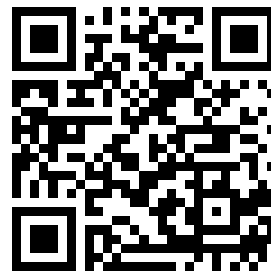

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GUAM

INFORMATION ON GUAM
TRANSMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 73(e) OF THE CHARTER

Prepared by the Navy Department
Washington, D. C. June 1949
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GUAM

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GUAM

I. - GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Geography

1. Location - No change.
2. Area - No change.

Population: The first census taken by the United States Naval Administration in 1901 indicated a Guamanian population of 9,630. As of July 1, 1949, the resident population totaled 26,744, a gain of 2,027 in approximately two years.

3. Topography: No change.
4. Climate: No change.

B. History: No change.

C. People: No change.

D. Government

1. Status: No change.
2. Legal Basis for Government: No change.
3. Nationality Status of Inhabitants: No change.
4. Relation of Territory to Government of Metropolitan Country: No change.
5. Structure and Powers of Territorial Government:

Executive

Governor. The Secretary of the Navy, charged by the Executive Order of December 23, 1898 with the civil administration of Guam, nominates a naval officer of suitable rank and experience to the President who commissions such officer as Governor of Guam.

Department of Law. The Department of Law, under the Attorney-General, has cognizance of all legal matters in which the Island Government of Guam is interested. It has cognizance of all matters pertaining to public prosecution. For this purpose, the Island Attorney, Deputy Island Attorneys, and all attaches or employees of the Island Attorney's office, form the prosecution division of the Department of Law and are placed under the jurisdiction of the Attorney-General.

Department of Commerce. The functions of this Department are to plan an integrated economy for the coordinated development of business, industry and labor for the island. The Department authorizes business enterprises and industrial plants and maintains trade statistics.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Department of Agriculture is responsible for:

- (a) Operation and maintenance of the agricultural experiment farm.
- (b) Operating extension service to advise private farmers on agricultural problems.
- (c) Taking necessary steps to conserve and reclaim agricultural land.
- (d) Developing programs for the eradication of insect pests.
- (e) Conducting experiments for the improvement of livestock for sale to private holders.
- (f) Promoting fishing activities.

Department of Education. The Department of Education is responsible for:

- (a) Provision and maintenance of elementary and secondary schools for all children living on Guam.
- (b) Provision and maintenance of vocational and trade schools for those who have qualified for advanced training. These schools offer training in agriculture, business, mechanics, carpentry, automobile repair, and related subjects.
- (c) Conducting Teachers' Institutes annually.

Department of Health. The Department of Health is responsible for:

- (a) Public health and sanitation.
- (b) Operation of the Guam Memorial Hospital, the Schools for Medical and Dental Assistants, and the School of Nursing.
- (c) Maritime quarantine station and domestic quarantine.
- (d) The epidemiological unit for insect and rodent control.

Department of Public Works. The Department of Public Works is responsible for:

- (a) Supervision of all civilian engineering work, construction and design, including certain roads and trails.
- (b) Maintenance and operation of major public utilities.
- (c) Maintenance and operation of public utilities and facilities in villages.
- (d) Inspection of all construction projects, mechanical and electrical installations for compliance with building code and safety precautions.

Department of Civil Police.

- (a) This organization is the Island Police Force for all areas external to the boundaries of military reservations.
- (b) The Central Police Station is in Agaña with outstations in villages, with highway motor patrol cars fitted with radio receivers and transmitters which maintain constant touch with Central Station.
- (c) This department maintains and supervises the civil jail and the new Island Prison constructed in Ordot away from the congested area.

The Fire Marshal.

- (a) The Fire Marshal is charged with the fire protection for the island, assisted by local fire departments in Naval and Army Bases.
- (b) The Fire Marshal insures, by frequent inspections, conformance with the Fire Regulations insofar as construction of buildings, safety precautions, and fire fighting equipment is concerned.

Department of Records and Accounts. The Department of Records and Accounts functions as Island Treasurer and is responsible for:

- (a) Collection of Federal and local revenue and accounting therefor, including tax and revenue investigation.
- (b) Issuance of licenses, collections and accounting therefor.
- (c) Procurement, storage, issue and accounting for all materials and supplies used by the Island Government.
- (d) Preparation of statistics.
- (e) Deposit of land registration and vital statistic records of the Island Government.
- (f) Disbursement of Island Government revenues.
- (g) Custody of property for the Island Government.
- (h) Preparation of the budget and accounting for appropriations.

Bureau of Customs and Immigration. This agency is responsible for:

- (a) All matters pertaining to customs, civilian imports and immigration on Guam.
- (b) Clearing civilian immigrants and emigrants, other than those connected with the military establishment.
- (c) Levying customs and import handling charges on all cargo imported into Guam, other than that assigned to military organizations or personnel.

Land and Claims Commission.

- (a) The Commission administers the Guam Meritorious Claims Act - Public Law 224 - 79th Congress. Claims for loss of or damage to real or personal property, loss of the use of real property and for injury and death caused by the war are received and adjudicated.
- (b) The Commission functions as the real estate agency for the Governor of Guam.

Guam Planning Commission.

As the rehabilitation and post-war military development of Guam involves a major rebuilding and relocation program, the activities of the Planning Commission, which were originally limited to the preparation of plans for rebuilding the town of Agana, have been extended to include damaged villages throughout the island.

Guam Bus Lines.

This activity is responsible for the operation and maintenance of island-wide bus service as a public utility.

Bank of Guam. The Bank of Guam is a branch of the Island Government of Guam which conducts general banking business, including:

- (a) The acceptance, as U. S. Government Depository, of deposits for the account of the U. S. Treasury.
- (b) Commercial and Savings Accounts.
- (c) Issuance of Bank Drafts, Cashiers Checks and Travelers Checks.
- (d) Cable Transfers.
- (e) Loans.
- (f) Discounts and Commercial Letters of Credit.
- (g) Services in connection with Trustee and Guardianship Accounts.

United States Post Office.

The Guam Post Office operates under the regulations of the United States Post Office Department.

Commissioners of Guam.

There is one commissioner for each municipality on Guam, a total of fifteen. The democratic principles have been further extended to provide for the election of Village Commissioners by the people of Guam. Commissioners are elected to serve a four-year term on a salary determined by law.

Legislative

Guam Congress - No change. (Please refer to charts on pages 7, 8 & 9 for the organization of the Legislative, Judiciary and Executive Departments.

Judiciary

Judiciary Department.

- (a) Maintains all courts prescribed by the laws of Guam.
- (b) Compiles and preserves all court records.
- (c) Conducts all criminal and civil cases involving civilians on all actions coming within the jurisdiction of the courts.
- (d) Enforces the judgments of Guam Courts and all laws of Guam.

Courts. The courts of Guam consist of:

I. Court of Appeals

<u>Composition</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>
Court of Appeals of Guam	Original
Head of Judiciary Department (Presiding Justice)	Mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, habeas corpus.
Four Associate Judges	Appellate
	All decisions (Civil and Criminal) of Island Court and of Justice Court in cases provided by law.

II. Superior Court

<u>Composition</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>
One United States civilian judge (The same judge serves as Presiding Justice of the Court of Appeals)	Original
	Exclusive original jurisdiction of all civil actions to which the Naval Government or the United States is a party.
	Concurrent
	With Island Court of all criminal actions constituting a felony under Penal Code of Guam.
	Appellate
	None.
	Review
	Appeals from Superior Court direct to Secretary of the Navy.

III. Island Court

<u>Composition</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>
Four Guamanian Judges	Original
	All civil cases except those given by law to other courts; All probate matters; Criminal cases amounting to felonies.

Appellate

All cases arising in Police and Justice Courts.

IV. Justice Court

Composition

One Guamanian Citizen.
(The same judge serves as Police Judge)

Jurisdiction

Original jurisdiction only in:

Criminal

Cases where penalty is more than three months in jail, and/or \$50.00 fine, but less than one year and/or \$300.00 fine.

Civil

Property cases involving not more than \$75.00 or damages not exceeding \$100.00.

V. Police Court

Composition

One Guamanian Citizen.
(The same judge serves as Justice Court Judge)

Jurisdiction

Original jurisdiction only in:

Where offense is misdemeanor and penalty does not exceed \$100.00 fine and/or six months' imprisonment.

VI. Traffic Branch of Police Court

Composition

One Guamanian Citizen.

Jurisdiction

Original jurisdiction only in:

Similar to that of Police Court for traffic violations only. Has jurisdiction over both military and civilian personnel.

All judges in these courts are appointed by the Governor of Guam; however, the Chief Justice was selected, and his appointment was directed, by the Secretary of the Navy.

Persons convicted in the courts of Guam and sentenced to imprisonment are incarcerated on Guam. Persons convicted of crime may submit petitions to the Governor of Guam for reprieves, commutations and pardons. The Governor may submit such petitions to the Guam Board of Pardons, consisting of three members as provided for by the Penal Code of Guam, for consideration and recommendations.

As previously noted, members of the Guam Congress are elected by popular vote in general elections held in March of each odd-numbered year, at each of which all Assemblymen and one-half of the Councilmen are selected. Village Commissioners, one from each municipality, are elected by popular vote to serve for a four-year term. No primary elections are held, but candidates may have their names entered on the ballot by filing a request with the head of the Executive Department. Voting is by secret ballot, and all citizens of Guam who are twenty-one years of age are eligible to vote. Persons constituting the transient population of Guam, except for naval and civil service personnel assigned to duty with the Island Government, do not participate in the government of the island. All persons on the island are,

however, subject to the same system of laws.

About 98% of the resident population of Guam is indigenous to the island and enjoys, by birth, citizenship of Guam. The remaining 2% of the resident population, mainly from other islands in the Pacific Ocean Area, is eligible to petition for naturalization through the courts of Guam for Guamanian citizenship. Only citizens of Guam are eligible to vote or to serve in the Guam Congress. Otherwise, all permanent residents of Guam are equally eligible to participate in governmental functions on Guam and to receive benefits accruing therefrom.

6. Significant Recent Developments: No change.

E. Human Rights: No change.

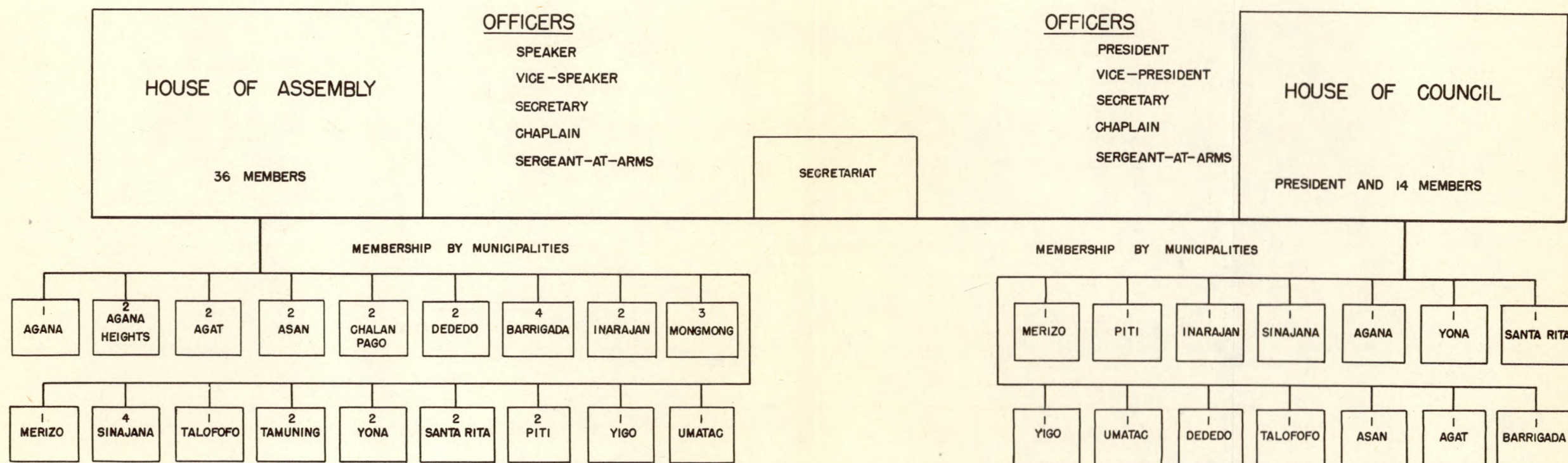


Guam, Marianas Islands, Sinajana Couple Cast Their Votes in on selection for municipality candidates to the Guam Congress.

GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

ORGANIZATION CHART

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



COMMITTEES

HOUSE RULES
JUDICIARY
STEERING
WAYS AND MEANS
AGRICULTURE
PUBLIC WORKS
COMMERCE AND TRADE
FINANCE
EDUCATION
PUBLIC HEALTH
ECONOMICS AND LABOR
PUBLIC LANDS
HOSPITAL

COMMITTEES

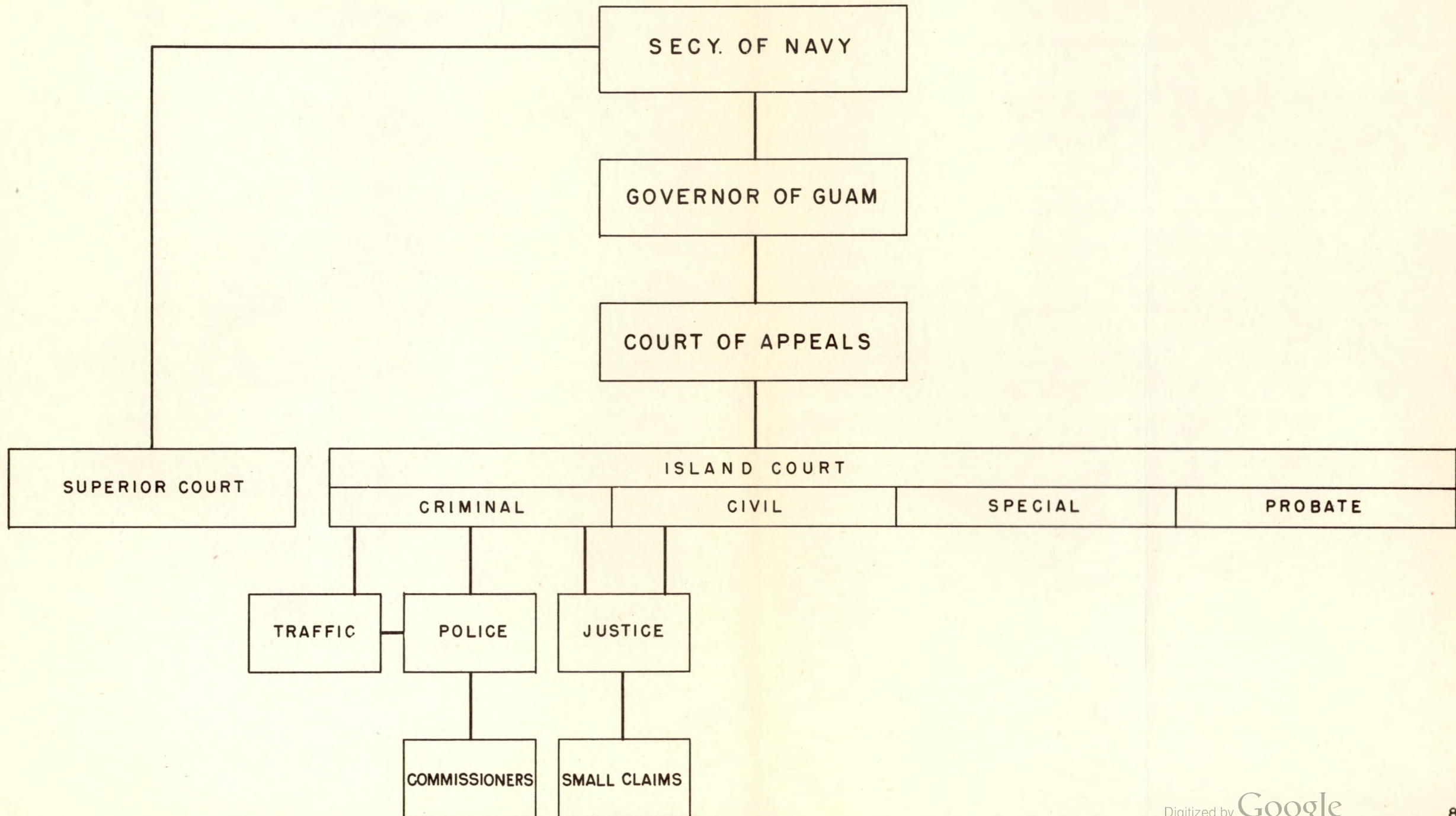
RECREATIONAL PROGRAM AND GUAM MEMORIAL
BUDGET AND FINANCE
AGRICULTURE AND LABOR
HOUSE RULES AND STEERING
JUDICIARY
EDUCATION

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GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

ORGANIZATION CHART

JUDICIAL BRANCH

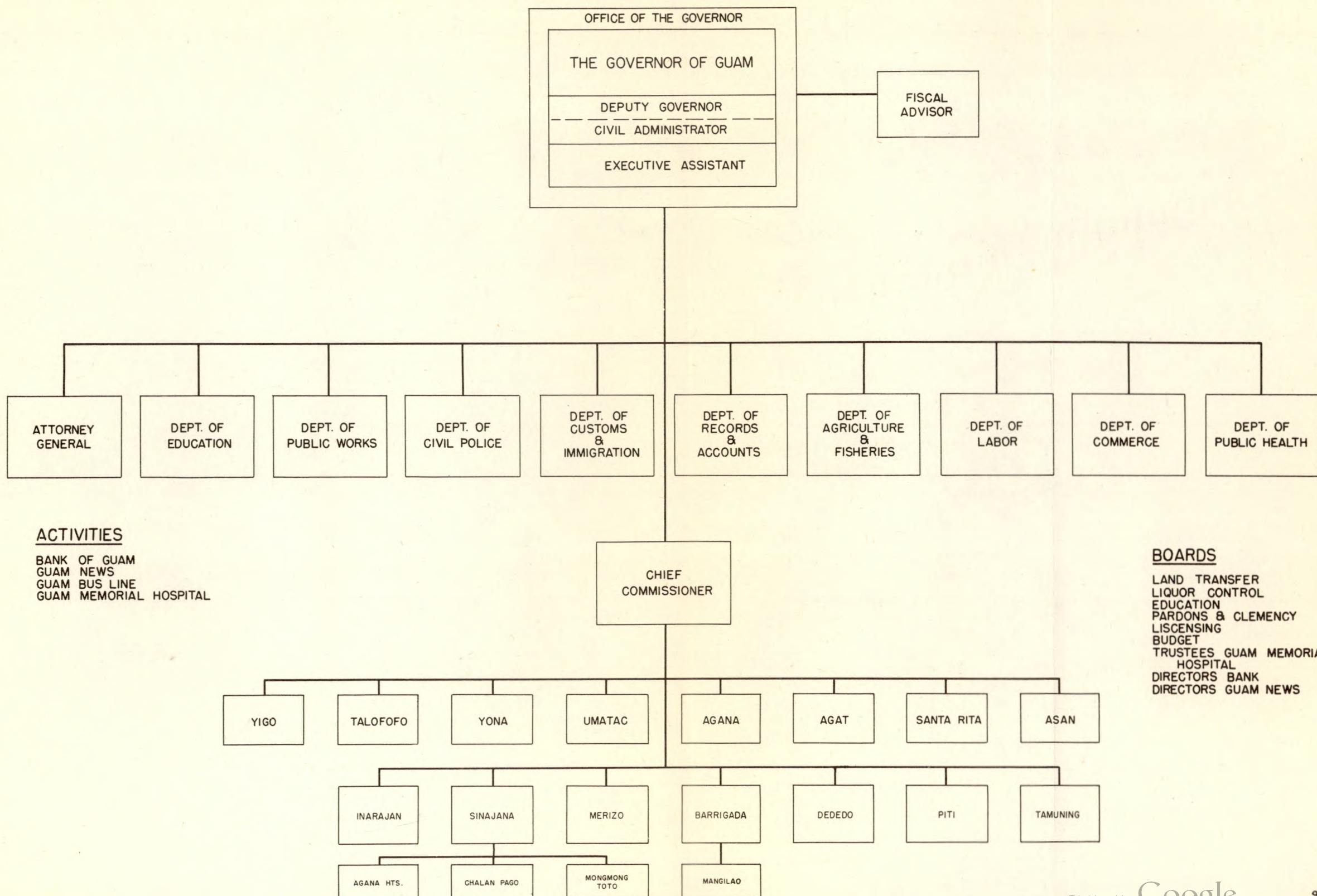


GOVERNMENT OF GUAM



GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

ORGANIZATION CHART EXECUTIVE BRANCH



GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



II. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Social Problems and Cultural Relations: No change.

B. Labor and Employment Conditions

1. Labor Policy, Objectives and Special Problems: No change.

2. Principal categories of Wage Earners, Average Rates of Wages, and Hours of Work:

A general increase in the wage scale reported in 1948 has been effected in order to meet the higher cost of living on Guam. An overall average increase of 15% and readjustment within several of the job categories has tended to benefit employees below the professional level primarily.

3. Occupational Organization: No change.

4. Employer and Employee Relations: No change.

5. Principal Laws and Regulations for Protection of Workers: No change.

6. Employment and Labor Supply: No change.

7. Migratory Labor: No change.

C. Public Health and Sanitation

1. Health Problems and Policies: No change.

2. Health Organization: No change.

3. Expenditures for Public Health:

Direct expenditures for "Medical Care, Public Health and Sanitation" from local revenues and the Island Government appropriation amounted to \$396,314.00. This did not include the expense of Naval medical officers and other services and supplies furnished by the Navy.

4. Medical Facilities:

(a) One hospital - Guam Memorial Hospital.

Classification of Beds:

Cribs	64
Medical	96
Surgical	81
Tuberculosis	155
Total	<u>396</u> Beds

(b) Staff of Guam Memorial Hospital.

Navy Medical Officers	3
Navy Nurse Corps Officers	8
Medical Service Corps Officers	2
Hospital Corpsmen USN	18
Graduate Native Nurses	20
Hospital Attendants, Native Civilian	39
Total	<u>90</u>

(c) Staff of Public Health Department

Navy Medical Officers	2
Navy Hospital Corps Officers	3
Navy Nurse Corps Officers	2
Chief Hospital Men	6
Hospital Men below Chief Petty Officer	2
Total	15

The number of midwives among the Guamanian population on Guam is 28. There are no veterinarian practitioners, such services being rendered by the United States Army Veterinary Officers, who maintain a clinic in Agana.

5. Facilities for Training Medical and Dental Assistants, Nurses and Midwives: No change.

6. Vital Statistics, Morbidity and Mortality Data:

- (a) The annual number of deaths among the Guamanian population from all causes during the fiscal year 1949 was 323, with a death rate of 12.42 per thousand.
- (b) The annual number of births among the Guamanian population for fiscal year 1949 was 1,343, with a birth rate of 51.61 per thousand.
- (c) The annual number of deaths under one year of age among the Guamanian population for the fiscal year 1949 was 131 with an infant mortality rate of 97.51 per thousand livebirths.
- (d) The diseases causing the highest morbidity among the Guamanian population for the fiscal year 1949, with the number of cases of each, are shown in the following list of hospital admissions for the year:

*Gastro-Enteritis, Acute	132
Tuberculosis, All types	87
Pneumonia, Bronchial	129
Catarrhal Fever, Acute	102
Asthma	24
Hookworm Disease	10
Bronchitis, Acute	96
Anemia	28
Yaws	19

*Majority of these cases are young children.

Etiology is usually a non-specific food contamination.

- (e) The diseases causing the highest mortality among the Guamanian population for the year 1948 with the number of deaths of each and the death rate per 1,000 are listed below:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000</u>
Pneumonia	41	1.6
Enteritis	20	.9

- 7. The state of nutrition of the Guamanian population is considered excellent at the present time. Some effects of malnutrition during the period of Japanese occupation of Guam are evident. Malnutrition levels can be estimated from the fact that school nurse hemoglobin tests of approximately 8,500 school children during fiscal year 1949 have shown no improvement over the 60% average of the preceding year.

8. No special problems have occurred during fiscal year 1949.

Public Health education is being stressed in the following current programs:

- (a) Courses in health, hygiene and sanitation are a part of the standard curriculum at three different grade levels in the public schools.
- (b) Instruction and demonstration in sanitation and home-nursing is given to local women in Chamorro twice weekly by the clinic nurse in each of the 13 Public Health Clinics scattered about the island. At the beginning of this program, all clinic nurses were given a special course in these subjects at the central clinic.
- (c) Special periodic instruction is given to the commissioners of the various villages on such sanitation problems as insect control, rat control, and garbage and waste disposal.
- (d) Food handlers and restaurant owners are given periodic examinations and instructions on food and water sanitation.

D. Housing Conditions and Programs

Agana, the capital and metropolis of the island with a pre-war population of over 12,000, was laid waste by the war so completely that scarcely a house was left standing. In addition, the villages of Agat, Sumay, Piti, and Asan were totally destroyed either during the course of the war or the period of reoccupation. Most of the other villages were also severely damaged, and many Guamanians had to move from their homes to permit development of the island as a major military base. The Guam Planning Commission has developed designs for several types of permanent homes for the Guamanians; and in the development of these designs, modern methods of sanitation, security from earthquake and typhoon damage and local climatic conditions have been taken into consideration. However, there is a strong tendency for the Guamanians to build their houses in accordance with pre-war standards.

Development plans for expanding three villages and utilities in all villages were prepared in fiscal year 1949.

The trend toward the construction of privately-owned homes throughout the island is increasing, and a gradual shift from temporary to permanent housing is under-way. The shortage of building materials and labor is still critical, and measures are being taken to improve the situation as rapidly as possible.

Building permits are required for the construction of all permanent buildings on the island in order to insure that certain safety and health standards are maintained.

During the fiscal year 1949, 113 new private dwellings were commenced and a total of 207 building permits were issued.

E. Welfare and Relief

- 1. Social Insurance and Assistance Programs: No change.
- 2. Other Social Welfare Programs: Frequent cases of temporary need to meet emergencies are cared for by the Guam Chapter of the American Red Cross and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, sponsored by the Roman Catholic Church, the pre-dominant religious faith of the Guamanian people.

The Guam Chapter, American Red Cross, is established to function in accordance with the policies of the American National Red Cross. The nature of the assistance rendered and the expenditures by the Guam Chapter are indicated in the following resume. The services rendered by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul are similar but of lesser extent in both scope and cost.

- (a) The Home Service Department of the Chapter gives social services for people

in their own homes and serves both the Guamanian and non-Guamanian population. Needy cases are contacted and investigated and the Chapter gives help as needed. Financial assistance in the form of loans or grants are given as are deemed necessary. Individuals or families are helped in the dispatch of emergency messages such as are concerned with illnesses or deaths and those relating to questions of transfers or termination of contracts. The Chapter also helps service-connected persons with the filing of claims for government benefits such as pensions, insurance, compensations, etc. Guamanian civilians under "hardship" category are helped to receive early payment of claims from the Land and Claims Commission through investigation and report of Home Service. During the fiscal year 1949, the Home Service Department served 537 cases of various types.

- (b) The Home Nursing Service trains Guamanians in public health and sanitation by the combined efforts of the Public Health doctors and nurses and the Red Cross Nurse who is hired by the Chapter. The Home Nursing Service gave refresher courses to Public Health nurses who, in turn, conducted informal classes on public health and home nursing in various villages. Courses in home nursing were also given to the Girl Scouts. A total of 297 Home Nurses were graduated during the fiscal year 1949. Five Guamanian amputees were transported to the U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California, and at a cost of \$8,505.45, were provided with prosthetic devices and then returned to Guam.

The Chapter is organized with the present Board of Officers consisting of Chairman C. A. Pownall, Governor of Guam; Vice-Chairman A. B. Mayfield, Civil Administrator; Secretary-Treasurer, Jose S. Perez, and Executive Secretary, Mrs. M. J. Meyer. There are only two paid employees, i.e., the Red Cross Nurse and the Executive Secretary.

3. Miscellaneous Expenses of the Chapter for the fiscal year 1949:

Salaries, General Administration	\$ 3,072.40
Supplies and Maintenance	1,602.34
Home Nursing & Public Health	9,808.05
Insurance Policies	204.00
Water Safety	39.00
Petty Cash-Incidentals	132.17
Home Service Loans and Grants	4,143.90
Junior Red Cross	1,073.17
Special Projects	1,350.00
Total	\$21,425.03

F. Crime Statistics

During the period from January 1 to December 31, 1948, the following tabulation shows the number of criminal offenses ranging from minor misdemeanors to felonies, including offenses committed by service personnel, and which were investigated and prepared for prosecution by the Guam Police Department:

	<u>Misdemeanors and Felonies</u>	<u>Traffic Violations</u>	<u>Military Offenses</u>
January to March	308	1,037	506
April to June	1,163	2,294	814
July to September	227	476	319
October to December	139	523	289
	<u>1,837</u>	<u>4,330</u>	<u>1,928</u>

The following is a summary of prisoners in order of confinement in the Civil Jail for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1948:

	<u>Serving Jail Sentences</u>	<u>Pending Action</u>
January	44	20
February	37	21
March	45	12
April	33	8
May	32	24
June	30	26
July	30	10
August	28	10
September	30	30
October	35	21
November	37	27
December	39	16
Total	<u>420</u>	<u>245</u>

During this period, the Bureau of Identification fingerprinted and classified 1,494 persons who were booked for offenses other than motor violations. Also, 947 persons were fingerprinted in accordance with the Federal Employees Loyalty Program. A U. S. qualified fingerprint expert is presently employed by this department assisted by five (5) Guamanian patrolmen who are being instructed in fingerprinting.

G. Penal Administration

1. Organization: On June 30, 1949, the Guam Police Department consisted of three Commissioned Officers (1 Lt. Cdr. USNR; 1 1st Lt. USMC; 1 2nd Lt. USMC) and one Assistant Chief of Police (Guamanian), twenty-eight enlisted Marine and one hundred sixty-four Guamanian Civilian Patrolmen (3 Police Lieutenants, 161 Patrolmen, 1 Police Matron, 5 Civilian Clerks, 1 Fingerprint Analyst, 1 Switchboard Operator, and 5 Generator maintenance men). The personnel is distributed in Agana Police Headquarters in the Administration (Records, Personnel, Property, and Prison Divisions), Operations (Uniformed, Detective, and Traffic Divisions), Sections, and in the fifteen Police Substations.
2. The interim Civil Jail has been completed and is located at Ordot, Guam, M. I., and is known as the Island Prison.

H. Development Programs

Under Public Law 301, 79th Congress, the sum of \$6,000,000 was authorized and appropriated for the construction of such permanent facilities for the civil populace of Guam considered necessary for rehabilitation.

A portion of this fund has been allocated for land acquisition and the remainder has been obligated under contract with a large construction company on Guam, under plans approved by the Guam Planning Commission and the Guam Congress. The program of street construction, utilities installation, park development and public buildings in Agat and Agana is proceeding and the villages mentioned above are rapidly assuming the appearance of a modern city.

Additional funds have been authorized to provide the necessary rehabilitation of power plants, water and sanitation systems, schools, medical and public safety facilities.

In connection with the development of Guam as a permanent military base, provision is now made to provide utilities for the several Guamanian communities located in the proximity to these installations.

III. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

A. Educational Policy, Objectives, and Special Problems

The policy and objectives of the Government of Guam may be summarized as follows:

1. To prepare the Guamanian for effective living in his own community.
2. To make the schools of Guam, insofar as conditions permit, comparable in type and quality to the schools of an average community of 25,000 in the United States but adjusted to the cultural pattern of Guam.
3. To give instruction in the English language.
4. To give instruction in health and sanitation.
5. To give Vocational Instruction in the various fields as needed by the present and proposed economy of Guam.
6. To develop teachers from among the inhabitants and thus reduce the importation of teachers from the United States.
7. To provide equal opportunities for schooling for all children between the ages of 7 and 16.
8. To provide a knowledge and appreciation of local history, customs and techniques in handicrafts and other aspects of local life.
9. By means of a sound program of secondary education to stimulate and encourage the most capable students to seek higher education with a view towards providing the local government of Guam with the trained leadership necessary for self-government.
10. To encourage higher education to those who show capabilities and qualities of leadership, so Guamanians will be qualified to perform all types of work needed on Guam: professional, technical, clerical, skilled trades, agricultural, etc., for private business and for the needs of the Government.

B. Organization of Educational Administration

The Board of Education consists of:

1. 2 members selected by Guam Congress.
2. 3 members elected at large for a three-year term.
3. 2 members representing the U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force.
4. 1 member representing the U. S. Navy and U. S. Marine Corps.
5. 1 member representing the Civil Service and contractor interests on Guam.

The Board of Education meets monthly to consider all matters of policy and to recommend to the Governor such changes as they consider desirable.

Other professional employees of the Department of Education are:

1. 21 principals of elementary schools (19 indigenous, 3 non-indigenous).
2. 325 teachers (230 indigenous, 95 non-indigenous).

A total of \$797,809 was expended for public education, including the Schools of Medical and Dental Assistants and the School of Nursing.

At the present time, there are missionary organizations engaged in educational work on Guam that parallels the public schools. The Roman Catholic Church is sponsoring two elementary schools, one in Agana, the other in Yona.

C. School Buildings and other Facilities

There are 22 schools on the Island, four are of permanent construction built in pre-war days. Eight are of wood-frame construction with metal roofs built during the military government period. Ten schools are using a number of quonset huts in addition to some of their other buildings. The village of Agat has the first post-war school, which is of wood construction. Four of the schools are composed entirely of quonset huts.

D. Curriculum

The curriculum in all the elementary schools closely parallels the curriculum of a typical elementary school in the United States. Standard textbooks are used. Local adaptations are made to emphasize local needs and interests that are not the same as are the needs and interests in the United States. The High School offers training through the twelfth grade. The curriculum is:

- (a) General College Preparatory Courses.
- (b) General Commercial Courses.
- (c) General Vocational Courses.
- (d) General Educational Courses.

Academic instruction is supplemented by free training in some form of handicraft. Instruction is also offered in carpentry, sewing and cooking. In rural schools, boys' and girls' agricultural clubs supplement or replace vocational classes.

Students are frequently transferred from Guam schools to schools in the United States, and from those schools to Guam at the same level on grade placement. The Spanish language is taught as a foreign language elective subject in High School. Less than 10% of the High School students are studying Spanish. All other instruction in all schools is in English.

The indigenous culture of Guam is woven into the elementary curriculum. Classes in weaving are held in the communities where conditions are favorable for that kind of work. A school history of Guam is being written for use in all elementary schools. Folk dancing and local songs are emphasized in the elementary schools.

E. Opportunities for Higher Education

Many students are paying all of their own expenses and are now attending colleges and universities in the United States.

A Normal Training Course, which was begun on Guam in 1946 for the purpose of giving college level instruction to a small number of Guamanian teachers or prospective teachers, continues. It is expected that this normal training course will be expanded to a junior college which will give instruction in other professions as well as teaching as soon as conditions permit.

The University of Hawaii continues to conduct a Guam Session of its Summer School. Teachers attending these classes on Guam can earn university credit on the same basis as students who attend the summer session at the University. The session, a six-weeks' course, is separated into two major departments: the Teachers' Institute for non-credit courses; and the college credit courses.

In-service training of teachers and principals is continuous. Periodic lectures, conferences, and demonstrations in improved teaching methods provide teaching staffs with opportunities for improving teaching methods and techniques.

A Supervisor of Student Teachers has been appointed. The eleventh and twelfth grade students from the high school, and the college students attending normal school in the afternoon do their teaching under the supervisor. The latter follows the procedure of visiting student teachers in their schools and holding individual conferences with them for their professional improvement. In addition, the supervisor instructs a class in the techniques of teaching at the normal school.

F. Adult Education

There has been no program of adult education conducted by the public schools since the reoccupation. English classes and commercial courses, to be given in the evening at the George Washington High School, are planned for adults.

G. Vocational Training: No change.

H. Educational Statistics

Literacy: (1940 Census) 10 years and older, all races..... 84.4%
Proportion school enrollment to population school age (estimated)..... 97 %
Enrollment: (including small percentage Americans)

Public School

Primary elementary	8,037 pupils
Secondary	952

Parochial

Primary elementary	0
Secondary	<u>40</u>

Total, all schools	9,029 pupils
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The George Washington High School is situated in the village of Sinajana where pupils from all parts of the island attend school by means of school buses operated by a public bus service subsidized and controlled by the Island Government.

Number of Principals (non-local)	3
Number of Principals (local)	19
Number of teachers (non-local)	95
Number of teachers (local)	<u>280</u>

Total	397
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The typical indigenous teacher is a high school graduate and has attended a four-weeks' "Teacher Institute" each summer since starting to teach. In 1947, the "Teacher Institute" was replaced by a Summer Session (6 weeks) of the University of Hawaii conducted on Guam. The normal school, started in 1946, is giving a small number of indigenous teachers a year of college level training.

The non-indigenous teachers are college graduates with special training in methods of teaching.

The supply of indigenous teachers is not adequate for the demand. The non-indigenous teachers are recruited from the United States through Civil Service. Guamanian students are attending colleges in the United States and Hawaii in preparation for teaching on Guam. No formal licensing of teachers has been instituted on Guam.

The average ratio of teachers to pupils is approximately 1 to 40. The average class size is 24 to 30; however, nearly all schools operate on a "double session" day, i.e. one group of pupils attends in the morning, and another group in the afternoon.

Salary Scales of Various Grades of Teachers:

Student teacher	\$1,610.00 per annum
Junior teacher, Elementary	1,670.00
Associate teacher	1,980.00
Teacher, Elementary & Jr. High School	
Instructor	1,980.00
Senior teacher, Elementary, Senior H.S.	
Instructor and Principal of small elementary school	2,428.00
Senior High School Instructor, Principal of large Elementary school	2,680.00
Principal of High School	2,860.05
Ass't. Supt. of Schools	3,040.00
Superintendent of Schools	3,500.00

Non-Indigenous Teachers (If not professionally qualified for U. S. Civil Service, pay is the same as for indigenous teachers):

College graduates hired on Guam	\$2,974.80
College graduates brought to Guam under contract	3,306.00
Heads of Academic Departments in High School and Elementary Principal, Elementary Supervisor	4,659.00
High School Principal	5,599.50
Director of Education	7,794.00
Elementary Principal	5,599.50

- I. Development of Cultural Institutions: No change.
- J. Other Special Information: No change.
- K. Information on Development Programs: No change.



Guam, Marianas Islands, "Batter-Up" Recess time at one of Naval Governments many schools established on Guam during the past year.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. Natural Resources

Guam is poor in natural resources, developed or undeveloped. Coconut trees formerly grew in abundance, but most of the trees have been destroyed by war and insect pests. Almost no production of copra is carried on at the present time. There is insufficient forestation to support the production of lumber. Fishing has never been commercially developed to any extent. No mineral deposits of consequence have been discovered. There are no hydro-electric power plants, and all electric power is generated by fuel-burning generators. The agricultural potentialities on Guam, although not great, bear the most significance to the local economy.

B. Agriculture: No Change.

C. Industry

1. Mining: No change.

2. Power Production: (See comments under Natural Resources)

3. Refineries and Manufactures:

- (a) Food (sugar, distilleries, rice, oil, canning factories) - none.
- (b) Iron works (casting, steel, aluminum, etc.) - none.
- (c) Chemical factories - none.
- (d) Textile factories - none.
- (e) Manufactures and various other industries:

Ice Plant.....	1
Coconut oil soap plant	1
Soft drinks.....	2
Automobile Repair Shops.....	36
Bakeries.....	36
Blacksmith Shops.....	3
Building Contractors.....	4
Carpentry Shops.....	6
Dairy (reconstituted milk).....	1
Electrical Shops.....	7
Fishweir Operators.....	50
Gasoline Filling Stations.....	25
Instrument Repair Shop.....	1
Metalsmith Shop.....	1
Paint Shop.....	1
Photo Shops.....	9
Plumbing Shops.....	19
Radio Repair Shops.....	4
Shoemakers.....	6
Silversmiths.....	5
Steamship Line - Inter-island.....	2
Tailor Shops.....	9
Taxicab owners.....	105
Watch Repair Shop.....	1
Dry Cleaning Shop.....	1

4. Handicrafts: No change.

5. Development Plans for Mineral and Industrial Production: No change.

D. Standard of Living.

Of the 25,442 Guamanians on Guam, there are a total of 8,732 employable persons. Of these, 3013 are employed by the U. S. Army, Navy, and Air Force; 2,818 by private enterprise; 1,154 are self-employed (in business); 1,250 are farmers; 193 are fishermen; 304 are unemployed.

The persons employed by Federal and local government are of the so-called "white collar" type, and of the skilled and unskilled laborer type. The former earn an average of \$195.22 per month, the latter an average of \$119.50 per month.

The salary range of the former group is from about \$1,400 per year for messengers to \$4,060 per year for the Senior Judge, Island Court. The range of wages for the latter group is from \$.57 per hour to \$.93 per hour, with a few supervisory grades making as much as \$1.20 per hour. Persons employed in private enterprise are for the most part paid more than those employed by Government Activities, as will be seen by the following list:

Laborer	.50	to	.875	per hour
Carpenter	.69	"	1.50	" "
Automotive Mechanic	.67	"	1.50	" "
Plumber	1.10	"	1.40	" "
Heavy Equip. Operator	1.10	"	1.40	" "
Painter	.77	"	1.40	" "
Truck Driver	.65	"	1.16	" "
Gardener	.76	"		
Cook	1.00	"	2.50	" "
Sales Girls	.70	"	1.00	" "
Clerks	90.00	"	200.00	" month
Ass't. Mgr.	275.00	"	up	
Storekeeper	75.00	"	200.00	" "
Waitress	75.00	"	150.00	" "
Chauffeur	100.00	"	150.00	" "
Salesmen	125.00	"	220.00	" "
Cashier	69.60	"	140.00	" "

An overall rise in the cost of living over last year has been noted. Price increases on canned and imported foods are from 10% to 50%, with highest increases noted on perishables such as fresh meats and dairy products.

During the years since the beginning of the recent war, the Guamanian economy has changed from an agrarian economy to a money economy. The Guamanian diet is no longer satisfied by the foods grown on local farms but includes more and more of the items which must be imported at considerable cost. More American foods and less of the old staples, such as taro and breadfruit, are being consumed. Retail prices on Guam are generally based upon wholesale prices in the United States with cost of transportation from the west coast of the United States added. The following is a table of retail prices of certain major items consumed:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Average Retail Price</u>
Kerosene	gal.	.60
Sugar	lb.	.16
Coffee	lb.	.90
Milk, Evp.	can (14 oz.)	.23
Salmon, pink	can (lb.)	.80
Sardines	lb.	.18
Bread (loaf)	lb.	.25
Fish, fresh	lb.	.75
Coconuts	ea.	.03
K. W. Beans	lb.	.35
Chicken, fresh	lb.	\$1.00
Cigarettes	pkg.	.18
Beef, fresh	lb.	1.00
Soap, laundry	bar	.12
Flour	lb.	.18
Eggs, fresh	doz.	1.50
Onions, fresh	lb.	.20
Cabbage, fresh	lb.	.10

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Average Retail Price</u>
Gasoline (4¢ tax)	gal.	.25
Shortening	lb.	.80
Vinegar	qt.	.45
Butter	lb.	1.45
Tomatoes	lb.	.45
Beer	pt.	.25
Whiskey	Fifth	4.00 to 5.00

E. Communication & Transport: No change.

F. Public Finance

1. Governmental expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1949 were as follows:

	<u>Source of Payment</u>				
	<u>Local Revenues</u>	<u>Island Government Appropriations (Federal)</u>	<u>Surplus Materials (Federal)</u>	<u>* Pay- ments Other Govern- ments</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Administration	\$ 224,086	\$ 211,907	\$134,358		\$ 570,351
Legal and Public Safety	140,083	282,100	12,033	98,000	434,216
Public Education	466,103	330,000	1,707		797,810
Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture	132,280	39,900	107		172,287
Medical Care, Public Health and Sanitation	271,633	165,000	17,057		453,690
Public Works	751,639	53,478	55,520		860,637
	<u>\$1,985,824</u>	<u>\$1,082,385</u>	<u>\$220,782</u>	<u>\$98,000</u>	<u>\$3,286,991</u>

* Payments from Navy Department and from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for use of Guam educational facilities.

2. Revenues collected for the year ending June 30, 1949 were as follows:

Taxes		
Internal Revenue	\$407,333	
Gas Tax	217,116	
Liquor Tax	426,242	
Motor Vehicle Transfer Tax	127,826	
Gross Sales Tax	546,759	
Other Taxes	<u>34,705</u>	\$1,759,981
Business Licenses		263,941
Permits		52,194
Fines and Penalties		110,816
Customs Duties and Charges		542,972
Utility Services		103,962
Miscellaneous Receipts		87,468
Other Income		<u>140,841</u>
Total Revenue Receipts		<u>\$3,062,175</u>
Allotment Island Gov't. App'n.		1,070,000
Payments from Other Gov'ts.		<u>98,000</u>
TOTAL		<u>\$4,230,175</u>

3. Public revenues for the operation of the Government of Guam are derived principally from the following taxes:

Internal Revenue Taxes: Chapter XXII of Civil Regulations with the Force and Effect of Law in Guam has been revoked en tote by Congressional action, Public Law No. 5 now provides for the following Internal Revenue Structure:

- (1) Soft drinks are taxed at the rate of 1 cent per each 12 fluid ounces or fraction thereof.
- (2) Beer is taxed at the rate of 1 cent per each 12 fluid ounces or fraction thereof.
- (3) Cosmetics, face powders and perfumes are taxed at the rate of 25% ad valorem.
- (4) Cigarettes are taxed at the rate of 10 cents per 100 cigarettes.
- (5) Cigars and other tobaccos are taxed at the rate of 20% ad valorem.
- (6) Leaded gasoline is taxed at the rate of 4 cents per gallon.
- (7) Jewelry imported into Guam is taxed at the rate of 20% ad valorem; manufactured in Guam at the rate of 10% ad valorem.
- (8) Alcoholic beverages, excepting beer, imported into Guam are taxed at the rate of 60% ad valorem; manufactured in Guam at the rate of 20% ad valorem.

General Tax: The Guam Congress in regular session on November 1, 1947, passed the General Tax Law, Public Act No. 3, which includes the following pertinent provisions as subsequently amended by Guam Congress Bill No. 9;

- (1) A 2 percent tax is levied on wholesalers, retailers, manufacturers, producers, and service businesses on the gross proceeds of sale of such business.
- (2) A 20 percent tax is levied on those engaged in the amusement businesses predicated on their gross sales.
- (3) A 2 percent tax is levied against the gross proceeds of commissions earned by brokerage businesses.
- (4) A 2 percent tax is levied on the gross income received by those persons engaging in the practice of a profession, excluding those expounding the religious doctrines of any church, except that the first \$300 per month or \$3,600 per year received in practice of professions shall be exempted.

G. Banking and Credit

Banking and credit facilities on Guam are furnished by the Bank of Guam which has an active branch on Saipan. This bank is a Navy-controlled institution with resources in excess of 22 million dollars as of December 31, 1948.

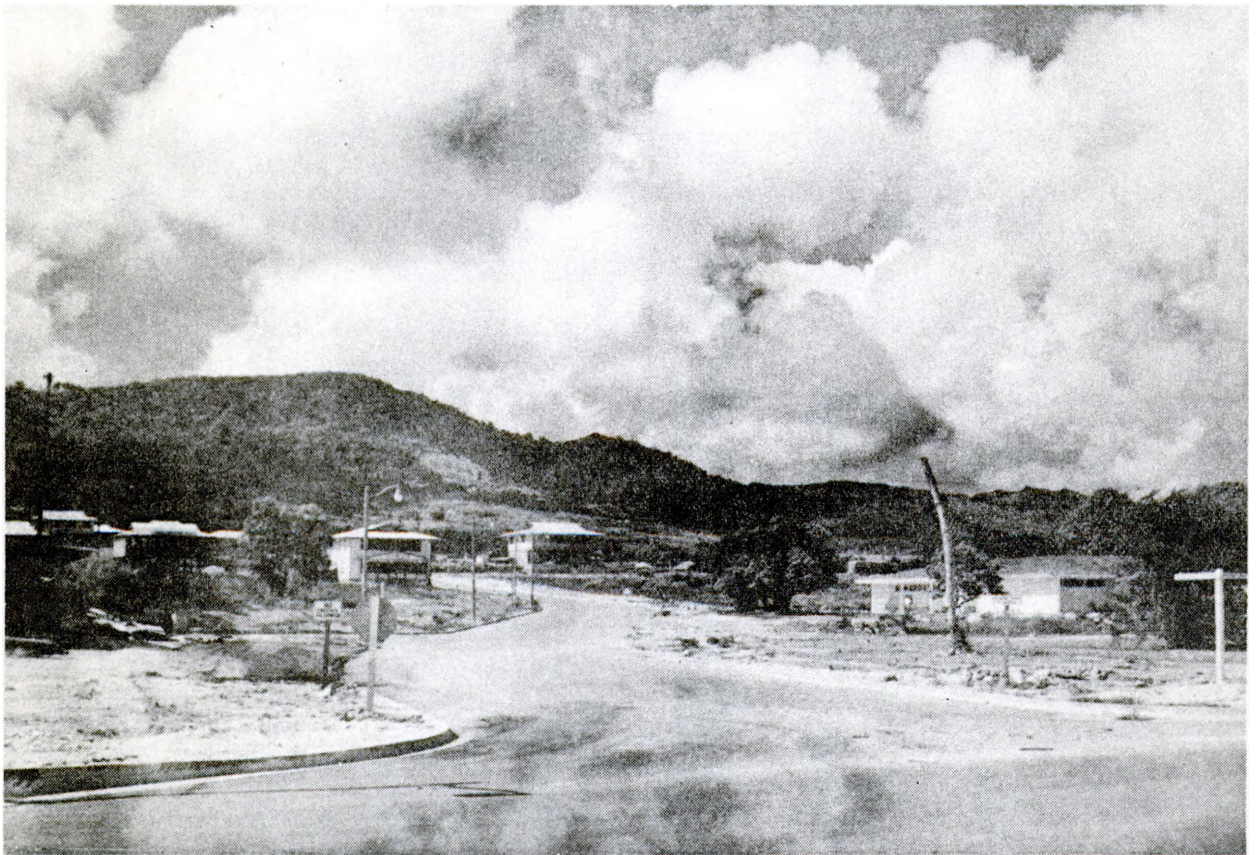
H. International Trade

The value of commercial imports for the 12 months ended December 31, 1948 amounted to \$7,946,512.00.

While materials shipped from Guam in the 12 months ended December 31, 1948 were valued at \$3,887,165.00, such shipments consisting almost entirely of surplus military materials being shipped to China or being returned to the United States. Guam has no commercial export trade of consequence.

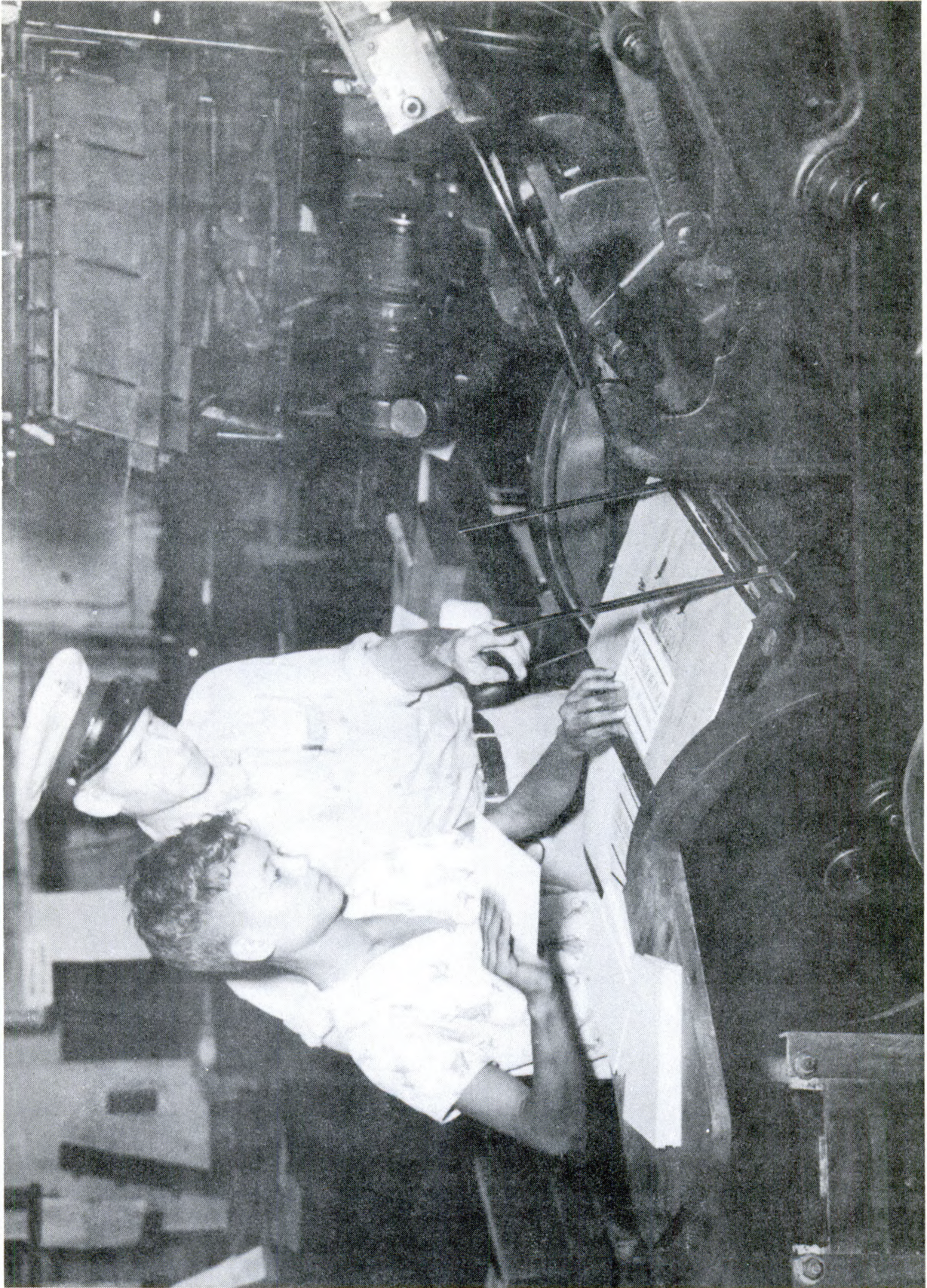
I. Development Programs

The development programs, financed by the revenues of Guam and U. S. Federal appropriations, are all a part of a long-range program to rehabilitate Guam to its pre-war condition. Agriculture, education, public health and sanitation, housing together with all the local industries are included in the developmental plans.

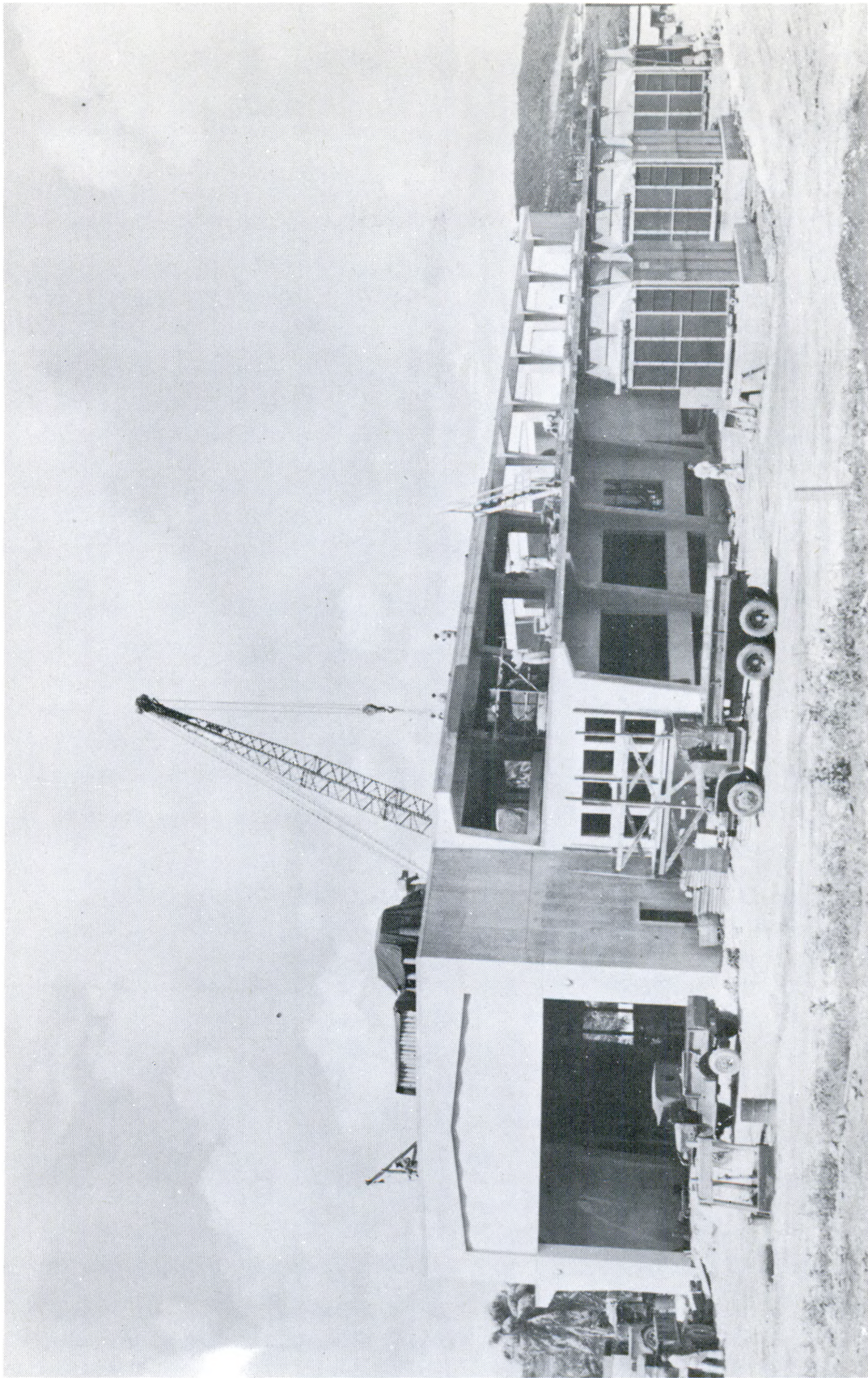


A typical Street in the completed portion of New Agat. The development of New Agat is part of the \$6,000,000.00 rehabilitation program sponsored by Naval Government with Federal Funds to restore war devastated villages.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT



On the Job Training. Picture above shows a young Guamanian boy being taught the art of printing by a Navy Chief Printer. Many of these youngsters are being taught various jobs after school hours as a part of the Vocational Training program sponsored by the Naval Government, Department of Education.



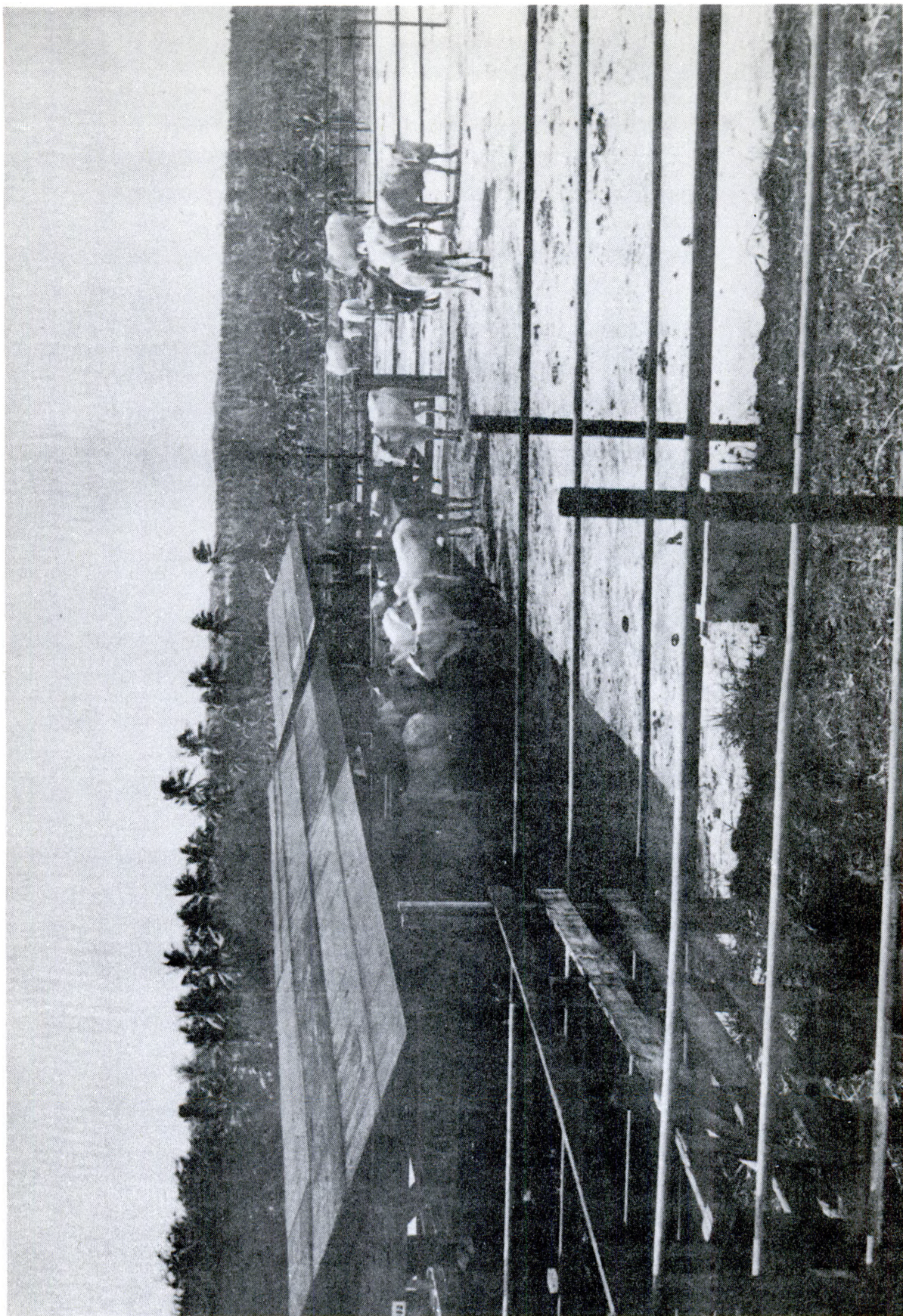
One of the three power plants now under construction with Federal Funds. These power plants built by U.S. Navy for servicing military installations will also provide service to Guamanian communities.



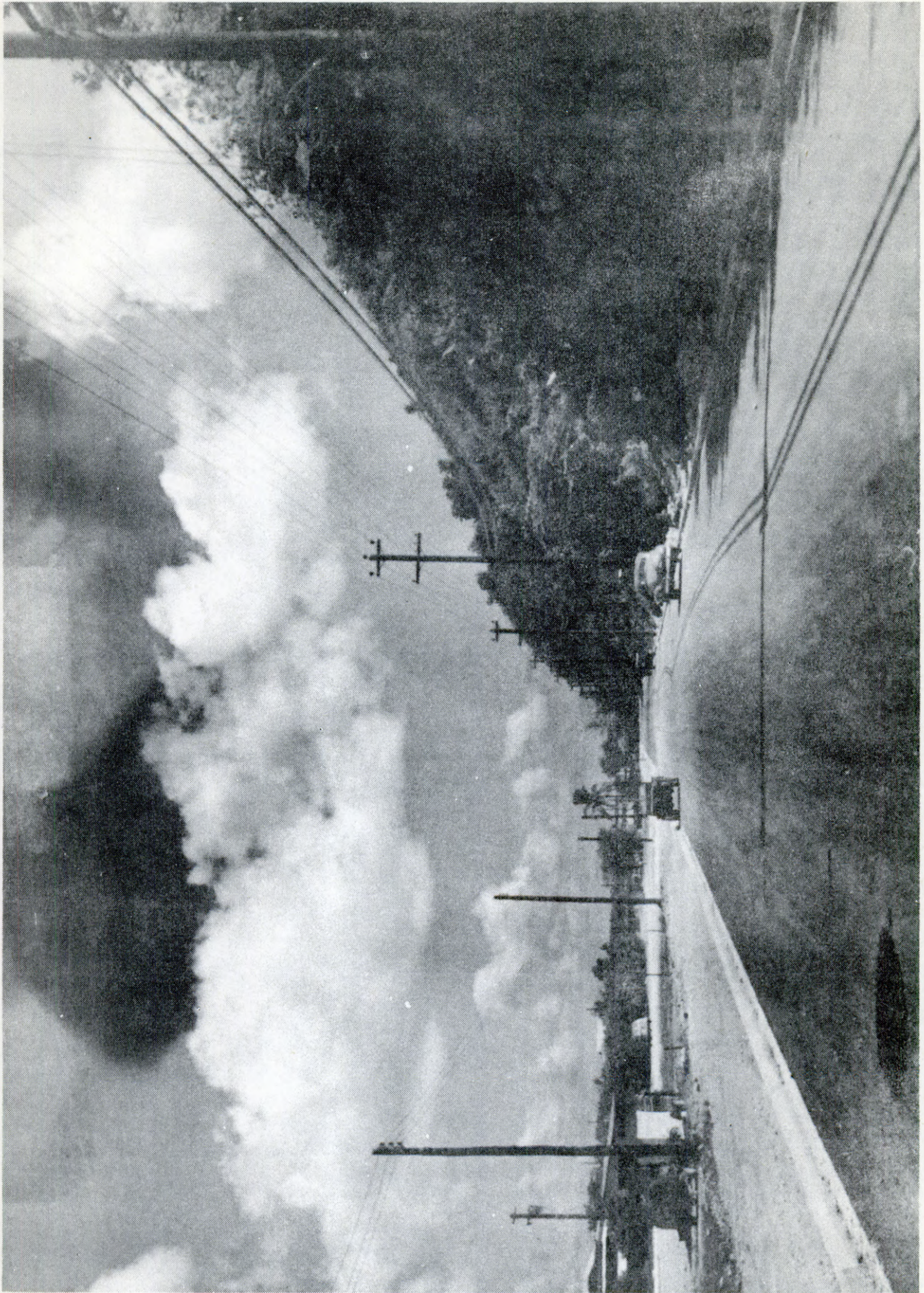
Student nurses learn English at the Nurses School within the Naval Medical Center.



Graduation Day School of Native Nurses. The first class of native nurses, young ladies selected from all the islands under Commander Marianas, shown above shortly after receiving their diplomas and corsages, on Graduation Day last December.



Second shipment of cattle arrives. Shown here is part of the second shipment of Brahman cattle to arrive on the Island as a part of the replenishment of herds depleted by the war. This project is sponsored by the Naval Government, Agriculture Department, with shipping provided by U. S. Navy.



Cliff Drive is one of the many new streets nearing completion in the Capital City of New Agana. This development is on the site of the prewar city which was completely destroyed by the war, and is included in the \$6,000,000.00 rehabilitation project.



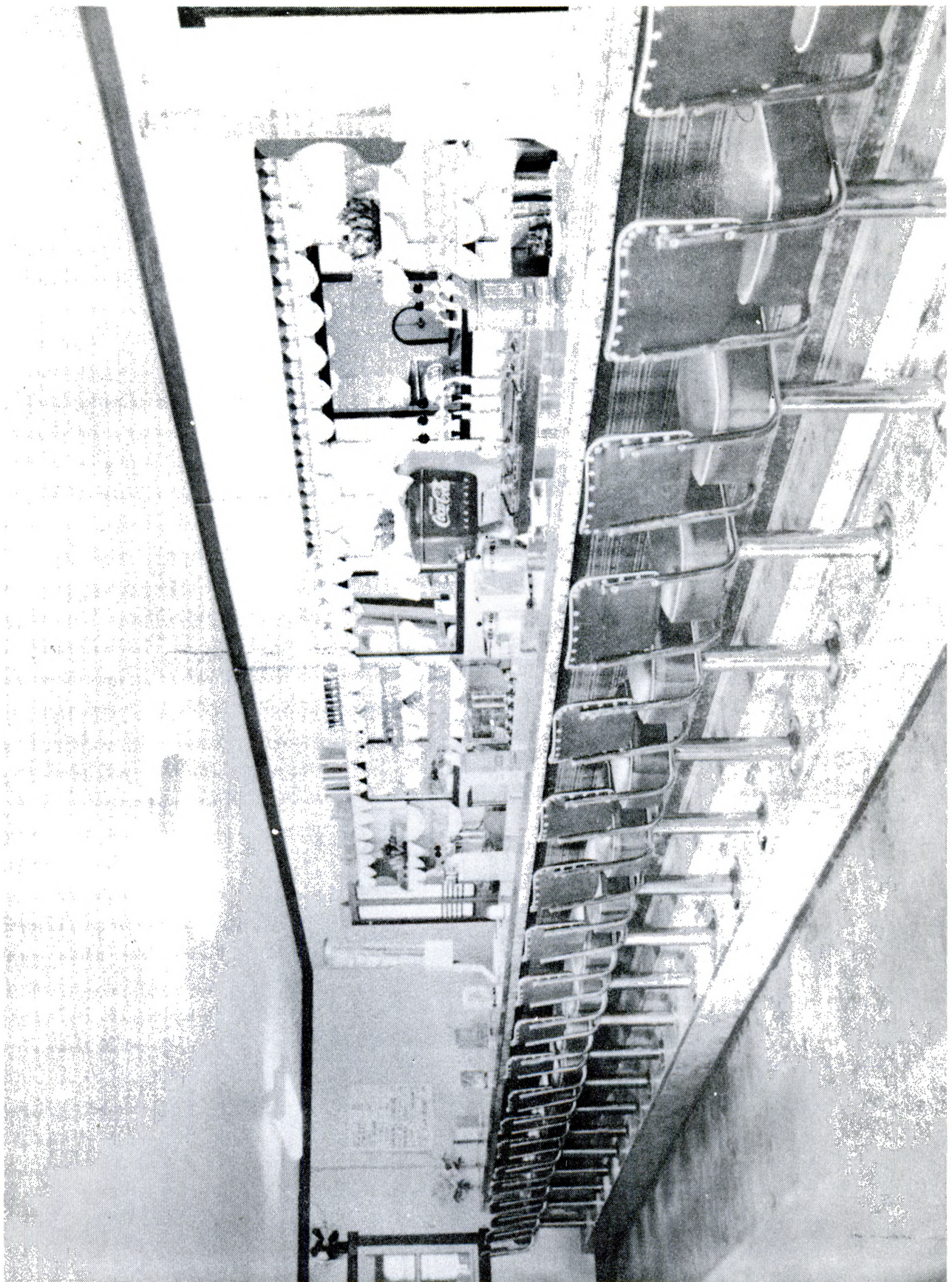
Examine School Children: Lt. M. E. Costello (NC) USN, left and Mrs. M. E. Davis, School Nurse, both Public Health Nurses, conduct thorough examinations of school children at Talofoto School as part of island wide public health program.



Agricultural Exhibit at the School Fair in Agaña: Shown here looking over the display in the Agricultural section of the fair are the first spectators including the Governor, Superintendent of Education.

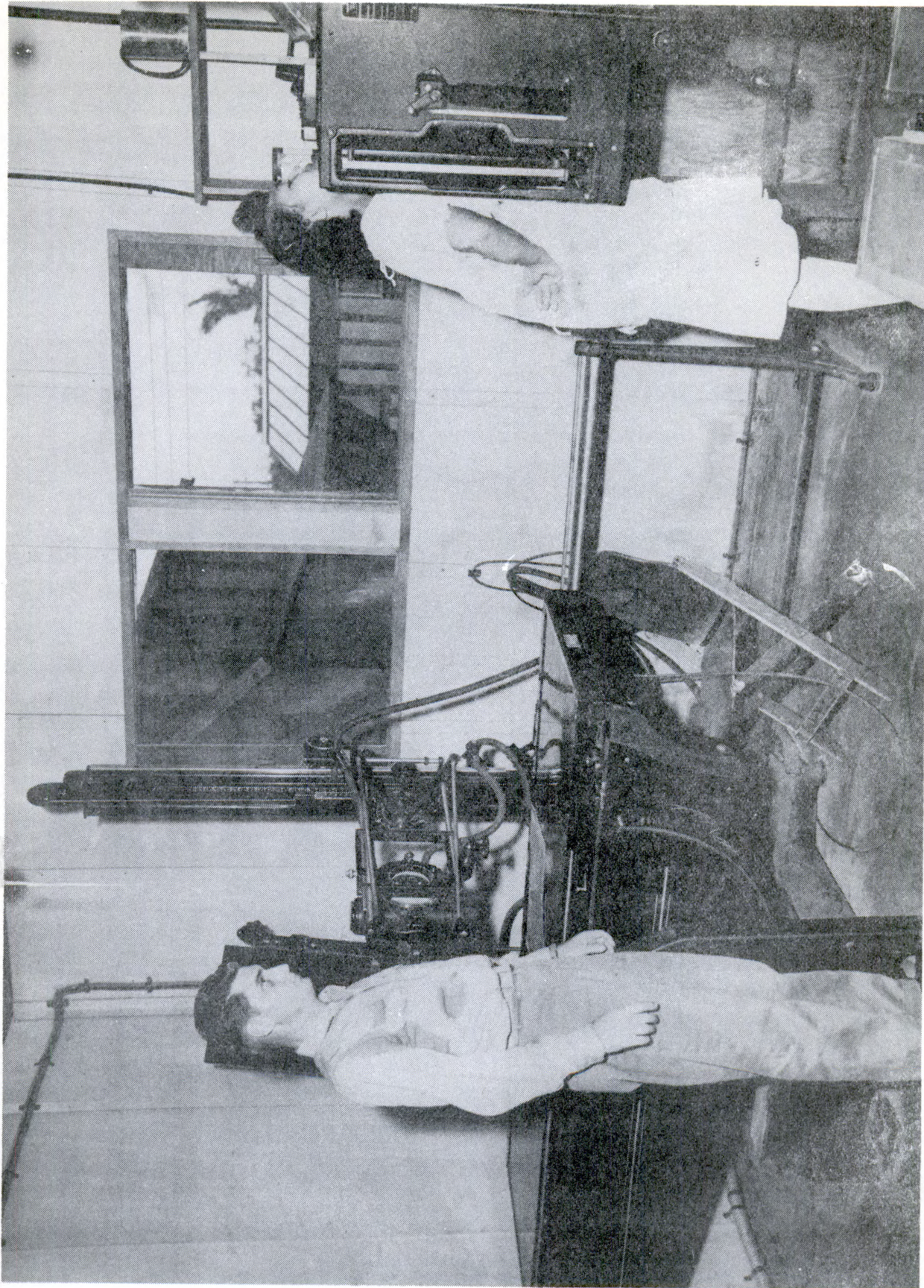


Public DDT SPRAYING OPERATIONS: Shown here are members of the Naval Government Public Health Department's DDT Spraying team as they carry out their operations on a house in a rural community on Guam.

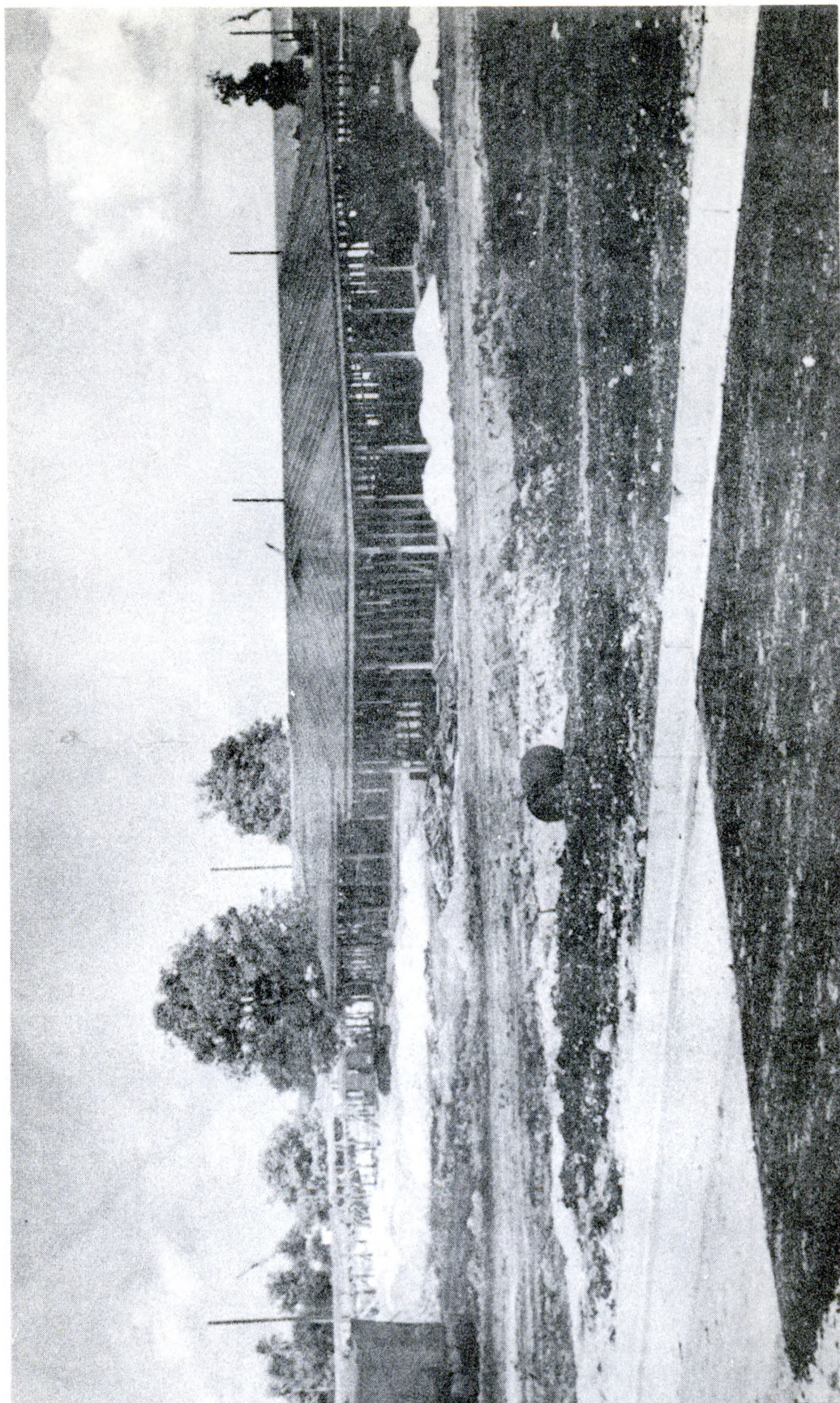


SODA FOUNTAIN AND SNACK BAR - One of the Many small modern business developed by the Guamanians which are meeting the demands of the local population.

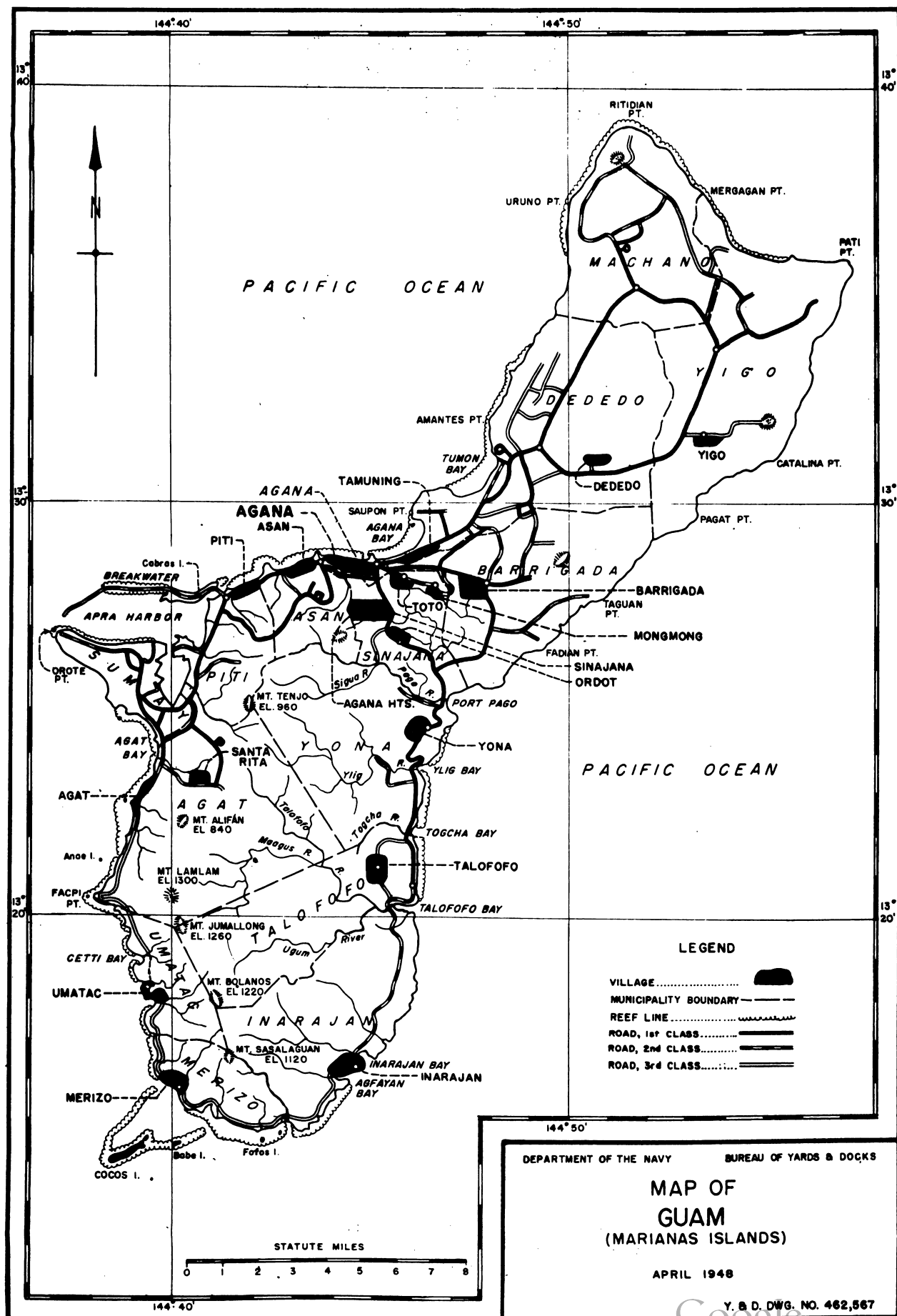




GUAM, MARIANAS - Excellent modern equipment is available at the Guam Memorial Hospital, a part of the Naval Medical Center here. A Chief pharmacist mate, U. S. Navy, takes an x-ray of a patient in the tubercular ward.



Agat Elementary School. This is the first permanent post-war school building built on Guam. The building was constructed by the Naval Government, Public Works Department. Since the picture was taken the building has been completed and now in use.



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