Islas Marianas* in her honor.

‡ Chapter XIV of Padre Garcias history; "He obtains from the King the necessary permission to enter the *Ladrones*." (p. 172)

†† Padre Sanvitores agreed to carry out the wishes of his Superiors realizing that this in no way prevented the continuance of his communications addressed to the King and Queen through his father Don Gerónimo Sanvitores, and through the celebrated and much discussed Padre Nithard, a Jesuit, whose influence at Court and especially with the Queen, aroused the animosity of certain of his contemporaries. With these two entering wedges Padre Sanvitores was able to gain his point, to the humiliation of the Governor and other officials in Manila, a situation which had its effect in later relations with Guam.

creed by Royal Cédula of 24 June, 1665, that the Governor of the Philippines must provide a ship for Padre Sanvitores' mission to the *Ladrones*. Moreover, the King, realizing that the venerable missionary would probably meet with further opposition in Manila,‡‡ placed an order also in Padre Sanvitores' hands by means of which he would be able to hasten the work. The Royal Cédula was despatched on 24 June, 1665, and at the end of June, 1666, arrived at Manila in the *Nao Concepcion*.

Padre Sanvitores, delighted at having happily obtained the long sought assistance he so greatly desired and because the *Cédula* was signed on the day of Saint John the Baptist, cried out jokingly, "*A diebus Joannis Baptistae regnum colorum vim patitur, et violenti rapiunt illud.*" (From the days of John the Baptist until now the Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence, and the violent now take it by force.) (In this case *the violent* means the thieves, *Ladrones*, or *Marianos*. Ed.) By the time the Royal Cédula arrived at Manila there was an apparent change of heart, or at least a change of words and behavior on the part of those who had most firmly opposed the mission, and, in obedience to the Royal Decree, the Governor, Don Diego de Salcedo, ordered that a ship be constructed in Cavite, and that the ship should be called San Diego, after his own name and that of Padre Sanvitores.

At this time God demonstrated to one of his servants of the Order of San Agustín, Fray Luis de Amézqueta, Prior of the Convento at Taniguan, how great was his pleasure in the mission, for the good Padre, being in "high contemplation" was given to see a vision. There appeared over the tower of the Jesuit Church in Manila, an image of gold whose beams of light extended to the farthest reaches of heaven. It appeared to have descended to favor or perhaps to despatch a phantom ship which was seen passing over the tower in full sail, its mast crowned with the name of Jesus, surrounded with splendor, and sailing happily through the air in the direction of Cavite, where it disappeared. He did not know at the time what it might mean, until he heard that the Venerable Padre Sanvitores was making ready to sail to the *Islas de los Ladrones*. He hastened to his Superior and begged permission to join the company of missionaries, but to his disappointment, his request was refused.

And although matters had progressed satisfactorily thus far, there was still disappointment ahead, for interests stronger than those of the

Continued on page 40

‡‡ The influence of the Jesuits in the Spanish Court was becoming too great for safety, for what governor could permit a priest or missionary, however saintly he might be, to have in his possession a document signed by the king which authorized the priest to prod the governor into activity as if possessed of greater authority than the governor himself? Small wonder that such a tempest was raised in Manila against the Jesuits.

THE PLANTS OF GUAM

By *E. H. Bryan, Jr.*

2. FERNS

POLYPODIACEAE. A very large family, with diverse types of ferns. The common character is the longitudinal annulus of the sorus, which is interrupted by the pedicel. The 17 genera, which are represented by 32 species in Guam, may be separated in the following key.

KEY TO GUAM POLYPODIACEAE

1. Spore cases densely covering the greater portion of the back of fertile fronds. (2)

1'. Spore cases gathered into definite or separate sori, which may be scattered or may form narrow rows. (5)

2. Fronds entire. (3)

2'. Fronds pinnate or deeply divided. (4)

3. Fronds arising singly from creeping rootstock, of two types, the sterile spade-shaped or elliptical, the fertile longer and narrower, but the terminal portion not much narrower than the basal, covered with small, distinct sori amid white tomentum. *Cyclophorus adinescens.*

3'. Fronds tufted, linear, acuminate; the sori covering the lower surface of the contracted terminal portion, protected when young by reflexed margin. *Hymenolepis spicata.*

4. Fertile pinnae at the top of the normal frond; fronds thick, leathery, veins form a network without veinlets. (Marsh fern). *Acrostichum aureum.*

4'. Entire frond fertile or sterile; veins of sterile frond free, not forming a network; narrow, solid areas of spore cases extending along mid-vein (or costa) of the pinnae. *Blechnum orientale.*

5. Sori along the margin. (6)

5'. Sori not strictly marginal, scattered or in regular rows. (11)

6. Sori in a deep marginal groove; frond growing like tufts of grass. "Ribbon fern". *Vittaria elongata.*

6'. Sori not in a deep marginal groove; fronds not ribbon or grass-like. (7)

7. Creeping fern with two types of fronds: sterile, simple, entire; fertile, deeply lobed, sori 2 to 10 on a lobe, each occupying an angle of the lobe, at the end of a vein; "umata fern." *Humata heterophylla.*

7'. Fronds of one kind, 2 to 4-times pinnate. (8)

8. Indusium cup-shaped or attached by the base and part of the sides. (9)

8'. Indusium composed of the turned-back margin of the frond. (10)

9. Epiphytic fern, with stripes articulate (jointed to rootstock); sori marginal on the lobes of the pinnules; "glossy fern", "pugua machena." *Davallia solida.*

9'. Terrestrial fern, stipes not articulate; fronds erect, ultimate division small, wedge-shaped, with a sorus or 2 occupying the apex of each segment; finely divided, lacy ferns. *Sphenomeres* or *Odontosoria.*

10. Sori long and narrow, on a strand connecting the tips of the veins; reflexed margins of the leaf continuous; usually coarse, not finely divided ferns. *Pteris.*

10'. Sori terminal on the veins, at first distinct, later running together; the reflexed margins of the leaf interrupted; slender, finely divided fern. *Cheilanthes tenuifolia.*

11. Sori round or nearly so. (12)

11'. Sori elongated, without an indusium. (14)

11". Sori long, continuous along both sides of the pinnae; indusium opening along margin; fronds pinnate, pinnae long and narrow, oblique, wedge-shaped at the base. *Schizoloma ensifolium.*

12. Sori scattered over the frond, without indusia. *Polypodium.*

12'. Sori scattered over frond, apparently in double rows between the veinlets; covered by flat, circular, scale-like indusia; frond paper thin. *Tectaria crenata.*

12". Sori numerous, medial or submarginal in regular rows on, or on each side of, the veins; indusia not flat or scale-like, usually reniform (unless they overlap). (13)

13. Pinnae articulated to the rachis. *Nephrolepis.*

13'. Pinnae not articulated to the rachis. *Dryopteris.*

14. Sori in numerous rows, nearly the length of the simple, plantain-like fertile frond, forming an open network. *Antrophyum plantagineum.*

14'. Sori in more or less parallel rows at an angle with the costa or mid-vein; fronds entire (birds' nest fern or "air plant") or pinnate. *Asplenium.*

Dryopteris cucullata (Blume) C. Christensen. A strong, erect, brownish stipe, nearly a foot long, supports a pinnate frond, 18 to 24 inches long, 8 to 12 inches wide; pinnae close, 4 to 6 inches long, ½ inch broad, cut down ⅓ of the way to the rachis into triangular lobes; lower pinnae dwindling suddenly to ear-shaped lobes; leathery texture; rachis and lower surface densely brown pubescent; veins pinnate in the lobes, 8 to 10 veinlets on a

side; sori between the veins, in double rows at the back of the notches. Known from Fiji to Ceylon and the Malay Islands.

Dryopteris depauperata Copeland. Fronds 8 to 10 inches tall and 1½ inches wide, arising from a short, erect rootstock; pinnae alternate, entire but wavy along the edge, with a wedge-shape base; sori in one series on each side of the costa. Growing in damp places along river banks (Tolijuice). Endemic to Guam.

Dryopteris dissecta (Forster) O. Kuntze. Stipes tufted, slender, a foot or more long, clothed toward the base with long, dark brown scales; frond 1 to 5 feet long, 10 inches to 3 feet wide, triangular, bipinnate near the base, pinnate above, the basal pinnules and pinnae elsewhere deeply pinnatifid into oblong, rounded, membranous lobes, about one-fifth inch wide, the center usually uncut for a breadth of ¼ to ½ inch; color bright green; veinlets once or twice forked; sori numerous, in pairs along the short veinlets on each lobe. Widespread from Polynesia to Madagascar, Australia and India.

Dryopteris gongyloides (Schkuhl) O. Kuntze. Recognized by the narrow, harsh pinnae, cut into triangular or saw-tooth lobes, hairy beneath on the veins; sori very uniformly arranged and sub-marginal on the lobes. Described from America; distributed from Hawaii to India.

Dryopteris Haenkeana (Presl) O. Kuntze. Strong, erect stipe, 6 inches long, frond 3 to 4 feet long, 12 to 15 inches wide; pinnae 5 to 8 inches long, ¾ inch broad, cut ⅓ to ½ way down to rachis into acute, oval lobes, the basal ones somewhat enlarged; leathery in texture; veins rough above, with minute hairs, densely pubescent beneath; sori borne about the middle of the veinlets. From Malay Peninsula and Ceylon to Polynesia.

Dryopteris parasitica (Linnaeus) O. Kuntze. Stipes tufted, a foot or more long, rather slender, decidedly hairy; fronds pinnate, with an abruptly acuminate, pinnatifid apex, 1 to 2 feet long, 8 to 12 inches wide; basal pinnae distinct and more or less reduced, middle pinnae spreading, 4 to 6 inches long, ¾ inch broad, cut about half way to midrib into oblique, blunt, entire lobes; veins pinnate in the lobes, with 5 to 8 veinlets on each side; sori in one row on each side of the costa and half way between it and the lobe margin. Found in warmer parts of both hemispheres.

Tectaria crenata Cavanilles. Stipes 12 to 20 inches tall, brown, clothed in their lower part with long scales, clustered on a stout, scaly, erect rootstock; fronds pinnate, as long or longer than the stipe, with a large terminal leaflet, likely to be branched in the lower part; below are several pairs of opposite or alternate pinnae, up to a foot long and 2½ inches wide, pointed, entire, wavy-edged, paper-thin, the lowest pair ordinarily with a basal prong on the lower side; large sori in two rows between each pair of main veinlets, one located in each of the cells formed by the network

of veins, each covered by a circular, scale-like indusium. Epiphytic on tree trunks and on the bases of coconut palms in the limestone forest. Widespread, Fiji to Malaya.

Blechnum orientale Linnaeus. A large, pinnate fern, growing up to 3 feet tall, with light brown stipe and rachis, naked except for dark brown scales at base of stipe; lowest pinnae reduced to ear-shaped scales; largest pinnae up to a foot long, three-fifths inch wide, free or partially connected at the base, entire, leathery, each with a raised row of narrow, dark brown sori, extending along the middle veinlet almost from the base to the apex. Polynesia to Tropical Asia.

Asplenium Nidus Linnaeus. "Galak" or "Galag". A large "bird's nest fern", known popularly in Guam as an "air plant"; the sword-shaped, simple fronds called "sables" by the Filipinos. The simple, smooth edged, leathery fronds are about a yard long and up to 6 inches wide, narrower and brown at the base. They are clustered on a stout rootstock to form a great "nest", commonly epiphytic on the crotch of a tree, within which a mass of debris collects, holds moisture, turns to humus, and is penetrated by the fern's roots. Long, narrow sori on the outer, under part of the frond, extend in parallel rows from the costa about half way to the margin, between the closely spaced, parallel, unbranched veins. Widespread from tropical Africa and Asia to Polynesia.

Asplenium caudatum Forster. Short rootstock, covered with scales nearly an inch long; stipe up to 18 inches long, it and the rachis with some long scales; frond 3 feet or more long, pinnate, narrowed at both ends; larger pinnae 4 inches long, short stalked, with pointed tips which are coarsely toothed, base truncated on upper side and pointed on lower; some pinnae obliquely cut more than half way to costa into coarse lobes, with entire sides, and toothed, truncated tips; variable in amount of lobing; leathery; veins leaving costa at a very acute angle, branching and curving out into the lobes. Sori of poorly fruiting specimens in a row on each side of the costa and almost parallel to it; in full fruit, with two to several sori in each lobe parallel to its sides. Described from Tahiti, distributed from there to Asia and north to Hawaii.

Asplenium macrophyllum Swartz. Rootstock short, covered with long, lancehead-shaped, pointed scales; stipes tufted, rigid, erect, brown, nearly bare, up to a foot long; fronds simply pinnate, oblong in outline, 3 to 16 inches long; pinnae 2 to 12 on a side, spreading, shortly stalked, up to 6 inches long and an inch wide, with a long narrow point, the base unequally wedge-shape, the margins sharply and irregularly toothed; veins very oblique. Sori in close, long, parallel, oblique lines, reaching from the midrib nearly to the margin. In dry thickets. Tropical Asia to Polynesia.

Continued on page 40

VITAL STATISTICS OF GUAM

Vital statistics for the period from 17 November to 22 December, 1936, are as follows:

SUMMARY

Marriages	13
Births	98
Deaths	27
Present native population	20,282
Other than native population	1,410
Total	21,692

MARRIAGES

Agana

Ignacio M. Borja to Magdalena C. Hamrick
 José N. Cruz to Encarnacion G. Tenorio
 Felix L. Lizama to Soledad B. Borja
 Pedro S. A. Benavente to Josefa Q. Quichocho
 Juan C. Pablo to Delgadina S. Quidachay
 José C. Palacios to Maria Paz Cruz
 José D. Muña to Trinidad Q. Cepeda
 José B. Castro to Joaquina S. A. San Agustin
 Ambrosio T. Shimizu to Rufina P. San Nicolas
 José B. Hernandez to Juana A. Rivera
 José A. Lizama to Ignacia B. Borja
 José M. Borja to Ana F. Quintanilla

Umatac

Juan A. Santiago to Maria B. Agoun

BIRTHS

Agana

Pascual and Emiliana P. Artero a son Jesus Livino
 José and Josefa A. Perez a daughter Josefa and a son José
 William and Fidela P. Towner a daughter Matilde Ines
 Frank and Teodora S. Brown a baby boy
 Ignacio and Pilar B. Rosario a daughter Estella
 Vicente and Maria M. Salas a daughter Rosalia
 Arthur and Felisa P. Anderson a son Arthur Gifford, Jr.
 José and Maria B. Meno a son Gregorio
 Joaquin and Josefa F. Munoz a daughter Margarita
 Juan and Rosa Q. Palomo a daughter Isabel
 Carlos and Ana M. Camacho a daughter Sylvia
 Antonio and Maria L. G. Untalan a daughter Cecilia Elizabeth
 José and Angelina S. Atoigue a daughter Catalina
 José and Candelaria C. Mafnas a son José
 José and Estefania C. Palomo a daughter Luisa
 Manuel and Cleotilde G. Aguon a son Eduardo Edmundo
 Antonio and Ignacio M. Taison a son José
 Juan and Ramona S. N. Cepeda a daughter Cleotilde
 Juan and Julia C. Mesa a son Francisco
 Vicente and Magdalena P. Guzman a son Juan
 Carlos and Lydia A. Quintanilla a son Raymond
 Luis and Antonia Q. Borja a son Felix
 Juan and Josefa G. Castro a daughter Teresita
 Enrique and Rosario S. Untalan a son Rudolph Henry

Juan and Irene D. Quidachay a son Mariano
 Justo and Lourdes S. Dungca a son Tomas
 Francisco and Josefa C. Borja a son Francisco
 Jesus and Esperanza S. Mafnas a son Jesus
 Joaquin and Hazel C. Concepcion a son Juan
 José and Maria A. Mantanona a daughter Maria Concepcion
 Vicente and Angelina A. Pangelinan a daughter Ana and a son Francisco
 Francisco and Virginia G. Taitano a son Joseph Franklin
 Pedro and Ana S. Delgado a daughter Maria
 Pedro and Isabel G. Lujan a daughter Barbara Matilda
 José and Maria B. Blas a son Jesus
 Juan and Asuncion S. A. Mendiola a son Ricardo
 Mariano and Antonia P. Mendiola a daughter Barbara
 Vicente and Rosa L. G. Flores a son Felix
 Fermin and Julia C. Bitanga a son Ambrosio Amon
 Manuel and Margarita L. Borja a son Jesus
 José and Emma S. Laguaña a son David
 Jesus and Concepcion Q. Rivera a daughter Maria
 Manuel and Magdalena S. N. Naputi a son José
 Antonio and Dolores C. Materne a daughter Eduviges
 Ignacio and Lorenza R. Pangelinan a daughter Guadalupe Josefa
 Cayetano and Candelaria S. N. Ibanez a son Dalmacio
 Antonio and Engracia C. Manibusan a daughter Maria
 Ignacio and Maria G. Aguon a son José
 José and Agnes G. Cepeda a son Pedro
 Jesus and Maria U. Torres a son Jesus
 José and Ana R. Guzman a son Henry
 José and Dolores C. Lujan a son Manuel Domingo Dededo
 Luis and Trinidad S. Santos a son Luis
 Luis and Dolores C. San Nicolas a daughter Rosita
 Cesario and Isabel T. Guerrero a son Enrique Agat
 Enrique and Bartola Q. Aguigui a son Eugenio Piti
 José and Concepcion I. Fejarang a son Rafael
 Joaquin and Maria Q. Concepcion a daughter Maria
 Gregorio and Lourdes Q. Santos a daughter Gloria
 Joaquin and Dolores S. Fejaran a daughter Maria
 Vicente and Remedio F. Flores a daughter Rita
 Felix and Ana B. Fejarang a son Antonio Talofoto
 Juan and Carlina M. Duenas a son José
 José and Joaquina P. Garrido a son David
 José and Ana Materne a son José Yona
 Joaquin and Maria P. Quichocho a son José
 Jesus and Luisa B. Reyes a daughter Antonia Winefrida
 José and Magdalena F. Pangelinan a son Juan

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KEEPING UP WITH THE GOLD STAR

Undoubtedly the greatest event that has recently occurred aboard the Gold star, from the standpoint of the crew's recreation, was the formation of the football squad. The team owes its existence almost entirely to the enthusiastic efforts of Mr. Lidstone, himself an end of High School and Naval Academy experience, who serves the multiple duties of coach, manager and fullback on the regular lineup.

It was a jocular challenge to a football game on our next visit, made by members of the Yokohama Country Athletic Club which was taken up by Mr. Lidstone and gave occasion for the formation of a team. Many players with more or less school experience came out for their favorite position (mostly in the backfield) and first practice was held in Hong Kong with a weird assortment of make-shift uniforms thrown together from canvas, hair felt, and scraps of battleship linoleum.

More presentable uniforms were purchased in Manila through the agency of Ship's Service, and the team began to take shape for the first real practice upon arrival at Guam. The gruelling workouts and punishing sessions of scrimmage in light high school uniforms soon eliminated the weak sisters who stayed aboard and nursed their bruises while the more determined players continued practice. The first game was played with an hastily assembled Penguin eleven; Score Gold Star 6, Penguin 0.

The all-Japanese health cruise began with the usual familiar indications of the Gold Star at Sea. The weather was a bit rough and passengers commenced a determined struggle with the mal-de-mer as "Old Sea Dog" Baker phrased it upon his reappearance at the mess table after making port. Football practice was continued in the crew's compartment underway and on the "Yott-suyama Playing Field" during our one afternoon in Miike. A pleasant feature of our first landing was the exchange rate - higher than it has been for several years.

For the first time in three years the Gold Star made the passage thru the Inland Sea of Japan and from the time the smoky chimneys of industrial Moji came into view until darkness obscured further visions, passengers and crew were privileged to gaze on the many spots of scenic interest for which the Inland Sea is famous.

At Kobe many took advantage of nearby Osaka and Kyoto to visit the early capitals of Japan and view the many ancient remnants of Japanese Society of a date when our own ancestors were just becoming proficient with a cross bow. They assigned the visitors book at Daibustu-Den and inscribed the wooden paddle in the detached shrine at Kasuga, insuring that their names would always

remain on record and receive an occasional prayer. They rang the great bell and fed the sacred deer along the avenue of ten thousand stone lanterns and were lucky if their clothing wasn't torn by the sharp hooves of overanxious deer seeking their favorite rice cakes. They admired the five storied pagoda; regretted their inability to gain entrance to the Nijo and the Imperial Residence in Kyoto; admired the great department stores of Osaka and returned to the ship well satisfied with the day's effort.

The ship's men-about-town report unfavorably on Kobe. Wining and dining along its "gay white way" is expensive compared with the high spots of Yokohama. However, ice skaters took advantage of an excellent rink and the curious window and counter display at Shiseido is worth visiting.

As we approached Yokohama it became evident that the Y. C. A. C. team would be unable to play by reason of business or previous injuries of a majority of its members. However, a game was scheduled with Waseda, deemed premier athletic university of Japan and tied with Miji for 1936 football championship of Dai Nippon. Accordingly it was the Waseda eleven whose Captain won the toss from Mr. Lidstone and chose to receive. The game, hotly contested throughout, was played largely in Waseda territory and early in the first quarter a series of line smashes culminated in Williams passing to Thompson behind the goal. The try for conversion failed but the Gold Star held the lead with varying fortunes over nearly three quarters. Waseda playing featured end runs while quarterback Jack Riddle hammered out most of his yardage over the line with the aid of the indomitable "ice plant gang" composed of center Nelson and guards Roman and Smith. With four minutes left to play and the game seemingly "in the bag", Waseda went thru a complicated maneuver (best described as a reverse-forward-double-lateral-pass") that scored. A few seconds later a smashing thrust off guard yielded an extra point and victory for Waseda 7 - 6.

Aside from football, Yokohama brought the long awaited Christmas mail on the S. S. President McKinley including a number of belated bank drafts that were very welcome indeed. Curry, Windle, Dickinson, Muller, Shriber, Lambert, Carter, West and Saylor all went on five days leave and, with the exception of Carter, stayed their full time and returned in a good state of repair.

In Guam once more for the Christmas holidays, but now we don't feel as isolated as formerly with the Clipper coming in and leaving once or twice a week. And indeed, after the 37° F. weather met with in Yokohama, Guam, even without Christmas holidays and clipper ships, would be quite welcome.

Government House Notes

Governor and Mrs. McCandlish entertained at dinner on 30 November 1936 in honor of the members of the Naval Colony who sailed on the U. S. S. Chaumont. The guests included, Capt. R. A. White, Commanding Officer, and Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Freed, Executive Officer, of the U. S. S. Chaumont, Dr. and Mrs. O. H. Swezey, Comdr. and Mrs. M. M. Leonard, Comdr. and Mrs. J. L. McCrea, Lieut. Comdr. W. E. Golden, Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg, Lieut. D. L. Quinn, QM Clerk and Mrs. C. T. Smith, Mrs. Clara Wood, Mrs. M. M. Longenecker, Miss S. M. Koller and Miss Teresa Duggan.

After dinner, the guests attended the dance at the Officers' Club.

On 12 December 1936, Governor and Mrs. McCandlish entertained at dinner in honor of the new members of the Naval Colony. Among those present were Comdr. and Mrs. J. L. McCrea, Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Charlton, Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Mansfield, Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Whitaker, Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg, First Lieut. and Mrs. W. M. Greene, Chief Pharmacist and Mrs. Martin Huff, Gunner and Mrs. T. R. Brown, QM Clerk Ollie Bissett, Pay Clerk and Mrs. D. E. Kellum, Pay Clerk and Mrs. Paul Tasker, Mrs. Clara Wood, Mrs. O. Smith, Mrs. Alma de Outo, and Miss M. D. Barber.

The guests repaired to the Officers' Club where they enjoyed various games until a late hour.

Governor and Mrs. Benjamin V. McCandlish entertained a number of guests at dinner on Tuesday, 15 December 1936. Those present were Comdr. C. C. Davis, Commanding Officer, and Lieut. Comdr. H. U. Turner, Executive Officer, of the U. S. S. Ramapo, Comdr. and Mrs. J. L. McCrea, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Brian, Lieut. Comdr. G. D. Tyler, Lieut. and Mrs. F. K. Sullivan, Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Weaver, Mrs. Clara Wood, Mrs. J. B. Bliss, Miss M. A. Wolf, and Miss D. D. Bogdon.

Some of the guests attended a local theater after dinner, while others enjoyed bridge at the Officers' Club.

Bishop Angel Olano, Father Alban Hammel and Father Sylvester Staudt were guests of honor at Government House on Saturday, 26 December. Among others present on this occasion were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. J. Goodbody, Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Mansfield, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Whitaker, Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Wygant, Mrs. Clara Wood, Miss Maude A. Wolf and Miss D. Dorothy Bogdon.

The Governor and Mrs. McCandlish were host and hostess at a Christmas Party for the pupils of the American School on Wednesday afternoon, 30 December.

On New Year's Day, the Governor and Mrs. McCandlish received the members of the Naval Colony and a large number of the representative citizens of Guam.

Social Notes

Honoring little Connie Lou Plain and Dorothy Jean Smith who left on the Chaumont for the States, little Violet Jane and Floyd Stephenson presided at an ice cream party for the children in Sumay.

Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. R. H. Lenson entertained at dinner on Chaumont night for Lieutenant Commander J. D. P. Hodapp, Lieutenant Commander C. B. Forrest and Lieutenant Commander C. W. Charlton.

Captain and Mrs. L. C. Plain and Mrs. M. Longenecker were luncheon guests of the Stephensons on 28 November.

Colonel and Mrs. Albert E. Randall entertained at a series of informal dinners throughout the month.

Lieutenant Commander C. W. Charlton, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Pugh, Captain and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg and Commander R. E. S. Kelley were dinner guests of the Lensons on 5 December.

The Sewing Circle met at the home of Mrs. F. A. Stephenson on 8 December. Fourteen ladies of the Service Colony enjoyed the covered dish luncheon.

Mr. Herbert L. Taylor was host at dinner in his home at Sumay on 7 December to Governor and Mrs. McCandlish, Mrs. C. L. Wood, Commander and Mrs. J. L. McCrea and Captain and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg. The party later attended the movie at the Agaña Theatre.

Captain and Mrs. M. Watchman, Captain and Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Jr., Mrs. M. L. Eastlack and Commander R. E. S. Kelley were dinner and theatre guests of the McCords on 9 December.

Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. R. H. Lenson entertained at dinner on 9 December for Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ouwelant, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ziegler and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cook. They later attended the show at the Gaiety Theatre.

James Stahl was host at a birthday, given in his honor, at the Cable Station Mess. His guests were Lucille Randall, Dorothy Leonard, Kathaleen Johnston, Eleanor Bliss, Louise Rath, Mildred Jones, Juanita Jones, Muriel Booker, Bob Lenson, Ted Clark, John Rath, Martin Huff, Jack Flynn, Dorsie Booker and Junior Jones.

Captain and Mrs. Floyd A. Stephenson entertained at dinner on 10 December for Commander

and Mrs. J. L. McCrea, Lieutenant Commander C. W. Charlton, Captain and Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Jr., Captain and Mrs. L. C. Whitaker, Lieutenant and Mrs. W. M. Greene, Jr., and Commander R. E. S. Kelley.

Captain and Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Jr., Lieutenant and Mrs. J. A. Clark, Mrs. J. B. Bliss and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Richardson were dinner and theatre guests of Mr. Herbert L. Taylor on 11 December.

Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. P. W. McCord entertained at dinner on 15 December for Lieutenant Commander C. W. Charlton, Captain and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg, Chaplain and Mrs. C. H. Mansfield and Mr. H. L. Taylor. They later attended the bridge at the Officers' Club.

On Saturday afternoon, 19 December, Soldier Litzenberg was host at a children's party in honor of his little sister Betty Lee's first birthday.

Dr. and Mrs. Paul Vaughan and Dr. and Mrs. T. W. McDaniel had tables for ninety-four guests at the 19 December dinner dance at the Officers' Club. Excellent music for dancing was provided by Mayhew's Orchestra.

Honoring Captain and Mrs. L. C. Whitaker and Lieutenant and Mrs. W. M. Greene, Jr., Colonel and Mrs. Albert E. Randall entertained at an At Home on Sunday afternoon, 20 December, for fifty guests in their quarters at Sumay.

Captain and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg entertained Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. R. H. Lenson, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Pugh and Captain and Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Jr., at dinner on 21 December in honor of the birthdays of Mrs. Cutts and Miss Betty Lee.

Captain and Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, Jr., entertained at dinner for twenty-two guests in their quarters at Sumay on Christmas night.

Captain and Mrs. Spencer L. Higgins and Commander and Mrs. John L. McCrea were Christmas dinner guests of the Kelleys.

On the evening of November 18th a birthday surprise party was given in honor of Mrs. A. Harrison by Mr. and Mrs. A. Jenkins and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lloyd.

Five Hospital Corpsmen gave a beach party on Saturday, November 21st, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Ashenfelter and Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Mettenet being special guests.

On Thanksgiving Day, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. C. Williams and Mr. G. W. Hewitt hiked and picnicked at Ritidian Point.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Noia, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Cruz and Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Ballard were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Deitrick on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Noia are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Carole Jean, on the morning of December 5th.

SHIPPING NOTES

PROSPECTIVE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Ships	Direction	GUAM			
		Depart	Arrive	Depart	Arrive
CHAUMONT	East	13 Jan. Manila	18 Jan.	19 Jan.	6 Feb. San Francisco
HENDERSON	West	15 Jan. San Francisco	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	15 Feb. Manila
GRANT	West	3 Feb. San Francisco	20 Feb.	20 Feb.	25 Feb. Manila

Vessels in Port

U. S. S. *Gold Star*, Station Ship, Comdr. Robert A. Dyer, Jr., U. S. Navy, Commanding.

U. S. S. *Penguin*, Station Tug, Lieut. George B. Evans, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

U. S. S. *R. L. Barnes*, Floating Oil Depot, Lieut. Karl A. Thieme, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

Arrived

The Philippine Presidential Yacht CASIANA, Razon, Master, on 19 November, from Honolulu, T. H.

HAWAIIAN CLIPPER, R. A. Dahlstrom, Master, on 21 November, from Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail for Guam.

PHILIPPINE CLIPPER, H. E. Gray, Master, on 27 November, from United States via Honolulu, T. H., Midway and Wake, with 2 bags of mail for Guam.

U. S. S. CHAUMONT, Capt. R. A. White, U. S. Navy, Commanding, on 30 November, from United States via Honolulu, T. H., with 185 bags of mail, 520 cubic tons of freight, and 136 passengers for Guam as follows: Lieut.-Comdr. Charles W. Charlton, SC, U. S. N., Lieut. Colonel H. Mansfield, ChC, U. S. N., wife and daughter, Capt. Lucian C. Whitaker, U. S. M. C., wife and son, First Lieut. Wallace M. Greene, Jr., U. S. M. C., wife, son and daughter, QMC Ollie Bissett, U. S. M. C., PC Dallas E. Kellum, U. S. N. and wife, PC Paul Tasker, U. S. N. and wife, Nurse Manila D. Barber, U. S. N., Nurse Odessa Smith, U. S. N., Mrs. George B. Evans, Mrs. Alma de Outo, Mrs. L. A. Wagner and son, Mrs. B. R. Montgomery, son and daughter, Mrs. M. D. Madson, Mrs. A. L. Johnson and 2 sons, Mrs. H. T. Gracey and son, Mrs. C. W. Darrow, son and daughter, Mrs. O. W. Grissom and 2 sons, Mrs. A. L. Olson and daughter, Mrs. C. H. Swink and daughter, Mrs. L. H. Turner and daughter, Mrs. A. H. G. Voss, Mrs. R. M. Whiting, Mrs. M. S. Whitney, son and 2 daughters, Mrs. D. A. Harris and 2 sons, Mrs. Eulalio Cespedes, daughter and 3 sons, Mr. G. A. Peabody, wife and son, Messrs. Vicente C. Reyes, Vicente R. Palomo, Jesus C. Flores and Carlos P. Taitano, 31 enlisted Navy, and 40 enlisted Marines.

S. S. NORTH WIND, A. J. Borkland, Master, on 30 November, from Honolulu, T. H. via Midway and Wake, with cargo for Pan American Airways, and 2 passengers for Guam as follows: Mr. G. E. Rankin and Mr. Vicente C. Charfauros, employees of Pan American Airways.

CHINA CLIPPER, J. H. Tilton, Master, on 1 December, from United States via Honolulu, T. H., Midway and Wake, with 2 bags of mail for Guam.

Continued on next page

SHIPPING NOTES

Continued from preceding page

PHILIPPINE CLIPPER, H. E. Gray, Master, on 5 December, from Manila, P. I., with 3 bags of mail for Guam.

HAWAIIAN CLIPPER, A. E. Laporte, Master, on 7 December, from United States via Honolulu, T. H., Midway and Wake, with 2 bags of mail for Guam.

CHINA CLIPPER, J. H. Tilton, Master, on 8 December, from Manila, P. I., with 3 bags of mail for Guam.

HAWAIIAN CLIPPER, A. E. Laporte, Master, on 11 December, from Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail for Guam.

MARIANA MARU, Japanese Schooner, K. Okano, Master, on 12 December, from Yokohama, Japan, with 2 bags of mail, and 104 tons of freight for Guam.

U. S. S. RAMAPO, Comdr. C. C. Davis, U. S. N., Commanding, on 15 December, from San Pedro, California, with cargo of fuel oil for Guam.

U. S. S. GOLD STAR, Station Ship, Comdr. Robert A. Dyer, Jr., U. S. N., Commanding, on 16 December, from Yokohama, Japan, with 143 bags of mail, cargo of coal, 210 tons of commercial freight, and 59 passengers for Guam as follows: Capt. Spencer L. Higgins, MC, U. S. N. and wife, Major William B. Croka, U. S. M. C. and wife, Pharm. Sylvester R. Foley, U. S. N., wife and 2 sons, Miss Irene Shelley, Nurse, U. S. N., Mrs. Robert E. S. Kelley, Mrs. Robert A. Dyer, Mrs. Arthur H. Cummings, Mrs. Charles L. Carpenter and son, Mrs. Malcolm W. Arnold and son, Mrs. Kenneth R. Hall and 2 daughters, Mrs. Henry C. McGinnis, Mrs. John F. Dalton and daughter, Mrs. Hale W. Northup, Mrs. Willis J. Drost and son, Mrs. Anthony G. Alvey and son, Mrs. Embrey J. Beasley and daughter, Father Blas de Caseda, Father Alban Hammel, Father Sylvester Staudt, Mrs. Charles A. Aldrich, Mrs. Maurice Harris and son, Mrs. William O. Henrix and son, Mrs. Donald M. Nelson, Mrs. Max C. Storer, Mrs. Paul W. Payne, son and daughter, 1 enlisted Marine and 16 members of the Guam Militia.

Departed

The Philippine Presidential Yacht **CASIANA**, Razon, Master, on 20 November, for Manila, P. I.

HAWAIIAN CLIPPER, R. A. Dahlstrom, Master, on 22 November, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

PHILIPPINE CLIPPER, H. E. Gray, Master, on 28 November, for Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

U. S. S. CHAUMONT, Capt. R. A. White, U. S. N., Commanding, on 1 December, for Manila, P. I., with 37 bags of mail, and 66 passengers from Guam as follows: Comdr. Morris M. Leonard, ChC, U. S. N., wife and 4 daughters, Lieut.-Comdr. John Flynn, SC, U. S. N., wife and 2 sons, Capt.

TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGERS

During the month of December, 1936 the following passengers of the Pan American Airways Co. passed through Guam:

From Alameda to Manila

Mary Sinclair	Maryon Monahan
Annie Ternes	Alfa W. Beam
Kenneth M. Ranz,	Roy E. Whitehead
Ancil H. Bishop	Emily Doyle
Charles P. Dugan	Leon E. Charlot
Herbert Z. Peters	Alfonso D. Precilla,
Robert E. MacGregor	Harold A. Sweet,
Samuel Earney	

From Honolulu to Manila

Henry Bandy	Philip Kennedy	Gene Kennedy
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From Manila to Alameda

Grace Brown	Roy E. Whitehead
Frances Page	Gratwick Patchell
Miquel Ossorio	Zelta Averill
Conrado Garcia	William Zeitler

From Manila to Honolulu

Gonzalo Manibog	Philip Kennedy
Gene Kennedy	Samuel Gershenson

From Manila to Guam

Lewis C. Hudson

Louis C. Plain, U. S. M. C., wife, son and daughter, Mrs. Myrtle M. Longenecker, QMC Clyde T. Smith, U. S. M. C., wife and 2 daughters, Nurse Teresa M. Duggan, U. S. N., Nurse Sylvia M. Koller, U. S. N., Dr. Otto H. Swezey and wife, Mrs. Howard L. Ashenfelter and daughter, Mrs. Ralph R. Mettenet, Mrs. Julian Garcia, daughter and 4 sons, Mrs. Mattie Ferrer and infant son, Mrs. Vicenta Freire, 14 enlisted Navy and 17 enlisted Marines.

S. S. NORTH WIND, A. J. Borkland, Master, on 3 December, for San Francisco, California.

CHINA CLIPPER, J. H. Tilton, Master, on 5 December, for Manila, P. I., with 1 bag of mail from Guam.

PHILIPPINE CLIPPER, H. E. Gray, Master, on 6 December, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

HAWAIIAN CLIPPER, A. E. Laporte, Master, on 8 December, for Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

CHINA CLIPPER, J. H. Tilton, Master, on 9 December, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

HAWAIIAN CLIPPER, A. E. Laporte, Master, on 12 December, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

U. S. S. RAMAPO, Comdr. C. C. Davis, U. S. N., Commanding, on 16 December, for Manila, P. I., with 14 bags of mail, and one enlisted Navy as passenger from Guam.

MARIANA MARU, Japanese Schooner, K. Okano, Master, on 23 December, for Yokohama, Japan, with 7 bags of mail, and 1 passenger from Guam — Mr. José T. Yokoi.

VITAL STATISTICS — Cont'd. from page 30

Inarajan

Cayetano and Ana L. G. Quinata a son Vicente
 José and Elena C. Meno a daughter Maria
 José and Justina M. Meno a son Juan
 Juan and Angelina S. N. Kumiyaama a daughter Annisia

Sinajana

Angel and Maria A. Crisostomo a son Matias
 Tomas and Deogracia T. Atoigue a daughter Ana
 José and Maria Q. Miner a son Baldomero
 Manuel and Ana A. Bautista a son Manuel

Merizo

Mariano and Florentina C. Champaco a son Ponciano

Sumay

Juan and Antonia G. Borja a daughter Sylvia
 Antonio and Maria M. Baleta a daughter Nenita
 Francisco and Amelia S. Borja a daughter Elizabeth
 Asuncion

Joaquin and Carmen T. Cruz a daughter Lucela
 Vicente and Carmen T. Babauta a son Leonardo
 Francisco and Trinidad C. Quintanilla a daughter Oliva

Asan

Vicente and Carmen M. San Nicolas a son Ricardo
 Jesus and Severa S. N. Mendiola a daughter Patricia
 Jesus and Anuncia C. Meno a son Juan

Umatac

Vicente and Felicidad A. Quinata a son José

DEATHS

Agana

Maria S. Guerrero	3 days
Josefa A. Perez	21 years
Concepcion R. Mayo	25 years
Ana T. Salas	1 year
A baby boy of Teodora S. Brown	Still born
Daniel L. Evaristo	5 months
Luis C. Perez	50 years
Margarita F. Munoz	½ day
Felipe D. Tedpahogo	36 years
Ana S. N. Santos	72 years
Maria C. Gogue	38 years
Jesus L. Borja	8 hours
Elias M. Tenorio	1 year
Redosinda G. Eustaquio	79 years
Ramon F. Fejaran	14 years
Ernesta T. S. Aguon	7 months
Pedro T. Dejima	51 years
Soledad M. Borja	6 months
Elisa O. Cruz	1 year
Vicenta T. Mafnas	42 years

Dededo

José L. G. Cruz	36 years
José P. Perez	9 months

Sumay

Josefa S. Sablan	24 years
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Barrigada

Jesus S. Mafnas	Still born
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FEWER EARTH TREMORS NOTED DURING MONTH

It is reassuring to note that during the past month there has been a decrease in the number of earth tremors. To date 76 shocks have occurred in December while in November 256 were registered and on the last two days in October 98 tremors were recorded. Those occurring during the month of December have brought the total of after shocks, since the alarming tremor of 30 October, 1936 to 430.

Since the publication of the December *Recorder* the number of tremors each day has been as follows: 27 November, 3; 29 November, 2; 1 December, 3; 2 December, 3; 4 December, 6; 6 December, 1; 12 December, 1; 13 December, 2; 14 December, 14; 15 December, 10; 16 December, 6; 17 December, 1; 18 December, 5; 19 December, 2; 20 December, 2; 21 December, 3; 22 December, 6; 23 December, 5; 24 December, 1; 25 December, 2; 26 December, 2; 28 December, 1.

One strong and alarming quake of about 40 seconds duration took place at 7:30 a.m., 14 December, with a recorded intensity of 7. It was followed by one of an intensity of 3 at 12:19 p.m. on the same day. These were the only tremors occurring during the month of sufficient force to be distinctly perceptible or alarming. No injury to inhabitants or apparent damage to property were reported.

The majority of the December shocks, like those of November, recorded by the seismograph were faint and were noted only by experienced observers.

EMPORIUM HAS GALA OPENING

The Emporium, the new department store of Butler's Incorporated, on Legaspi Street, opened its doors for business Thursday, 10 December, 1936 at 10:00 a. m. Hundreds of people were waiting to inspect and to purchase merchandise before the opening hour. Everyone entering the new establishment was given iced coca-cola and the refreshment was greatly enjoyed by the shoppers. Approximately 1,000 people came in during the day and evening.

There are many improved and attractive features in the design of the new store. The building is spacious, light and cool. Beautiful Ifil wood counters, large display cases and tables are conveniently arranged throughout the store. The merchandise is classified and identified by departments. Wearing apparel, jewelry and novelties are on the first floor, while toys and infants wear are on the second.

The Emporium has made a great step forward in modernizing shopping facilities and is an asset to the commercial activities of Guam.

Inarajan

Maria C. Meno	7 days
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Asan

Alfred Bennet Aflague	6 months
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MARINE ACTIVITIES

By *Rudie Fimmel*

Greetings, salutations and best wishes for a happy, happy New Year are accorded everyone from the entire United States Marine personnel stationed at the Marine Barracks, Sumay.

It was my good intention to write an article for the Recorder soon after my return from the recent Health Trip entitled "Gold Star Sailors At Work And Play." However, an opportunity was afforded me to fully recuperate from my strenuous duties as mess cook for the deck hands on the Gold Star which I accepted with reluctance. Said opportunity being filled with hours of solitude. Be that as it may, I am again in circulation and once again ready to narrate news events which have transpired at these Marine Barracks during the past month.

That illustrious gentleman with the long white whiskers, better known as Santa Claus, arrived at the barracks a week ahead of schedule. Result: the majority of members of Captain R. M. Cutts' straight shooting rifle range detail terminated record day with an increase of three to five dollars to the regular monthly stipend.

Many items of interest have occurred during the month of December. A transport has come and gone taking with it several Marines who were decided favorites among the Guam populace. To compensate for this loss the U. S. S. Chaumont left forty "Leathernecks" as replacements. After a nip-and-tuck basketball season, the Marines "landed" and brought to these barracks the trophy symbolic of championship-- Promotions finally came to deserving Guam Marines after everyone had given up hope of ever being "rated"— and last but not least is the bright outlook for a baseball team that already threatens to be the most powerful seen in these parts for many decades.

Two months ago Sumay resembled a Civilian Conservation Camp with all the Marines digging and planting trees and bushes, but as the old adage goes "as ye sow, so shall ye reap" and now fine young trees are growing everywhere beautifying the already attractive reservation.

Among the new members of the command at least one is well known to all old time Guam residents. The longing for tropical nights, swaying coconut trees and Sumay liberties was too much for Corporal Earl Stevens and his face now daily radiates with the pleasure in being back after an absence of three years. Stevens, a very quiet and unassuming chap, is famous for many things — but the time fifty musics stood at attention for hours in a hot San Diego sun just to get

a glimpse of him—! But ask him to tell the story.

Sergeants Max Craig, Arthur Kent and Harold Lange already have gained important noncommissioned officer positions and fill the gap left by the departure of Fleckner, Walston and Petrie.

Sergeant William Taylor, Marine radio operator, deserves the thanks of all Marines for his admirable work in sending over a thousand Christmas radio greetings via short wave.

During my period of solitary retirement I learned the following choice bits of news: Was Stan Flecher's countenance crimson when he reported in at the guard house to re-claim his property found earlier in the evening in a taxi?— With the departure of Corporal Hinricks for the States the position of Mayor of Sumay was left open and it seems comical that Norbert Jerasak, Ralph Troutman, Dan Donnelly or Pierre Poumirau, all of them Sumay tax-payers (?) do not attempt to claim the exalted title— and just who does Sam Lewis work for? He gets angry when we ask him— QM-Sgt. Price found out that the P. A. A. employees could do other things besides fly— Gerald Pierce? Oh, he's probably at Agat. Nuf' said— Willie Hornsby changing liberty plans from Agaña to Sumay— Several of the new corporals have already bought flashlights and orders are in for more— Paul Harrison selling cigarette cases brought from Japan to John Baker at a decided loss?— But enough of that.

Briefing the news: Charles Levee is resting easily at the hospital after a bad tonsil infection— Peter P. Wrobel, eyes gleaming, telling the gang just how many days, hours, and seconds until the arrival of the Chaumont. Yes, he is due to return to the States on that ship— Carl "Dusty" Rhodes new addition to the garage force— Dan Brooks has a brother in the Navy— Corporal Lipsky taking acey ducey lessons from Fimmel— Francis Eickelberry now the post plumber— Howard "Red" Coe newly initiated in Guams' "400"— and Ivan Cummings trying hard for a bid— John "Save the Turf" Baker de-bugging young trees daily— William D. Davis the favorite cook of all concerned — The weekly band concerts are greatly appreciated.

This being my last article as I am scheduled to return to the states via the Chaumont, I wish to take this opportunity to say goodbye to all my friends in Guam. Furthermore, if any Guam citizen should ever find himself in the city of Portland, Oregon— look me up and talk over Guam with me. And so— goodbye again to all.

News Of Island Affairs

Continued from page 21

Mr. José San Nicolas kindly donated the house east of the school to the Church.

The Parents and Teachers Association held a party on Christmas in honor of the occasion.

The Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club Supervisor, Mr. L. Siguenza, inspected the activities of the Yigo School on Saturday, December 12.

MACHANAO

Private John J. Baima relieved D. V. Kohler as Patrolman of Machanao on December 7.

The earthquake of December 14th damaged the local reservoir.

The Machanao School ball team won from the Dededo team on Friday, December 11.

AGAT

The abattoir in Agat is nearing completion and will be of great help to this community as a building of this type has been sorely needed.

A house is being built by Ignacio L. Chaco and will fill one of the few vacant lots left in the town of Agat.

DEDEDO

On the 3rd and 4th of December, the people of Dededo were hosts to many Pilgrims from different parts of the Island, celebrating the Patron Saint "Santa Barbara." The procession was held on the evening of the 3rd and the Mass took place on the 4th.

Patrolman D. Kohler relieved Patrolman James Albanese on December 7th.

A mass meeting was held on 14th of December. Mr. A. C. Suarez, Chief Commissioner, and Lieut. Clark talked on Sanitation, Copra, Taxes and the Vagrancy Law.

MERIZO

The Weaving Association in Merizo is progressing rapidly. Thirty-four members have enrolled and more are expected. Officers of the association have been elected as follows: President — Mrs. María L. Mesa, Vice President — Miss Brigida D. Candaso, Secretary and Treasurer — Miss Rosa T. Aguigui.

The Committee of designers is composed of four of the best weavers, namely, Mrs. María L. Mesa, Mrs. Milagro M. Cruz, Mrs. María L. N. Barcinas and Miss Dolores C. Cruz. Every Monday the members meet in the Teachers' Quarters in Merizo to take job orders from the president of the association who constantly gets information from the weaving agent, Miss Ana P. Torres. On Fridays all finished articles are brought to the Quarters for inspection and preparation for sale. The treasurer reports that from August to the early part of December \$282.00 has been received by the Association. The funds are divided.

THE GUAM MUSEUM

During the short stay in port of a certain transport, a number of the passengers and crew went on a sightseeing trip to certain portions of the Island. Upon their return to Agaña one of them commented upon the remarkably tall and stately lattes he had seen. His description was interrupted by another passenger, who had not been in the sight-seeing party, with the exclamation, "Oh! ladtes! I have heard that the heart of a ladte palm makes a very good salad!" Now this uninformed person probably had in mind the famous palmetto salad, for the palmetto is the heart of the coconut palm, but, as she did not know this and had never seen a taotaomona tombstone or latte, she would just as soon ask for one for a salad as the other.

And now, my dear reader, you who have seen lattes and would not have even a "ladte" sandwich just lay this silly column aside and place an item under "Do You Know" to the effect that there are lots of us right here in Guam who have never seen a latte although there are three right in the Guam Museum grounds. These people intend to visit the Guam Museum some day to see these lattes and other ancient Chamorro relics on display but they haven't done so for they "haven't the time" but they intend to make the visit some day. It is the mañana habit of not doing anything today that you can put off doing until tomorrow. If any person who reads this has never visited the Guam Museum, let him make a resolution to do so among his other New Year's resolutions. You will find it time well spent and you will learn some interesting facts about the Island of Guam.

[ED. NOTE. Elsewhere in this issue of the Recorder may be seen a reproduction of the ancient Latte.]

The Supervising Teacher suggested that the association donate to the Destrehan High School Museum, Destrehan, Louisiana, and the members heartily agreed. They will donate all sorts of woven articles.

On Monday, December 7, 1936, the new head of the Department of Education, Chaplain C. H. Mansfield, accompanied by Mrs. Mansfield, Mr. Sanchez and the School Inspector visited the Cook School. The visiting party observed the weavers at work and the parents mowing the lawn around the school house.

The people of Merizo are happy to see the Governor pass through their town on his Sunday drives.

SUMAY

The festival held in Sumay in honor of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe on December 11, 12 and 13 was well attended by people from all parts of the Island. The parade was held in the afternoon of the 11th.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

The usual frequent trips for study and observational purposes on the various pests and diseases attacking local plants were made throughout the month. Aside from discoveries of a cacao girdling larva and the notorious melon fly, well-known in Hawaii and other places of the world, there were no other new pests encountered during the month. A complete survey made during the latter part of the month of November, covering all districts of the island, showed that the melon fly must have been present here for some time. Their small numbers, however, is probably due to the lack of an abundant and continuous supply of their host plants, which are mainly pumpkins and cucumbers. No trace of any parasites has as yet been found working on this pest.

Two live larvae specimens of the cacao girdler are being reared in the Insectery with the hope of securing their adults which will be sent to Dr. Swezey for proper identification.

Work on rearing, breeding, and liberating of *Telenomus* and *Trichogramma* parasites mentioned in last month's report continued throughout the month. The *Telenomus* insects are definitely established. However, none of the parasitized eggs collected outside has shown the presence of the *Trichogramma* species.

Observation and studies on the banana beetles showed that the grubs of these insects are injurious to the roots of various plants including corn and citrus trees. A large number of grubs were found eating on the roots of a lime tree in the Governor's

garden recently. In a few corn patches at Dededo and Barrigada these grubs were found to have completely ruined a great many of the corn plants. Parasites for these beetles have not yet been found locally.

The following distributions of papaya trees were made: Juan D. Perez, Agana, 150; Pan American Airways, Co., Sumay, 100; and Marine Barracks, Sumay, 20.

Apparently because of the large rate parasitization on *Prodenia* caterpillars by the *Telenomus* parasites from Honolulu, the appearance of the introduced bananas growing in various places on the Farm, has greatly improved. During former months the leaves were usually marred and wilted by infestations of the *Prodenia* caterpillar. Seedling material will soon be available from at least two patches of those introduced bananas on the Farm.

From observation at the Barrigada sun flower field it can be stated that this plant can produce heavily under local conditions. However, the Yellow corn plants from introduced seeds did not respond favorably which may be due to the soil condition on this part of the island. The cowpeas flourished and gave a big yield of pods and grains during the month. The local corn continued to show its superiority and fine adaptation to Guam conditions judging by the healthy appearance of this corn throughout not only fields at Barrigada, but also Yoña and Dededo.

Places of Interest to Visit in Guam

Continued from page 1

the party it inspires a degree of confidence to carry a light rope with which they may be assisted over the steepest places in the descent and ascent. This cave is one of the most interesting of the many curious caverns in Guam and should not be missed.

The large cave at Inarajan is easily accessible by only a few minutes walk from the highway. Here one sees prehistoric petroglyphs that have never yet been deciphered.

Ritidian Point is a desirable objective for an all day outing, although half a day will suffice if one is pressed for time. At the end of the road, beyond which point it is impossible for an automobile to proceed, the trail branches. The right-hand trail leads to the Ritidian Point lighthouse, a walk of somewhat over a mile, ending in a delightful picnic spot. The left-hand trail goes straight to the brink of a six hundred foot cliff, the descent of which, with its necessary ascent (for there is no other way out) is a real test for any hiker. The trail down the cliff is very steep

in some places, gradual in others, and always safe. It ends at the seashore in a coconut grove, where a well earned rest can be enjoyed. If this is planned as an all day trip, carry canteens and the lightest possible luncheon in knapsacks. An abundance of coconuts may be obtained to assuage both hunger and thirst.

The trips outlined herein are merely to be taken as suggestions of the many possibilities for the sight-seer in Guam. The Guam Museum will gladly render all possible assistance in planning these or other outings and will recommend competent guides.

Museum Hours

9:00 to 12:00 A. M. Week days

1:30 to 3:30 P. M. Week days

3:00 to 5:00 P. M. Sundays & Holidays.

Closed all day Saturday except when there is a transport in port. Open every evening except Saturday from 7:00 to 9:00 P. M. Telephone No. 18.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS AND HINTS

By D. L. C.

Crab Cutlets a la Chamberlain

1 lb. crabmeat 1 egg
 ½ cup flour Cayenne pepper to taste
 ¼ lb. butter ½ cup canned milk
 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce

Melt butter in saucepan, add flour, then add milk and 1 egg well beaten. Add Worcestershire to crabmeat; dip in egg then roll in grated bread-crumbs. Fry in deep fat for three minutes and put in oven for five minutes to brown thoroughly.

The fresh *native* crabmeat is excellent for this.

Apples Farci with Chicken

Cut a slice from the top of each apple to be used, remove the core, but without piercing the other side of the fruit, and carefully scoop out some of the interior. Fill with left-over chopped chicken and a few cloves. Sprinkle with granulated sugar, brown breadcrumbs, moisten with a little fat and bake in oven.

Persian Salad

For a change, try a salad composed of sliced oranges, sliced onions (paper thin), and sliced ripe olives, with a dressing of a little oil, salt, and red pepper.

Coffee Jelly

½ box of gelatine or
 2 tablespoons granulated gelatine
 2½ cups of strong boiled coffee
 ½ cup of cold water
 ½ cup of boiling water
 ⅓ cup of sugar

Soak gelatine in cold water, dissolve in boiling water, strain, and add to sugar and coffee. Turn into mould, and chill.

Serve a light sponge or an angel-food cake with this.

Fresh Coconut Pralines

1 lb. powdered sugar 4 tablespoons of water
 1 freshly ground small coconut almond or vanilla
 flavoring

Put the sugar in saucepan with the water and when it begins to form a syrup, add the finely grated coconut, and stir continuously, until it spins a thread. Remove from fire and put one tablespoon at a time of the mixture on a large well buttered plate, shaping into small cakes about ¼ inch thick and 4 inches across. When dry, remove with a knife. The candy should be light, crisp, and flaky.

Some Fine Points of Menu Planning

Although every menu should meet the nutritional needs of each family, the menu maker must also consider many additional factors to produce a truly successful meal. One of the first requirements of a meal or series of meals is "variety". No menu is so good that it can be served continuously with change.

A few points:—

1. Do not repeat one kind of food in the same meal.
2. Avoid using all one type of food in one meal such as rice, potatoes and cornstarch pudding.
3. Do not serve more than one strong flavored food in same meal.
4. Do not serve all hot or cold foods at one meal.
5. Highly seasoned food must be used sparingly.
6. Foods should not be either all acid or sweet. A little of both for balance.
7. Do not serve several foods difficult to digest in the same meal.
8. Left-overs should appear in a new form.
9. Do not serve too much food at one meal.
10. Prepare menus in advance and avoid waste.
11. Try to contrast the courses — hot and cold, tart and sweet, bland and highly flavored, liquid and solid.
12. Attractive appearance of food has much to do with a good appetite. Arrange carefully. Pay attention to color scheme of foods.
13. Do not serve stereotyped meals. Try out new recipes.

First History of Guam

Continued from page 27

missionaries had contrived to have the ship sent to Peru with merchandise.** This meant that Padre Sanvitores had either to abandon his plans for the voyage, or spend two years in getting to Guam. The ship was not to stop at Guam on the passage eastward.

Fired as he was with religious fervor for the honor of God, and knowing well the malevolence of the Royal Ministers in Manila, he threatened the city of Manila with all manner of calamities, misfortune and ruin if the will of God, so plainly set forth, was not carried out. And as he was venerated by all, and believed by many to be a saint, and a prophet, his words were believed, and the Governor proclaimed that the ship should go first to Acapulco with Padre Sanvitores and that from there he should be returned immediately to Guam with his companions.

(Next month's instalment treats of the arrival at Acapulco of Padre Sanvitores and Padre Tomás de Cardeñoso, and of their efforts toward effecting their return to the *Marianas*.)

To be continued

** In an account given by Padre Lorenzo Bustillos, an intimate friend of Padre Sanvitores, he makes the following statement, "When the order was given for the ship to sail to Peru, the ship itself as if it had knowledge of that fact, and realized what a serious offense had been committed against God and his servant, rolled over on its side and remained thus inclined and no human efforts served to right it. And the Servant of God (Padre Sanvitores) said that if the officials did not at once change their decision, no matter what efforts they might make in an attempt to right it, it would re-

The Plants of Guam

Continued from page 29

Asplenium falcatum Lamarck (called *Asplenium adintooides* by Christensen). Stipes tufted, gray or brown in color, nearly naked; fronds 6 to 24 inches long, 4 to 10 inches wide; pinnae horizontal, 6 to 20 on a side, stalked, up to 1 inch broad, edge toothed or lobed, which are toothed again; leathery, veins very oblique; sori long, in 1 or 2 irregular lines, reaching nearly to the edge. This species intergrades in form with *Asplenium macrophyllum*. It is found from tropical Asia and Africa to Australia and Polynesia.

Asplenium nitidum Swartz. Rhizome densely clothed with glossy black scales; stipes 6 to 12 inches long, firm, erect, grayish to brownish or black, not hairy; fronds 24 to 36 inches long, 6 to 12 inches wide, with numerous narrow-tipped pinnae on each side; lower pinnae cut to the rachis, with numerous stalked pinnules, which are again cut into wedge-shaped segments; these are saw-toothed around their entire edge or deeply cut into; sori short, radiant. Distributed through Malaya and India.

To be Continued

[Editor's Note: Mr. Bryan, curator of collections at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, T. H., has had much experience in field collecting and scientific exploration in the Pacific. He recently spent some time in Guam assisting in the reorganization of the Guam Museum and in collecting natural history specimens and carrying on scientific studies.]

main as it was." It is asserted that the ship was poorly built by intention, because of the Governor's opposition to the King's wishes.

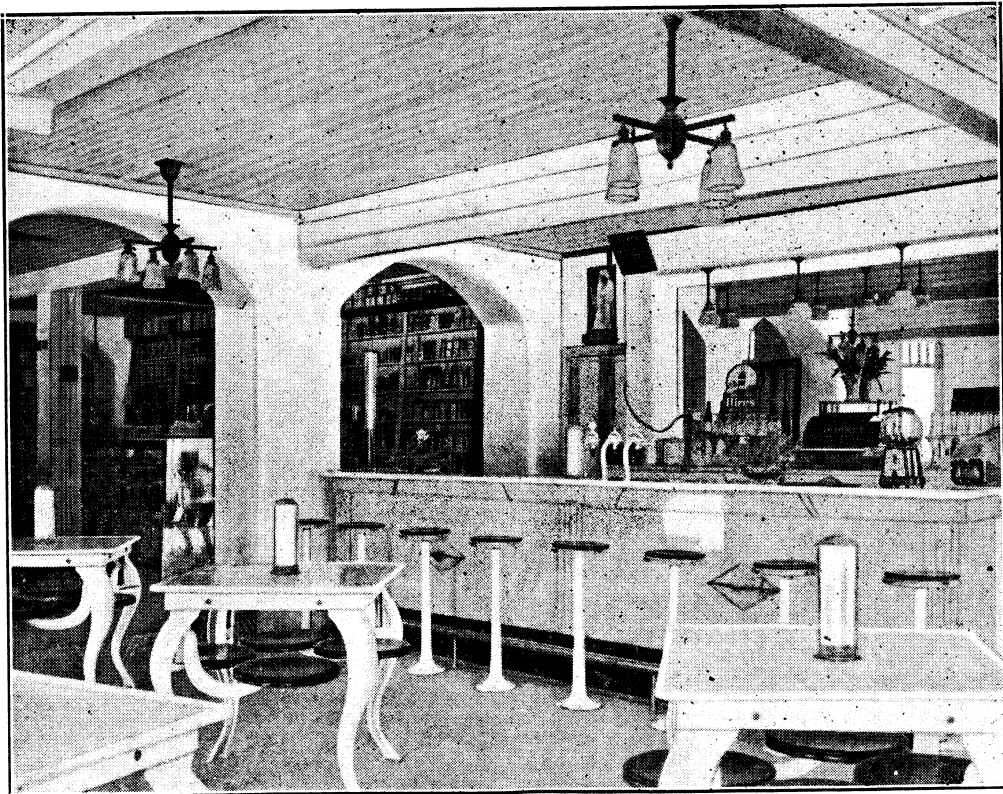
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GUAM LAND SHELLS*Continued from page 11*

covers the limestone mantle of this peak and the ridge to the south, and collected over 200 specimens. Most of the shells are entirely dark brown or dark purple in color, and measure three-fourths inch long by three-sixteenths inch in greatest diameter.

SMALLER SPIRAL-CONES

There are about ten species of Omphalotropis which look somewhat like small sized editions of Partula, although there are many differences of detail besides size which place them in another family (Assimineidae). They measure from one-eighth to one-fourth inch in length and one-twelfth to three-sixteenths inch in diameter. Most of them are various shades of brown, from reddish to purplish. Some have a ridge or keel around the curve of the whorl. Two related genera in the same family have even smaller shells, with the largest whorl so much enlarged, in proportion to the others, that they look like a little peaked cap above it. The opening is circular, like the mouth of a trumpet. These are found under stones, logs, and on dead leaves on the ground.

Tornatellinidae have conical shells, similar to these, but even more minute. The three species of Lamellidea are buffy-horn color, with five and one-half to six whorls, the apex rather obtuse, and measure one-seventh inch long by about one-sixteenth inch in diameter. They are found on dead leaves on the ground. *Elasmias quadrasi* is similar, but paler, the shell very thin, broader and more obtusely pointed. It is on the leaves of shrubs.

Both species of Stenogyridae are introduced, and may be found abundantly under stones and logs in moist localities. Live specimens can be recognized at once, for they appear bright yellow, due to the yellow animal showing through the nearly transparent shell. They are elongate, cylindrical spirals, up to three-eighths inch long, by less than one-eighth in diameter. The dead shells are a translucent, light horn color.

The three species of Succinea have shells about one-fourth to three-eighths inch across, with very small spires and very large openings. They are thin, delicate, and usually orange, yellow, or horn-color. The moist, slimy snail which secretes this fragile shell seems much too large for it, with a large, fleshy foot upon which it moves slowly about. These species may be found both on dead leaves on the ground and on the trunks and leaves of growing plants.

The species of Zonitidae are flattish, coiled spirals, about one-fourth inch across and five-thirty-seconds inch thick, shiny light brown in color, found on shrubs and ferns.

The Endodontidae have even flatter coils and vary in color from gray to reddish brown and in size from three-thirty-seconds to one-eighth inch across by a third to a half that in thickness. The coils of some appear to have alternating light and dark markings, giving the appearance of minute spokes of a wheel. Under a lens the surface of the spirals is seen to be covered with overlapping plates or occasional ridges.

The species of Pupillidae, Cyclophoridae and Hydrocinidae are all so small that they are scarcely of interest to the amateur. Some look like minute barrels or kegs with prominent ribs, others like miniature Christmas tree frosted light globes. Some are very common under stones, others in the crevices of bark and coral rocks, others on dead twigs and leaves on the ground. Some are introduced, others native. The introduced species of Truncatella is distinctive, for there are four spirals of about equal diameter, above which, as its name suggests, the shell appears truncated or abruptly cut off, where it might be expected to taper to a point. With a lens the surface of each whorl will be seen to be crossed by numerous parallel ridges.

Fresh water shells of the genus Melania are found associated with water plants and on the muddy bottoms of rivers and swamps. One species is an elongate cone, with interrupted ridges along the spiral, forming a rough, file-like surface. The color is dark olive or purplish brown. The length rarely exceeds one inch.

There is much yet to be learned about Guam land shells, especially the smaller species. They have been but poorly collected. J. F. Quadras made a collection in the early 1890's, and from his specimens a list was published of 47 species from the Marianas Islands, without mention of islands or localities, and with meagre descriptions in Latin. This is the only published account of the smaller shells, except notes scattered through the Manual of Conchology (series 2) by H. A. Pilsbry.

A number of specimens were collected by H. G. Hornbostel between 1922 and 1928. These and specimens collected this year by the writer are preserved in Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu. Additional specimens would be appreciated by that Museum.

Specimens which are collected for scientific study should be drowned over night in fresh water, so that the animals will expand partly out of the shell, and then preserved in 50% alcohol. If specimens are sent to Bishop Museum, with careful notes as to the locality in which they were collected, the shells will be cleaned and identified, and, if

desired, named specimens will be returned to the collector to repay him for having collected the shells. It is important to make an accurate record of the locality where the shells were collected, for only in this way will they have real scientific value.

Named specimens of a number of the species of land shells found in Guam may be seen at the Guam Museum, a small collection having been presented by the writer, from the Bishop Museum collections.

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What Is The Answer

Continued from page 17

a kind word. Ah, we, who travel about among the peoples of the earth, how we need to ask, "What am I to say?" And the answer,—"The kindest words!"

What we say and what we do are born of what we think. The background of our action finds its urge in our thoughts. We are prone to be pessimistic, have the habit of opposite-mindedness, "ornery" enough to see the bottom side too much. Muddy water can come from two sources, — from stirring the bottom of a settled pool that has become clear in time's healing, or from the pouring in of more dirt. There is no recompense for the wrong thought. There is a real cost for thinking wrong. It plants a seed within the garden of one's own heart which is weeded out with utmost effort. For the New Year, — Let the answer be, "Think no wrong."

Every one has a sense of direction. Every picture has a path, a road, or a method of perspective which directs our attention. Every activity we enter upon has a line of march. Every point of advantage has an approach. The lives of many before us are in the making of the highways of life. We acquire manners at our mother's table. We receive learning from the pages of time's accumulative thinking. Our health finds its directive genius in the paths of knowledge hewn out of the practice and experimentation of medicine. Our interests in life come largely from the professions and callings of our fathers and fathers' fathers. The things we do follow some line of progress laid down by past experience. There are many to choose. Which will we select? Hear the answer, "Those that lead to God."

"Be true!" Then will your words be kind. "Be True!", for then there will be no time for wrong. "Be True!" Surely, then, you will select "those roads that lead to God."

"I asked the New Year, 'What am I to do the whole year through?'"

The answer came, "Be True!"

"I asked again, 'And what am I to say to those who pass my way?'"

"The kindest words," he said, "that you can say."

"What thoughts am I to think, day long, year long?"

And clearly as a quick struck gong, the answer, "Think no wrong!"

Ten, Twenty And Twenty-Five Years Ago This Month

Continued from page 19

answers that they were paid a considerable subsidy and always found a considerable cargo. They could not think of recommencing their service without the subsidy; and in view of the facts that all their ships are now employed on regular runs elsewhere and *that the volume of production in this Island has so materially decreased*, this subsidy would have to be much greater than formerly. The sum they named is somewhat in excess of the Island Treasury's receipts for two months, an impossible condition for us to fulfill. Of the nine other companies who received letters, two stated that their steamers were too busy elsewhere, and seven answered simply that they would not consider sending us ships. As matters now stand, Manila is closed.

Some time ago, an effort was made to purchase with money belonging to residents of the Island a schooner to ply to Manila, but the purchase was bungled, the ship was bought under foreign register, and cannot trade between United States ports. She now runs in and out of Guam, but is of no value to the planters in aiding them to a new market. This experience has discouraged any further effort in this line. A second attempt would undoubtedly meet with better success, but money is already harder and harder to find, and our import bills absorb about all of our income from all sources.

Our young and business-like little contemporary, the "Guam Advertiser" informs us that a local merchant has arranged for a steamer which is now on the way to Guam with a general cargo for this Island. Isolated ships of this character, depending on the needs or the ambition of one or more merchants, may occasionally call here; but they do not and cannot solve our problem. Their cargo will be of foreign manufacture and the duties will prevent any lowering of prevailing prices of staples except in the unlikely case of a glutted market. And their cargo on leaving the Island will naturally pass through the hands of those whose energy brought them here. The planter is as far removed as ever for a free outlet for his goods.

"And what roads take across the earth's worn sod where many feet have trod?"

Swift came the answer, "Those that lead to God."*

*From the poem "Questioning" by Grace Noll Crowell.

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Capital	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus	35,000.00
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Elliotts
DRUG STORE

Akgak Weaving

Continued from page 7

On the fourth day the leaves are unrolled, the ends braided together and hung in the sun for a period of two weeks. After the leaves are thoroughly cured they are placed in large rolls and are now ready to be split into strips for weaving. Mats are woven with strips crossing diagonally, similar to the mats made by the Eastern Polynesians.

The Chamorros do not use frames when weaving large bags but, as in the weaving of mats, merely count the number of strips used.

At one time the Chamorros also wove *Akgak* leaves into sails for their canoes.

For weaving small bags, baskets, mats, cigarette cases and other fine work, the young green leaves are picked, steeped in boiling water for two minutes, scraped of their spines, and dried in the sun. Care must be taken that the leaves are not kept too long in the sun as it will mar their color. After boiling and drying the leaves should be woven as soon as possible. They are split into various widths depending upon the fineness of the article desired.

Only one tool *si-i* (see-é) is used in weaving. It is made of iron and is from three to five inches in length while its width varies. One end has a chisel-like appearance and tapers towards the other end. The instrument has a slight curvature.

Articles woven from *Akgak* are representative of Guam as they are distinctive products of the Island. As far as can be determined, similar articles of this kind cannot be obtained elsewhere. In past years this industry has not proved remunerative due to the lack of a market for its sale. Recently through the efforts of the Naval Government, demands for *Akgak* articles have been found in the United States and Honolulu. At present this industry is proving successful and is beneficial for it offers an opportunity to the people of the Island to obtain money from the sale of local products.

The total purchases of *Akgak* articles from April to December 1936 amounted to \$518.78 with \$189.90 of material ready for shipment to Honolulu to meet current orders.

Credit is due Mrs. Maria L. Mesa of Merizo for her efforts in impressing upon the people of that district the benefits to be derived from the manufacture of this product. Mrs. Mesa has organized a "Weaving Club" in Merizo. It is hoped that other districts will follow this example in order that Guam may become as generally known for its weaving as other lands.

The Guam *Akgak* Shop, located in the Island Market building, is open every afternoon from 3:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m. and on each Saturday morning until noon. A large assortment of luncheon sets, coasters, cigarette cases, bridge sets, purses and baskets of all descriptions are available.

Entomological Report Of Guam

Continued from page 15

Leafroller. Leaves are often eaten by a small caterpillar which rolls the leaf for protection, yet is well parasitized by the braconid *Apanteles guamensis*. The leafroller is most abundant sometimes in the seedling plots, causing considerable injury.

Tineid. A tiny moth larva is sometimes found in the rice heads.

Pyralid moth. Larvae were found commonly feeding among decaying leaves at the base of rice stools. It is not certain whether they sometimes feed on the growing plant.

Spodoptera sp. Armyworms are said to cause considerable damage in the seedling plots. This season may have been an exception, as there were very few reports and only two or three occurrences came under my observation. Little damage was done. Caterpillars were reared to maturity, the moths being an unknown species at present. I have reared the same moth from caterpillars in grass lands, and collected it at light at night.

Sugar Cane

Sugar cane is of little importance at the present time, less being grown than in former times. There are patches of not more than two or three acres, and little attention given to it. Some of it is grown only for eating. Mills for extracting the juice are of vertical wooden rollers operated by a carabao on a sweep. Boiling is done in large open iron kettles fixed in a concrete furnace. The resulting molasses is largely made use of at a local distillery, or made into peanut candy for local consumption. There is a tendency toward a revival of cane growing with the distribution of "seed" from the Root Agricultural School Farm, where several standard varieties were received from Honolulu early in 1935. Seed cane has been distributed from here at each time of cutting. The cane insects are mostly those generally distributed throughout the Pacific Islands.

Rhabdocnemis obscura. The weevil borer is quite prevalent, most injurious in those cane patches which are neglected, or given little attention. At one time the tachinid fly (*Ceromasia sphenophori*) parasitic on the borer grub was established by colonies introduced from Honolulu, but this parasite has disappeared entirely.

Perkinsiella thompsoni. A leafhopper closely related to the leafhopper in Hawaii. It is very scarce, and its eggs when to be found are mostly parasitized by a species of *Paranagrus*.

Trionymos sacchari. The pink mealybug is often to be found but is not of much importance.

Trionymus boninsis. The gray mealybug is also found, sometimes a heavily infested stool. A parasite was reared from this mealybug which

Continued on page 48

The Gaiety Theater

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THE GAIETY THEATER

(The House of Good Pictures)

IN THE HEART OF THE CITY

Entomological Report Of Guam

Continued from preceding page

appears to be *Aphycus terryi* which is also known in Hawaii. Several species of ants attend the mealybug infestations.

Pseudocus brevipes. The pineapple mealybug is occasionally found in cane also.

Neomaskellia bergi. The cane aleurodid was found in small colonies in a few places. In one place a cane stool was found considerably infested. It was well attended by the "fire ant" feeding on the excreted honey dew. No parasitism was observed.

Aphis sacchari. The cane aphid and the stalk mite I have not observed on cane in Guam.

Grasshoppers. A large species which is generally in grass regions sometimes feeds on cane, producing a few ragged leaves.

Cane Rust was found in a few patches. This is a cane disease not known in Hawaii. Larvae of a cecidomyid midge were found feeding on the spores. Some other peculiar spottings of cane leaves have been observed, and preserved specimens sent to the Experiment Station in Honolulu for study and determination. Not yet reported on, but some of them looked like "eyespot" disease and "brown stripe" disease.

Taro

Taro is grown everywhere, chiefly the upland varieties. I have not found it particularly damaged by insects, though the following are sometimes present:

Prodenia litura. Eggs of this noctuid moth are deposited in clusters on the under side of the leaf. The young larvae feed gregariously for a while then scatter to nibble here and there, causing dead spotting of the leaves. They mostly disappear before maturity, and I suspect that they are preyed on by the yellow jacket wasps. This and two other kinds of wasp are very abundant and always on the search for caterpillars, and are undoubtedly of great importance in the control of this moth, and other caterpillars, and the numerous kinds of leafrollers.

Megamelus proserpina. The taro leafhopper is generally scarce on the upland varieties of taro; but the "wet" taro is usually found quite heavily infested, yet not particularly injured by the leafhoppers. Some are parasitized by a dryinid, which in turn is affected by a hyperparasite, thus lessening its efficiency.

Aphis gossypii. The cotton aphid was found occasionally on taro leaves. Some were parasitized by species of *Aphelinus*, and some preyed on by larvae of a syrphid fly.

Aleurodid. In a small taro patch of "wet" taro a few leaves were found infested with an aleurodid.

Tobacco

Tobacco is grown only in occasional small patches.

NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM Judiciary Department Island Court Guam

Notice No. 71-37.

Record No. 29-37.

In the Matter of the Estate of Jose Leon Guerrero Perez, Deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will and hearing application for letters.

To all whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that a petition for probate of the will of Jose Leon Guerrero Perez, deceased, and for the issuance to Antonio Leon Guerrero Perez of letters testamentary, has been filed in this court, and that Saturday, 26 December, 1936, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the courtroom, at the Robert E. Coontz Building, in the City of Agana, Guam, has been set for the hearing of said petition, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate are notified to appear and contest the same, if they choose.

Dated: 25 November, 1936.

Pedro C. Lujan
Chief Clerk of Courts.

Notice No. 73-37.

Record No. 31-37.

In the Matter of the Estate of Felix Cruz Manglona, Deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will and hearing application for letters.

To all whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that a petition for probate of the will of Felix Cruz Manglona, deceased, and for the issuance to Maria Salas Manglona of letters testamentary, has been filed in this court, and that Monday, 4 January, 1937, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the courtroom, at the Robert E. Coontz Building, in the City of Agana, Guam, has been set for the hearing of said petition, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate are notified to appear and contest the same, if they choose.

Dated in Agana, Guam, this third day of December, A. D. 1936.

Pedro C. Lujan
Chief Clerk of Courts.

Chloridea obsoleta. Caterpillars of the corn earworm spoil many of the leaves unless careful handpicking is resorted to.

Prodenia litura. Caterpillars of this noctuid moth feed on tobacco also to a slight extent.

Grasshoppers. Two or three species damage the leaves to some extent.

Callobelicus crassicornis, is a small mirid bug common on tobacco, also on tomato.

To be Continued

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Agana Lodge No. 1281
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks
Meets First and Third Wednesday

Young Men's League of Guam

Meets first Saturday of every month - 8:00 p. m.
General meetings third Saturday of September
and March

Station Church Services

7:30 p. m. -- Dorn Hall

Sunday School, 9:15 a. m. -- American School Building



The first three words Jesus uttered were "Come", "Follow", "Abide". "Come unto me and I will give you rest." "Come unto me and I will give you eternal life." This indicates the movement of the life toward that which is central and fundamental.

"Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men." Follow me, and I will make you the servants of life. This indicates the further movement of the life, not on lines identical with His, but parallel.

"Abide in me and ye shall bring forth much fruit." This indicates the more intimate, dynamic relation of the life to Him, not provided for in the idea of coming or following.

"Come", "Follow", "Abide" - these were His first three words. But there was a fourth and last word. Just before He left His disciples He said, "Go". This provides for the expression of that quality of life gained by coming, following, and abiding in concrete action and service. Go! Go everywhere! Tell everybody! Go into all the world and tell the good news you have received to every creature! And lo, I am with you in that great work even unto the consumation of your highest hopes.

In these four words we have the essential message of the Christian Evangel.

Meteorological Observations - Fort Apugan

16 Nov. to 15 Dec. 1936 Inclusive

Prevailing wind direction	ENE
Average velocity	6.7 knots.
Max. wind movement - 24 hrs.	238 knots.
Min. wind movement - 24 hrs.	87 knots.
Max. hourly velocity	17 knots.
Max. instantaneous gust	35 knots.
Maximum temperature	89 deg. F.
Minimum temperature	73 deg. F.
Mean temperature	80.4 deg. F.
Mean relative humidity	83%
Highest barometer	29.96 ins.
Lowest barometer	29.50 ins.
Mean pressure	29.841 ins.
Max. rainfall - 24 hrs.	1.09 ins.
Total rainfall	8.10 ins.
No. days with rainfall (0.01 in. or more)	25
No. days clear	1
No. days partly cloudy	18
No. days cloudy	11
No. thunderstorms	3
No. hours sunshine per day (average)	7.7

The Guam Chamber of Commerce

Meeting Night - Second Friday

Guam Militia Officers Club

Meets first Sunday every month - 10:00 a. m.

General meetings first Sunday of June
and December.

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.

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

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Agana, Guam

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A
Happy New Year
From
PEDRO'S

PEDRO MARTINEZ
PROPRIETOR

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