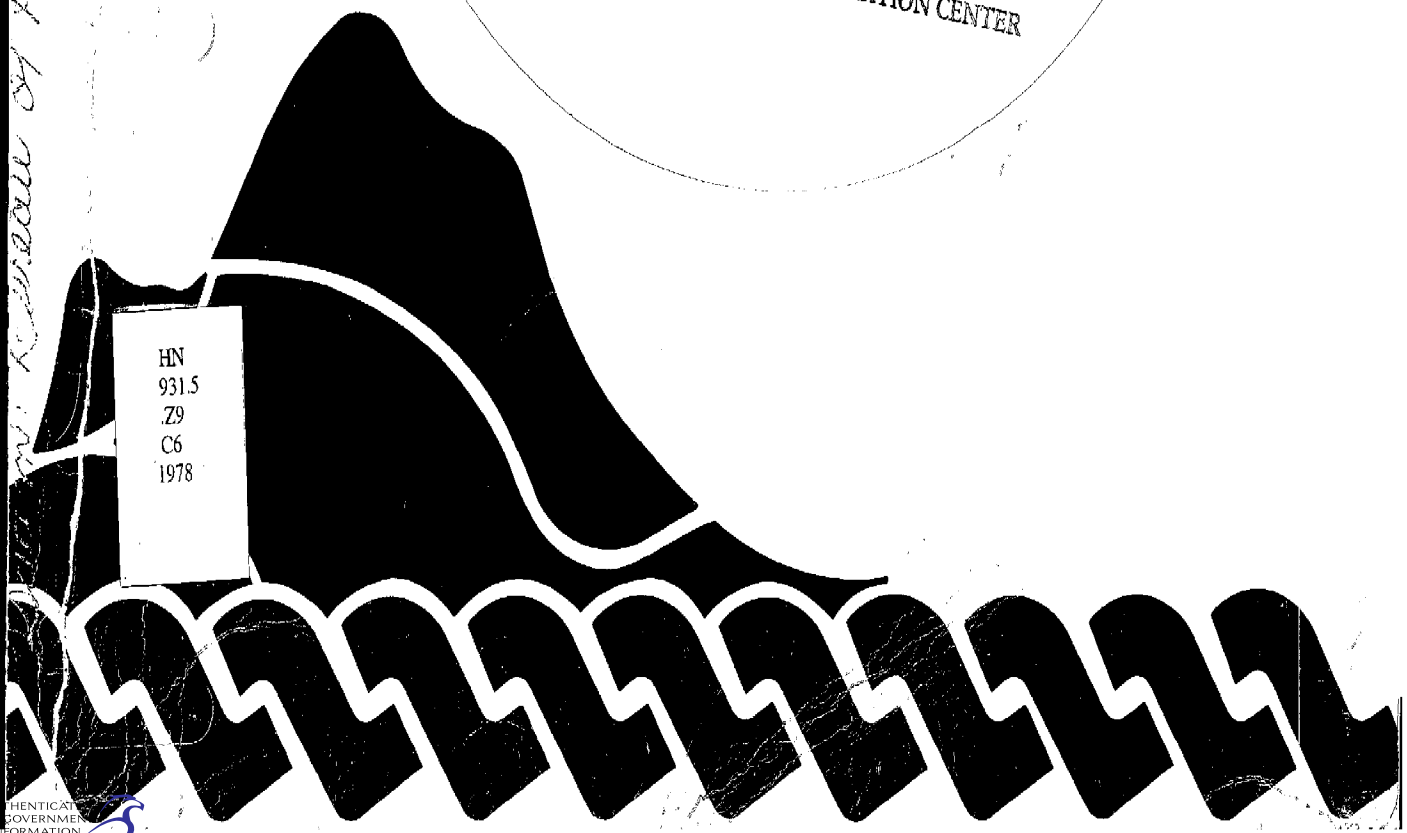
Coastal Zone
Information
Center

KABALES NA PLANU PARA

GUAHAN
GUAM

COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

COASTAL ZONE
INFORMATION CENTER



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Guam. Bureau of Planning
HN931.5.Z9C6 1978

RICARDO J. BORDALLO
GOVERNOR

MENSAHIN I MAGA'LAHIN GUAHAN

Para todu hamyo ni taotao Guahan hu yayama i atension miyo' pot este i Kabales Na Planu *para i adilanton i tano'-ta.*

Kada dia, debi di bai hu fama'tinas disision gi asunto siha ni inefefekta ti i prisente ha' na populasion lao kontodu i manmamaila' na henerasion. Meggai na biahi i nesisidat i situasion, ha nesisita ensigidas na aksion.

Fine'nena na biahi i Kabales Na Planu *ha establilisa un padron para mama'tinas disision. I mina'ok este na padron ha depepende gue' gi mañaonao todu i taotao i isla. Para ta na'libiano i mas ancho pusipble na dinaña', hu aturisa na este na dokumento u mapupblika gi fino' Chamorro yan gi fino' Engles.*

I fottura-ta ahe' ti ha depepende gue' ha' gi aksion i gubietno, lao sumasaonao lokkue' i pupbliku gi maditetmina i fottura-ta. Agupa' i famagu'on-ta yan i famagu'on-ñiha, u ha husga i aksion-ta ni para ta cho'gue pa'go. Nihi ya munga na u a'alok i mamamaila' na henerasion na ti manachu hit hulo' parehu guini na inagang.

MESSAGE BY THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM

In presenting the *Comprehensive Development Plan,* I am presenting an invitation and a challenge to the people of Guam.

Daily, I am required to make decisions on matters affecting not only the existing population, but the generations to follow. Often, the urgency of a situation requires immediate action.

For the first time, the *Comprehensive Development Plan* establishes a framework for decision-making. The permanence of the framework will depend on the participation of all of the island's residents. To facilitate the widest possible participation, I have authorized that this document be published in both Chamorro and English.

Our future is dependent not only on government action, but also on public involvement in the determination of that future. Tomorrow, our children and grandchildren will be the judges of actions we take today. Let not the future generations say we did not prove equal to the challenge.

RICARDO J. BORDALLO
Agana, Guam
September, 1978

MOFO'NA NA SINANGAN

I mapupblikan i Kabales na Planu *pot i ma'adilanton i isla, este i primet atbansa mo'na para i ma'adopta yan ma'supotte un hinasso para u giha i isla asta i otro siklo. I manmannanaitai kon atension siña ma'ripara i minetgot parehu yan i ñiaba' guini na dokumento. Guaha taotao ni siña ha' ti u inapreba este i mana' huyong na dokumento. Hafa i mas empottante guini ni ayu i manmannanaitai u mana'guaha aksion gi ma'prisenta guini na planu pat ti ma'prisenta, pat, maskeseha hafa malago'-ñiha para u mana'fandaña' para i adilanto mo'na gi teritoriu.*

U hongge na esta munhayan ha lista todu este na dokumento ayu siha na aksion i para u chule' i ofisiat i gubietno siha, yanggen madalalaki u guaha maolek na resutta inhenerat para i isla-ta. Lokkue' ta'lo este na dokumento siña sumetbe komu lepblon referensia para i taotao Guahan u fan manggagao aksion nu ayu siha i manggaige gi pusision aturidat. Pot ettimo i dokumento siña mana'setbe para u nina' daña' todu klassen taotaogue gi komunidat para u fan macho'cho' parehu para maplane'an i fottura-ta.

Este i Kabales Na Planu *ni para i adilanton i tano' Guahan, tutuhun ha' este. I tumataitai este na dokumento, siha para u dinitetmina hafa para u macho'gue despues.*

FORWARD

The publication of the *Comprehensive Development Plan* is only a first step towards the adoption and support of a strategy to guide the island into the next century. Attentive readers may note both strengths and weaknesses in the document. Some may disagree with what has been presented. What is most important is that these readers take action on what they have read, what they have not read, or what they would like to see included in the Territory's development strategy.

I believe the document is successful in listing various specific actions to be taken by government officials which, if taken, would result in general improvements to our island. Additionally, the *Comprehensive Development Plan* can serve as a reference manual to Guam's residents in demanding action by those in positions of authority. Finally, the document can be used to bring together all segments of the community to work as one in planning our future.

The *Comprehensive Development Plan* is only a beginning. Its readers will determine the next step to be taken.

Paul B. Souder

PAUL B. SOUDER
Director
Bureau of Planning
Government of Guam
September, 1978

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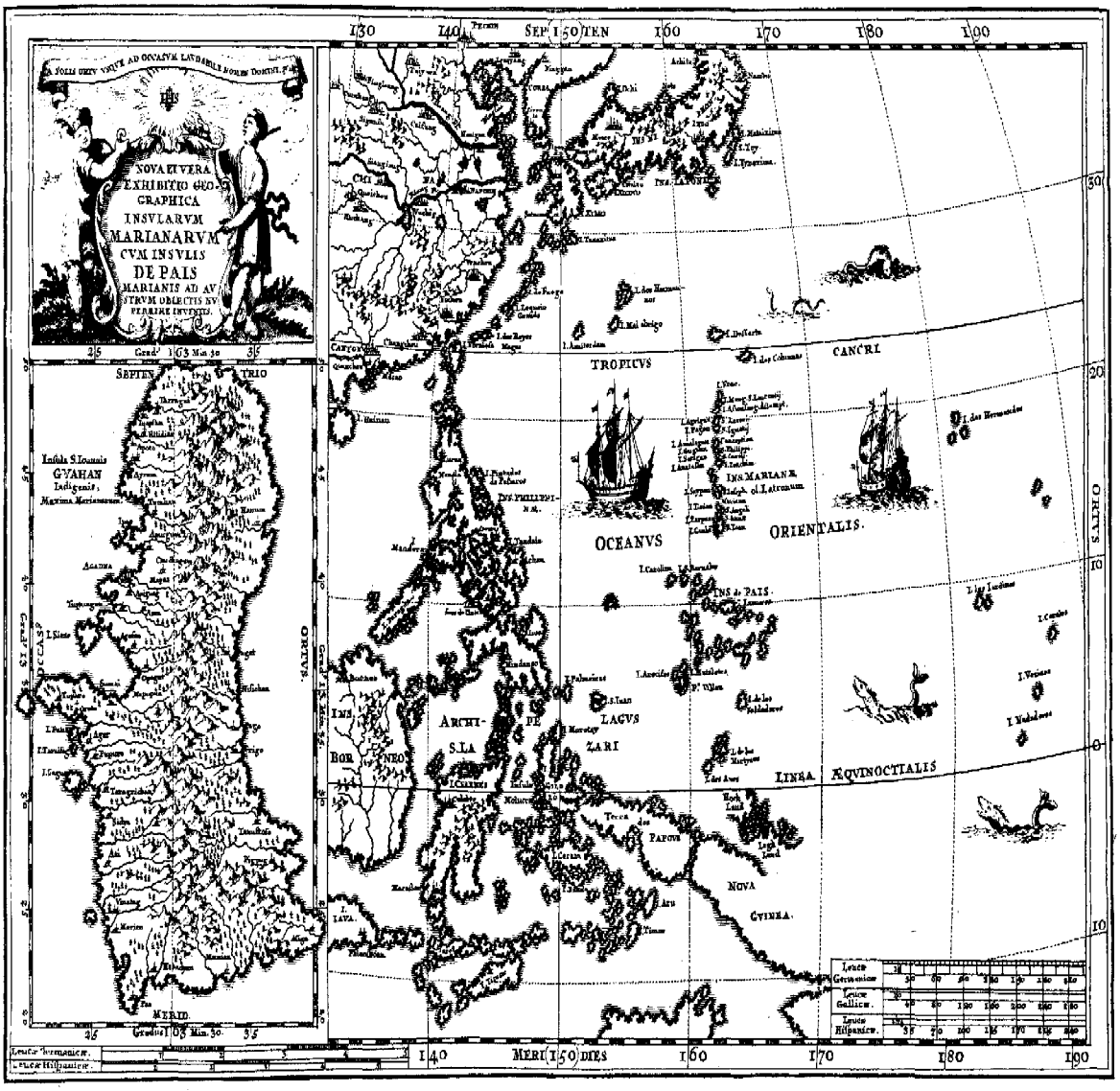
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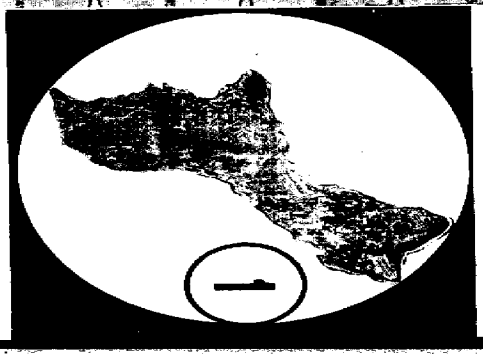

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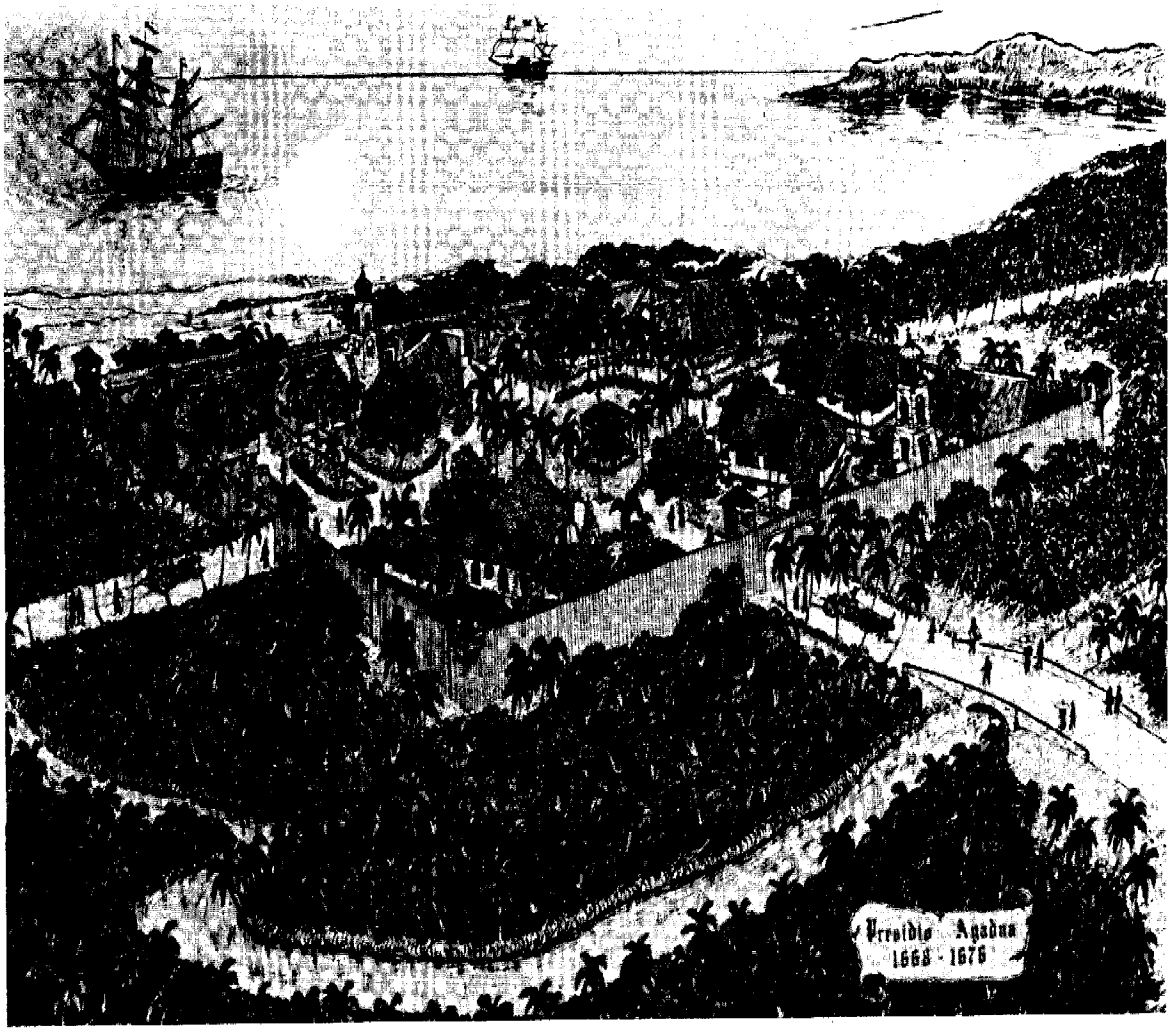


NOTES:

Hagatña antes di i gera. Pre-War Agana

SANTATTE

Esta tres años maloffan desde i Bureau of Planning *ma'establisa ya ma'enkatgo para u pripara un kabales na planu para Guahan. Duranten este na tiempo, mandaña' i taotao i* Bureau of Planning, *i taotao otro siha na dipattamenton i gubietno, yan i pupbliku ya manmarikohi ya mana' huyong enfotmasion yan ideha siha ya mafotma komu giha' annai siña mana' huyong i resunapble na sinedda' pot i fina'pos-ta, i finaloffan-ta, yan i fottura-ta. Ginen este na sinedda' nai siña manma'identifika ayu siha na punto yan asunto ni para u inibligao i gubietno para u tutuhon, u petsigi, yan u chachalani i mas maolek na karera para Guahan, i taotao-ña, yan i fottura-ña.*

BACKGROUND

Over three years have transpired since the Bureau of Planning was established and charged with the responsibility for preparing a comprehensive development plan for Guam. During this period, the Bureau has been actively involved with other government agencies and the general public in developing and transforming a wealth of information and ideas into a form from which we could draw some reasonable assessments about our past, present and future. Based on these assessments, this document identifies those issues, and means toward their resolution which the government is obligated to address and pursue in the best interests of Guam, its people, and its future.

I mabomban Hagatña antes di manhalom i Amerikanu. Pre-liberation bombing of Agana.

NEED

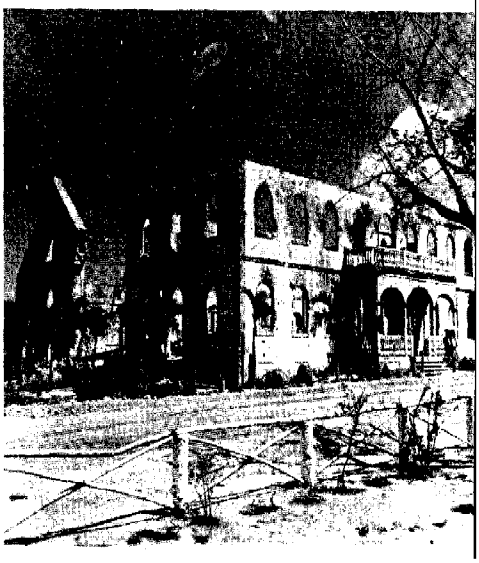
In presenting this document, those involved in its preparation could easily justify its development by simply pointing to Public Law 12-200 and responding that it is required by law. If timely compliance with this legislation was the sole concern, something called a "comprehensive development plan" might have been prepared earlier. It too could have been placed along side past studies and plans which served not so much to shape the island's development as they did the shelves which they filled.

PRINISISU

Sigun gi prumisesenta este na dokumento, manakonfotme na guaha mas prinisisu-ña este na cho'cho' ki ayu ha' i mismo ginagaoña i Lai Pupbliku 12-200. Yanggen para u makomplasin ha' i lai, siña ha' chaddek mapripara dokumento ni ma'alok "Kabales Na Planun Guahan". Lao komu in che'gue este siempre dumaña' yan i otro na inestudia yan planu ni mas setbente para sinahguan tapblita ki para u dinirihi i kinalamten i isla.

Hagatña despues di mabomba gi Hullo, 1944. Agana after the bombing, July 1944.

I managasgas Hagatña despues di i gera. Bulldozing of Agana after the War.



Katrldat Hagatña despues di mabomba.
Agana Cathedral after bombing.

I mapriparan este na dokumento ginagagao mas empottante na kinimiti ki ayu ha' i manmarikohin enfotmasion, i ma'analisan yan ma'identifikan i punto yan i asunto siha, i mafa'areklamento i punto siha, yan i mafotma un dokumento. Este na ilimento, ti sodda'on gi lepblo pat gi inestudia lao gaige mismo gi sensian i taotaogue ni manggaisensia yan manggaiminalago' para u kumiti siha sigun gi i ginagao un planu ni taiguini.

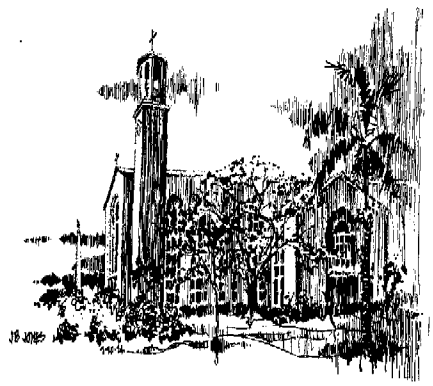
Klaru na ginen i finakpo' i iran ekonomia yan i iran Yu'os, este na planu mas prisisu yan nesisariu para pa'go na tetmenun i isla-ta. Siguru na i komprimisu yan kinimitehi siña pusipble yanggen marikoknisa na debi di ta hasso i fottura-ta mientras ta disisidi hafa para ta cho'gue pa'go.

Enfin, este na planu priparao parehu pot para makomplasin i ginagao i lai yan para u nina' annok i tinanga yan i nesisidat i tao-tao Guahan, i chat-hinassoso-ñiha pot i manmamaila' na henerasion, yan i respeton-ñiha ni manantiguyan.

Development and preparation of a plan involves something more important than the collection of data, its analysis, identification of issues and goals, and through establishment of policies, its synthesis into a single document. That element, unattainable from any textbook, study or report, is a sense of the people's desire and willingness to accept a commitment to their future through adoption of a plan such as this.

It is apparent that, in the aftermath of a major economic recession and a disastrous typhoon, this plan is now both needed and desired at this time in the island's growth. A general commitment and degree of consensus can be achieved through recognition of such a plan that certain long-range considerations must be injected into determination of short-range actions.

This plan, then, has been prepared as much in response to certain requirements under law, as it has been to the expressed desires and needs of Guam's people, their concern for future generations, and their respect for the past.



Hagatña, 1978
Agana, 1978

I mana'tachon i primet na banderan Amerikanu desde dia dies gi Desiembre 1941 as Paul S. O'Neal yan Milton A. Ford, dos kapitan sindalo, ocho minutos despues di manhalom i Amerikanu.
The planting of the first American flag since 10, December 1941 by Marine Captains Paul S. O'Neal and Milton A. Ford, 8 minutes after the U.S. Forces landed on Guam.

ASSUMPTIONS

Often, plans are presented as "blueprints for the future" or as utopian visions of what our world should look like in, for example, the year 2000. All too often, Guam has seen such blueprints and visions buried under the devastating effects of typhoons, wars, and economic recessions. In developing this plan, certain significant factors and trends were recognized as being beyond the scope of this plan to affect or alter. By establishing these basic assumptions concerning Guam's future, a more realistic and effective approach was utilized in the development of the plan. Identification and recognition of the plan's limits was essential in avoiding the traps into which others in the past have led themselves.

ASUMASION

Meggai biahi na manmaprisenta hit "hotman i fottura-ta" komu guinifen haftaimanu i pusision-ña i tano' gi año 2000. Lao achameggai biahi na este siha na "hotma" manhinahafot ha' ni meggai iran pakyu, gera, pat tiempon chinatsaga. Pues este na planu ha rikoknisa i limite-ña ya ha aksepta hafa siña yan hafa ti siña ma'efekta. Ginen este na inaksepta nai u annok i mas manfaset yan efektibu na aksion gi mapriparan este na dokumento. Prisisu este para u machanda taiguihi siha na ginaddon i manma'eksperensia gi manma'pos.

Esta gue' siha kuentayon na asumasion gi mapriparan i planu:

Estao Pulitika

U taiguihi ha' estao-ña Guahan i u gaige gi afafa' i Estados Unidos gi pulitika yan ligat na banda. Duranden i tetehnan na tiempo guini na siklo, siña guaha dididе' na tinilaika lao, gi mayoria na banda u gogosa ha' Guahan i dimokrasia na fotman gubietno, ya i asistensian i federat para i isla u makontinua.

Taotaogue

I madigan i dumopblen populasion i tano' unu gi etmas empottante na chathinasso ni fumafana' i manmama' disision para pa'go yan i mamaila' na henerasion.

Sosiadat

I masustienin yan i ma'abiban i kuttura, i lengguahi, yan i lina'la' i Chamorro dumadaña' yan i mobimento ni para mas ma'aksepta i kustumbren Amerikanu.

Militat

I taotao Guahan u kuadra gue' na ti u mahñao i gaigen i militat guini. Lokkue', komu hafa na prublema yan otro na nasion, siempre u guaha kinalamten ni u inefekta i tano' yan i taotao. Maskeseha guaha nina'lon tano', i militat u kontinua gomotte' kahna' ha' tetset patte gi islan Guahan. Lokkue', buente ti u marebaha pat ma'umenta i 21,000 na taotao militat ni guaha pa'go Guahan.

Kondision Ekonomia

Taya' dankulo na tinilaika gi ekonomian i isla u faloffan. U sigi ha' Guahan dumipende gue' gi i salut i ekonomian i Estados Unidos yan Hapon. I gubietnon este yan i federat u kontinua u mas gai'emple'ao.

Alentos

Kontat ki gof dependiente Guahan gi petrot para alentos siempre u hinahanan antes di u fakpo' este na siklo pot rason dinimenos yan i guinaguan-ña este na klassen alentos.

The following factors were assumed in the plan's development:

Political Status

Guam will remain within the political and legal framework of the United States. Though minor political status adjustments may occur during the rest of the century, it is assumed that Guam will maintain a democratic form of government and that federal financial assistance to the island will continue.

Population

The projected doubling of Guam's population is among the most critical challenges confronting today's and the next generation of Guam's decision-makers.

Society

This document assumes the maintenance and enhancement of the Chamorro culture, language, and lifestyle and the movement of the general population towards increased acceptance of mainland values.

Military Presence

The people of Guam will witness a continuing military presence. An abrupt shift in the United States' foreign policy or the outbreak of a major international conflict undoubtedly would have significant consequences. Though certain land transfers will occur, the plan assumes that approximately one-third (1/3) of the island's land area will continue to be owned by the military. The current population of approximately 21,000 military personnel and dependents will be maintained.

Economic Conditions

No radical structural changes in the economy of the island will occur. Guam's economy will continue to be highly dependent on the health of the economies of the United States and Japan. The local and federal governments will continue to be the island's major employers.

Energy

Guam's dependence on petroleum as its sole energy source will be threatened before the end of the century due to depleting supplies and excessive costs.

Disasters

Natural disasters, particularly typhoons and earthquakes, will continue to be signigicant major threats. Additionally, threats to life and the environment due to man-induced disasters are assumed to become more serious with continued development and population growth. Finally, the strategic value of Guam makes the island particularly vulnerable to the effects of a major world war.

Because this plan is based on these general precepts, any major change in them will necessitate re-evaluation or revision of certain policies within the plan.

PRESENTATION

A primary concern in preparing this plan was that of presenting it in a relatively concise, easily understandable, and clear manner. References to specific laws, documents, and technical materials have, for the most part, been omitted to avoid burying the reader under unfamiliar or meaningless legal citations, data, and references. Such detailed information is to be found in supporting documents identified in the appendix.

In addition, the document is presented in both the English and Chamorro languages. This is done not only to accommodate and assist those not capable of fluently reading the English language but also to recognize and emphasize the importance of the Chamorro language in Guam's development.

Six major categories, Chapters II through VII, were identified under which those subjects determined to be most significant during the planning process and by legislation could be most effectively addressed. These six broad areas include the People, their Lifestyle, the Economy, Disasters, the Land and Sea, and Energy.

These six chapters are divided into sections which deal with particular aspects of the broad chapter topics. Specific subjects are addressed through the identification of major issues with which they are associated, the nature of those issues, and recommended policies to be implemented toward their resolution.

Ira

I iran Yu,os prensipatmente i linao yan i pakyu u sigi ha' humanan i taotao. Kontodu lokkue' mas siempre serioso i hinanan i lina'la' i taotao yan i lugat ginen i iran taotao entre sigi ha' i adilanton i isla yan i kinahulo' i populasion. Enfin, pot i empottanten i isla gi militat na manera, siempre u inefekta Guahan komu guaha dankulo na gera.

Sa' pot este na planu ha planta gue' gi este siha na asumasion yan hinengge, komu guaha hafa na mayot na tinilaika guini, siña nesisariu na u matulaika pat u marinuebu i areklamento ni u inefekta.

PRISENTASION

I mapriparan este na prisentasion gaige na mas enteresao na u na'huyong planu ni kumplidu, dinanche, komprendiyon, yan klaru. Espesiat yan teknikat na matiriat, dokumento, sinedda' yan lai ni ti direktamente prisisu pat ti man ayudante, mana'fañuha pot no u inatborota i mananaitai. Manggaige este siha na enfotmasion gi ettimon este na planu.

Este lokkue' na prisentasion matuge' gi i fino' Chamorro yan i fino' Engles. Macho'gue este para u mas faset mataitai yan para u rinikoknisa i empottanten i lengguahi gi makontinu'an i kutturan Guahan.

Madibidin sais na katterugat este na planu. I Kapitulu II asta i Kapitulu VII maditetmina komu i etmas siknifikante duranten i mafotman i planu yan sigun i lai. Este siha na katterugat enklusu i Taotaogue, i Lina'la', i Ekonomia, i Ira, i Tano' yan i Tasi, yan i Alentos.

Este i sais na katterugat mas manmadibidi pot pattikulat siha na diskuti. I espasifiku na punto yan prublema mana'fanadaña' gi papa' i mayot siha na asunto ni hume'embrarasa, i ginagagao-ñiha ayu siha na asunto, yan i rekomendasion para u ma'emplementa ni para u fina'maolek siha.

Achok ha' ha rikoknisa este na planu na meggai prisente yan kritikat na prublema fumafana' i taotao, rikunisidu lokkue' na i sulusion ti u fatto chaddek, ya mas, ti debi di u fatto chaddek. Debi di i taotao u dinitetmina este. I planu ha ke ditetmina hafa siña manmasusedi komu ti ma'atende este siha i kritikat na asunto gi halom risunapble na tiempo. Prisisu este sa' fakto ahe' ti prinidika.

While this plan recognizes the immediate and critical nature of certain issues facing the island's growth, it also recognizes that the solutions will not, and in many instances should not, come overnight. The rate and degree of implementing the policies contained in this plan will be determined ultimately by its readers. The plan does attempt to outline the consequences of failure to address certain critical issues in a timely fashion – not so much as predictions, but as matters of fact.

DINISEHAN I TAOTAO

Komu i guinahan i isla makumiti ya mana'tinattiyi i punto yan asunton este na planu, siempre makumplidu ayu siha na dinisehan i taotao.

Este siha na diniseha, inapikurarayi umenklusu guini na planu i:

Populasion ni ayu siña sinapotten maolek i taotao gi halom i guinahan i tano'.

Sufisiente na opottunidat para todu para u mahago' i minaolek i salut, i edukasion, i brinabu, yan i ginefsaga.

Para u ma'adahi yan marikoknisa ayu siha i manantigu na guinahan i isla ni siña umayuda i kinalamten i tano' yan i taotao.

Fitme, yan asentadu na ekonomia ni sentidu gi nesisidat, guinahan, yan unikon Guahan.

Sufisiente na guinaha yan kapasidat para u fanasiste pat u na'alibia i minasa'pet pat dañon ira.

Balansa na ma'usan i tano' yan i hanom na guinaha para u inakudi i nesisidat i adilanton yan mana'utas i guinahan naturat i isla.

Sufisienten maisa gi guinahan alentos ni siña ha supotte takhilo' na kualidat lina'la'.

GOALS

Through committing the Territory's resources towards recognition of those issues and policies outlined in this plan, achievement of certain desirable goals of the Territory may be readily accomplished.

General goals of the Territory as sought to be achieved through this plan include:

A population level which maintains the island's living standards without placing unnecessary stress on our limited resources, economic development, or social values.

Adequate equal opportunity for the island's population to attain desired levels of health, education, welfare and housing.

The preservation and recognition of those aspects of the island's past history which can contribute to the Territory's cultural character and growth.

A vital, broad-based, and stable economy sensitive to Guam's environment, location, and unique resources.

Sufficient resources and capabilities to assist in relieving or avoiding suffering and damage brought about through disasters.

A balanced use of the Territory's land and water resources to accommodate both developmental and conservation needs of the island's residents.

Total self-sufficiency in the supply of energy capable of supporting a high standard of living.

PURPOSE

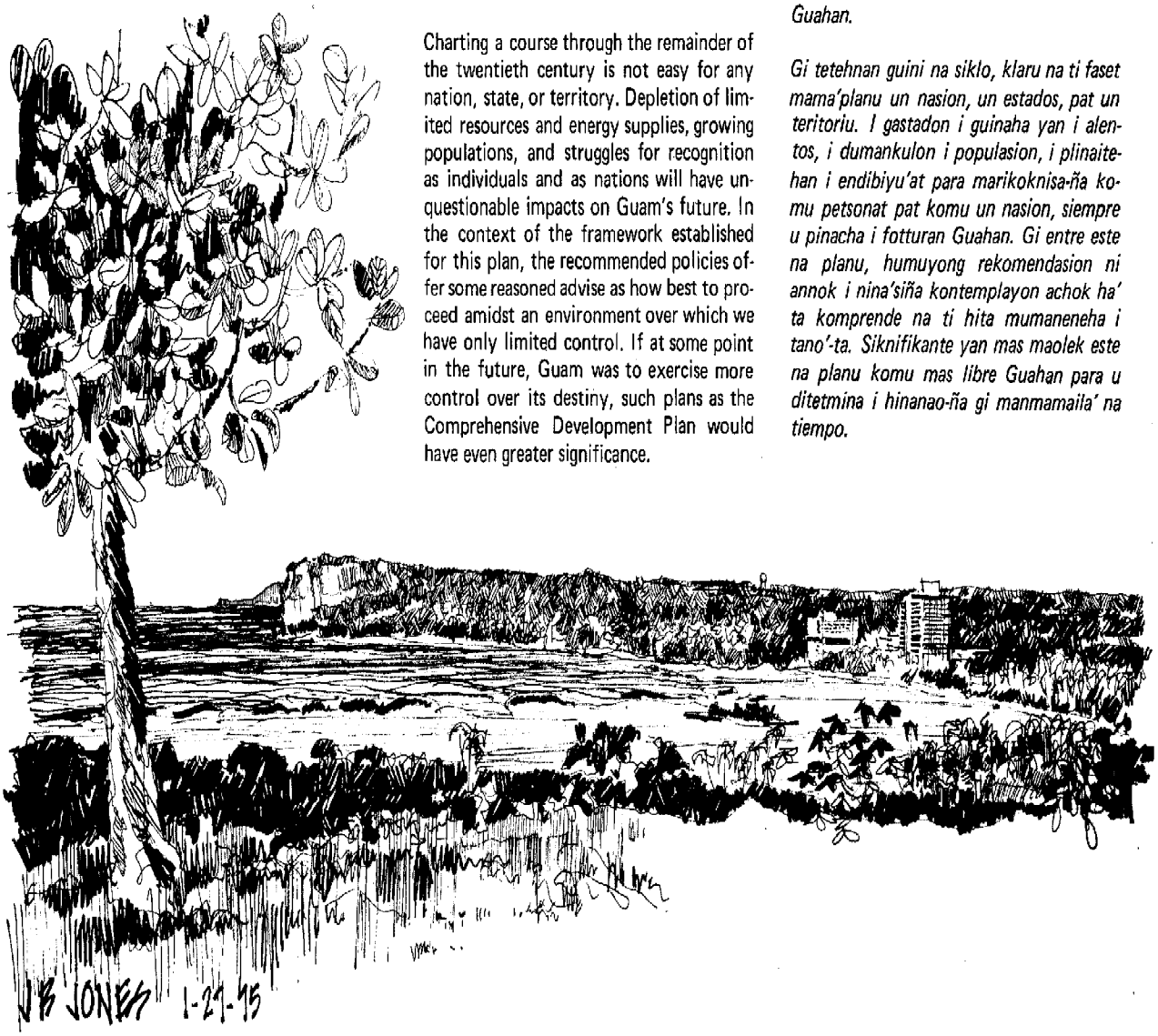
Perhaps the greatest value of this plan is its potential for provoking increased awareness and discussion of the most critical issues facing the island's future growth. For individuals responsible for, and interested in, dealing with these issues, the plan offers some recommended approaches. In the consideration or implementation of the recommendations, whether at individual, community or islandwide levels, more effective or less costly solutions or programs may be discovered. Also, more or different issues or objectives may develop. In other words, the planning process will continue.

Charting a course through the remainder of the twentieth century is not easy for any nation, state, or territory. Depletion of limited resources and energy supplies, growing populations, and struggles for recognition as individuals and as nations will have unquestionable impacts on Guam's future. In the context of the framework established for this plan, the recommended policies offer some reasoned advise as how best to proceed amidst an environment over which we have only limited control. If at some point in the future, Guam was to exercise more control over its destiny, such plans as the Comprehensive Development Plan would have even greater significance.

USON

Gaige i bali-ña este na planu gi kapasidat-ña para kumaku yan dumekka' i hinasso-ta pot este siha na asunto ni fumafana' i tano'-ta yan i kinalamten-ña. Ayudante este na planu para i manresponsapble na endibiyu'at yan i manenterisao nu este siha na asunto. Yanggen ma'emplementa pat makonsidera i rekomendasion i planu, maseha gi endibiyu'at, komunidat pat enteriru i isla, siña ha' masodda' mas efektibu yan dimenos gasto na sulusion siha. Pusipble lokkue' otro siha na punto yan asunto humuyong ginen este na planu. Pot mas klaru, siempre u makontinua mahassuyi i kareran Guahan.

Gi tetehnan guini na siklo, klaru na ti faset mama'planu un nasion, un estados, pat un teritoriu. I gastadon i guinaha yan i alentos, i dumankulon i populasion, i plinaitehan i endibiyu'at para marikoknisa-ña komu petsonat pat komu un nasion, siempre u pinacha i fotturan Guahan. Gi entre este na planu, humuyong rekomendasion ni annok i nina'siña kontemplayon achok ha' ta komprende na ti hita mumaneneha i tano'-ta. Siknifikante yan mas maolek este na planu komu mas libre Guahan para u ditetmina i hinanao-ña gi manmamaila' na tiempo.



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Pinentan Arago (Annai matto si Freycinet giya Guahan gi 1819) Sketch by Arago (Freycinet Expedition to Guam, 1819)

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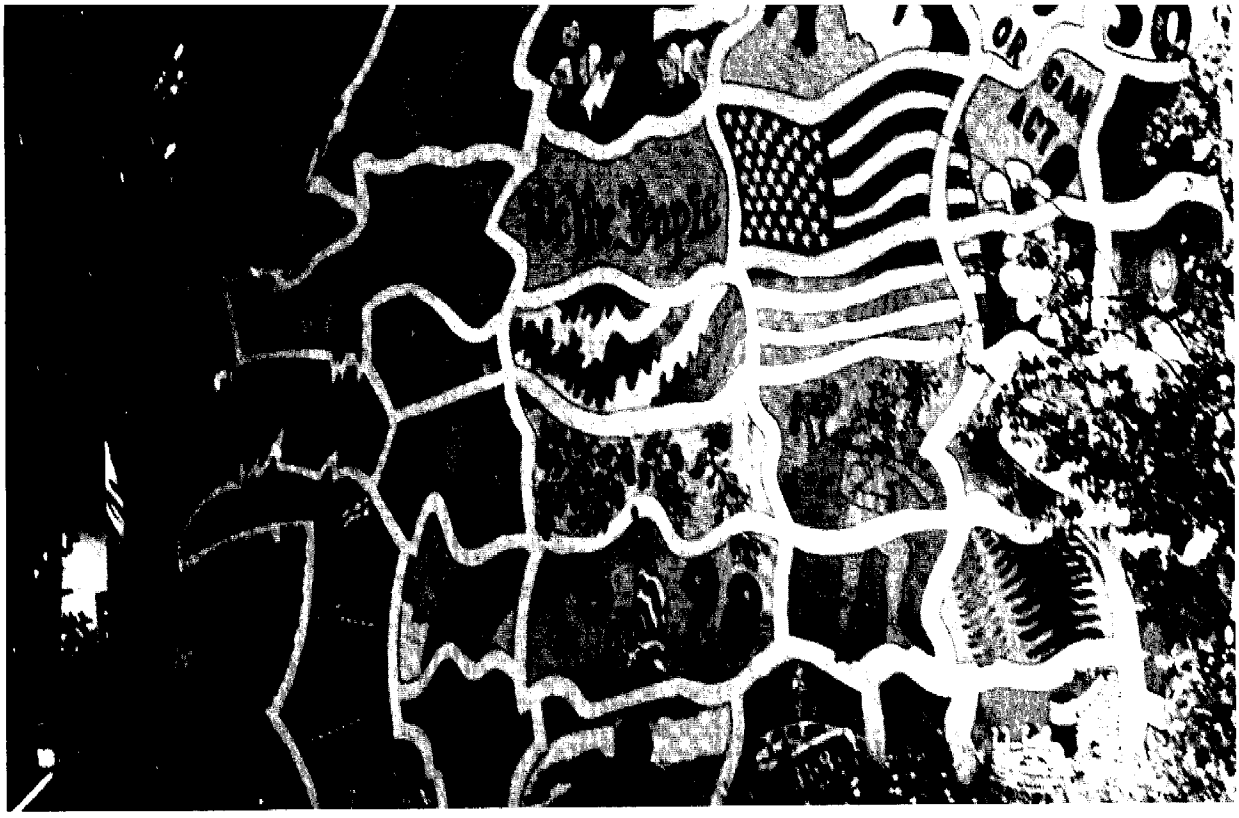
I taotao Guahan mali'e' meggai na tinilaika gi sosiadat desde ki matto si Fernando Magallanes gi 1521. I populasion masungon todu i pinadesi desde i okupasion Español, i militat Amerikanu, yan i okupasion i Hapones. I taotao pa'go mafafana' meggai siha na prublema espesiatmente i chaddek na matulaikan i sosiadat ginen i fina'lancho esta i siudat annai bula industria ni ti manmali'e' gi ma'pos na tiempo. Este na kapitulu ha indika et mas dankulo na prublema ni fumafana' i taotao Guahan ya ma'indika lokkue' i rekomendasion ni para u alibia yan u fa'maolek i prublema.

The people of Guam have witnessed significant changes in their society since Ferdinand Magellan landed on the island in 1521. The population has endured through Spanish domination, an American naval government, and Japanese occupation. The people are now faced with the challenges presented by the problems and issues of a rapidly changing urbanized society. This chapter outlines the most pressing social issues confronting Guam's people and recommends steps to be taken toward their resolution.



NOTES:

I primet na emigrante-siha manhalom ginen i tasi (i mali'e'ña ginen kastiyo yan puetton Humatak)
The first immigrants came by sea (View of Umatac Fort and harbor).

Desde 1521 na sakkan, kahulo' pat tumunok i linahyan taotao Guahan depende hayi humalom na gubietno gi isla ni dumikta i kondision sosiat, ekonomia, yan pulitikat na banda. Ti apmam despues di manmatto i Español, malingu i podet i Chamorro. I gera, i manmadesteladon Chamorro para otro isla, i manhalom ni tatme na chetnot, i ma'estotban i ekonomia yan i kuttura, todu mankontribuyi gi marebahan i populasion Chamorro. Desde 80 mit na kantidan taotao gi 1521 tumunok 90 pot siento gi 17 na siklo. Gi año 1898, annai i Estados Unidos ha chule' Guahan komu patte gi ginanan i gera entre i Español yan Amerikanu, taya' masodda' na unus kuantos mit ha' na Chamorro. I humalom i Amerikanu tumutuhon i ma'umentan i taotao, lao matto ta'lo otro atborotu, i okupasion i Hapones duranten i mina' dos na geran todu i tano'.

Since 1521, Guam's population has diminished or increased depending on the social, economic, or political controls imposed by authorities that have governed the island. The Chamorros lost control over their island soon after the arrival of the Spaniards. Wars, exile to other islands, the introduction of new diseases, and a disruption of the socio-economic and cultural fabric of the island community, all played a significant role in the decline of the Chamorro population. From a population estimated at 80,000 in 1521 there followed a 90% decline by the 17th century. By 1898, when the United States annexed Guam as part of the spoils of the Spanish-American War, the population of the island numbered only a few thousand. American annexation led to a steady increase which was disrupted once more by the Japanese occupation and the events of World War II.

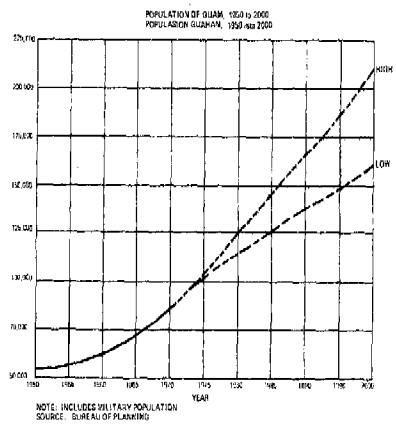
Following World War II, the population increased at an annual rate of 1.2% up to the year 1960. Entry to, and exit from, Guam was subject to strict U.S. military security clearance during this period. However, subsequent U.S. economic and military interests, and involvement in Southeast Asia required a larger population support base on Guam. In 1962, President Kennedy lifted security clearance requirements allowing unrestricted movement to and from Guam. As a direct result, the rate of population growth on the island during the period from 1960 to 1975 was 3.0%. Between 1970 and 1975, this growth was among the highest in the world, 4.3%. Available records show Guam's rapid population increase was largely due to in-migration.

In the last 15 years the actual population has increased 50%. The Bureau of Planning estimates that the island's civilian population will further double itself by the year 2000 if present trends continue. To meet the needs of tomorrow's population, the community, then, must finance the infrastructure from the income of today's population. Land for development and resources are finite quantities on Guam. Thus, population planning to achieve stabilization, without over-taxing available resources is a much more serious concern on Guam than in most other U.S. communities. Guam's dilemma is compounded by the fact that we still have little control over unpredictable in-migration to the island.

Despues di i sigundu na gera, kumahulo' i populasion 1.2 mas pot siento kada sakkan asta 1960. Guini na tiempo, estriktu i areklamento ya taya' siña humalom yan humuyong Guahan sin ma'apreba ni i militat. Lao, ti apmam despues manesisita mas taotao giya Guahan para u supotte i interes i Estados Unidos yan i militat giya Asia, kololo'ña gi Vietnam yan Indochina. Humuyong gi 62 na sakkan ha hatsa si Presidente John Kennedy i prohibision i manhalom otro na klassen nasion gi isla. Pot faset esta humalom Guahan, kumahulo' i populasion entre 60 yan 75 na sakkan gi 3 pot siento. Entre 70 yan 75 na sakkan tumahyok i kantidan taotao gi isla 4.3 mas pot siento ya manota komu unu gi mas takhilo' na kumahulo' petsentahi gi todu i tano' siha. Annok gi guaha siha na dokumento na i chaddek na ma'umentan i populasion Guahan ginen i taotao otro lugat ni manhalom gi isla.

Gi 15 años ha' ni maloffan, kahulo' i populasion gi 50 pot siento. I Bureau of Planning *makatkula na i populasion gi entre i sibit siña ha' dumopble gi año 2000 komu sigi ha' mo'na makontinua este na direksion. Yanggen para u maprobeniyi i nesisidat i manmamaila' na tiempo, i komunidat siempre u na'guaha ayu siha et mas nesisariu gi lina'la' i linahyan ginen i kopble ni mana' halom ni populasion pa'go na tiempo. Gai hinekok i guinahan i tano' ni para u ma'adilanta i isla. Pot este na rason, mas iya Guahan ki komunidat gi Estados Unidos debi di u plane'a para u na'siguru i lina'la' i taotao gi manmamaila' na tiempo sin u lachai yan u despetdisia i guinahan i isla. Mas makkat i prubleman Guahan sa' taya' siña ha sangan pot hinalom otro siha na klassen taotao gi isla.*

Desde i 70 asta i 75 na sakkan ma'umenta i petsentahin i populasion Guahan asta 4.3 pot siento, unu gi mas takhilo' gi todu i tano'.
Between 1970 - 1975 Guam's population growth rate was 4.3% – among the highest in the world.



Sinkuenta pot siento gi populasion Guahan menos ki 19 años na edat,
Fifty percent of Guam's population is below 19 years of age.

POT TAYA' EKSAKTU NA ENFOTMASION POT I POPULASION MAPOT MAPLANE'AN MAOLEK PARA I MANMAMAILA' NA TIEMPO.

Enfotmasion pot i populasion siña ha indika hafa para u masusedi gi manmamaila' na tiempo sigun gi i maripara na pasu pat eksperensia gi manmaloffan na tiempo. Ginen i manota na eksperensia siña masuponi meggai na ideha na u fatto pat u masusedi. Manu na esta ma'establisa hafa siha i masuponi pues siña makatkula hafa humuyong gi manmamaila' na tiempo.

Guaha unus kuantos na enfotmasion pot i manmamaila' na populasion Guahan. Lao kahna' ha' ti siña mana'setbe i numirun taotao ni makatkula sa' apmam-ña ki u huyong i enfotmasion ki u matulaika. Sin kabales na enfotmasion, sin areklamenton i federat, i sesso na matulaikan i kinalamten i militat, i turista yan i nuebu siha na kinalamten gi ekonomia na banda, mapot dinanche yan kabales i enfotmasion pot i populasion. Gof mapot maplane'a para i manmamaila' na tiempo yanggen taya' eksaktu estimasion i populasion. Mapot maditetmina kao nahong i fasilidat i pupbliku pa'go yan i mahahasso para i manmamaila' yanggen ti matungo' kuanto na taotao para u nina'setbe i fasilidat pupbliku.

I sensus i Estados Unidos gi 1980 maolek na u ma'usa para u machule' todu i nesisariu na enfotmasion. Mampos empottante na i gubietno u dirihi todu i nina'siña-ña ya u rikohi eksaktu na demografia gi 1980.

THE LACK OF ADEQUATE POPULATION PROJECTIONS HAMPERS IMPROVED PLANNING FOR GUAM'S FUTURE.

Population projections predict future trends and are based on a set of assumptions selected with reference to trends of the past. Alternative assumptions are often made to provide a range of outcomes. Once the assumptions are established, the calculations can proceed to make projections for the future.

Several population projections are available for Guam. However, these estimates have questionable utility due to the quickly changing realities. The absence of an adequate data base, federal immigration policies, fluctuations in military operations, tourism, and the generation of new economic activities, account for their limited utility. It is difficult to plan in the absence of an accurate population projection. Determining the adequacy of existing and proposed public facilities for the future population is difficult when the number of people they must accommodate is not known.

The 1980 U.S. Census will provide a unique opportunity for Guam to accumulate all the necessary information. It is most important that the government's efforts be directed towards an accurate collection of 1980 demographic information.

Desikna un ahensian gubietno ni para u responsapble rumikohi todu enfotmasion pot i populasion tantu i manmafañagu, manmatai, manasagua, yan otro na klassen demografia ya u analisa i enfotmasion siha.

Usa i sensus i 1980 ya u machule' eksaktu na enfotmasion, u makatkula i pa'go na populasion yan i manmamaila' na tiempo gi todu patte gi komunidat i isla.

Gagao i ofisinan federat, Bureau of Census *na u mana'e Guahan ni todu i enfotmasion ni machule' gi 1980 na sensus kosa ki siña i gubietnon Guahan ha analisa yan ebalu'a i guaha na enfotmasion.*

Designate a government unit with the major responsibility of collecting and analyzing demographic information.

Utilize the 1980 Census to generate an adequate demographic data base for current population estimates and future projections, at all community levels.

Request the federal Bureau of Census to provide Guam with the raw data from the 1980 Census to permit a local evaluation of the available information.

Hasuyi estretehia ni siña sumostieni i linahyan taotao sigun gi guinahan i isla.

Na' makomprende i kapasidat i isla ni para u probeniyi i ma'umentan i populasion.

Develop a population strategy which attempts to influence population growth within the context of available resources.

Foster an understanding of Guam's capacity to accommodate population growth.

GUAM'S CURRENT POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS WILL CONTINUE TO CREATE INCREASING PRESSURES ON LIMITED RESOURCES AND CURRENT LIFESTYLES.

Guam is a small island with limited resources and a delicate natural balance. For every 100 people in 1960 there were 150 in 1975. Guam's average population density of 457 persons per square miles is comparable to many densely settled countries in Asia and Europe. The density of the northern half of the island approaches 685 persons per square mile.

The stress created by rapid increases of the population and high densities is already apparent and will continue to worsen. Although population planning can never become a substitute for structural changes in the economic system, stabilization of Guam's population will be necessary. The government can then concentrate on more equitable distribution of the available wealth and resources among all island residents.

The number of employable people continues to increase faster than the ability of Guam's economy to create jobs. A large percentage of jobs are held by alien immigrant workers because they are less costly to employ. However, unemployment will continue to rise and there will be more competition for those jobs that are available for the local people. Guam's out-migration of educated residents and professionals to the U.S. mainland will also increase. There is also a fear that the Chamorros may become, like the Hawaiians, a minority in their own land.

Increasing pressure on limited land, water and other natural resources, can result in diminishing agricultural lands, reduced open space, and the disruption of the fragile natural balance of the island's resources. This will not only lead to increasing pollution, but also to further congestion. It may further weaken Guam's ability to finance, maintain and develop facilities and services such as police protection, schools, roads, bridges, housing, sewer and water systems, and health care for its population.

I MA'UMENTATA-ÑA I POPULASION PA'GO GUAHAN HA EFEFEKTA I LINA' LA' I TAOTAO YAN I GUINAHAN GUAHAN.

Dikike' Guahan ya dididе' guinaha-ña. Mapot mana'afakcha' i linahyan taotao yan i nesisidat-ñiha. De kada 100 na taotao gi 1960, guaha 150 gi 1975. Makatkula na gi kada kuadra miya guaha 457 na petsona mañasaga. Siña ma'akompara este yan i motmot na linahyan taotao gi tano' Europa yan Asia. I minetmot taotao gi bandan san lagu gi isla kahuhulo' gi 685 petsona gi kada kuadra miya.

Esta annok i dañu pot i ma'umentan i populasion yan i minetmot taotao siha gi lugat ya i kondision sigi ha' di lumababa. Achok ha' maplane'a para i kantidan taotao, ti siña ta kuentayi i matulaikan i estrokturan i ekonomia, nesisariu ha' na u ma'atahi i kumahulo' i populasion. Ayu na siña i gubietno ha patte o distribuyi i rinikesa o guinaha parehu entre i residensian Guahan.

I numirun taotao ni siña ma'emplea sigi ha' hulo' chaddek-ña ki i abilidat i ekonomian Guahan u na'guaha cho'cho'. Dankulo na petsentahi gi che'cho' magotte ni taotao hiyong estranheru sa' menos gasto ma'emplea i estranheru. Lao, sigi ha' hulo' ma'umenta i petsentahin ti manma'emplea, ya makkat i kompetision para ayu siha na cho'cho' ni guaha para i taotao i isla. I manhanao manedukao na residensian Guahan guatu Amerika sigi ha' ma'umenta lokkue' ya saonao este gi rason na manmakokonne' i taotao hiyong para u fanmacho'cho' guini. Guaha lokkue' linihan entre i Chamorro siha na u fan huyong kalang i Hawaiians *na siha siña u fan minoria gi tano'-ñiha.*

Yanggen sigi ha' mapongga i guaha na tano' hanom yan otro naturat na guinahan i isla' tieneki humuyong marebaha i lugat para agrikuttura, marebaha i mababa na lugat, yan tieneki inestotba i gof dilikao ni naturat ni muna'balansa i guinahan Guahan. Ti u ma'umenta ha' i inaplacha' lao u ma'umenta lokkue' i minetmot taotao yan otro kosas siha. Este siña mas muna'pedde i abilidat Guahan para u magastayi, u sustieni yan u atbansa i fasilidat yan setbisiu tat komu proteksion ginen i polisia, eskuela, chalan, tollai, guma', sisteman hanom yan i ma'adahin i salut i taotao ni mañasaga Guahan.

I MA'UMENTAN I POPULASION SIEMPRE MAKKAT PARA I DIDIDE' NI GUAHA NA HANOM.

I guinahan hanom Guahan unu gi i kosas ni gumogotte' i finalagugu-ña i isla. Makatkula na i siña malupok na hanom ginen i papa' i edda' gaige gi 50 miyon galon gi dia yan 17 miyon galon gi dia ginen i hilo' tano'.

Gi este ha' i resente na estudiu makatkula na yanggen mas ki 50 miyon galon gi dia machuchule' ginen i matan hanom gi san lagu na banda (ni ha kukubre 90 pot siento gi nesisidat i isla) i hanom tasi siña humalom ya ha tatme i matan hanom gi papa' tano'. Kada ma'usa i tano' gi ti maolek na manera mas chaddek i kontaminasion.

Pa'go, i ma'u'usa na hanom giya Guahan gaige entre 26 yan 29 miyon galon gi dia. Gi totat 43 - 48 pot siento ma'u'usa ni militat. Desde 1966 asta 1976 na sakkan kahulo' i ma'usan i hanom 3.5 mas pot siento. Sigi ha' este kumahulo'. Pot i ma'usan hanom dinitetmimina ni i ma'umentan i populasion, i kapasidat i isla na u probeni hanom u hokkok gi 25 años na tiempo.

INCREASING POPULATION WILL PLACE PRESSURE ON GUAM'S LIMITED WATER SUPPLY SOURCES.

The availability of water is one of the major constraints to the island's continued growth. The estimated dependable yield of water on Guam is 50 million gallons per day (mgd) from groundwater sources and 17 mgd from surface water sources.

Recent studies estimate that if more than 50 mgd is drawn from the northern water lens (which supplies almost 90% of current island needs), salt water may be drawn in and contaminate the underground lens. Improper land uses can accelerate contamination.

Currently, the water consumption on Guam is between 26 and 29 mgd. Of this, 43-48% is consumed by the military. From 1966 to 1976, water consumption increased 3.5 times. This rate continues to increase. Since water consumption is determined by population growth, the island's supply capacity will be reached within the next 25 years.

Ripara i dididе' na guinahan hanom para u tinaka' i nesisidat i taotao gi manmamaila' na tiempo.

Recognize the limitations of Guam's water supply to meet the future demand of the island's population.

YANGGEN TAYA' SUHETA NI I MANHAHALOM NA TAOTAO GINEN HIYONG TIENEKI MOTMOT I ISLA YA GUAHA SIEMPRE MAS PRUBLEMA.

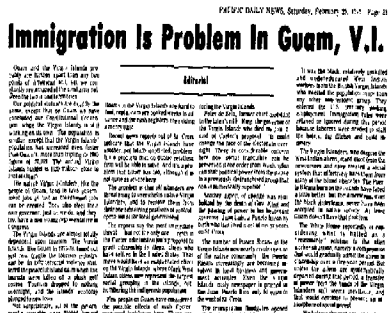
I mana'suha na areklamento pot manhahalom estranheru gi 1962 ha umenta i kantidan estranheru yan siudadanun Estados Unidos ni manhalom Guahan. Mas empottante, ha petmiti i manma'gas na u fan makonne' halom baratu na hotnaleru siha ginen sanhiyong. Macho'gue este para u marebaha i gaston manhatsan guma' yan i fasilidat yan setbisiu rii para u sustieni i kinalamten i militat gi 60 asta 70 siha na sakkan. Mas guaguan yan anakko' na tiempo tinaka' yanggen para u fan mafa'na'gue cho'cho' i taotao i isla osino ma'impotta hotnaleru ginen Amerika. I kondision i ekonomia, i kantidan mamopble yan i kantidan taotao gi tano' Korea yan Philippines umepok mas i estranheru na u fan matto guini ya despues man tinattiyi ni familian-ñiha ya mañaga petmanente.

Annok gi enfotmasion ni guaha na gi 75 na sakkan 7 mit na Amerikanu mañasaga Guahan yan kuentan 21 mit na militat yan i familian-ñiha. I Filipinos masodda' Guahan kombeniente para u fañaga sa' hihot yan

CONTINUING LACK OF CONTROL OVER IN-MIGRATION TO GUAM INCREASES POPULATION PRESSURES.

Lifting the security clearance in 1962 had the effect of increasing the rate of migration into Guam by aliens and U.S. citizens. More importantly, it permitted the authorities to bring in less costly alien labor. This was done primarily to reduce construction costs and help build the infrastructure needed to sustain operations of the U.S. military in the 1960's and early 1970's. To train local people or import mainlanders to a hardship station would have been much more costly in terms of money as well as time. The economic conditions, poverty and large population bases, in countries such as Korea and the Philippines, provided an inexhaustible source of labor. Many of these workers stayed or returned to settle, and in time were joined by others.

Recent statistics show that in 1975 there were approximately 7,000 mainland civilians residing on Guam (in addition to the approximately 21,000 military and dependents). Immigrants from the Philippines, where the average daily wage approaches



PACIFIC DAILY NEWS, Sunday, February 29, 1976 - Page 21

Immigration Is Problem In Guam, V.I.

Editorial

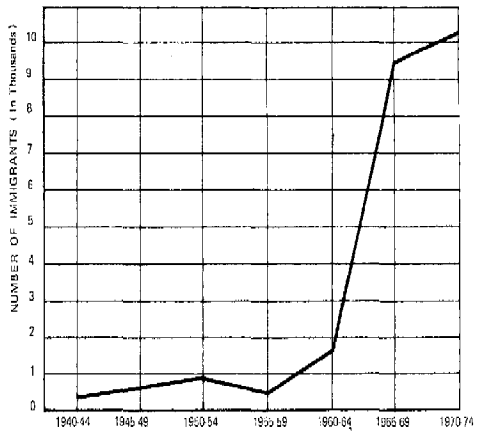
PACIFIC DAILY NEWS, Thursday, March 30, 1978 - Page 52

Islands Slowly Become Alien Strongholds

Editorial

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO GUAM, 1940 - 1974
(5 YEAR INTERVALS)

EMIGRASION PARA GUAHAN GINEN DIFERENTFS NASION SIHA, 1940 - 1974
(KADA SINKO AÑOS)



1974 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization.
Note: From 1970-1974 10,377 immigrants were admitted to establish permanent residency on Guam.
Source: 1970 Population Census Report

Na'guaha lai yan areklamento ni para u ekuti i manhalom nuebu na residensia yan hotnalerun estranheru.

Gagao i gubietnon federat ya u laknos areklamento ya u fan mapatte i estranheru gi estados yan teritoriu siha.

Fandaña' yan Hawaii yan i Virgin Islands ya gagao i federat mas asistensia para i estados yan i teritoriu siha ni kumakatga mas na estranheru yanggen para u makompara sigun gi dikike' lugat yan populasion.

Seek legislative and other means to regulate the rate of migration of new residents and alien labor to Guam.

Seek and encourage federal actions which will promote a more balanced distribution of immigrants among the nation's states and territories.

Seek in cooperation with Hawaii and the Virgin Islands an increase in Federal assistance for states and territories which receive a greater proportion of foreign immigrants relative to their size and population.

the U.S. minimum hourly wage, have found Guam a convenient place to settle and within the reach of their travel budgets. There are currently more than 10,000 permanent resident aliens on Guam, 70% of whom are Filipinos; and several thousand citizens of Filipino descent whose parents are permanent resident aliens.

This past immigration policy may have been economically prudent. However, it was established without consideration of its ultimate social, cultural or political impact. Currently, control of in-migration to Guam is limited. Even though the birth rate and family size is decreasing, unemployment is high among local residents. More significantly, records indicate that during the past 15 years, this uncontrolled migration to Guam is among the most important factors in the rapid population increase rate of 4.3% annually. The effect of the immigration policies have now become the cause for their continuation.

Although there are basic constitutional issues involved in seeking local control over immigration, Guam is not alone in its predicament. Hawaii and the Virgin Islands face the same problem, though less serious than Guam's. As in the past, pressing economic considerations should be the dominant factors. The only difference now is that the current and future populations of Guam will be the beneficiaries.

baratu i biahi magi Guahan. Guaha pa'go 10 mit na estranheru ni mañasaga petmanente gi isla setenta pot siento mantagalo yan i otro mit siha famaguon tagalo ni nina' fanhalom ni mañainan-ñiha komu petmanente na residensia.

Este i manmaloffan na areklamenton emigrasion siña ta alok na sanu para i ekonomian i tano', lao maestablisa sin makonsidera hafa para humuyong-ña i lina'la' gi sosiat, kuttura, yan pulitikat na banda. Esta pa'go tataya' ha' podet gi para mahuchom i puetto para taotao hiyong. Maskeseha marebaha i manmafañañagu yan i dinankulon i familia, takhilo' ha' i taya' hotnat-ñiha na taotao. Gof annok gi guaha na dokumento na gi manmaloffan na 15 años i et mas empottante na rason para i 4.3 pot siento na ma'umentan populasion kada sakkan gaige gi manhalom i estranheru sin hafa na areklamento. Pot taya' areklamenton emigrasion, humuyong taifinakpo' i hinalom estranheru gi isla.

Maskeseha guaha prublema gi konstitusion na banda para Guahan u gotte' i podet pot emigrasion, ti Guahan ha' gaige guini na estao. I Hawaii yan i Virgin Islands ma'ekspererensia parehu na prublema lao menos ki Guahan. Tantu i manmaloffan na tiempo yan pa'go etmas empottante na konsiderasion i ekonomia na banda. I diferensia pa'go gaige na i manlala'la' yan i populasion gi manmamaila' na tiempo siha rumisisibi i resuttan i che'cho' yan diskuidon i manmaloffan na manma'gas i isla.

I MATULAIKAN I ESTROKTURAN I EDAT I POPULASION SIEMPRE HA NA' GUAHA NUEBU NA PRUBLEMA.

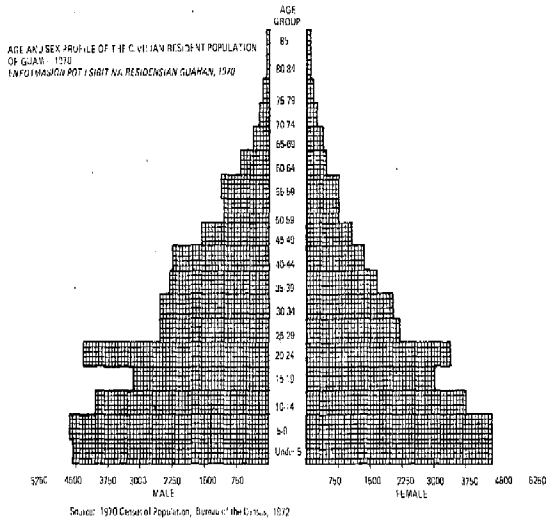
Fuera di i manhalom i estranheru, i populasion matulalaika kada guaha mafañagu yan matai. Este i petsentahi na manmafañagu yan i manmamatai ya i edat i populasion gof empottante makonsidera gi planu para i manmamaila' na tiempo. I manmafañagu, i manmamatai yan i kantidan membros gi familia marebabaha kada mit na taotao. Sinkuenta pot siento gi sibit na populasion pa'go menos ki 19 años na edat ya menos ki 10 pot siento 55 i tantus edat-ñiha. I sustansian-ña este na enfotmasion serioso gi konsiderasion i sosiat yan i ekonomia na banda.

Marebabaha despasio i kantidan manmafañagu yan i membros gi familia pot rason na i famalao'an ma'eksamimina fonksion-ñiha gi familia, gi sosiadat, i klassen yan presiun guma', i suetdo, yan i marebahan i dinaña' i dankulo na familia. Todu este na enfotmasion mana'afakcha'. I mientras mas na opottunidat guaha para i lalahi yan i famalao'an, mas guaguaha kompitensia ya annok hayi mas takhilo' nina'siña-ña ya este na kondision indirektamente lokkue' nina' memenos i minetgot yan i dinaña' gi familia. Ayu i esta listo na guma' ni manmahatsa ha na'pusipble na u chapak siha i manasagua gi familian-ñiha ya yinilang i kustumbren sumensaga'. Pues humuyong i manmapulan yan i manmapoksai i famagu'on ma'apagayi ni propiu mañaina sin ayudu ginen i manparientes ni mandadaña'.

THE CHANGES IN THE AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION ON GUAM WILL CREATE NEW PROBLEMS ON THE ISLAND.

In addition to migration, the island's population is a function of birth and death rates. These rates and the predominant age of the population are of critical importance to future planning efforts. The death rate, the birth rate, and family size per 1,000 persons is decreasing. Also, 50% of Guam's current civilian population is less than 19 years old and less than one tenth of the population is over 55 years old. The social and economic implications of these simple facts are serious.

Birth rates and family sizes are decreasing slowly due to the changing views of women regarding their roles in the family and society, the type and cost of housing, changing sources of income, and the reduction of extended-family ties. These factors are closely interrelated. The greater variety of career opportunities recently made available to both men and women tend to emphasize individual accomplishment, thus indirectly de-emphasizing family ties. Commercially-constructed single-family dwellings offer housing choices outside the family. As the extended-family system loosens, the obligations of caring for children fall increasingly on individual adults (rather than the group), making increases in family size a more identifiable burden for each couple.



Source: 1970 Census of Population, Bureau of the Census, 1972

Na'guaha planu yan prugramma ni siña mausa i manhoben gi i manggai'produktu na cho'cho' gi isla.

Na'e empeñu gi ekonomia na banda para u abiba na u fandaña' i parientes komu un familia.

Munga maplane'a prugramma ni para u yinilang i kustumbre yan tradision i residensian i isla.

Gagao i gubietnon federat ya munga ma'aplika hafa siha na areklamento ni para u inestotba i manmaolek na tradision i isla.

Develop programs and plans which engage the younger segment of the population in productive island activities.

Encourage economic and other incentives for the maintenance of extended families.

Avoid projects and plans which endanger retention of certain social and cultural traditions of island residents.

Obtain exemptions from federal requirements which tend to cause the disruption of certain social and cultural traditions.

The marked youthfulness of Guam's population has resulted in higher unemployment because the economy has not absorbed the new entrants to the labor force. This is caused not only by the large number of young people but also by the low number of new retirees. The work force in the local economy is primarily drawn from the 20-55 age group. This group represents 40% of the population. But over the next twenty years, new workers will come from the 0-19 age group which represents 52.3% of Guam's population. Given the relative sizes of these age groups, the Guam economy must absorb new workers at more than one-and-a-half times the national rate. Already the difficulty of this task is illustrated by December 1976 unemployment statistics which show that 50.2% of those unemployed were between 16 - 19 years; 12.1% were between 20-26 years while unemployment was only 7.3% in all other age groups.

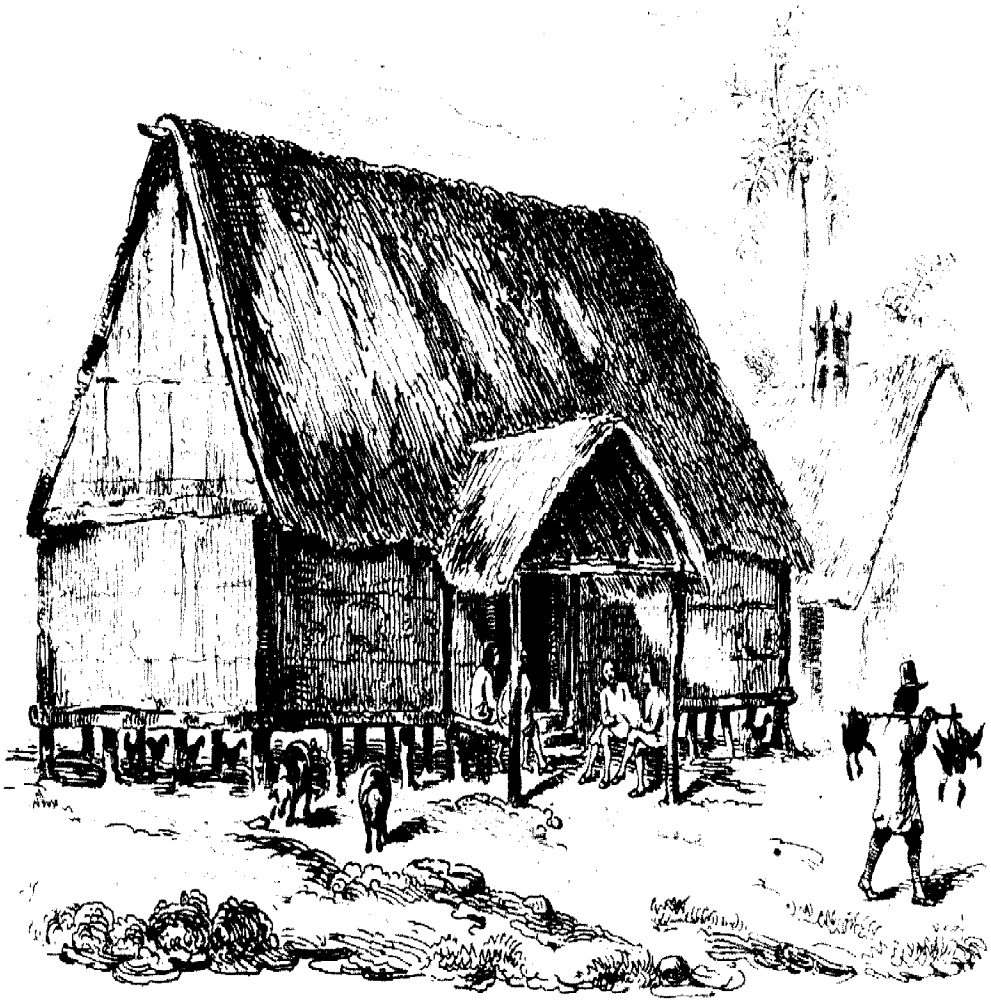
Within the next 10 years the problems of the aged will be keenly felt on Guam. The fact that there has not been an old age problem on Guam is more of a function of the island's culture rather than its age distribution. On Guam, older people have always had a home in the extended family and performed important and useful roles. However, as more of the traditional cultural values of the community are lost, the problems of the elderly will emerge as a serious social issue.

The traditional roles of the elderly are threatened by smaller family sizes and decreasing birth rates. New residential construction, often financed by federal agencies and built to specifications, contributes to this trend. These dwellings, to be typhoon resistant, are concrete; thus, they are not easily modified as the wooden houses of the past. Minimum lot sizes do not allow for the steady expansion of the household, or the clustering of houses, common in the past.

Maskeseha gof annok na dankulo i kantidan manhoben gi populasion, takhilo' i taya' hotnat sa' i ekonomia ti siña trabia ha kubre i nuebu na entrante gi che'cho'. Este resuttan i dankulo na grupun i manhoben yan i dididе' ha'na manritirao. I manggaicho'cho' gaige mas gi grupun 20 asta 55 na edat. Este na grupu ha reprisesenta 40 pot siento gi populasion. Bente años ta'lo na tiempo i nuebu na hotnaleru siempre ginen i populasion ni pa'go man 0 asta 19 na edat. Este na grupu pa'go marepresesenta 52.3 pot siento gi populasion. Yanggen makonsidera este na minagahet, pues nesisita i ekonomian i isla u kubre este na grupu 1-1/2 buettas mas ki i finalagun Amerika. Esta a'annok ha' i prublema sa' gi Disiembre gi 76 na sakkan na enfotmasion annok na 50.2 pot siento ni mannaiche'cho' man ginen i grupun edat 16 asta 19, 12.1 pot siento ginen grupun edat 20 asta 26, lao 7.3 pot siento ha' mannaicho'cho' gi todu otro siha na edat.

Gi 10 años na tiempo i prublema pot i manamko' siempre magof' siente guini giya Guahan. Ti pot meggai i manamko' gi isla na ginen taya' prublema lao hagas kustumbre na i familian-ñiha u fan inadahi. I manamko' siha gogof manmanayuda gi familia gi empottante siha na cho'cho' guma'. Komu sigi ha' mo'na matulaika i kustumbren Chamorro ya malingu i manmaolek na tradision yan kuttura siempre humuyong dankulo i prubleman i manamko' gi sosiadat.

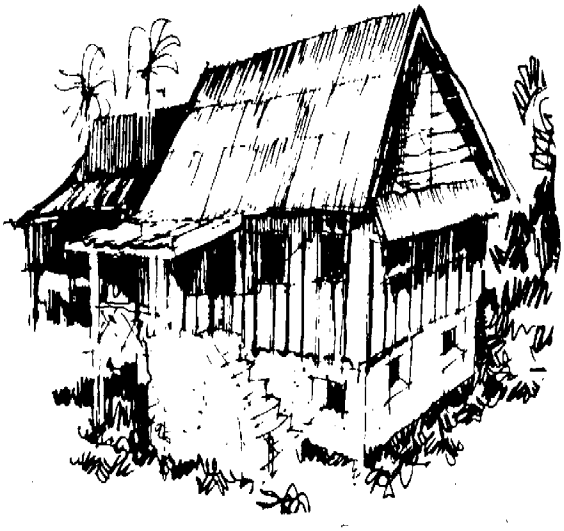
I hagas estao yan machocho'gue ni manamko' malilingu sa' lumala dikike' i linahyan i familia yan lumala dididе' i manma'fañagu. I nuebu na hinatsan guma' ni ma'ayuda ginen i federat ya mahatsa sigun i areklamento-ña, unu gi rason ni yumayamak i kustumbre na u fan sensaga i manamko' yan i famagu'on-ñiha. Mahatsa i gima' paddet sa' mana'fitme para munga na u yinilang ni pakyu ya ti siña chaddek ma'umenta taiguihi i gima' tapbla. Dikike' lokkue' i sulat ya ti siña matotchi mas i gima' o manhatsa otro siha guma' gi uriya taiguihi i antes na tiempo.

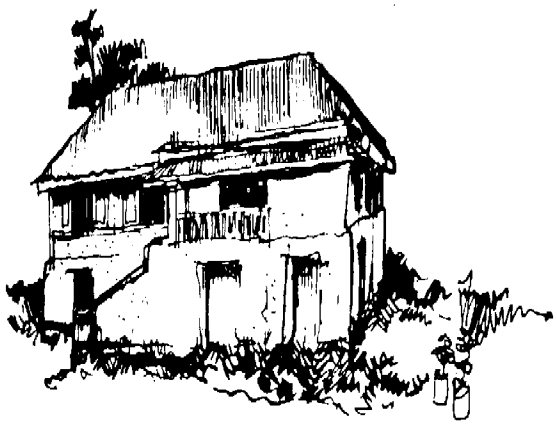


Pinentan guma' Chamorro ginen I lepblon Dumont d' Urville gi 1835 ni mafanana'an "A Voyage Around the World".
Sketch of Chamorro House from Dumont d' Urville's 1835 book "A Voyage Around the World."

Maskeseha esta lamaolek i kondision yan mas meggai na guma' guaha pa'go, i kahulo' i presiun guma', i atkilet, yan matiriat para manhatsa guaguan ya ti libianu na u mana'lamaolek pat ma'umenta i gima'. Muchumas, i taotao Guahan nesisita tres buettas mas na mineggai guma' ki pa'go yanggen dumopble i linahyan taotao Guahan gi 20 años na tiempo. Para u makubre i dankulo na populasion yan i nesisidat i gima' siha, nesisita u masodda' sulusion pat u ma'alibia i prublema.

Although the condition of the island's housing stock has improved in recent years, significant increases in the cost of purchasing, renting and improving homes will hinder additional improvements. Furthermore, Guam's residents will require three times the current number of homes if the population doubles during the next twenty years. To meet these and other housing needs, basic housing problems must be resolved.





FUTURE HOUSING DEMAND *I KANTIDAN GUMA'SIHA NI MANESISITA GI MANMAMAILA' NA TIEMPO*			
POPULATION	TOTAL DEMAND	NUMBER OF SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING UNITS	NUMBER OF MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS
89,600	21,026	14,406	6,620
104,956	24,956	15,972	8,984
128,982	32,322	19,070	13,252
157,352	41,698	22,517	19,181
186,000	52,328	26,687	25,641
214,000	64,200	31,458	32,742

Source: Residential Development Policy Report, 1976

I gima' Hagatña siha antes di I gera.
Housing in old Agana before the War.

MEGGAI NA FAMILIA SIEMPRE TI MANA'SIÑA MANMAMAHAN O MANMANATKILA DISENTE, FITME, YAN SANIDAT NA GUMA' SIHA.

MANY HOUSEHOLDS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO PURCHASE OR RENT DECENT, SAFE AND SANITARY HOMES.

Guaguan mamahan guma' pa'go yan mas guaguan gi manmamaila'na tiempo mientras sigi ha' hulo' i presiun tano', hotnaleru yan matiriat. Lumaladidide' ha' na familia, espesiatmente i manhoben na mangasao, mana'siña mafahan i sinsiyu na klassen guma' para i familia. Ayu siha na familia i menos ki 15 mit pesos na suetdo gi sakkan mapot man mamahan guma' gi pa'go na tiempo.

I banku siha ni munana'ayao kopble unu na rason na kahuhulo' i presiun guma'. Ahe' ti maditetmina ha' i kuanto para u ma'apasi kada mes lao maditetmina lokkue' hayi siña ma'apreba na u mana'ayao kopble yan u fan hatsa guma'. Meggai beses na ayu i manmalago' manggaiguma' disente, taya' nina'siñan-fiiha ya mañaga ha' gi ti maolek na guma'.

Sigun i prinideksion gubietno, siempre mas madimanda i gima' siha ni para u ma'atkila. Achok ha' nahong guma' atkilet siha para i prisente na nesisidat, meggai guini komu ti man sen guaguan, baba dimasiao kondisionñiha. Entonses, i familia ni takpapa' suetdonñiha u sigi ha' numesisita ayudu parâ u fanggai liniheng maolek.

Buying a home is expensive today, and will be more expensive in the future, as land, labor and material costs increase. Fewer and fewer households, especially young households, will be able to afford the cost of single family homes. Generally, those households earning annual incomes below $15,000 cannot afford to purchase homes on today's market.

Financing is a major contributor to increased housing costs. This not only determines the monthly mortgage payments but also determines eligibility for the available housing programs. In many cases, prospective homeowners are forced to live in substandard homes.

Government projections indicate that there will be an increased demand for rental units. Although there are enough rental units available to satisfy existing needs, many are either too costly or in poor physical condition. Consequently, households in the lower income ranges will continue to require assistance in obtaining standard homes.

Espia otro klassen planun guma' ni gubietno ni siña mahatsa fitme kosa ki u tunok papa' i presiun manhatsan guma'.

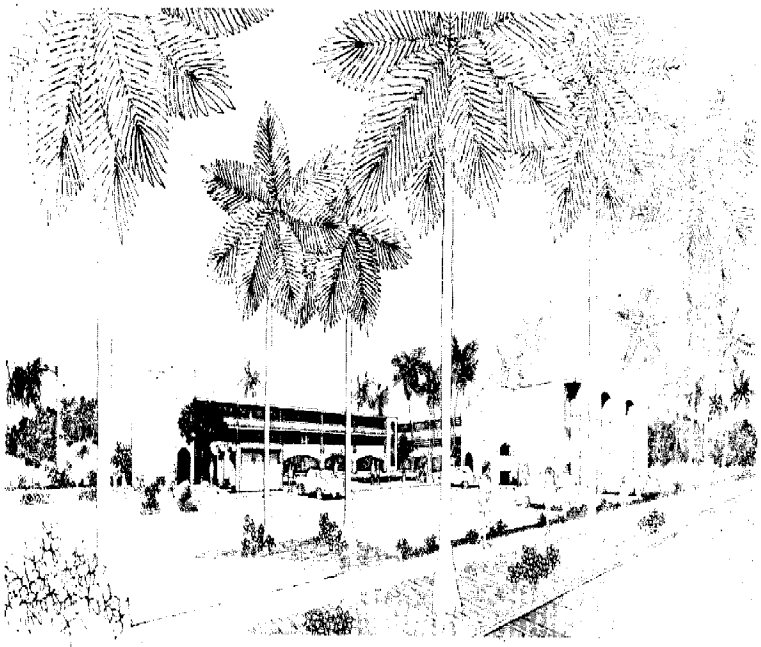
Espia kao siña magarantia i atmonedan guma' kon ayuda ginen i prugramman gubietno gi Home Loan.

Abiba i ma'umentan guma' pupbliku siha na prugramma espesiatmente ayu i ma'asisiste ni federat gi adilanton komunidat yan i atkilet na prugramma.

Increase government efforts in reducing construction costs by encouraging the investigation of safe alternative housing designs and construction techniques.

Investigate the possibility of guaranteeing home mortgages in conjunction with the government's home loan program.

Encourage the expansion of public housing programs particularly through federally-assisted community development and rental subsidy programs.



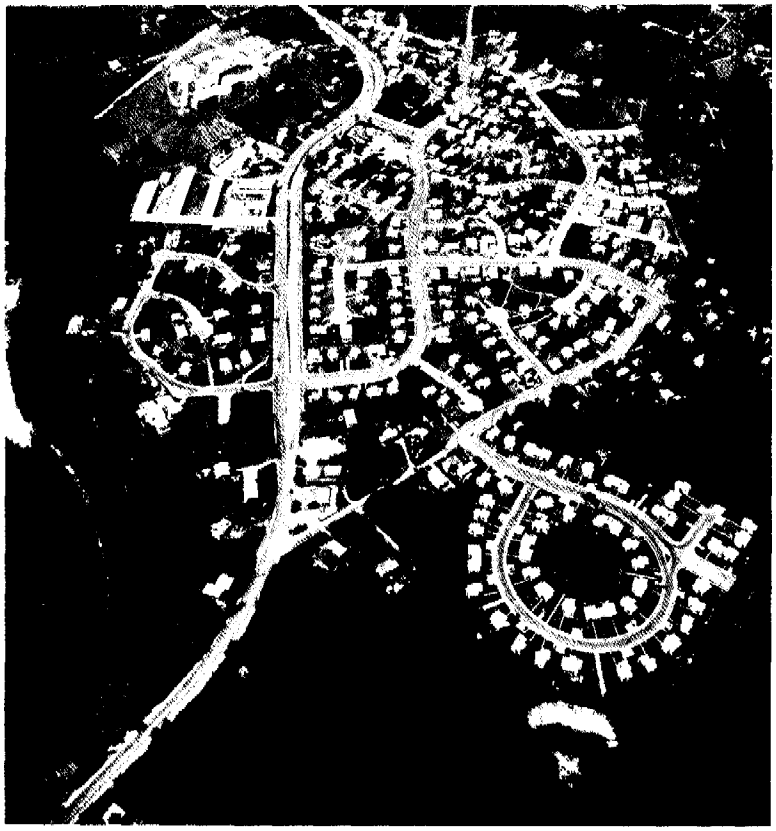
BLACKFIELD CONDOMINIUM

Un rekomendasion para condominium.
Proposal for a condominium.

Sagan guma' giya Y-Papao.
Residential area Y-Papao.

Guma' siha para meggai na familia giya Nimitz.
Apartment Housing, Nimitz Towers.

Planun mana'daña' na liheng taotao.
Single-family cluster housing.



I adilanton manakihot siha na guma' ni baratu atkilet-ñiha giya Yoña.
Low-rent cluster development, Yona.

I MANMALALAKNOS NA PADRON GUMA' DEBI DI U AYA YAN I NESISIDAT I ISLA.

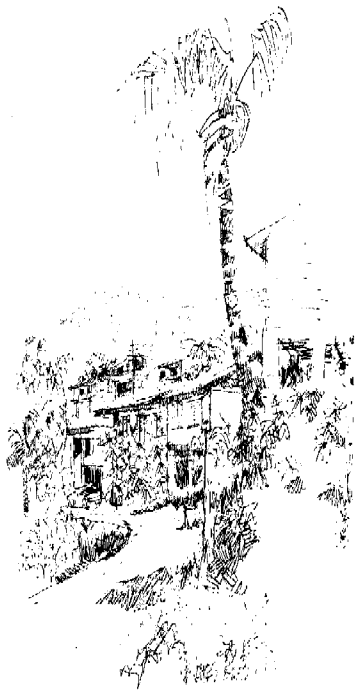
Guaha na lugat gi isla annai meggai guma' siha, ti gef maolek este na klassen ma'usaña i tano' achok ha' meggai na benifisiu guini na padron lina'la'. I bintaha siha, ninana'e i taotao opottunidat para u ekspresa i minalago'-ña, bunitu para mamoksai famagu'on, maolek para yanggen malago' mama' ganansia despues, yan nina'e opottunidat i taotao na u saonao ya u patte gi komunidat. Achok ha' un guma' para kada familia mas maguaiya pa'go, mamamaila' annai i gima' para meggai na familia siempre u ma'aksepta mientras ha' kahuhulo' i presiun sulat tano', yan i gaston i mahatsan guma'.

Para u ma'asigura na u adanche i padron guma' yan i nesisidat i taotao yan i maolek ma'usan-ña i tano', dos na rekomendasion u makonsidera. Unu, abiba u mana' fan mahatsa grupun guma' gi un lugat kon kondision na u guaha fasilidat tat komu guaha hanom yan tubon inaplacha'.

EMERGING RESIDENTIAL DESIGN PATTERNS MUST REFLECT LOCAL NEEDS.

Although in parts of the island, low-density, single-family living is not the best use of our land resources, it has provided many benefits which have increased its desirability as a living pattern. Included among these benefits are: the opportunity for self-expression, an attractive child-rearing environment, an economic investment, and an attachment to the community. Although single-family living will continue to be the preferred pattern, the trend toward multi-family living will increase steadily as the cost of land and residential construction continue to rise.

To ensure that residential patterns reflect local needs and efficient land use, two basic approaches to residential construction are recommended. First, cluster housing should be encouraged, provided that adequate sewer facilities are available.



Na'siguru na yanggen mahatsa i gima' para unus kuantos na familia todu konsiderasion u mahasso ni para u abiba i kuttura, i dinaña' yan i na'famaolek entre i bisinu siha.

Abiba i ideha na u fañaga i manamko' guihi na lugat annai siña manma'usa i talentoñiha.

Ensure that desirable cultural characteristics be retained through the proper design of cluster developments and by ensuring that social and environmental considerations are addressed in the design of multi-family units.

Encourage that the elderly reside in environments that assure the use of their talents in Guam's cultural growth.

Second, multi-family units such as apartments and condominiums should be designed to provide opportunities associated with single-family living. Open and common spaces, recreational areas and other considerations that encourage residents to interact should be provided.

Of particular interest is the growing public responsibility for housing senior citizens because of the extended families' inability to provide for elderly needs. Although this group will continue to require public assistance, there is a tendency to lose sight of the tremendous contributions that the elderly can provide, particularly in the growth and development of our children.

Sigundu, i gima' ni mahatsa para mas ki un familia taiguihi i apartment *yan i* condominium *u makonsidera todu opottunidat yan bintaha ni gaige gi situasion i para unu ha' na familia. U guaha plasa ni siña todu u ma'usa, lugat para rekre'asion yan otro siha ni siña muna'e i bisinu chansa na u fan atungo' yan u fandaña'.*

Esta matala' i interes na i pupbliku u responsapble para manamko' sa'esta i familia makkat ma'asiste nu i guelo', guela', yan i mañainan-ñiha. Maskeseha kalang esta moda na i pupbliku u inadahi i manamko' manmaleleffa hit na dankulo na klassen ayudu ni siña macho'gue' ni manamko' prensipatmente gi para manmamoksai yan manmana'gue' cho'cho' yan i manbunitu na kustumbre.

Prugramma para liheng manamko' ginen GHURA. GHURA Elderly Housing Project.

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$ 16 651 0 Guam 'x Economic policy. %

$ 17 651 0 Guam 'x Social policy. %

$ 18 740 01 Guam comprehensive development plan. %

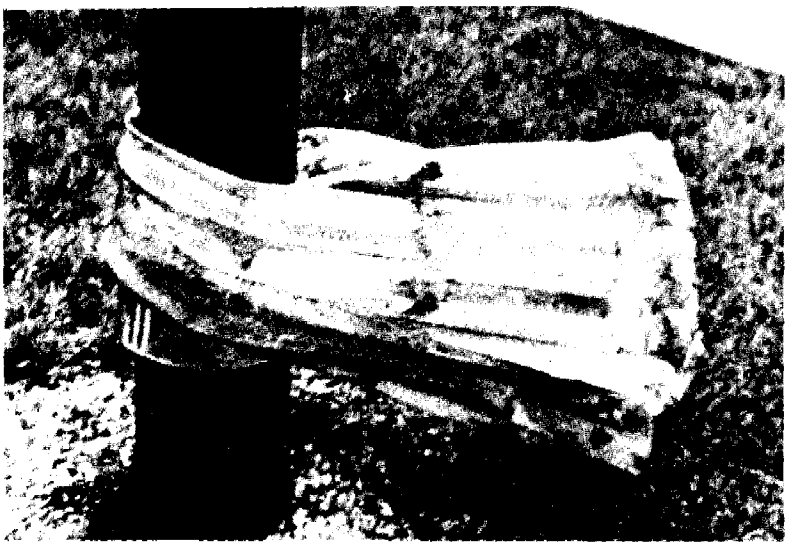
I ti manfitme siha na guma' mas muna' pusipble i destrosun pakyu. Substandard housing leads to typhoon damage.

SIGI HA' SIEMPRE MA'EKSPERENSIA I DESTROSUN GUMA' YAN PINADESI ENTRE I TAOTAO YANGGEN MANMATO I IRAN YU'OS.

I pakyun Pamela prumeba na i gima' simentu mas fitme kontra i manglo'. Gi 1,500 na guma' ni mandinestrosa ni pakyu esta ha' 87 pot siento man sen baba kondision-ñiha. Maskeseha lamitaha gi gima' siha guma' paddet, nesisariu na u duru mo'na i che'cho' para u mana'maolek pat mana'la'fitme i otro lamitaha kosa ki ti u fan madestrosa gi manmamamaila' na pakyu. Tenga gigon makpo' i pakyu, manmasedi na u fan hatsa guma' achok ha' ti fitme pot para u fanliheng i taotao libianu, lao ayu muna' guaguaha mas pedida. I gasto ni para maárekla i gima' ine'ipus tenga i kapasidat i familia ni para u gastayi. Siña mas menos na gasto yanggen maplane'a maolek i mahatsan i fitme na guma'. Ti siña ta kompromisa i siguridat i taotao Guahan.

DESTRUCTION OF HOMES AND GREAT PERSONAL SUFFERING WILL CONTINUE TO BE EXPERIENCED IN THE WAKE OF NATURAL DISASTERS.

Typhoon Pamela showed that concrete homes can best withstand typhoon winds. Of the 1,500 homes that were destroyed, 87% were in poor condition. Although half of the homes on Guam are concrete, it can be expected that substantial rehabilitation activities will be required to minimize future damage. The tendency to minimize post-disaster problems by making it easier to immediately rebuild substandard homes will only create more losses in the future. Although rehabilitation costs may exceed the payment capabilities of many households, cost savings can be achieved in the wise design and construction of homes. The safety of Guam's people cannot be compromised.



Abiba i sanu yan maolek na planu, gi lugat annai para u fanmahatsa i gima' siha, atahi i manhatsan guma' guihi na lugat ni mas maninefefekta ni iran Yu'os pat taotao, u marikoknisa na dididе' i guinahan-ña i tano' ya ti siña makontinua masupotte ayu na klassen hinatsa yan planu ni manmasusedi gi manmaloffan siha na tiempo.

Enfuetsa i areklamenton manhatsan guma' ya u marebaha i dañu, i malingu na kopble, yan i pinadesi gi taotao.

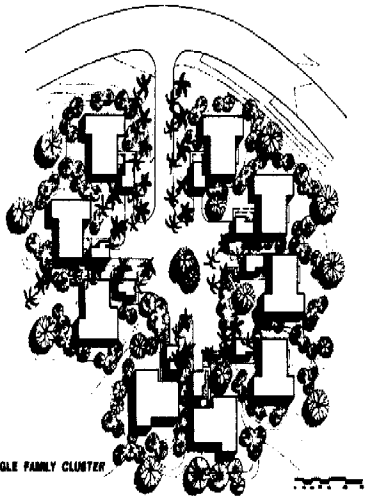
Tulaika i areklamenton manhatsan guma' ya u mana'suha i ti manpresisu na areklamento.

Encourage efficient design of residential areas, restrict such development in areas highly susceptible to natural and man-induced hazards, and recognize that limited resources cannot continue to support certain historical patterns of residential development.

Enforce strict building code requirements to minimize damage, financial loss and personal suffering.

Revise the building code to eliminate unnecessary code requirements.

I mapropoponi na planun liheng ni manadaña.
Proposal for a Cluster Development.



TYPICAL SINGLE FAMILY CLUSTER

Ti meggai adilanto gi manma'amte pat manma'ayuda i esta manhinilat ni bisiun drug *yan gimen fotte. Muchumas ti meggai na enfotmasion manmasangangani i pupbliku hafa ettimon-ña ma' abubusu i ligat yan ti ligat na sustansian* drug *yan gimen fotte. I kinahulo' i manmahatmen guma', i manaksidente gi kareta, i manmatai pot* drugs – *todu este siña humuyong ginen i abusun i* drug *yan gimen fotte.*

Little progress has been made in providing treatment for habitual drug and alcohol users. In addition, little effort has been initiated in making the public aware of the consequences of abusing both legal and illegal substances. Not only are the habitual users suffering but the community is also affected. Increased burglary, traffic fatalities and drug-related deaths are all associated with the increased substance abuse problem.

Ditetmina taimanu adetña i prubleman ma abusun drugs *gi isla.*

Pripara prugramma para i edukasion yan prebension i bisiu, espesiatmente gi eskuela.

Abiba i ma'usan i gaseta, redio, yan telebision pot prebension yan edukasion pot abusun drugs.

Trata i abusun sustansia komu prubleman sosiat, mediku yan lokkue' prubleman kriminat.

Na'guaha mas kepble puedi siña ma'ekstiende i fasilidat para i manmalangu pot drugs.

Determine the extent and nature of substance abuse on Guam.

Develop a comprehensive substance abuse education and prevention program, particularly in the schools.

Encourage increased utilization of the news media in prevention and education activities.

Treat substance abuse as a social and medical problem as well as a criminal problem.

Provide funding to expand existing public treatment facilities.

THE NUMBER OF DRUG ABUSERS WILL CONTINUE TO INCREASE IN THE FUTURE.

Although there is a lack of factual data regarding the extent and nature of substance abuse on Guam, available sources show an increase in the number of drug abusers. This problem has gained wide public attention primarily because our residents are concerned about the manner in which abusers support their habits. Only when innocent people are affected such as through burglaries, robberies, and death do residents demand government involvement. The fact that society in general has failed in providing effective ways for habitual users to lead meaningful lives has been overlooked.

At present, the primary methods for dealing with substance abusers are through the criminal justice system and the Community Mental Health Center (CMHC). In essence, abusers are either confined or placed in one of CMHC's treatment programs including methadone, detoxification and chemotherapy. The Community Mental Health Center

I KANTIDAN TAOTAO NI U MABUBUSU I DRUG *SIEMPRE SIGI HA' HULO' GI MANMAMAMAILA' NA TIEMPO.*

Maskeseha taya' eksaktu na enfotmasion kao manu na estao i abusu gi binenu na sustansia annok gi guaha na enfotmasion na kahulo' i kantidan abusu. Este na prublema ha ya'ho i atension i pupbliku sa' pot i meggai na malabida ni masusesedi pot para masupotte i bisiun-ñiha. Tenga esta ki guaha siha taotao man inefekta pot mahatme, masaki, manna'lamin yan mapuno' na madimanda na u entalo' i gubietno. Manmaleffa na i sosiadat deskuidao sa' ti ha na'e opottunidat i gaibisiu na u dalalaki i konbieni na lina'la'.

Pa'go na tiempo yanggen guaha abusu, ma'entrega i kaosa guatu gi polisia yan i kotte osino maentrega guatu i taotao gi Community Mental Health Center. *Yanggen ti mapresu i taotao mapo'lo gi* Center *para u ma'amte* methadone, detoxification *yan* chemotherapy *puedi pumara i bisiun-ña. Ma-*

katkula ni CMHC *na guaha entre 650 asta 800 na taotao manadikta ni* heroin *na sustansia. Desde ki matutuhon i prugramman* methadone *gi 1975 kahulo' i manmarefiefieri desde 50 gi 1975 na sakkan asta 152 gi 1977 na sakkan acha'kahulo' ha' i abusu yan i petsentahin kriminat. Este na enfotmasion kalang hafa'nunu'e hit na ti efektibu i prugrammata-siha.*

Guaha na mediku prumopoponi na u fan mana'e heroin *i esta manadikta gi ospitat gubietno. Masangan na yanggen macho'gue este, marebaha siempre i aksion kriminat pot para u fañule'* drugs. *Muchumas, siña maprotehi i taotao ni siña bininao pat fina'baba ni* drugs *ya u menos i finatai pot* drugs.

estimates that there are from 650 to 800 heroin addicts on Guam. Since the institution of the methadone program in 1975, the number of referrals has increased from 50 in 1975 to 152 in 1977. Concurrently, the crime rate has also increased. Such statistics support current thought that present approaches are ineffective.

It has been suggested by local medical professionals that heroin be made available to certified addicts through government-run clinics. A heroin maintenance program could result in the diversion of abusers from criminal sources and decrease the need for criminal activity to obtain drugs. With heroin available in a clinical setting, problems such as adverse drug reactions and related complications could be controlled.

Na' pusipble ya mana'fan eskuela i akonseheru yan atministradot ni man responsapble pot ma'abusun drug *ya u fan manayuda gi pa'go yan i manmamaila' na prugramma.*

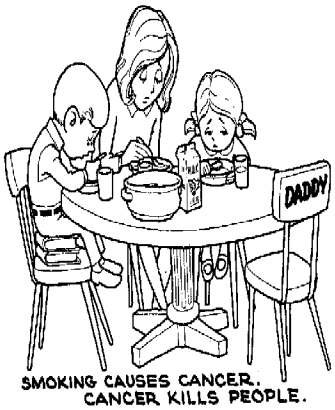
Na'guaha salape' kosa ki siña mahassuyi otro klassen prugramma ni efektibu (kontodu therapuetic, *lugat annai siña manma'atende i manggai'bisiu yan i* narcotics anonymous) *taiguihi i inetnon pat otganisasion ni siña u ma'ayuda i taotao na u yute' i bisiu-ña.*

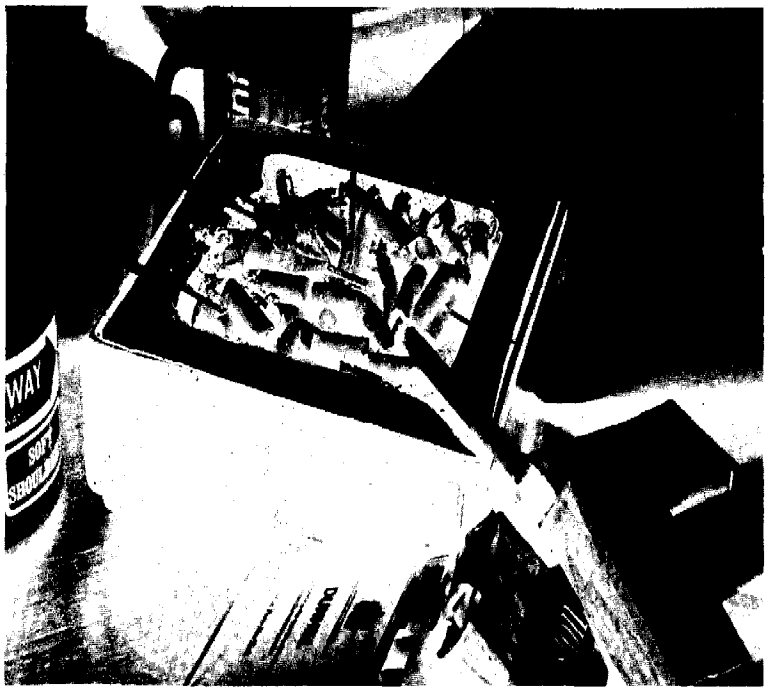
Ebalu'a kao pusipble na u maemplementa i prugramma annai siña ha kontinu'a i taotao chumule' i heroin *lao kon kondision i mediku yan areklamento.*

Develop a training program for substance abuse counselors and administrators to help meet the manpower needs of existing and future programs.

Provide financial support to encourage the development of alternative treatment programs including therapeutic communities, day-care centers and Narcotics Anonymous.

Evaluate the feasibility of implementing a heroin maintenance program.





LEGAL DRUGS ARE AS HARMFUL AS ILLEGAL DRUGS IF THEY ARE ABUSED.

I LIGAT NA DRUGS *ACHAPILIGRO HA' YAN I TI LIGAT NA* DRUGS *KOMU MA'ABUSU.*

Emplementa yan supotte i prugramman edukasion pot ma'usan drugs *para manamko' yan famagu'on.*

Na' metgot yan enfuetsa i che'cho' ni para u ma'ekuta i manhoben ya munga mangimen atkahot yan suhetta lokkue' i manamko' ya munga magimen meggai na gimen fotte pat aguayente.

Prohibi chumupa gi todu ofisinan pupbliku.

Hatsa i kontribusion gi atkahot yan chupa ya u inapasi prugramman edukasion pot hafa ettimomo-ña i taotao ni umabubusu i sutansian atkahot yan sigariyu.

Implement and support drug education programs for both adults and children.

Strengthen local enforcement activities which constrain minors from consuming and adults from over-consuming alcoholic beverages.

Prohibit smoking in all public offices and buildings.

Increase taxes on alcohol and tobacco to finance education programs concerning the effects of continued substance use.

The legality of a drug does not mean that it is not harmful to a person's mental, physical and social well-being. Whether sold openly or prescribed by a doctor, excessive use of legal drugs can harm an individual or be fatal.

In particular, the abuse of alcohol causes cirrhosis of the liver, which is a leading cause of death on Guam. Moreover, many accidents occur while drivers are under the influence of alcohol. Heavy tobacco smoking is directly related to heart disease, the major cause of death in the territory, and lung cancer. Smoking in enclosed areas also affects non-smokers. Effective deterents for the use and abuse of alcohol and tobacco must be implemented in order to protect the health of the residents of Guam.

Ahe' ti pot ligat i manera annai un chule' i drugs *na siña un alok na ti piligro para i minaolek i mentat, i tataotao yan i lina'la'-ña gi sosiadat. Maskeseha mabende ligatmente pat ginen otden mediku yanggen meggaiña ma'usa ki i mapetmiti tieneki u na' dañu i taotao ya siña ha' pinino'.*

I abusu gi atkahot pat fotte na gimen ha na' dadañu i higadun i taotao ya este unu gi mas takhilo' na chetnot ni pumupuno' i taotao giya Guahan. Muchumas, meggai aksidente manmasusesedi sa' bulachu i taotao annai mañuñugon. I chetnot korason yan kansit masosokne na pot ma'u'usa dimasiao i chupa. An manñupa gi manakihot na lugat ha efefekta ha' lokkue' i ti manchichipa. Debi di u ma'emplementa efektibu na prugramma para u marebaha i ma'abusun atkahot yan sigariyu para proteksion i residensian Guahan.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

HUSTISIAN KRIMINAT

Aktibun kriminat yan i manera annai i gubietno hatratrata i kriminat guini giya Guahan ha na' chachat-hinasso i pupbliku. Petsentahin kriminat, i dikokña na malabida, i bulan kaosa gi kotte yan bulan presoneru, yan gaston gubietno, sigi ha' kumahulo'.

Criminal activities and the means by which Guam deals with criminals have generated wide public concern. Crime rates, appalling criminal acts, over-burdened courts and correctional institutions and public expenditures have greatly increased.

Kontinu'a sumupotte yan na' la'dankulo i prugramman polisia ni man lililiku' gi sengsong pat komunidat.

Na'metgot i dinaña' gi familia ya munga mana'e lugat ayu siha na ideha i siña yumamak i gumogotte i familia.

Emplementa prugramma gi eskuela para u probeni i aktibidat kriminat desde ki marikohi i patgon gi eskuela asta i nuebi gradu.

Continue to support and expand the Neighborhood Patrol Program throughout the island.

Ensure the strengthening of family ties as deterents to crime by evaluating proposals that weaken these ties.

Implement crime prevention educational programs in the schools, particularly in grades kindergarten through nine.

INCREASE THE TYPES AND EFFECTIVENESS OF PREVENTION AND DETECTION PROGRAMS.

In recent years, there have been many efforts to prevent crimes before they occur. Education programs, preventive inspections of homes and more recently, the Neighborhood Patrol Program have been implemented to prevent and detect crime.

Many crimes are committed by persons who lack the opportunities or skills to lead productive lives. To deal with these inadequacies, education, employment and recreation programs have been implemented. Recently, however, more and more attention has been directed toward the family as the first line of defense against crime and, especially against juvenile delinquency. Any proposals that directly or indirectly weaken healthy family ties must be evaluated.

In the future, greater individual self-reliance may replace interdependence among family members as the way of living. Therefore, prevention efforts must be directed toward individuals through the media and the educational system. At a minimum, these efforts should address such issues as: why laws are established, the importance of obeying laws and the consequences of disobedience.

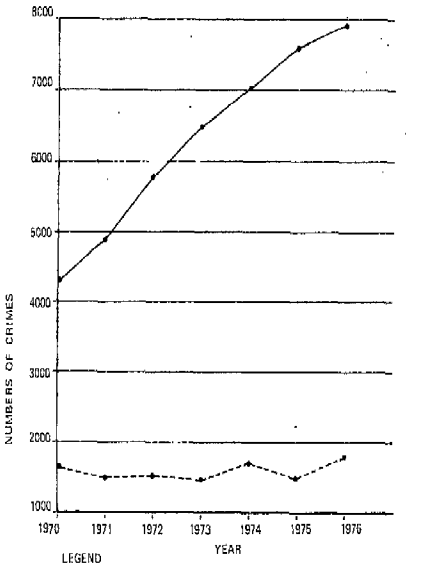
UMENTA I KLASSE YAN EFEKTIBUN I PRUGRAMMAN PREBENSION YAN DETEKSION.

Guini ha' gi manmaloffan na sakkan bula manmacho'gue' para u maprobeni i aktibidat kriminat. I prugramman edukasion, i marikonosin i gima' yan i neighborhood patrol *manmaémplementa para u máekuti yan maélao i kriminat.*

Bula gi kriminat, ayu siha na taotao i mannai'opottunidat pat mannai'kapasidat para u fanggai' probecho gi lina'la'-ñiha. Para makorihi este na situasion, mana'guaha edukasion, hotnat, yan rekre'asion. Lao mas ha' pa'go ma'a'atan na i familia fine'nena u dirihi i famagu'on kontra i kriminat yan pot no u fan dilenkuente. Todu siha ni manma proponi ni siña yinilang i gumogodde i familia debi di u ma'ebalu'a.

Gi manmamamaila' na tiempo, mas meggai na endibiyu'at madingu i familia para u fan independiente. Pot este na rason mas na edukasion u manmana'pusipble gi telebision, gaseta yan redio pot hafa na ma'establisa i sisteman lai, hafa na empottante ma'osge i lai yan hafa humuyong yanggen makontra i lai.

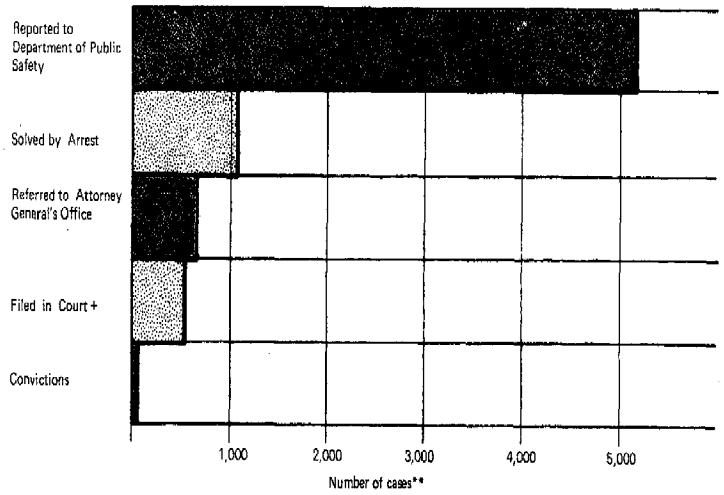
CRIMES COMMITTED AND CLEARED*
1970 - 1976
I KANTIDAN OFENSA NI MANMAKUMITI YAN MA'ENKAOSA GI KOTTE, 1970 - 1976



*Refers to the number of crimes cleared by police through arrests only.

Source: Crime and Justice 1976

STATUS OF MAJOR OFFENSES*
1976
ESTAO I MANMAKKAT SIHA NA OFENSA, 1976



* Major offenses include rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.
** Cases do not refer to the number of individuals.
+ Includes 1975 pending cases.

Source: Crime and Justice 1976

MAPOT GUAHA EFEKTIBU GI MA'ENKAOSAN I KRIMINAT GI PA'GO NA SITUASION.

Meggai na kaosa ni manggaige esta gi kotte ti manmahuhungok ni hues sa' gof meggai na kaosa yan pot dide' i abugao gubietno ni para u prisenta i prosekusion. Tat komu nesista u kontinu'a ma'umenta i kantida yan kualidat i abugao i gubietno, siña marebaha i kaosa yanggen mana'ligat ayu siha na aksion i ti peligru para otro siha na taotao gi sosiadat. Muchumas, yanggen guaha lai ni promohibi i kondukta entre dos na taotao achok ha' u makonsiente, yan meintras ha' ti ma'efefekta i otro taotao siha debi di u mapo'lo komu ti baba ya ti prisisu na u maenkaosa. Todu ayu na bida i ti inefefekta pat ti ha na'dadañu i otro, ti debi di u kontra i lai.

Meggai na kaosa ti manmahuhungok gi kotte pot i mapraktitika ayu i mafanana'an plea bargaining. *Kumeke' i lekña este na man negosiu i abugao yan i madifiefiende para u deklara na hungan ha kontra i lai lao pot menos na ofensa kosa ki siña marebaha i sentensia. Humuyong i gaston kopble yan tiempo ni ma'u'usa para prosekusion, marebaha. I abugao prosekusion man sinesetta para u ma'atende otro kaosa siha. Pot mas, kalang ti matulailaika i konduktun i kriminat yanggen ma'umenta 2 años mas i 90 años na sentensia - i kriminat esta grabbe. Lao, i pupbliku henerat maninestototba na siña masotta i kriminat sa' pot i* plea bargaining *ya tuma'lo ha' libre para u cho'gue' aktibidat kriminat. Asta ki marebaha i kantidan kaosa pat ma'umenta i kantidan i abugao para prosekusion', sigi ha' siempre mapraktika i* plea bargaining. *Gaige gi responsapbilidat i gubietno na u na' siguru na u ma'usa i* plea bargaining *solu para i minaolek yan interes i sosiadat.*

Meggai na kaosan kriminat manmaenkaosa gi kotte. Meggai beses mana'libre ha' i masuspecha na kriminat sa' pot ti manpriparao pat ti nahong ebidensia maprisenta ni abugao prosekusion'. Guaha na biahi na masodda' i taotao na umisao kontra i lai lao yanggen ti atdit na isao, ti sinentensia na u mapresu ni hues sa' dikike' i tribunat ya ti manu'ulat i prisoneru. Mientras ha' ki libiabianu magana kaosan-ñiha, ti u fan masga i manisasague na taotao achok ha' u mapuno' ettimon-ña.

EFFECTIVE PROSECUTION OF SUSPECTED CRIMINALS CANNOT BE ACHIEVED UNDER EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES.

Many criminal cases are not heard immediately by the courts because of the large number of cases on court dockets and a small prosecution staff. Although there is a continuing need to increase the quantity and quality of prosecution staff, caseloads can be reduced by decriminalizing certain activities that are not harmful to other members of society. Moreover, laws which prohibit certain behavior between consenting adults and behavior in which there is no threat to the health, welfare and safety of other persons only seem to ensure that all members of society follow the same moral code. Activities should be illegal only if they are harmful to others.

Moreover, many cases are not heard because of the practice of plea bargaining. In most cases, this practice involves an offender pleading guilty to the lesser offense to reduce his sentence. The amount of time and money spent in prosecution is decreased. The prosecution staff is released to prosecute other cases. Finally, there appears to be little impact on the behavior of criminals if an additional two years for instance is added to a 90-year sentence – the criminal is just as desperate. However, the general public is more concerned that a criminal can be quickly released through plea bargaining and therefore, can become involved in other crimes. Until the number of cases is reduced or the number of prosecutors is increased, plea bargaining will continue to be practiced. The responsibility of government is to ensure that plea bargaining is conducted with the best interests of society in mind.

Many criminal cases are prosecuted in court. Frequently, criminal suspects are acquitted because of legal technicalities resulting from ineffective or improper preparation for trials. In cases where suspects are found guilty, judges are sometimes reluctant to impose prison sentences for less serious crimes due to the overcrowded conditions at the penitentiary. As long as it is relatively easy to be acquitted of any crime, possible deterrent measures, including capital punishment, may not be effective.

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

Halom gi Neighborhood Watch Program. Prlbl I manhatmen guma'.

Rebaha i aktibidat i polisia yan i abugao prosekusion kontra ayu siha na ofensa i ti nina'dadanu otro taotao.

Kontinu'a sumopotte i ma'usan i plea bargaining *gi kotte kon konsiderasion na ti u macho'gue gi sikreto na manera.*

Na'guaha sistema enfotmasion ni siña u inayuda i kotte umatbansa i kapasidat-ña para mansentensia.

Kontinúa fumanágue i emple'ao i Attorney General *yan i taotao polisia ni prumipapara i kaosa ni para u fan maprisenta gi kotte.*

Hatsa i fasilidat para i prisoneru ni ti gef serioso malabidan-ñiha kontra i sosiadat.

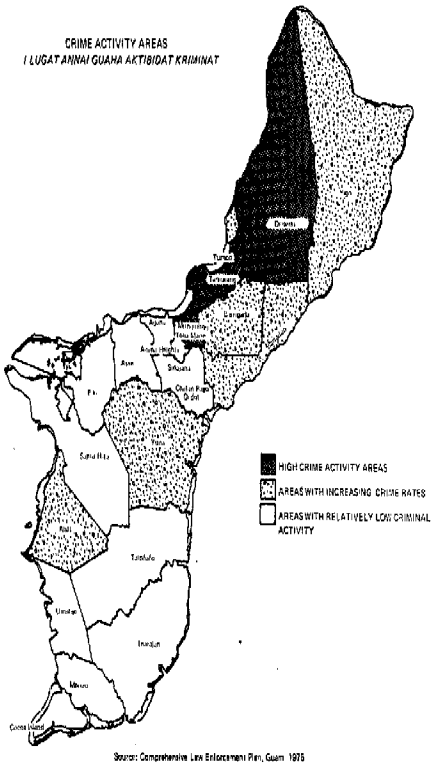
Reduce police and prosecution efforts directed at offenses with no victims.

Continue to support plea bargaining in the open court.

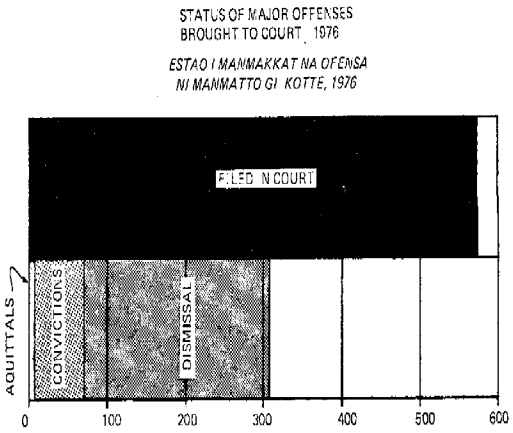
Develop an information system to improve sentencing capabilities.

Continue to train prosecution and enforcement personnel in effectively preparing for criminal trials.

Construct a minimum-security prison facility for criminals convicted of less serious crimes.



Source: Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plan, Guam 1976



Notes:
1. Cases do not refer to the number of individuals.
2. Includes cases filed in 1976 and cases which were carried over from 1975.
3. Major Offenses include homocide, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle thefts.
4. Reasons for dismissals include: insufficient evidence, plea bargaining, waivers.

Source: Crime and Justice 1976, Government of Guam

EXISTING TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR CRIMINALS ARE NOT EFFECTIVE IN PRODUCING RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS.

With the changes that have occurred since 1962, more and more persons are resorting to crime as a response to the increasing pressures, problems and hardships of life. Juvenile delinquency and adult crime may increase as Guam continues to grow.

Frequent mention is made of the continuing efforts toward rehabilitating criminals into responsible and productive citizens. Upon release from penal institutions, criminals are expected to cope with life's problems in ways acceptable to the community. However, many of these criminals again resort to criminal activity, in order to satisfy economic, social and physical needs. Treatment and rehabilitation programs are not working for many convicts.

Of particular concern is the current practice of detaining hard-core juvenile delinquents with status offenders who have committed acts that would not be considered criminal if adults had committed them. Examples are curfew and "beyond control" violations. Rather than these individuals being rehabilitated, they are taught the ways of crime by other juveniles who have committed more serious crimes.

I GUAHA PA'GO NA PRUGRAMMAN REHABILITASION KRIMINAT, TI MACHO'CHO'CHO' YA TAYA' MANHUHUYONG KOMU MANRESPONSAPBLE NA SIUDADANU.

Pot todu i matulaikan i lina'la' Guahan desde i 62 na sakkan, mas meggai na petsona mafalalague i malabida para u ma'eskapayi i prublema yan chinatsaga siha gi lina'la'. Sigi ha' kahulo' i bidan kriminat entre i mandilenkuente na manhoben yan i manamko' mientras sigi ha' lokkue' Guahan ha atbansa gue'.

Sesso masangan pot i macho'cho'gue' para u mana'fanmasga i kriminat ni malabidanñiha ya u fan huyong disiente yan manfa'facho'cho' na siudadanu. Gigon ha' manhuyong gi presu, manma'ekspekta i kriminat na u kondukta gue' ya u fana' i prublema siha gi manera ni ma'aksepta gi komunidat. Meggai gi entre kriminat siha mana'lu ha' ta'lo tatte gi bisiun-ñiha para u mana'satisfecho i minalagu-ñiha gi todu patte gi lina'la'. Ti macho'cho'cho' i prugramman rehabilitasion para meggai na prisoneru.

Gof na'sustu ayu i mapraktitika pa'go ni mana'fandadaña' i manmanhale' na manhoben gi kriminat yan ayu na manhoben i chatta' ma'isague i lai. Pot i hemplo ti siña ma'adingani ni mañaina-ña pat magacha despues di ora annai ti debi di u fan gaige gi chalan. Enlugat di u fan makorihi i chatta' manisao, ma'eyak siempre i tiningo'ayu i manhoben na dilenkuente ni mas serioso malabidan-ñiha.

Na'guaha siha prugramma ni siña muna'libianu humalom i ginen prisoneru tatte gi sosiadat.

Munga mafa'isao pat kontra i lai ayu i pot lumalaoya i heben ges painge pat ti osgon gi familian-ña.

Na'fañaonao i Status Offenders *gi prugramman i komunidat ni mas maolek para nesisidat-ñiha.*

Ease the transition of convicts into daily life by continuing to support and improve half-way homes and aftercare programs.

Decriminalize status offenses.

Divert status offenders into community-based programs that best suit their needs.

Ma'enfuefuetsa i lai pot i che'cho' manhoben ni ti propio kriminat sa' este fine'nena na señat na siña maripara ya ma'ekuta i hoben ya munga na u sigi mo'na finalagu-ña gi babarias. I lai ha nana'e opottunidat i manresponsapble na manamko' na u refieri i famagu'on guatu gi gai' aturidat na taotao yanggen ti siña i mañaina esta ha arekla i famagu'on-ñiha. Sesso na i amko' yan i patgon u macha'responsapble pot i prublema ni humuyong. Nesisita ma'establisa prugramma para u fan ma'abisu i manamko' yan famagu'on yanggen para u efektibu i tratamentu para rehabilitasion yan prebension.

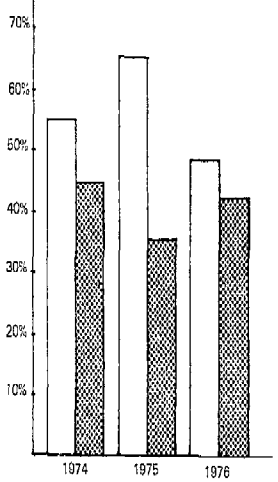
The apparent reason for enforcing laws regarding the non-criminal activities of youth is that these are the first signs of criminal behavior. Therefore, these laws provide opportunities for responsible adults to refer children to appropriate authorities in cases where the adult can no longer assist the child. Frequently the adult, as well as the child, is responsible for the problems that have surfaced. Counseling programs for both children and adults must be established and used if rehabilitation, treatment and prevention programs are to be effective.

Abiba ya u fan pattisipa i manamko' yan manhoben gi prugramma annai siña mana'e abisu pat akonsehu.

Improve the effectiveness of prevention and rehabilitation programs by encouraging adults and children to participate in counseling programs.

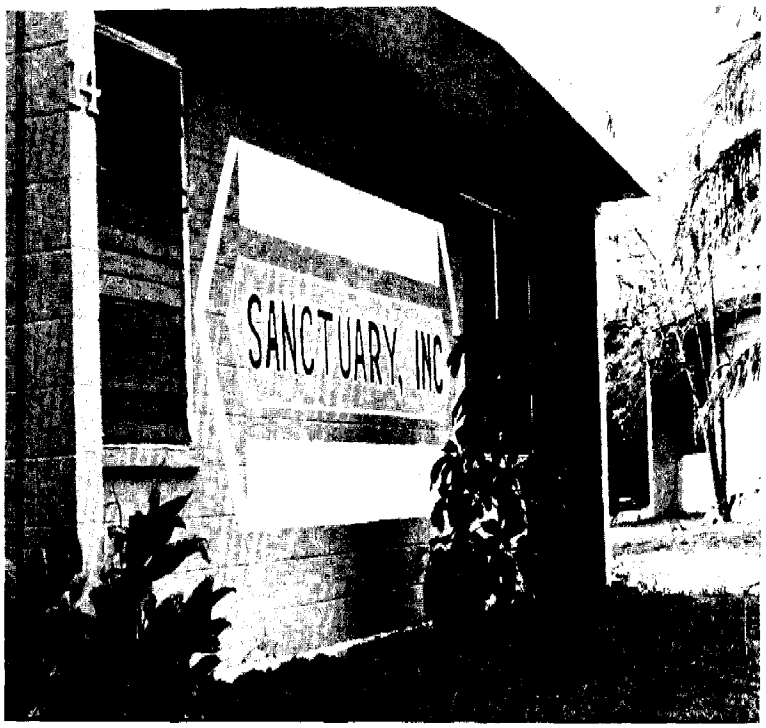
COMPARISION OF FELONY AND STATUS OFFENSES COMMITTED BY JUVENILES, 1974 - 1976*

AKOMPARISION I OFENSA STATUS YAN FELONY GINEN I MANHOBEN NI MANMENOS KI 18 ANOS



* Status Offenses are offenses which are applicable to juveniles only eg. curfew and truancy. Felonies are serious offenses eg. robbery, murder, but do not include misdemeanors.

Source: Crime and Justice Guam 1976



MORE EMPHASIS SHOULD BE PLACED UPON THE RIGHTS OF THE VICTIMS OF CRIME.

Guam's criminal justice system operates under the philosophy that a person is innocent until proven guilty. Numerous laws directing the behavior of law enforcement officials have been passed which protect the rights of suspected criminals. In fact, more money is spent in defending suspected criminals than in prosecuting them.

Throughout this process, the rights of the victims of crime are sometimes neglected. These victims have suffered from unanticipated losses resulting from crimes against property and bodily injuries, and are frequently left without the resources necessary for speedy recovery. Although the rights of suspected criminals should continue to be protected, the plight of victims must be as seriously addressed.

Na'guaha lai ni para u inopbliga i kriminat na u apasi tatte i taotao ni inefekta ni bidan i kriminat pot i malingu-ña yan pinadesi-ña.

Protect the rights of victims of crime by enacting legislation that requires convicted criminals to compensate victims in both crimes against property and bodily injuries.

I DIRECHON I TAOTAO NI MANA'DAÑU PAT CHETNUDAN GINEN I BIDAN KRIMINAT EMPOTTANTE NA U MANA'E MAS ATENSION.

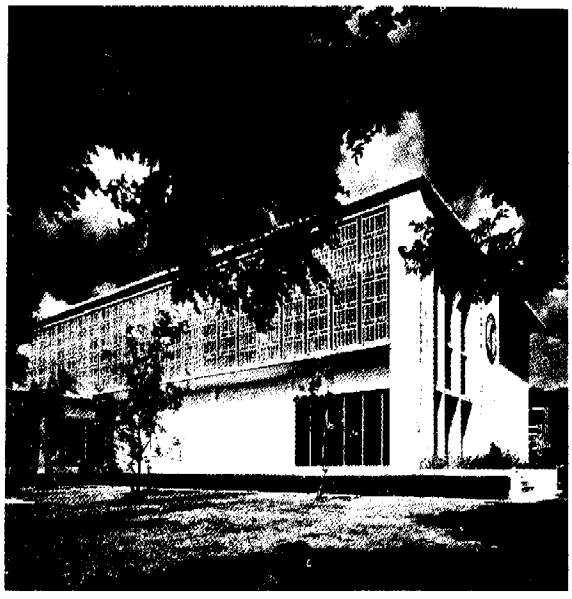
I sisteman hustisia, kalalamten guihi na hinengge na inosente i taotao asta ki ma'apreba na magahet na umisao. Meggai na lai manmapasa ya ha enkatga i polisia na u maprotehi i direchon i masuspecha na kriminat. Magahet na meggai-ña na kopble magagasta para u madifiende i masuspecha na kriminat ke para u fan ma'enkaosa gi kotte.

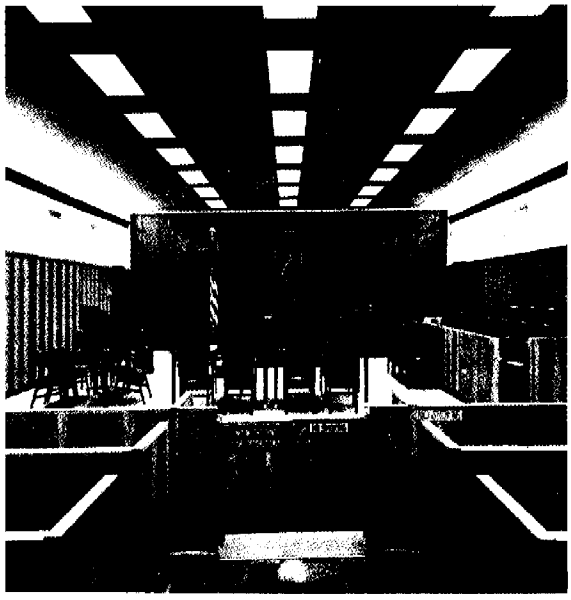
Gi duranten i kaosa, i direchon i taotao ni mana'dañu pat lamen guaha na ti mana'e atension. Este na prohimo siha mapadesi chinatsaga sa' manma'lingu kosas yan mana'fanlamen pues manmasotta sin ni hafa para u chule' tatte i malingun-ñiha osino para i gaston mediku yan ospitat siankasu mana'fanlamen. Maskeseha u makontinua maprotehi i direchon kriminat, debi di u maprotehi lokkue' i mana'lamen pat ma'efekta ya u mana'e mas atension.

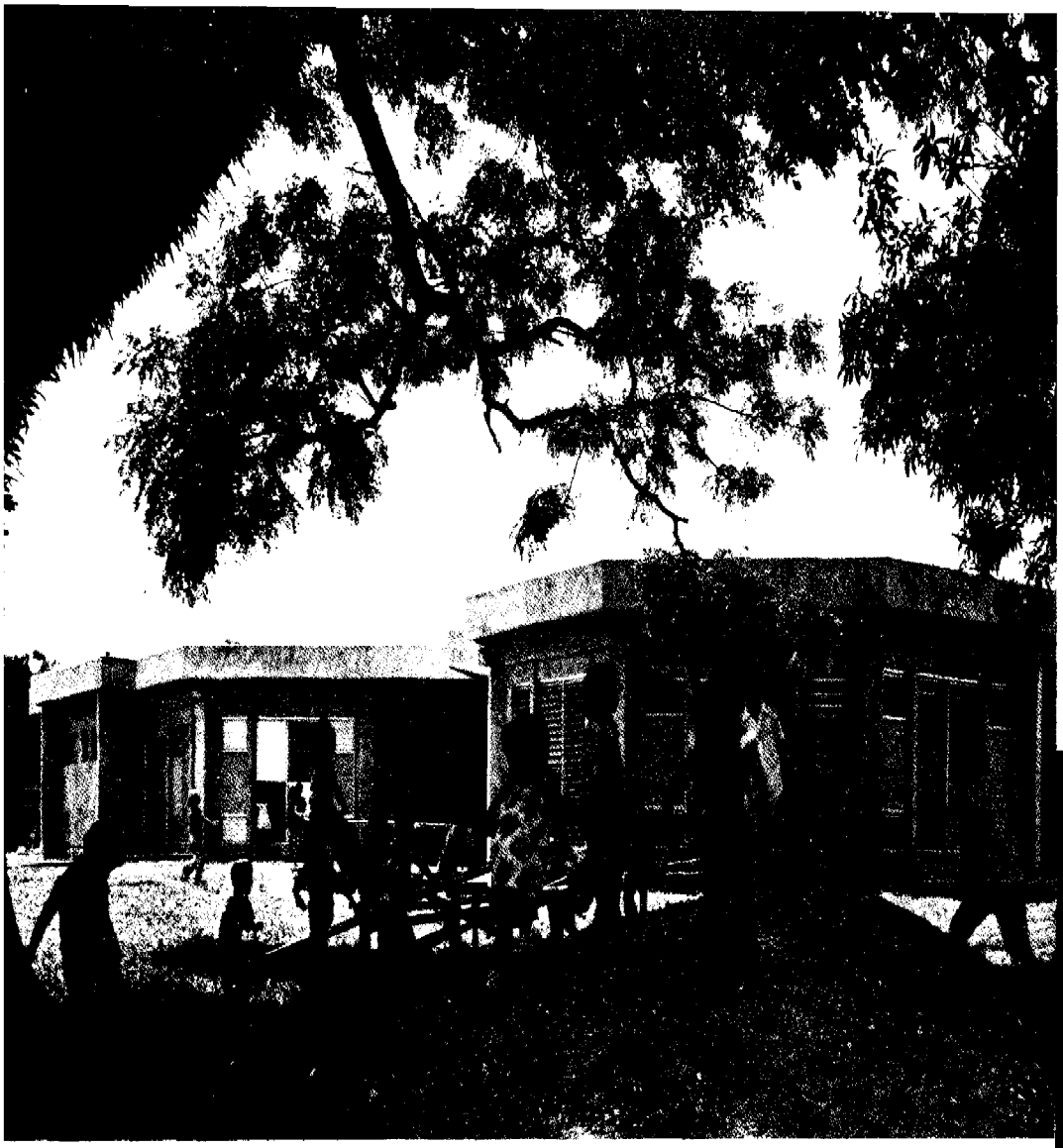
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED ON GUAM
1975 AND 1976
I BALIN I PROPIADAT NI MASAKI YAN MASODDA' GI 1975 YAN 1976

YEAR	VALUE OF ITEMS STOLEN	VALUE OF ITEMS RECOVERED	PERCENT OF VALUE RETURNED
1975	$1,793,683.15	$391,913.38	21.0
1976	$3,924,457.81	$456,459.31	11.6

Source: Crime and Justice 1975 and 1976







Eskuelan Chalan Pago-Ordot. Chalan Pago-Ordot Elementary School

Nesisariu lao mapot manma'eduka i manhoben Guahan. Maskeseha meggai esta adilanto, bula prublema nesisita ma'alibia. Debi di u maprobeni fasilidat yan prugramma ni siña umafakcha' yan i nesisidat i endibiyu'at yan i sosiadat.

Educating Guam's youth is a necessary and difficult task. Although many improvements have been made, significant problems still need to be resolved. Facilities and programs must be provided to accomodate the changing needs of society and individual aspirations.

Pripara yan emplementa u eksaminasion ni para u apreba na kada estudiante manefektibu gi manmanaitai, manmangge', yan kuentas antes di u fanmagradua.

Na'e mas atension i manprensipat na tiningo' gi todu gradu gi eskuela.

Abiba i che'cho' kannai na edukasion komu empottante yan nesisariu gi edukasion kada petsona.

Adilanta i abilidat i sisteman edukasion para u antisipa kuanto yan hafa siha na klassen cho'cho' yan ofisiu manesisita gi manmamaila' na tiempo.

Na'guaha leksion para kada petsona gi abilidat ni manesisita para u ma'emplea antes di u mana'fanhuyong gi eskuela-ña.

Abiba i estudiante siha ya u taftaf umayek i klassen cho'cho' pat ofisiu.

Develop and administer a competency test to students prior to high school graduation.

Increase emphasis on the development of basic skills in all levels of the education system.

Emphasize vocational education as an essential component of the individual's education.

Improve the education system's capability to anticipate both the kinds and quantities of future manpower requirements.

Provide training in job entry skills for each individual before formal schooling is completed.

Encourage early job/career selections.

THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IS NOT ADEQUATELY PREPARING STUDENTS IN THE BASIC SKILLS THAT ARE ESSENTIAL FOR DAILY LIVING.

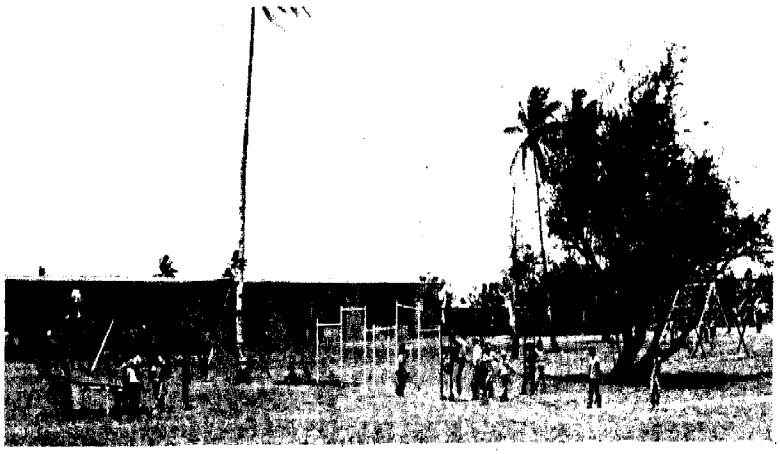
There is a growing concern within the community that in the effort to give each individual a total educational experience, the system is inadequately preparing students in the areas of reading, writing, and mathematics. This concern is not confined to Guam. For example, some states now require that students must pass a competency test as a requirement for graduation. This test tries to determine whether the student can perform basic functions that are necessary for everyday activities such as balancing a checkbook, reading the newspaper, and filling out a job application. Mastery of reading, writing, and mathematics is also essential for students who are preparing for higher education.

Our public school system is not adequately preparing students to enter the labor force after high school graduation. In the past, many graduates could easily find good paying jobs with the Government of Guam, the military, and private business establishments. Today, however, unemployment among young people is considerable as a result of the inability of the labor market to absorb the growing number of graduates. Available jobs in the private sector usually require more than "paper" evidence of high school completion. Employers expect the applicant to have at least the basic training essential for success on the job. Many jobs require prior work experience or proper vocational training. Most graduates are not immediately employable.

I SISTEMAN EDUKASION TI HA PRIPARA SUFISIENTE I ESTUDIANTE GI PRENSIPAT NA TININGO' NESISARIU PARA U LA'LA'.

Lumalameggai manchathinasso gi komunidat pot i makekena'e i endibiyu'at na estudiante ni todu klassen eksperensia yan tiningo' ya humuyong ti manmapripapara maolek gi tinaitai, tinige', yan kuentas. Ahe' ti este ha' iya Guahan na gaige este na kondision. Pot i hemplo guaha na estados ha oppliga na kada estudiante debi di u pasa i eksaminasion i manaitai, mangge' yan kuentas antes di u siña magradua. I eksaminasion para u ditetmina kao siña i estudiante ha cho'gue' ayu siha i nesisariu na fonksion tat komu siña ha na'balansa i checkbook, *manaitai papet pat gaseta, yan siña ha kumple i aplikasion para cho'cho'. Gof empottante na u gof kapas i estudiante siha gi titaitai, tinige' yan kuentas yanggen mahahasso man malak kolehu.*

I eskuelan pupbliku ti ha pripapara maolek i estudiante siha para u fan listu manma'emplea despues di manmagradu'a. Gi manmaloffan na tiempo faset mañodda' cho'cho' yan maolek na suetdo gi gubietnon Guahan, gi militat yan san hiyong na kometsiu. Lao, pa'go gof takhilo' i numirun manhoben ni ti manmacho'cho'cho'. Tai abilidat i ekonomia para u kubre todu i manadan manmagradudua na estudiente. Meggai ni guaha na cho'cho' ni gaige gi kometsiante ha nesisita mas ke diploma *pat settifiku ni para siña u fan kualifikao i manmagradua. I manmanemplelea ha ekspepekta lokkue' na i taotao u tungo' yan u kapas gi che'cho'. Meggai na cho'cho' pa'go na tiempo menesisita eksperensia pat ebidensia na maneskuelan cho'cho'. Meggai na manmagradua ti siña ha' chaddek manma'emplea.*



TAYA' EFEKTIBU NA PLANUN EDUKASION.

I patte annai guaha dipotsi planu gi sistema edukasion, gaige gi prugramman federat siha ni ha dimanda na u madalalaki todu i lai yan areklamenton federat. Maopbliga i dipattamenton edukasion na u fan pripara planu kada sakkan pat para kada sinku años na tiempo yanggen para u ma'asigura na u ma'ayuda gi kopble na banda. Taya' kabales na planu para todu i dipattamento. Lao, kadakuat gi diferentes patte gi edukasion u responsapble mama'planu yanggen malago' manaplika pot para u fanrisibi kopble ginen i federat.

Ti pot taya' abilidat-ña i dipattamenton edukasion para u pripara kabales na planu, ti mana'e ha' dankulo na atension yan konsiderasion para u mafa'tinas un kabales na planu. Muchumas, pot i manadan prublema ni fumafana' i sisteman edukasion kada dia, kahna' ha' ti siña maplanea mas ke i proksimu tiempo. Gi 1973 na sakkan machagi mapripara kabales na planun edukasion. Lao ti inipus i estao i maebalu'a i nesisdatñiha.

Gof nesisariu para u guaha efektibu na planun edukasion yanggen i sistema para u kubre todu i nesisidat i komunidat. Manada gi prublema ni u matbororota i sisteman edukasion siña ha' mohon ma'antisipa pat maripara hafa manesisita na prugramma, taiguihi i edukasion pot drugs yanggen makondukta kombieni na planu. Siña masokne na pot i taya' kabales na planun edukasion na annok na taya' direksion gi sanhalom i sisteman edukasion.

THERE IS A LACK OF EFFECTIVE EDUCATIONAL PLANNING.

Existing planning efforts within the education system are limited to fulfilling the requirements of federally-funded programs. They involve the preparation of annual and five year plans which are necessary for continued federal assistance. The responsibilities for preparing the different plans fall to the many divisions within the education system which are applying for federal assistance.

The lack of a comprehensive planning effort is not the result of the inability of the education system to undertake such a function, but rather the result of the weak emphasis on educational planning in general. Furthermore, the daily crisis facing the education system prevents it from looking beyond the immediate future. An effort was made in 1973 to start the process for developing a comprehensive education plan for Guam. However, it never passed the needs assessment stage.

Effective educational planning is necessary if the education system is to succeed in meeting the needs of the community. Many of the problems that are plaguing the education system could have been anticipated or certain educational needs detected, such as drug education, if effective planning was conducted. The apparent lack of direction within the education system can be partially attributed to the lack of a comprehensive educational plan.

Na'fanafakcha' todu i planun edukasion yan planun otro na ahensia gi Gubietnon Guahan yan i komunidat.

Pripara, emplementa yan korihi i kumplidu na planu para edukasion.

Na'fandaña' todu i fonksion manplane' pot edukasion gi halom i sisteman edukasion.

Na'e takhilo' na atension i kabales na planun edukasion komu prensipat gi kinalamten i sisteman edukasion.

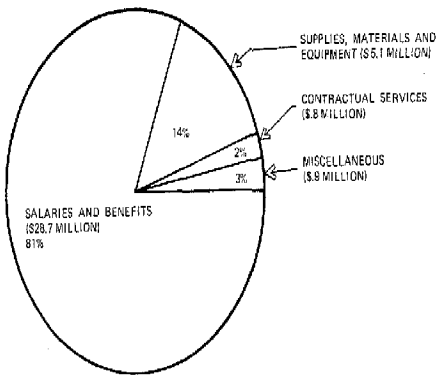
Coordinate educational planning activities with other planning functions within the Government of Guam and the private sector.

Develop, implement and update a comprehensive plan for education.

Centralize all educational planning activities within the education system.

Emphasize that educational planning is an integral part of the education system's operation.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
FISCAL YEAR 1978 AUTHORIZED BUDGET
$35.9 MILLION
I MA'ATURISA NA SALAPE' PARA I GINASTON I DIPATTAMENTON EDUKASION



SOURCE: PUBLIC LAW 14-43

Kuatton kindergarten gi eskuelan Chalan Pago-Otdot.
Kindergarten Classroom, Chalan Pago-Ordot Elementary School.

Pripara kumplidu na planun atministrasion para todu patte gi sisteman edukasion.

Emplementa yan kontinúa muna' faneskuela i manmaneneha gi sisteman edukasion.

Gof enkatga na empottante i che'cho' kada empleao gi sisteman edukasion.

Na'e empeñu yan opottunidat i emple'ao na u fan lamaolek gi che'cho'-ñiha.

Abiba yan mantieni i hinengge na i masmaolek para i sistema u mahahasso ni atministradot yan i ge'papa'na man mágas gi todu i sisteman edukasion.

Develop a comprehensive management plan for the entire education system.

Implement a continuous management training program.

Emphasize that each employee plays an important role in the education system.

Provide incentives and opportunities for employees to be efficient.

Encourage and maintain the highest degree of professionalism among administrators and middle-managers throughout the entire education system.

MANAGEMENT SHORTCOMINGS ARE ADVERSELY AFFECTING THE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE OPERATION OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The success in educating students depends on the efficient operation of the entire educational system. It is as important that the teacher do a good job in the classroom as for an accountant to do a good job in the business office. Administrators and middle-managers perform a crucial role in assuring the efficient operation of the system by managing and directing the different activities. If any component of the system is inadequately doing its job, overall performance will be adversely affected.

Many reports have found that management shortcomings within the educational system are the major causes of the inability of the system to function efficiently and effectively. This problem is particularly critical in the area of financial management, procurement and supply, facilities and maintenance, personnel administration, and labor-management relations. Management shortcomings are not the results of a policy which does not place importance on efficient management, but rather the lack of experienced and trained managers within the educational system. Some individuals are hired because of political or personal considerations and not for their competency. Many residents have lost faith in the government's ability to manage the education system. As a result, the quality of education is often questioned.

I TI GEF MAOLEK I MAMANEHAHAÑA I SISTEMAN EDUKASION HA EFEFEKTA I KINALAMTEN-NA

I adilanton manma'eduka i estudiante depende gi maolek na kinalamten todu i sisteman edukasion. Acha'empottante ha' na u maolek mamana'gue i maéstra gi kuatto yan i atministradot gi ofisina-ña. Empottante i patten-ñiha i atministradot yan kamagas gi che'cho' sa' siha umasegugura i maolek na kinalamten i sistema yan siha mumaneneha yan dumeririhi i diferentes na cho'cho'. Yanggen guaha na patte gi sistema ti dinanche che'cho'-ñiha, pues todu siha i cho'cho' siempre inefekta ti maolek.

Manada na dokumento umendika i baba na maneha gi sisteman edukasion i prensipat na rason na ti siña kumalamten maolek. Pattikulatmente gaige i prublema gi bandan makuentan salape', i mafahan yan mapatten attikulun eskuela yan ofisina, i fasilidat yan i ma'areklan fasilidat, i atministrasion pot i empleao yan i relasion entre empleao yan manehu. I defektu gi manmanehan i sisteman edukasion ahe' ti pot taya' areklamento, lao, pot taya' eksperensian-ñiha yan ti man gef eyak gi operasion i sisteman edukasion. Guaha siha endibiyu'at manma'emplea pot pulitika pat pot petsonat na konsiderasion lao ti pot gai kapasidat. Bula esta na residensia malingu hinenggen-ñiha gi abilidat i gubietno na u maneha maolek i sisteman edukasion. Humuyong sesso makuestiona i kualidat edukasion.

Adilanta i kapasidat i sisteman edukasion para u planea i ma'usan i kepblen gubietno.

Pripara yan apreba i budget *i sisteman edukasion ni siña kinubre dos años na tiempo.*

Improve the education system's overall fiscal planning capabilities.

Budget the education system on a biennial basis to encourage operating stability.

THE EXISTING METHOD OF FUNDING THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IS NOT CONDUCIVE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A QUALITY EDUCATION PROGRAM.

A proper commitment to education implies the effective allocation of resources. The education system needs to be funded at a level that will assure an efficient and effective discharge of the responsibility to provide education to the students of Guam.

The education system is currently funded on an annual basis. A ceiling is imposed on

I MANERA NI MAPRAKTITIKA PARA MANNA'E KOPBLE I SISTEMAN EDUKASION TI HA AYUYUDA I MA'EMPLEMENTA KUALIDAT NA PRUGRAMMAN EDUKASION.

I maolek na kinimiti pot edukasion kumeke i lekña na debi di u mana'e sufisiente na kopble. Nesisita i sistema u mana'e nahong na kopble para todu patte kosa ki siña macho'gue i responsapbilidat-ñiha maolek para i estudiante siha giya Guahan.

Pa'go ma'apropria i kopble un biahi gi sakkan. Mamidi ha' kuanto mas takhilo' para

u ma'apreba na kopble gigon esta matungo' kuanto para u maresibi na kopblen gubietno, achok ha' ti u maya yan i nesisidat edukasion. Humuyong na siña meggai na prugramma ti u makontinua ya i nuebu na prugramma ti siña maemplementa. Guaha na biahi na i plaitu entre i kongressu yan i maga'lahi mana'lo tatte i edukasion gi budget *i maloffan na sakkan achok ha' sigi ha' hulo' i gaston edukasion. Este yan otro prublema siha muna' fan manhasso i* Department of Defense *na u fan hatsa separao na eskuela para i famagu'on militat ni mañasaga Guahan.*

educational expenditures once general revenues are projected, regardless of actual needs. Consequently, the continuity of many educational programs is endangered and the implementation of new programs is prevented. At times, budgetary disagreements between the executive and legislative branches force the education system to revert to the previous year's funding level regardless of increasing educational costs. These and other problems recently prompted the Department of Defense to consider establishing a separate school system for military dependents residing on Guam.

Na'e lugat i sisteman edukasion para siña u na'setbe i budget *para u kubre i matulalaika yan diferentes klassen nesisidat.*

Na'sahnge i kopble ni esta makomiti para edukasion i pupbliku yan munga mana'daña' yan i fondon henerat.

Provide flexibility within the budget to enable the education system to meet varying needs.

Maintain funds earmarked for public education separate from the General Fund.

Espiha supotte para u mahatsa i nuebu na eskuela ni magofnesisita yan u mafa'maolek i bihu na eskuela.

Pripara planu para i adilanton fasilidat para i sisteman edukasion para anakko'na tiempo.

Seek support for the construction of critically needed new facilities and the replacement of out-moded school facilities.

Develop a long-range capital improvement plan for education facilities.

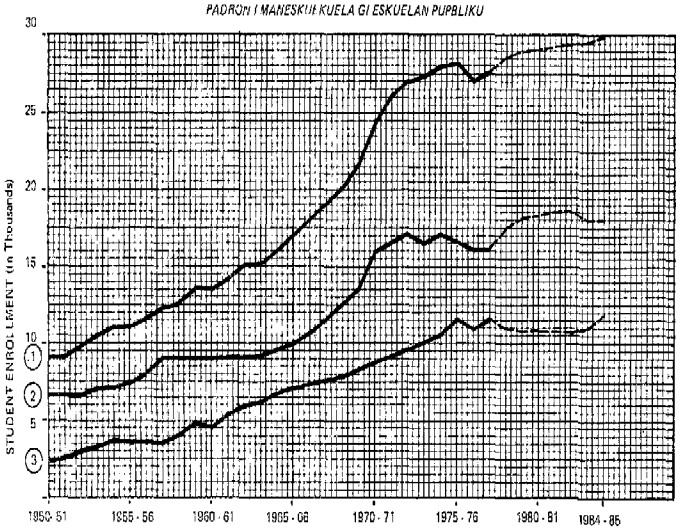
I SISTEMAN ESKUELAN PUPBLIKU TI U NAHONG FASILIDAT PARA I MANMAMAILA' NA 20 AÑOS NA TIEMPO.

Lameggai na eskuela esta manmotmot estudiante yan guaha kahna' ha'manmafatto gi ettimon i kapasidat-ñiha. I dos na eskuelan 10 - 12 gradu meggai-ña esta estudiante ke i kapasidat-ña. I elementary *yan* junior high *na eskuela gi talo' yan san lagu na patte gi isla esta matto pat hihot matto gi ettimon i kantida ni dipotsi kapasidat i fasilidat. Esta manesisita na u mahatsa* elementary *na eskuela ensigidas giya Astumbo na lugat para u kubre i famagu'on ni mañasaga*

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM WILL NOT HAVE ADEQUATE SCHOOL FACILITIES WITHIN THE NEXT TWENTY YEARS.

A number of schools are overcrowded and many are approaching the limit of their enrollment capacity. The two senior high schools are handling more students than intended. Elementary and junior high schools in the central and northern parts of the island are near or have reached peak enrollment capacity. There is an immediate need to build a new elementary school in Astumbo to accommodate the increased enroll-

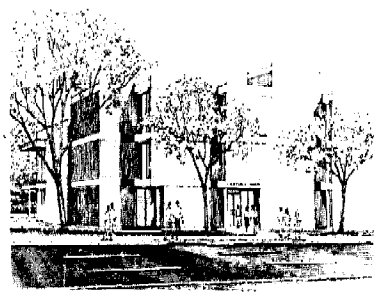
ENROLLMENT PATTERNS IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
PADRON I MANESKUELA GI ESKUELAN PUPBLIKU



Source: Statistical Tables, Department of Education, 1950 - 76

I marenueban i Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library, Hagatña.

Renovated Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library, Agana



Usa gi ettimon nina'siña i manggaige na eskuela siha.

Pripara yan emplementa un efektibu na prugramma para ma'adahin i fasilidat eskuela.

Atbansa yan korihi i kondision i fasilidat edukasion.

Planea modelon eskuela ni u ma'fakcha' yan i klema yan kustumbren i taotao Guahan.

Maximize the use of existing school facilities.

Develop and implement an effective preventive maintenance program.

Improve and upgrade existing facilities on a continuing basis.

Design new facilities compatible with Guam's physical and cultural environment.

ment that will be brought about by the GHURA 500 Project and other housing developments in the area. The increasing use of temporary classrooms in some schools is evidence of the lack of sufficient facilities in certain areas.

The efficient use of existing school facilities is adversely affected by the lack of preventive maintenance. Although most schools were built within the last eleven years, many now are in poor condition and threaten the safety of the buildings' users. Costly repair and renovation is necessary to keep the schools operating.

New facilities are needed to house the projected increase in student enrollment and to replace existing facilities that are no longer educationally functional or structurally sound. The Government of Guam must make maximum use of local and federal resources to assure that adequate facilities will continue to be available. Furthermore, design of schools should enhance the educational experience of the students.

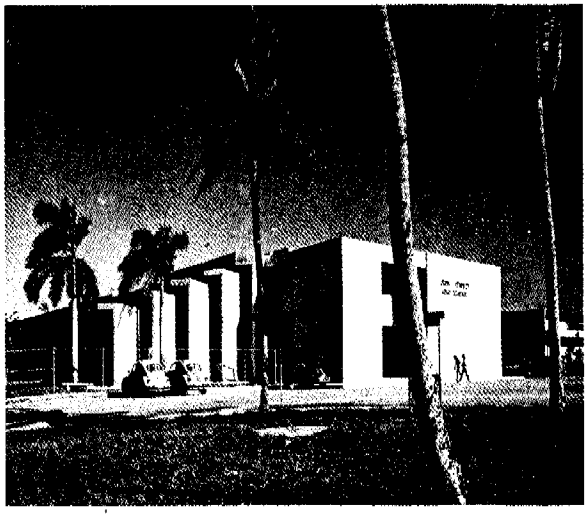
gi nuebu na guma' ni hinatsan i GHURA *yan otro guma' siha gi uriya. I ma'umentan temporariu na kuatto gi eskuela umendika na ti sufisiente fasilidat gi unus kuantos na lugat.*

I maolek ma'usa-ña i manatacho na eskuela siha sen inefekta sa' ti maarerekla. Maskeseha meggai na eskuela manmahatsa ha' gi dies o onse años na tiempo, esta meggai manbaba pat peligru kondision-ñiha. Nesisita mafa'maolek i eskuela achok ha' guaguan i gasto yanggen para u sigi ha' i eskuela kumalamten.

Nuebu na fasilidat manesisita para u kubre i ma'umentan i estudiante yan para u matulaika ayu i esta ti siña ma'usa sa' peligru pat esta tai setbe. I Gubietnon Guahan debi di u usa todu i siña na kopblen Guahan yan federat yan u mana'siguru na u guaha sufisiente na fasilidat. Muchumas, i planun i eskuela debi di u atbansa i eksperensian i estudiante siha.

I mapropoponi na high school para i sanhaya na bandan Guahan.
Proposal for a Southern Guam Senior High School.

John F. Kennedy Senior High School.



TI MA'ATBABANSA I IDEHA NA SIÑA GUAHAN MAFA'SENTRO LUGAT GI UNIBETSIDAT NA BANDA.

Gi 1952 na sakkan na mahatsa komu kolehu para estudian maestro, lao i unibetsidat Guahan ha umenta i prugramma-ña siha para u afakcha' yan i matulalaika na nesisidat yan i dinisehan i residensian Guahan. Este na umentasion muna' tumulaika i estao-ña i unibetsidat para un kolehu ni sumesetbe Guahan yan i uriya-ña.

Gi tutuhon, i UOG *ha na'e opottunidat i estudianten sanlagu Marianas yan Micronesia na u mapetsigi takhilo' na edukasion. Pa'go komu guaguan i ma'edukan i estudiante ya dididе' i kantida ni maneskuekuela, nesisita u mas meggai na estudiente ginen otro siha na lugat. Muchumas, ti praktiku gi ekonomia na banda na u guaha mas ki uṇu na unibetsidat guini na lugat sa' dididе' i populasion. Debi di u fandaña' i gubietno siha ya u mana'daña' i guinahan-ñiha para u maprodusi efektibu na prugramman edukasion.*

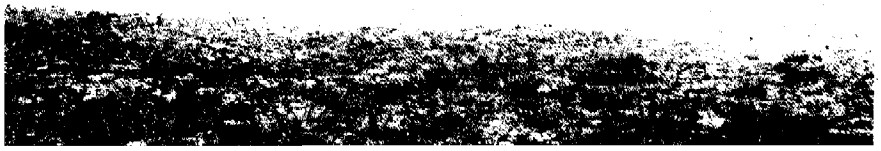
I UOG *debi di u rikoknisa i estao-ña komu institusion este na patte gi Pasifiku yanggen para u supotte i diferentes na klassen prugramma ni manesisita ni estudianten este na lugat. Maskeseha pa'go mana'gogof empottante i estudian i tasi gi uriyan i isla, debi i* UOG *na' u rikoknisa na i isla-siha ha prisesenta uniko na opottunidat annai siña manma'estudia i prubleman i lugat, sosiadat, ekonomia yan pulitikat na banda.*

GUAM'S POTENTIAL AS A REGIONAL CENTER FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HAS NOT BEEN PROMOTED.

Originally established in 1952 as a teacher's college, the University of Guam (UOG) has expanded its educational programs to accommodate the changing needs and aspirations of Guam and its residents. This expansion, however, has been accompanied by a shift in the UOG's role to a regional institution which draws many students from the islands in the Western Pacific.

Initially, the UOG simply provided opportunities for Northern Marianas and Micronesian students to pursue higher education. Today, given the high cost of educating students and low student enrollment in relation to the necessary variety of programs currently offered, it is essential to broaden the student base. Moreover, it is economically impractical to have more than one university in the region due to the small population base. Regional cooperation among the various governments and pooling of resources to produce effective educational programs are essential.

The UOG must recognize its role as a regional institution if it is to support the variety of programs that residents need. Moreover, it must take a more active role in the development of the islands in the Western Pacific. Although current research efforts have emphasized the marine environment and its developmental potentials, the UOG must recognize that the islands provide ideal settings where many of today's environmental, social, economic and political problems can be studied.



Na'guaha empeñu para u kinombida i estudianten Micronesia yan i tano' siha gi uriyan Guahan para u fan eskuela gi unibetsidat.

Na'suha i areklamento siha ni pumapatang i UOG *na u huyong komu institusion para todu i* Western Pacific.

Abiba i gubietnon i otro isla na u fañaonao gi ma'atbansan i UOG.

Aligao rikoknision yan fondo ginen i federat para masupotten i UOG *komu institution todu i isla gi uriya-ta.*

Tulaika i na'an UOG *para u reflekta komu unibetsidat i* Western Pacific.

Pripara yan emplementa prugramma ni ha kumple i nesisidat i estudiante guini na lugat.

Umenta i kapasidat i unibetsidat para u akonsehu i gubietnon otro isla-siha gi kinalamten-ñiha.

Atbansa mas estudia para u matungo' mas pot i Western Pacific.

Provide incentives which will attract students from the Western Pacific to attend the University of Guam.

Remove legal barriers that prevent the University of Guam from becoming a regional institution.

Encourage the participation of the region's governments in the development of the University of Guam.

Seek federal recognition and support for the University of Guam as a regional institution.

Change the name of the University of Guam to reflect its regional character.

Develop and implement programs relevant to the needs of students from the region.

Increase the University of Guam's capability to provide expertise to meet the development needs of governments in the region.

Increase emphasis on research activities intended to increase knowledge about the Western Pacific.

Establisa i suetdo gi UOG *ni resunapble yan chilong yan i suetdon profesot gi otro unibetsidat.*

Na'guaha opottunidat para i profesot para u atbansan maisa siha gi estudian-ñiha.

Na'fañaonao i profesot yan estudiante gi mama'tinas areklamento yan mama'tinas desision.

Atbansa i sistema ni siña u maebalu'a i kualidat i profesot siha gi che'cho'ñiha.

Espia supotten kopble ginen otro banda, kon todu i isla-siha gi Western Pacific.

Pripara planun fasilidat para i manmamaila' na tiempo.

Hatsa nuebu na fasilidat para library, *rekreasion, labatoriu, kuatto yan ofisina siha.*

Pripara yan emplementa prugramma ni para u ma'ekuta i destrosu yan yinilang gi fasilidat UOG.

Establish a salary schedule for the University of Guam faculty which is equitable and competitive.

Provide the faculty opportunities for professional development.

Include faculty and students in policy and decision making.

Improve the system to evaluate the quality of the faculty's performance during employment.

Seek financial support from other funding sources including other islands in the Western Pacific.

Develop a long-range higher education facilities plan.

Construct new facilities including a library, recreational facilities, laboratories, classrooms, and office space.

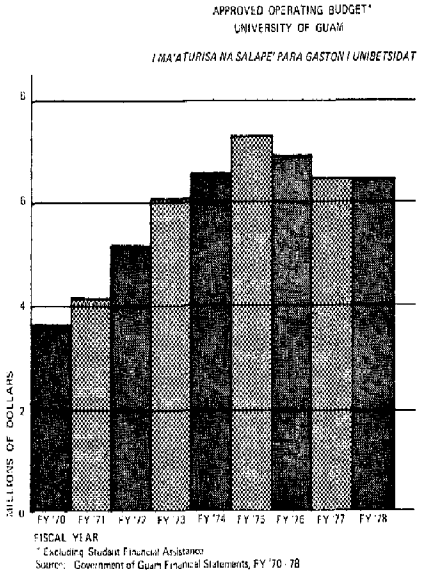
Develop and implement a preventive maintenance program for University of Guam's facilities.

INADEQUATE RESOURCES IMPEDE THE UNIVERSITY FROM EFFECTIVELY EDUCATING STUDENTS.

Although the UOG has made significant progress from a teacher's college to an accredited university, improvements are necessary for further development and continued accreditation. In particular, faculty morale has deteriorated due to inadequate salaries, the lack of opportunities for professional development and the lack of opportunities to participate in the decision-making process.

On the other hand, while criteria do exist for student evaluation, similar criteria for faculty evaluation are inadequate. Quality education can become a reality only if the quality of both students and faculty is assured.

If the UOG is to continue to improve, it cannot depend entirely upon the local government for financial support. Since 1975, the decline in local government subsidies has resulted in a reduction of educational programs, particularly at the graduate level. Moreover, necessary facilities such as the library, recreational facilities, additional classrooms and office space have not been maintained or constructed to keep pace with increasing needs. Other funding sources must be investigated.



POT I TI KABALES I NESISIDAT I UOG *GI FASILIDAT, PROFESOT, PRUGRAMMAN EDUKASION YAN PRENSIPATMENTE GI SALAPE' NA BANDA, MAPOT I* UOG *HA EDUKA EFEKTIBU I ESTUDIANTE SIHA.*

Maskeseha dankulo i adilanton i UOG *ginen kolehun maestro asta unibetsidat, nesisariu na u guaha mas adilanto para masustieni i* accreditation *(i estao ni marikoknisa komu chilong yan otro unibetsidat ni maolek gi estados). Et mas dankulo pa'go na prublemma gi* UOG *i mandisganao i profesot siha sa' ti mansatisfecho ni suetdo, ti nahong oppottunidat para u atbansa siha yan ti manmana'e lugat na u fañaonao gi mama'tinas disision.*

Gi otro banda, komu guaha areklamento na u fan ma'ebalu'a i estudiante debi lokkue' di u mana'guaha areklamento na u ma'ebalu'a i profesot kosa ki u ma'li'e' kao maolek pat baba kapasidat-ña mamana'gue. Este ha' na siña guaha siguridat pot kualidat na edukasion yanggen tantu i estudiante yan profesot manma'ebalu'a.

Yanggen para u sigi ha' u atbansa gue' i UOG, *ti siña ha depende prensipatmente gi Gubietnon Guahan gi salape' na banda. Desde 1975, i ayudun i gubietno tumunok ya humuyong manma'uttot siha i prugramma, espesiatmente gi ayu na estao i mas takhilo' ke i 4 años gi unibetsidat* (graduate level). *Muchumas, i nesisariu siha na fasilidat tat komu* library, *para rekreasion, yan mas kuatto yan ofisina ti manma'arekla pat ti manma'umenta sigun gi i nesisidat i* UOG. *Nesisita u ma'espia otro na supotte i* UOG *gi kopble na banda.*

TI MA'ATBABANSA I IDEHA NA SIÑA GUAHAN MAFA'SENTRO LUGAT GI UNIBETSIDAT NA BANDA.

Gi 1952 na sakkan na mahatsa komu kolehu para estudian maestro, lao i unibetsidat Guahan ha umenta i prugramma-ña siha para u afakcha' yan i matulalaika na nesisidat yan i dinisehan i residensian Guahan. Este na umentasion muna' tumulaika i estao-ña i unibetsidat para un kolehu ni sumesetbe Guahan yan i uriya-ña.

Gi tutuhon, i UOG *ha na'e opottunidat i estudianten sanlagu Marianas yan Micronesia na u mapetsigi takhilo' na edukasion. Pa'go komu guaguan i ma'edukan i estudiante ya dididе' i kantida ni maneskuekuela, nesisita u mas meggai na estudiente ginen otro siha na lugat. Muchumas, ti praktiku gi ekonomia na banda na u guaha mas ki uṇu na unibetsidat guini na lugat sa' dididе' i populasion. Debi di u fandaña' i gubietno siha ya u mana'daña' i guinahan-ñiha para u maprodusi efektibu na prugramman edukasion.*

I UOG *debi di u rikoknisa i estao-ña komu institusion este na patte gi Pasifiku yanggen para u supotte i diferentes na klassen prugramma ni manesisita ni estudianten este na lugat. Maskeseha pa'go mana'gogof empottante i estudian i tasi gi uriyan i isla, debi i* UOG *na' u rikoknisa na i isla-siha ha prisesenta uniko na opottunidat annai siña manma'estudia i prubleman i lugat, sosiadat, ekonomia yan pulitikat na banda.*

GUAM'S POTENTIAL AS A REGIONAL CENTER FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HAS NOT BEEN PROMOTED.

Originally established in 1952 as a teacher's college, the University of Guam (UOG) has expanded its educational programs to accommodate the changing needs and aspirations of Guam and its residents. This expansion, however, has been accompanied by a shift in the UOG's role to a regional institution which draws many students from the islands in the Western Pacific.

Initially, the UOG simply provided opportunities for Northern Marianas and Micronesian students to pursue higher education. Today, given the high cost of educating students and low student enrollment in relation to the necessary variety of programs currently offered, it is essential to broaden the student base. Moreover, it is economically impractical to have more than one university in the region due to the small population base. Regional cooperation among the various governments and pooling of resources to produce effective educational programs are essential.

The UOG must recognize its role as a regional institution if it is to support the variety of programs that residents need. Moreover, it must take a more active role in the development of the islands in the Western Pacific. Although current research efforts have emphasized the marine environment and its developmental potentials, the UOG must recognize that the islands provide ideal settings where many of today's environmental, social, economic and political problems can be studied.

Na'guaha empeñu para u kinombida i estudianten Micronesia yan i tano' siha gi uriyan Guahan para u fan eskuela gi unibetsidat.

Na'suha i areklamento siha ni pumapatang i UOG *na u huyong komu institusion para todu i* Western Pacific.

Abiba i gubietnon i otro isla na u fañaonao gi ma'atbansan i UOG.

Aligao rikoknision yan fondo ginen i federat para masupotten i UOG *komu institution todu i isla gi uriya-ta.*

Tulaika i na'an UOG *para u reflekta komu unibetsidat i* Western Pacific.

Pripara yan emplementa prugramma ni ha kumple i nesisidat i estudiante guini na lugat.

Umenta i kapasidat i unibetsidat para u akonsehu i gubietnon otro isla-siha gi kinalamten-ñiha.

Atbansa mas estudia para u matungo' mas pot i Western Pacific.

Provide incentives which will attract students from the Western Pacific to attend the University of Guam.

Remove legal barriers that prevent the University of Guam from becoming a regional institution.

Encourage the participation of the region's governments in the development of the University of Guam.

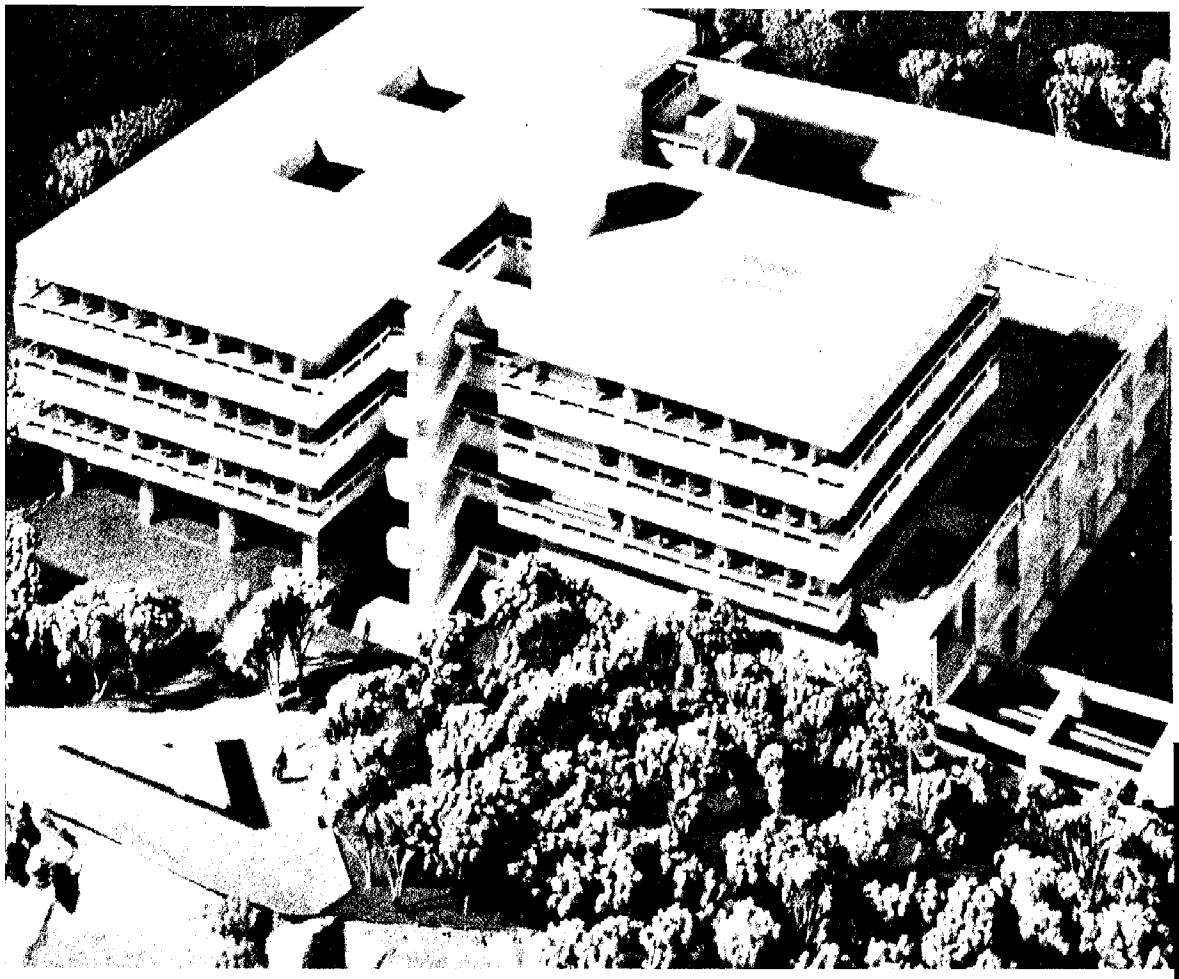
Seek federal recognition and support for the University of Guam as a regional institution.

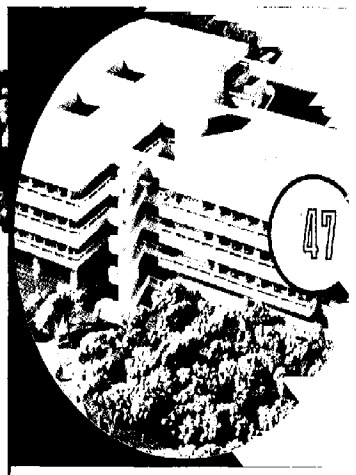
Change the name of the University of Guam to reflect its regional character.

Develop and implement programs relevant to the needs of students from the region.

Increase the University of Guam's capability to provide expertise to meet the development needs of governments in the region.

Increase emphasis on research activities intended to increase knowledge about the Western Pacific.





PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

I maolek na salut gof prisisu para u la'la' u kumple, u gaiproduktu yan u satisfecho i taotao. Kada taotao debi di u gai opottunidat rumusibi todu i setbisiu ni ha nesisita para i minaolek i salut-ña. Pa'go este siha na setbisiu mana'guaha ginen i gubietno, medikun san hiyong, militat, yan suriana. Guaha kantida na setbisiu achok ha' kasi nuebu i sistema para ma'adahin i salut guiya Guahan. Lao meggai ha' na taotao manmamadedesi pot ti maolek salut-ñiha sa' ti malangak manmanapasi pat sino ti matungo' manu guatu na siña masodda' i setbisiu ni manesisita.

Good health is essential in achieving a satisfying and productive life. Every person on the island must have the opportunity to obtain health care services to meet their needs. Currently, these services are provided by the local government, private practitioners, the military and traditional curers. The range of services provided is extensive, even though Guam's health care system is relatively new. However, many residents suffer from poor physical or mental health because they cannot afford, or lack access to, adequate medical care.

QUALITY HEALTH CARE SERVICES MUST BE AVAILABLE TO THE PEOPLE OF GUAM AT AFFORDABLE COSTS.

Empeñu para manataha chetnot yan i inadahin i maolek na salut ginen i sinapotten yan mana'dankulo i prugramma para i edukasion pot salut.

Abiba i diferentes klassen sumetben i trastes yan i fasilidat i ospitat para u suha i duplikasion ni muna'guaguaguan i setbisiun mediku.

Na' mas maolek i che'cho' yan i efektan i sisteman i inadahin i salut i pupbliku ginen i ma'adilanta i kapasidat i manmaneneha yan i manmacho'cho'gue siha na cho'cho'.

Kontinua mana'guaha setbisiu para i salut i pupbliku mientras ma'abibiba mana'ayuda i setbisiun i medikun san hiyong yan i medikun gubietno.

Na'maolek i kualidat i setbisiu para i salut i taotao ginen i ma'establisa, emplementa yan ma'adu i prugramma ni ha asigurao kualidat na inadahin enfetmera yan mediku.

Abiba i ma'usan i prugramman siguridat salut ni inapasisiyi palu ni manmanemplele'a.

Emphasize preventive measures and the maintenance of good health by supporting and expanding health education programs.

Eliminate duplication of expensive medical services by encouraging multiple use of facilities and equipment.

Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public health care system by improving management capabilities and practices.

Continue to provide public health services while emphasizing coordination between public and private health care services.

Improve the quality of health services by establishing, implementing and monitoring a medical and nursing care quality assurance program.

Encourage greater use of employer-subsidized health insurance programs.

Of primary concern to those who need health care is cost. Although most of the actual cost has been paid by the government through various forms of assistance, there is a danger that health care may become a commercial good to be bought and sold rather than a social need. Given the current emphasis on a self-sufficient public hospital, greater individual responsibility in paying personal medical costs may be required. However, by law, the Government of Guam is required to provide medical services regardless of the individual's ability to pay.

Local government involvement in providing and paying for health care faces two basic criticisms: the government should not interfere if private industry is willing and able to provide services and government involvement results in inefficiency and drains public funds.

A balance between public and private roles in the delivery of health care is being achieved. The local government ensures that services are available and used regardless of the individual's ability to pay while private health maintenance organizations and health care providers continue to thrive. Availability and quality are assured by public and private cooperation in the provision of services.

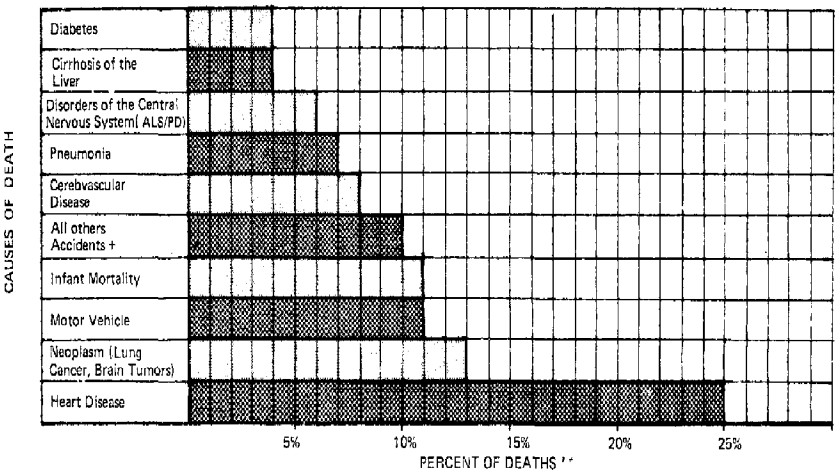
DEBI DI U GUAHA KUALIDAT YAN RESUNAPBLE NA PRESIUN SETBISIUN MEDIKU PARA I TAOTAO GUAHAN.

I apas mas mahahasso i taotao ni munesisita i setbisiu. Maseha meggai gi gaston salut enapapasi ni i gubietno, guaha na alos ettimos mafa'negosiu komu un fektos kometsiante alugat di nesisidat i sosiat. Ma'ekspekta na i taotao debi di u mas responsapble para u apasi i setbisiun mediku ni ha resibi, yanggen para u sufisiente yan ti u ma'ayuda i ospitat ni gubietno. Este siempre ha opbliga kada malangu na u fanapasi maseha ha langak pat ti ha langak. I lai ilekña na responsapbilidat i gubietno para u na'guaha setbisiun mediku maseha hafa kapasidat-ña manapasi.

I sumaonao i gubietno manapasi para amot yan setbisiu makritissa sa': 1) I gubietno ti debi di u entalo' yanggen guaha gi san hiyong malago' yan kapas ha kubre i pupbliku. 2) Yanggen u mentalo' i gubietno ha na'pedi i setbisiu yan ha na'apan i salape' i pupbliku.

I kinibren amot yan setbisiu para maolek na salut esta bumalansia entre i pupbliku yan i medikun san hiyong. I gubietno ha na'siguru na u guaha setbisiu yan amot para todu i taotao parehu, ha langak pat ti ha langak manapasi, mientras i kompani'an setbisiun salut san hiyong sigi ha' ma'atbansa. Siguru na' u guaha kualidat na setbisiu komu guaha ko'operasion entre i gubietno yan i san hiyong na ofisiat salut.

GUAM'S TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH*
1972 - 1976
I DIES NA RASON NI MAS MANMAMATAI I TAOTAO (1972 - 76)



* Other causes of death are not included
** Average for five years
\+ Percent does not reflect those killed in the 1976 plane crash

SOURCE: HEALTH PLANNING AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

NA' MAS MEGGAI ALIMENTO GI NENKANNO' I FAMAGU'ON YAN I MANAMKO'.

Desde duru manggalamten i populasion, gi diferentes siha na aktibidat, hasan na ta konsidera hafa kinanono'-ta. Esta este i ti apmam na tiempo na maripapara na ginen i timaolek na kustumbren chumo'cho mas mankontribubuyi gi prubleman salut. Pa'go esta matungo' na meggai gi prubleman salut ginen i ti maolek na kustumbren chumo'cho. Mangof yomok i famagu'on yan manamko' ginen i klassen nenkanno' ni makakanno' pat ti makakanno'.

Pa'go, meggai na prugramma manmatutuhon para u ma'arekla i kustumbren chumo'cho. I prugramman food stamp, *i amotsa yan na' talo'ani para i famagu'on eskuela yan i nenkanno' para i manamko' kada dia, mana'guaha para u na'e sufisiente na alimento ni nesisidat i tataotao. Lao este siha na prugramma kalang ma'u'usa para manayuda gi man dididе' suetdo gi tiempon takhilo' na presiu. I prugramman eskuela debi di u abiba i maolek na kustumbren chumo'cho. I manbente hulo' asta sinkuenta años ti mana' fañaonao gi prugramman alimento. Debi i regulasion i pupbliku madirihi guatu guini na edat siha.*

INCREASE NUTRITIONAL LEVELS OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

With the emergence of a very mobile population, we often do not take the time to consider the types of foods we are eating. Until recently, eating habits were not seen as major contributors to health problems. Now, it is known that a number of health problems result directly from improper eating habits. Overweight children and adults, tooth decay, vitamin deficiencies, and underweight infants occur, in part, from types of food that are or are not being eaten.

Today, many programs have been initiated to improve eating habits. The Food Stamp Program, the School Lunch and Breakfast Program and daily meals for the elderly have been designed to provide necessary nutritional supplements. However, these programs appear to be utilized only as additional sources of income during a period characterized by a high cost of living. Educational programs are needed to emphasize the importance of practicing good eating habits. However, many people are excluded from participating in nutrition programs, especially the highly mobile, productive group roughly between the ages of 20 and 50. Public policies must also be directed toward this group.

Na' mas maolek i kustumbren chumo'cho para i famagu'on nuebu na entrada esta i numiru 12 na gradu ginen i masupotten yan i dumankulon i prugramman edukasion alimento.

Establisa ma'estudia alimento gi Unibetsidat Guahan ni debi u mana'saonao gi edukasion ma'estro-siha.

Rebaha i machalapon yan finatai ginen i mantatme na chetnot ginen i maestablisan un prugramma para u marikoknisa yan ma'ataha i mantatme yan manpeknu na chetnot.

Abiba todu i taotao Guahan ya u bisita i mediku gigon masiente na manmalangu siha.

Improve children's food habits by supporting nutrition education programs in grades kindergarten through twelve.

Educate teachers regarding nutrition by establishing a health course requirement at the University of Guam.

Reduce the occurrence, spread and number of deaths from diseases by establishing communicable and chronic disease prevention, detection and treatment programs.

Encourage residents to visit doctors for examination and at the first sign of illness.

I sentron salut, Inalahan. Inarajan Health Center.

Todu famagu'on ministet manmabakuna.
All children must be immunized.

Abiba todu i taotao Guahan ya u protehin maisa siha ginen ma'establisa yan ma'atende un prugramman edukasion ni ha abibiba i minaolek na salut.

Encourage every resident on Guam to protect themselves from illness through education programs that emphasize good health.

Manu na siña debi di u matutuhon i edukasion salut gi mas taftaf na tiempo.
Health education should begin as early as possible.

Ataha i ma'adoptan i ti manaya siha na hinengge ginen i prugramman i institusion ya abiba i hinengge ni manaya yan i minalago' i residensian Guahan.

Supotte yan na' ladankulo i prugramma ni siña ma'probeni o inamte i chetnot mentat.

Na'guaha endibiyu'at na prugramman manamte para kada malangu ya u siña mas chaddek mana' atta gi ospitat.

Na'guaha setbisiu gi kada komunidat para i salut mentat yan u fanma'amte ayu siha i ti munesisita manma'ospitat.

Avoid the adoption of conflicting values by realigning institutional programs to promote values consistent with resident desires.

Support and expand programs which prevent or treat emotional and mental illnesses.

Provide individualized treatment programs for patients so that release from in-patient care is possible.

Provide community-based mental health services which meet the treatment and rehabilitation needs of persons who do not require hospitalization.

Improper eating habits have direct effects on the occurrence, spread and number of deaths resulting from chronic diseases. Among the leading causes of death on Guam, heart disease, infant deaths, diabetic and liver diseases are, in part, nutrition-related. In order to prolong the lives of our residents, increase their capabilities to lead productive lives, and minimize pain and discomfort, it is not only important to establish treatment programs but to emphasize the need for our residents to assume more of the responsibility for personal, preventive care.

I ti dinanche na kustumbren chumo'cho ha efefekta direktu i machalapon i chetnot yan i finaitai ginen i manserioso na chetnot. I mas pumupuno' i taotao Guahan, chetnot korason, finatai patgon, diabetis, yan chetnot higadu. Este siha na chetnot masodda' na enpatte ginen i ti dinanche na kustumbren chumo'cho. Para u mas anakko' i lina'la' i taotao Guahan, umenta i kapasidat i taotao para manprodusi yan alibia i pinadesi yan i chinatsaga, ahe' ti ayu ha' prisisu i u fan ma'establisa prugramma para manamte, lao prisisu lokkue' na ma'abisa i taotao na nesisariu na u guaha responsapbilidat-ñiha para u ma'adahi i tataotao-ñiha.

THE INTRODUCTION AND ACCEPTANCE OF NEW VALUES AND LIFESTYLES HAVE CREATED TREMENDOUS MENTAL STRESSES ON THE PEOPLE OF GUAM.

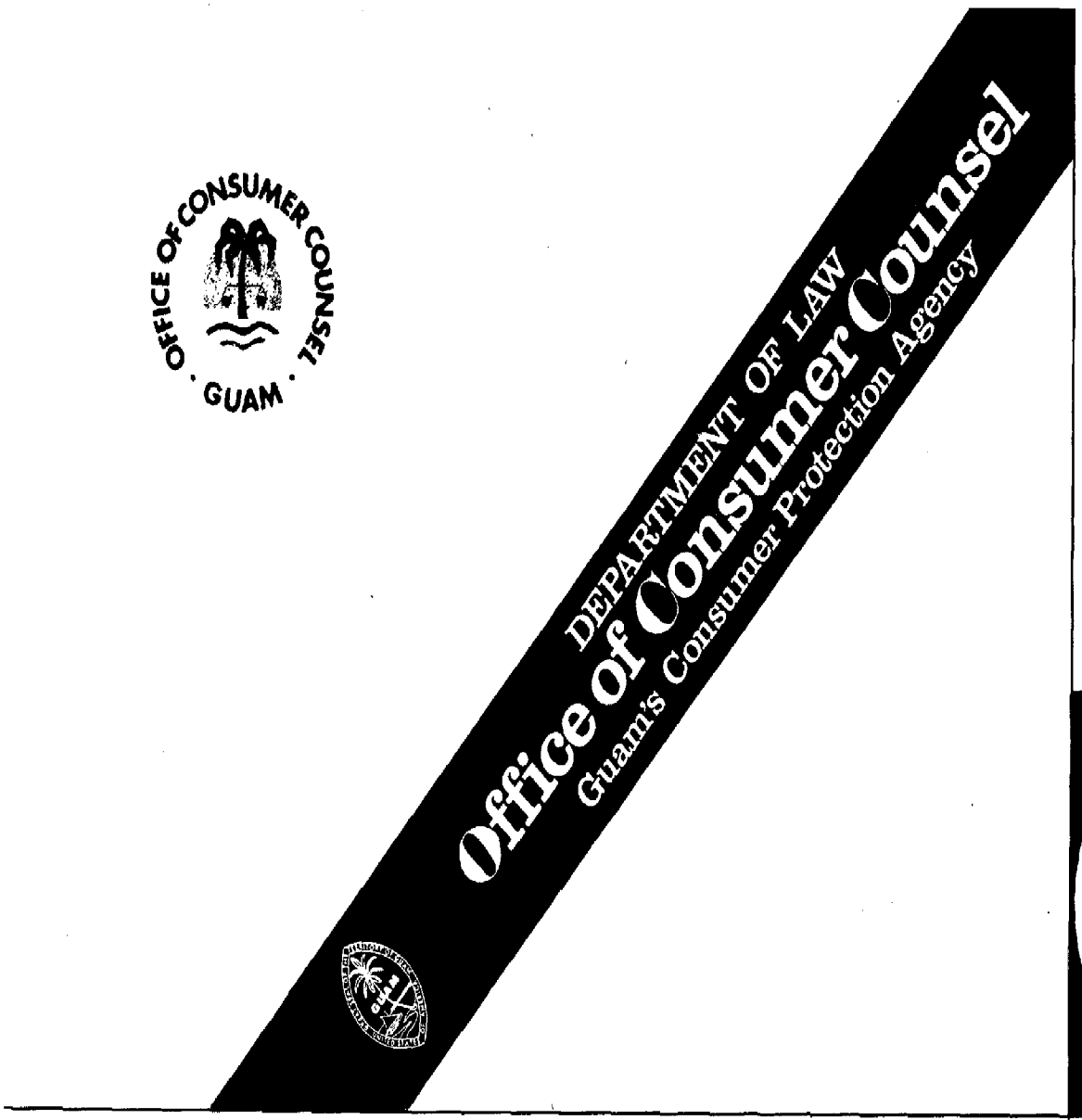
Since World War II, the people of Guam have experienced rapid changes in traditional values and lifestyles. Many residents have had difficulty in coping with the growing pressures and anxieties associated with modern living. Immigrants have had to adapt to new situations. More and more children are accepting new values which differ from their parents'. In response to social and economic changes, many residents have turned to crime, drug use and alcohol. This type of behavior is often symptomatic of poor mental health.

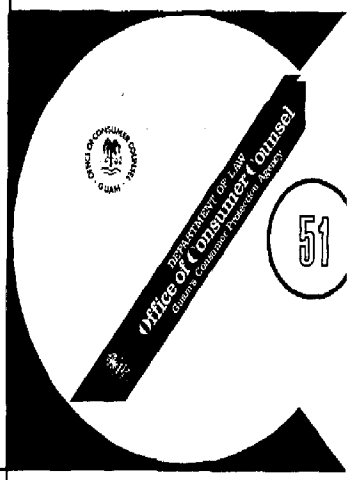
The government's basic philosophy is that individuals should have the opportunity to maintain and improve their mental health, preferably in an environment which best suits their particular needs. Facilities, services and programs must be provided to help residents cope with modern pressures as well as treat residents who are unable to cope with existing problems. Mental health service teams must be able to operate in populated villages while centralized facilities must be provided and continuously improved for those requiring hospital care.

I MA'INTRODUSI YAN MA'AKSEPTA I NUEBU NA RAMAS KONSIENSIA YAN NUEBU NA MODELON LINA'LA' HUMUYONG NUEBU NA CHETNOT MENTAT PARA I TAOTAO GUAHAN.

Desde i mina' dos na geran todu i tano', i taotao Guahan ha eksperensia chaddek na tinilaika gi tradisionat na balot yan i modelon lina'la'-ñiha. Meggai somodda' na gof mapot mafana' i dumadankulo na hineño' yan chathinasso ni dumadaña' yan i modetno na modelon lina'la'. I manimigrante ministèt ma'adapta i lina'la'-ñiha gi nuebu na situasion. Mamas pa'go i famagu'on ma'aksepta nuebu siha na balot ni ti manaya yan i hinenggen i mañainan-ñiha. Ginen este i matulaikan i sosiadat yan i ekonomia, meggai kumokontra i lai, meggai kumakanno' i amot para u fanmanguifi yan meggai manmaneneska para u fanbulachu. Este siha na aksion sinot ti gef maolek i salut mentat i tano'.

I hinenggen i gubietno na kada taotao debi di u gai opottunidat para u ma'adahi yan u umenta i minaolek i salut i mentat-ña. Mas maolek na u gaige gi lugat annai chumilong i uriya-ña yan i nesisidat-ña. Fasilidat, setbisiu yan prugramma debi di u guaha para u fan inayuda i taotao fumana' i prublemañiha. Debi di u fanma'amte ayu siha i munesisita. Debi di u guaha taotao i Mental Health *gi kada sengsong o siudat ya i sentrat na fasilidat debi di u maprobeniyi, u mana' mas dankulo, mas maolek yan mas kapas para ayu siha i munesisita manmana' fañaga gi ospitat.*





Ginen i dumankulon yan kumahulo' i ekonomian Guahan, ha na' gof gai guinaha i tano', lao ha na'guaha lokkue' prublemma para i manmama'mahan. Giya Guahan, annai chaddek matulaika ginen manlalancho asta i manhotnanat; annai i taotao ma'a'atan sigun gi guinaha-ña; annai meggai tuma'titiyi i kustumbren Amerikanu; i taotao ni manmama'mahan faset manmafa'baba gi meggai na fektos yan setbisiu ni ha fafahan. Meggai na biahi na ti ha tungo' i diferensia sa' ti ha komprende i pikatdian i kometsiante.

The growth and development of Guam's economy brought not only prosperity to the island, but also problems for the consumer. On Guam, where the transition from family farming to a wage and employment oriented economy has been rapid; where the individual's status in the community is usually defined in terms of material wealth, such as cars, furniture, television, etc.; where most of the people are becoming more like "statesiders"; consumers are easy targets for many goods and services. Consumers are usually not aware that they have been abused because they are not well informed.

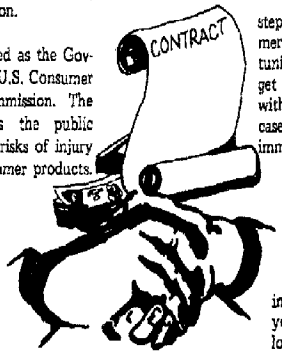
What does OCC do?

The Office of Consumer Counsel (OCC), a division of the Department of Law, is your Territory consumer protection agency. This office was established in 1974 by Public Law 12–36 to enforce provisions under the government code, Title LV.

The Office of Consumer Counsel investigates consumer complaints, and also works to prevent the occurrence of unfair and deceptive practices through:

- ENFORCEMENT – investigations, settlements, subpoenas, and when necessary initiates legal action.
- EDUCATION – advice and information to the consumer; and presentations to civic organizations, schools, and other interested groups. Also maintains a resource library.
- EXPOSURE – provides important information to consumers through radio, press and television.

OCC is designated as the Governor's liaison to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission. The Commission protects the public against unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products.



What are some deceptive practices?

There are many business practices that can be called unfair or deceptive. Here are just a few examples:

- Not having advertised merchandise on hand.
- Claiming products have characteristics that they do not have.
- Misrepresenting the need for repairs; charging for repairs that are not made.
- Selling used products as new.
- False or misleading advertising, such as "bait and switch."
- Advertising that goods or services are free when they are not.
- Misrepresentation of the age or condition of goods being sold.

Do you have a complaint?

If you have any complaint, the first step for you is to complain directly to the merchant or company and give them opportunity to resolve the situation. If you cannot get satisfaction, you can file a complaint with OCC. However, if you think a clear case of fraud exists, you should contact OCC immediately.

How to file a complaint

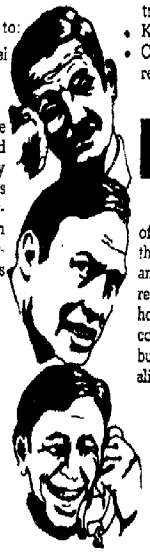
You may file a complaint with OCC in writing or in person. When you file your complaint be sure to include the following information:

- Your full name, address, and phone number and the name, address, and phone number (if known) of the party about whom you are complaining. Please include names of salespersons with whom you dealt.
- Explain your complaint in detail.
- State any action you have taken, including the hiring of an attorney, to bring your complaint to the attention of the party about whom you are complaining, and what the response has been.
- You should be prepared to supply this office with copies of contracts, warranties, or other relevant documents pertaining to the complaint. Do not send originals of these documents.

When writing, address complaint to:

Office of the Consumer Counsel
P. O. Box DG
Agana, Guam 96910

Upon receiving your complaint the OCC must make a determination of fact and decide whether the problem is covered by existing laws or regulations. When actions are determined to be unfair, but not unlawful, OCC offers mediation between parties in dispute. OCC may also advise you of alternative remedies available to you, such as small claims court.



Hints for avoiding consumer problems

- Think defensively – ask what can possibly go wrong and what documentation you will need if it does go wrong.
- Have all warranties and performance claims put in writing and keep copies.
- Shop around and compare prices.
- Don't be pressured into signing anything.
- Read a contract before you sign it.
- Remember a contract signed "as is" means the seller does not guarantee the performance of the product sold.
- Don't sign a blank or incomplete contract.
- Keep a copy of what you sign.
- Obtain a written estimate of probable repair costs.

Please remember

The primary purpose of the Office of Consumer Counsel is the protection of the citizens of Guam through education and awareness of consumer rights and responsibilities. Fair competition and honest business practices must be encouraged to benefit both the reputable business community and the consumer alike.

I DIGERIAS I KOMETSIANTE YAN I MAFA'BABAN I TAOTAO SIHA LUMA'-MEGGAI YAN DUMADANKULO.

Ti na'manman para un kometsiante u fan dagi pat u usa hafa na atte yanggen ha bebende i setbisiun-ña o i fektos-ña. Guaha na ma'indusi i taotao para u fahan i fektos ni ti safu' o ti maolek. Pot i dididе' i manmama'mahan ya gof takhilo' i gaston i kometsiante muna'tumaya' kompetensia. Sigi ha' manmama'han i taotao achok ha' guaguan i presiu siha. Meggai ni manmama'mahan manmandidibi. I mannana'ayao matatasa i mas takhilo na intires ni ha konsesiente i lai. Otro mas, meggai ha' fumifitma i kontratan dibi achok ha' ti magof komprende todu i gaige gi kontrata.

THE INCIDENCE OF UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES AND CONSUMER ABUSE IS GROWING ON THE ISLAND.

It is not uncommon for certain businesses to resort to lying or the use of deceitful tactics in selling products or services. Consumers are sometimes induced into buying products that are unhealthy or unsafe. The relatively small number of consumers and the high cost of doing business on the island does not encourage competition. As a result, consumers must pay for goods and services regardless of high prices. Many consumers who resort to credit-buying are not in the position to bargain for lower interest rates so financing and lending institutions charge the maximum rate allowable by law. Furthermore, consumers often sign credit contracts without a full understanding of their terms.

Establisa un prugramma para u fan maéduka siha i taotao ya u matungo' todu i manempottante na punto ni para u fanginia haftaima'nu maprotehin maisa siha.

Munga ma'abiba i ti manmaolek na che'cho' i kometsiante, opbliga siha ya u matattiyi i lai ni guaha, yan pasa siha nuebu na lai komu manesisita.

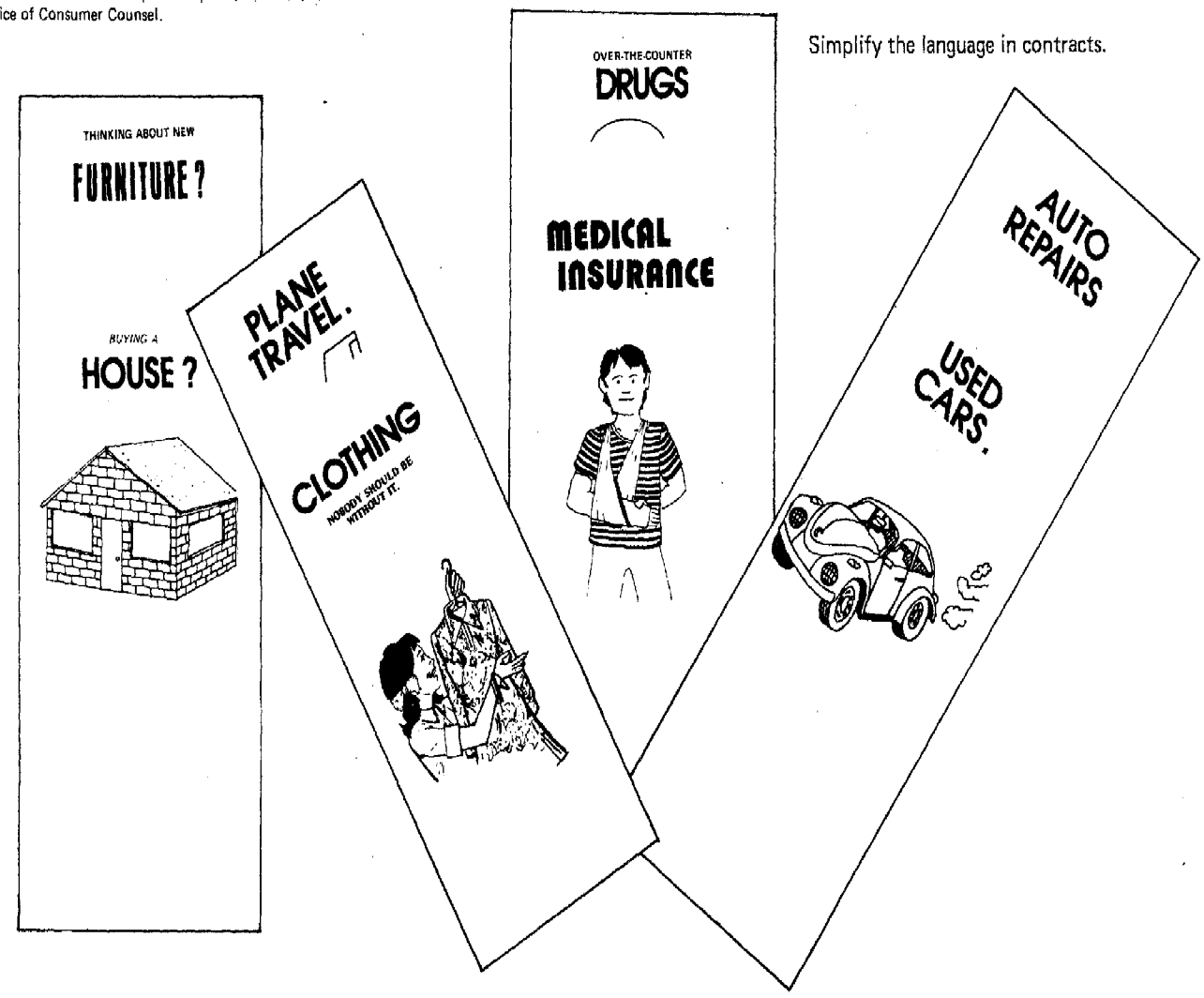
Na' mas komprendiyon i lengguahi ni ma'u'usa gi kontratan dibi siha.

Establish a comprehensive consumer education program to teach the consumer to act more effectively in his individual interest.

Discourage undesirable business practices by enforcing existing consumer protection laws and enacting new laws as may be needed.

Simplify the language in contracts.

Siña manmachule' este siha na notisia dibatdi ha' gi Guam Office of Consumer Counsel.
These brochures can be picked up free from the Guam Office of Consumer Counsel.



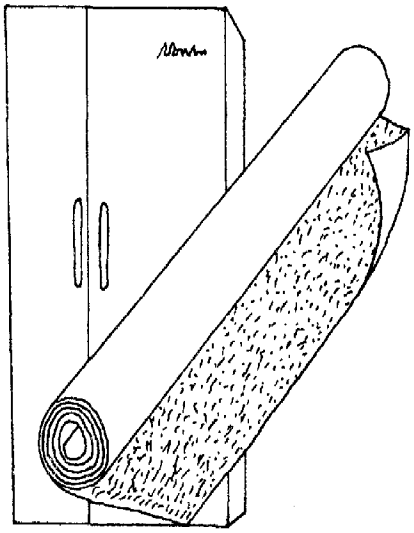
Supotte yan abiba i maéstablisan grupu para u protehi i manmama'mahan yan para u fan mareprisentayi gi me'nan i komision siha gi gubietno.

Encourage the establishment of consumer interest groups to represent consumers before government regulatory bodies.

Consumer abuses are not limited to the private sector. Many consumers are frustrated with the services of the government-owned utilities such as telephone, water, and power. They feel that rates are high in comparison to the low quality of service. Presently, consumers can not effectively participate in structuring utility rates because they do not have the knowledge and expertise that is necessary to evaluate rate increases. Consumers are also adversely affected by the inability of some government regulatory bodies, such as the insurance commission, to adequately protect consumer interests.

I abusun i manmama'mahan ahe' ti i kometsiante ha' chomo'cho'gue. Meggai na taotao esta manyayas yan ti manmagof nu i setbisiun telefon, i hanom, yan i elektrisidat. Masiesiente na dimasiao guaguan i apas para i pe'din setbisiu. Trabiha ti siña i taotao manñaonao gi maregulat i presiu sa' ti siña ma'ebalua i mahatsan apas. I taotao siha ti maninayuyuda manprinetehi ni komision ni mafotma sa' kalang ti mana' siña. Pot i hemplo i komision para i mama'sigurao ti nahong o ti sufisiente che'cho'-ñiñiha para u protehi i interes i manmama'mahan.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES & FLOOR COVERINGS.



HOME REPAIR BLUES ?

ABOUT COSMETICS:

NEVER BEFORE HAVE SO MANY COSMETICS BEEN AVAILABLE TO MAKE MEN AND WOMEN MORE ATTRACTIVE, MORE DESIRABLE AND MORE SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE. MOST OF THESE PRODUCTS CAN BE CONSIDERED SAFE IF YOU READ THE LABEL AND OBSERVE SOME SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.

ABOUT WEIGHT CONTROL:

ONE OUT OF EVERY THREE (3) AMERICANS CARRIES EXCESSIVE FAT, AND A GOOD PORTION OF THE OTHERS THINK THEY DO. THUS, WE SPEND OVER $1,000,000.00 AN HOUR IN AN ATTEMPT TO SLIM DOWN. WE SPEND THIS MONEY ON REDUCING GADGETS, HEALTH SPAS, DRUGS, DIETETIC FOODS, FAD DIETS, AND ANY NEW MIRACLE SOLUTION THAT PRESENTS ITSELF.

Guaha gi prugramman Welfare *ayudu para u na' saga i taotao gi asentadu na guma', sa-yan nenkanno' yan ayudu para i pupbliku. Matutuhon este para u fan ma'ayuda i man-nesisitao, i manamko', i manakpapa' suet-don-ñiha yan i mannai'nina'siña. I tinakhi-lo' i gasto para un la'la', i matulaikan i di-mandan i che'cho' siha na tiningo' yan ek-sperensia yan i nesisidat i residensia chu-mo'chonnek meggai para u fanmanespia asistensia. Maseha i gubietno-ta ha asigura i* welfare *para man ayuda ya ahe' ti para u tah'gue i emple'ao, debi di u kontinua u ma'-ayuda ayu siha i ti muna'siña ha na'satis-fecho i nesisidat-ñiha gi nenkanno', maga-go yan i liniheng.*

Welfare programs such as housing assistance, food stamps and public assistance programs were initiated to meet the needs of particu-lar segments of the population, including low income families, the handicapped and the aged. The high cost of living, changing job requirements and resident needs have forced many residents to seek assistance. Although the local government must ensure that welfare programs do not become sub-stitutes for employment, it must continue to provide assistance for those residents who cannot satisfy their basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter.

Kontinua i asistensia para i mannai'na'-siña ya na'guaha asistensia para i siña manmacho'cho' yanggen manesisita lao para kadada' na tiempo.

Na'debi i mansiña manmacho'cho' na ma'usa i abision i konseherun emple'ao yan i prugramman i pupbliku ni manpripapara para diferentes klassen cho'cho'.

Na'debi i siña manmacho'cho' na u fanhalom gi eskuelan teknikat yan prugramman edukasion para i manamko' mientras manmarisisibi asistensia.

Continue assistance for disabled persons while providing assistance to able-bodied persons, as necessary, on a short-term basis.

Require that all able-bodied recipients utilize employment counselors and public training programs.

Require able-bodied persons to attend career, adult and vocational educational programs while receiving welfare benifits.

I kantidan i asistensia ni debi di u mana'e kada taotao, debi di marenueba para u reflekta i pa'go na gaston lina'la' kosa ki siña makubre i nesisidat i mannai'kapasidat.

Espia kao pusipble mafa'tinas lain federat para u masubi i prugramman i asistensia para i pupbliku maseha 50 pot siento gi gaston i prugramma.

Update the standard of assistance to reflect current costs of living in order to meet the needs of the handicapped.

Seek legislation to raise the federal contribution to Guam's Public Assistance Program to at least 50% of actual cost.

WELFARE PROGRAMS PROVIDE INCENTIVES FOR ABLE-BODIED PERSONS TO REMAIN ON WELFARE.

Many able-bodied persons lacking high school diplomas or training certificates receive welfare benefits. Moreover, other persons that are employed may be receiving assistance because their wages are not sufficient to support their families.

Instead of encouraging welfare recipients to find employment or improve their skills, welfare programs provide incentives for able-bodied persons to remain on welfare. The smaller the income and the larger the household, the more assistance a person receives.

Although welfare programs must continue to assist those persons who actually need assistance, there must be a greater commitment toward reducing welfare rolls. As long as there are incentives to remain on welfare, programs, such as the Work Incentive Program, which were designed to encourage employment, may not be effective.

THE AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED HANDICAPPED RESIDENTS ELIGIBLE UNDER THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IS INADEQUATE.

Guam's Public Assistance Program provides assistance to individuals on the basis of the 1969 cost of living. This assistance is obviously inadequate to meet current needs. Local officials have estimated that the cost of living has increased at an average of 6.5% per year since 1969.

Local and federal funding constraints have prevented adjustments in the amount of assistance given to recipients. By law, assistance must be provided to all eligible applicants. However, because such assistance is provided on the basis of the 1969 cost of living, even projected expenditures of $5.4 million will not adequately meet the needs of all applicants. Moreover, the federal government has imposed a $1.1 million ceiling on Guam's Public Assistance Program, whereas it provides 50% or more of the funding requirements to mainland states.

I PRUGRAMMAN WELFARE *HA ABIBIBA I SIÑA MANMACHO'CHO' PARA U SIGI HA' MANMA*WELFARE.

Meggai na taotao ni siña manmacho'cho' yan manmannai' edukasion manmanana'e salape' ginen i welfare. *Ti mansiña man ñodda' che'cho'-ñiha sa' taya' diploman* high school *o sino papet para u apreba na ginen man eskuelan manmacho'cho'. Meggai lokkue' ni manggai che'cho' manmanana'e* welfare *sa' ti sufisiente suetdon-ñiha ya ti malangak makubre i nesisidat i familian-ñiha.*

Enlugat di u abibiba para u fanespia che'cho-ña o sino u eskuelan macho'cho', i welfare *ha abibiba i taotao para u sigi ha' manrisibi asistensia. Entre mas dididе' i suetdo yan mas meggai petsona gi familia, mas meggai marisisibi na asistensia.*

Maseha debi di u makontinua i ayudun welfare *para i mangos nesisitao, u ma'espia empeñu para u marebaha i numirun taotao gi listan* welfare. *Mientras ha ki guaguaha abiba para u sigi ha' manma*welfare, *ti siña efektibu i* "Work Incentive Program", *pat otro prugramma ni para u inabiba i taotao para u facho'cho'.*

I AYUDU PARA I MANNAI'KAPASIDAT NI MAN KUALIFIKAO PARA U FAÑAONAO GI PRUGRAMMAN WELFARE *TI NAHONG PARA I RESIDENSIA NI DEBI DI U MAFANAYUDA.*

Un prugramma para ayudun pupbliku giya Guahan ha nana'e kada petsona asistensia sigun i 1969 na sakkan. Este na ayudu annok na ti sufisiente para i nesisidat pa'go na tiempo. I ofisiat gubietno maestima na 6.5 pot siento kahulo'lo'-ña i gaston lina'la' kada sakkan desde i 1969 na sakkan.

I mafunut i salape' i gubietno-ta yan i federat ha prohibi i mahatsan i kantidan salape' para mana'chilong yan i nesisidat i manma'ayuyuda. Sigun i lai debi di u fanma'ayuda todu i manmanaplika ya man kualifikao. Este na asistensian i federat ha na'chilong yan i nesisidat i 1969 na sakkan ya maseha ma'apunta $5.4 miyon, ti sufisiente para u kubre todu i mankualifikao. Muchumas i federat ha po'lo pot mas takhilo' $1.1 miyon para Guahan mientras ha nana'e i estados giya Amerika 50 pot siento o mas ki i nesisidat-ñiha. Mas meggai na kantida

manmana'e i Virgin Islands yan Puerto Rico ki Guahan sa' mahatsa mas i manmana'eñiha gi 1972 nà sakkan lao Guahan ahe'.

The ceiling for the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico was increased in 1972 but has not been increased for Guam.

Espia kao siña ma'emplementa i prugramman Supplemental Security Income.

Alos ettimos ti mana'saonao Guahan gi "Supplemental Security Income Program." *Este na prugramma i salape' pura ha' i federat umapasisiyi yan mumaneneha. I minaolek este na prugramma yan i rason hafa na ti sumaonao Guahan debi di u ma'embestiga sa' ta gof nesisita otro fondon asistensia.*

Finally, Guam cannot participate in the Supplemental Security Income program which is 100% federally funded and administered. The advantages of this program and the reasons why Guam is excluded from participation must be investigated as an alternative source for providing assistance.

Investigate the feasibility of implementing the Supplemental Security Income program.

DOLLAR VALUE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS 1978*
I BALIN I ASISTENSIAN PUPBLIKU NI MAPROBENIYI PARA I MANKUALIFIKAO NA APLIKANTE 1978

Minimum and Maximum Amounts of Assistance		Household Size (Number of Persons)														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Minimum Basic Individual Requirements (Food, Clothing, Personal and Household Needs)[1]	MONTHLY	60	120	165	210	240	270	285	300	315	330	338	345	353	360	368
	YEARLY	1,720	1,440	1,980	2,520	2,880	3,240	3,420	3,600	3,780	3,960	4,056	4,140	4,236	4,320	4,416
Fixed Optional Premiums for Power, Water, Cooking, Telephone, Shelter [2]	MONTHLY	85	85	100	100	102	102	117	117	117	118	118	118	118	118	118
	YEARLY	1,020	1,020	1,200	1,200	1,218	1,218	1,398	1,398	1,398	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,416
Total Maximum Assistance [3]	MONTHLY	145	205	265	310	342	372	402	417	432	448	456	463	471	478	486
	YEARLY	1,740	2,460	3,180	3,720	4,098	4,458	4,818	4,998	5,178	5,376	5,472	5,556	5,652	5,736	5,832

* ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR
1. ALL ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS RECEIVE THIS AMOUNT ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD SIZE
2. NOT ALL RECIPIENTS RECEIVE FIXED PREMIUMS, THEY FIRST MUST ESTABLISH THE NEED
3. SUM OF MONTHLY/YEARLY BASIC REQUIREMENTS PLUS MONTHLY/YEARLY FIXED PREMIUMS

SOURCE: ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS SECTION, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, 1977

Rebisa i lai yan i regulasion i prugramma ni muñenega i pattisipasion i familia mana'-ayuda gi nesisidat asistensia.

Na'guaha ayudun kontribusion para ayu siha na familia i sumopopotte i parientes-ñiha ni mannesisitao.

Na'guaha leksion pot i maplane'an familia gi eskuela siha para u inataha kinahulo' o dumankulon i listan welfare.

Enfuetsa i lai pot masupotten famagu'on.

Revise laws and program requirements which discourage extended family participation in addressing the assistance needs of individuals.

Provide tax exemptions for households supporting extended family members needing assistance.

Reduce future increases in welfare rolls by providing family planning courses in the school system.

Enforce child support laws.

THE BREAKDOWN OF FAMILY UNITS HAS CONTRIBUTED TO LARGER WELFARE ROLLS.

In the past, extended family members cooperated in providing for the basic needs of the handicapped, the aged, unwed mothers and other family members requiring assistance. As the extended families break down and the cost of living increases, care for these persons is now becoming a public responsibility.

Unless more public funds are committed to welfare programs, the local government will not be able to effectively meet this responsibility. Measures which reduce the number of welfare recipients and recognize the importance of traditional forms of assistance, must be implemented.

In January, 1978, almost half of the cases in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program were unwed mothers. An analysis of the statistics indicates that the number of such cases will increase in the future. Measures to reduce increases must address laws and certain social and cultural attitudes which discourage birth control.

The number of divorces and separations is also increasing. While the extended or immediate family previously cared for the

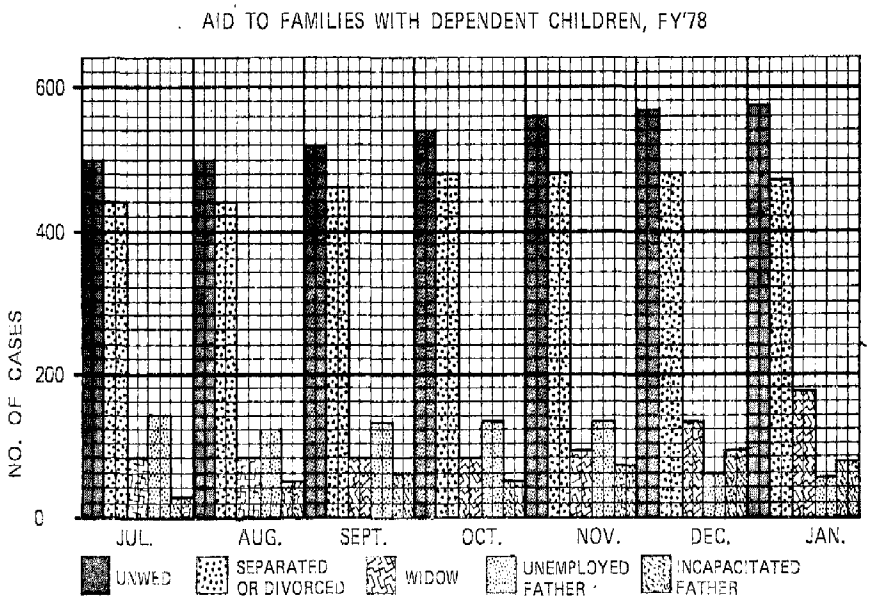
I MACHALAPON I FAMILIA MANKONTRIBUYI GI DINANKULON I LISTAN WELFARE.

Antes na tiempo i membro siha gi famila mana'ayuda para u maprobeniyi i ti mankapas, i amko', i manmañago sin asagua yan otro membro ni munesisita ma'ayuda. Entre sigi mas machalapon i familia, gaige i responsapbilidat para i nesisidat este siha gi pupbliku.

Solu makumiti mas salape' ginen i fondon i pupbliku, i gubietno-ta ti siña ha kubre este na responsapbilidat. Ministet u guaha empeñu para u marebaha i numirun taotao gi listan Welfare *yan u marikoknisa i empottanten i tradisionat na fotman ayudu ya u ma'emplementa este siha.*

Gi Enero gi 1978 kahna' ha' lamita gi listan welfare *man nana sin asagua (asistensia para familia ni manggai dikike' na famagu'on). I fakto siha ha indika na siempre mula'meggai este na grupu gi manmamaila' na tiempo. Yanggen para u marebaha este, debi di u ma'analisa i lai yan eskaman sosiat yan kuttura ni muñenega i* Birth Control.

I numirun dibotsiu yan separasion kumahuhulo' lokkue'. Antes, i familia ha' munana'e i dibotsiao yan separasion ni nesisidat-ñiha, lao pa'go este na taotao mana'-



Source: Assistance Payments Section, Dept. of Public Health and Social Service , 1977

responsapbilidat i gubietno. Guaha ha' na manmalago' este siha mañaga yan familia lao i ekonomia kalang ha na' gof makkat yan chatsaga. I prugramman welfare *ha na'papara i asistensia yanggen dumaña' yan familia i manrisisibi ayudu. Debi guini giya Guahan na ta chagi uma'ayuda este siha na taotao – debi di ta rikoknisa na i familia siña ha ayuda este siha para u mafana' i nesisidat-ñiha gi sosiat, mentat yan ekonomia na banda.*

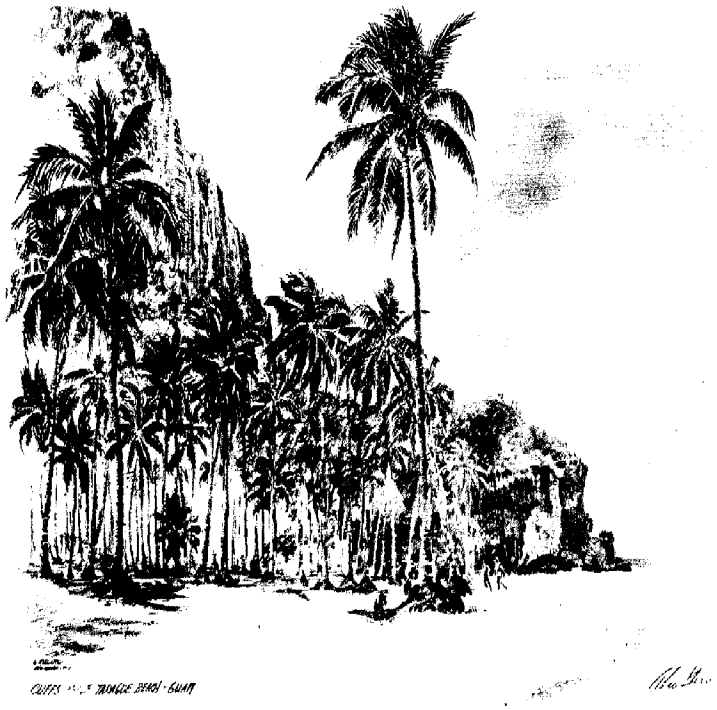
children affected by divorces and separations, the government is now providing assistance to these children. In some instances, unwed, divorced, or separated persons desire to live with other family members but find it economically unfeasible. Under certain welfare programs, residing with other family members disqualifies applicants or reduces welfare benefits since total household income is a primary criterion in determining eligibility and the amount of assistance. Local efforts in providing assistance must recognize that families can provide some assistance in meeting the economic as well as social and psychological needs of welfare recipients.

Asigura na u guaha todu klassen birth control *para ayu i munesisita.*

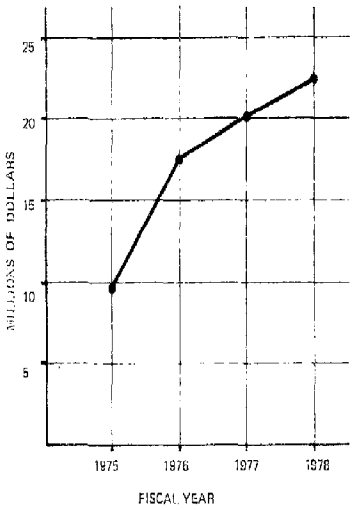
Rikoknisa na i benifisiun i asistensian welfare *para u suplementa i guinahan i familia ahe' ti para u tahgue.*

Assure accessibility to birth control measures and methods.

Recognize that welfare benefits should supplement family assistance and not replace it.



WELFARE EXPENDITURES*
FY'75-'78
I GASTON WELFARE FY 1975 - FY 1978



* Includes the Food Stamp, Public Assistance, Low Rent Public Housing (excluding construction costs), and Housing Assistance Payments programs and administrative costs.

Source: Guam Housing & Urban Renewal Authority and the Department of Public Health and Social Services, 1978

I TI MANSIUDADANU SIÑA MARISIBI WELFARE *YANGGEN HA ESTABLISA I ESTAO RESIDENSIA.*

Para u saga Guahan i ti siudadanun Amerika ministet i estranheru u mafitmayi ya u ma'asigurao na ti u apo' gi pupbliku. Lao yanggen esta ha establisa na petmenente gue' na residensia, siña mangagao asistensia ginen i welfare. *Para u maditetmina na ma'apo' i estranheru gi pupbliku, debi di u risibi asistensia, u makopbla pot ayu na asistensia, ya u renunsia mu apasi.*

NON-CITIZENS CAN RECEIVE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AFTER ATTAINING RESIDENCY STATUS.

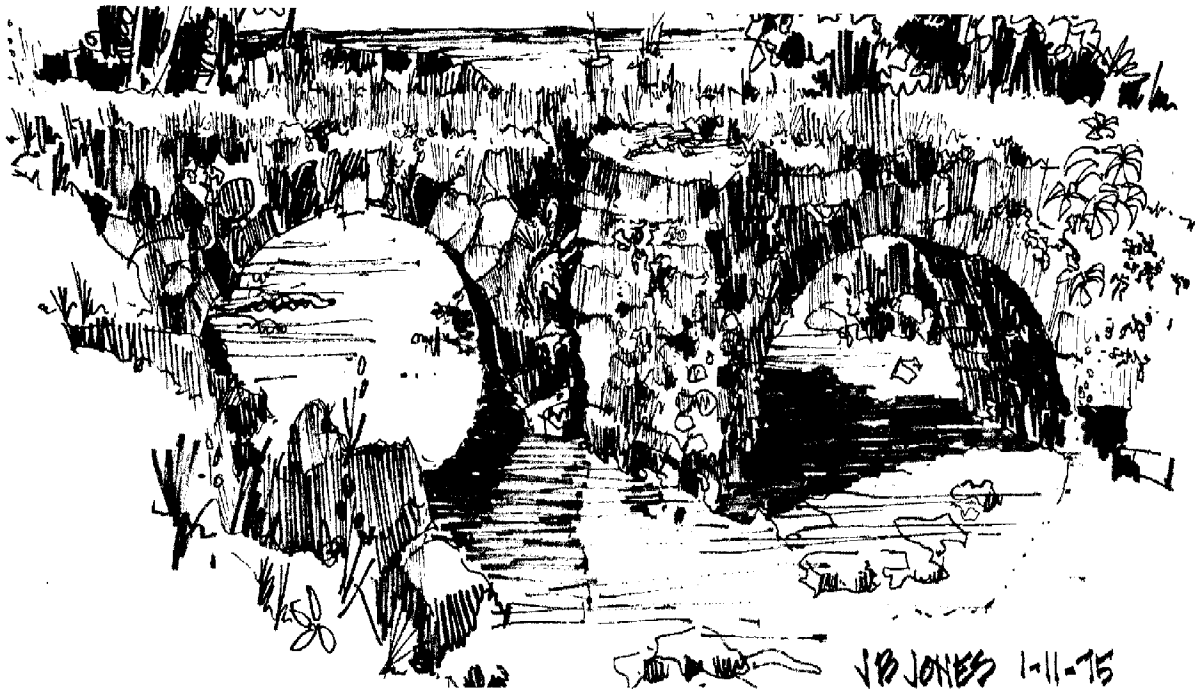
In order to enter Guam, an alien must obtain an affidavit signed by a sponsor which assures that the alien will not become a public charge. However, once becoming a Permanent Resident Alien, an individual is eligible to participate in most federally funded public assistance welfare programs. In order to become a public charge, the alien must receive public assistance, be billed for the assistance, and refuse to pay the bill.

U ma'espia ya u masubi i kontribusion i federat gi prugramman welfare *gi gubietno-ta yanggen para u kontinua u responsapble nu este siha i ti mansiudadanu.*

Seek increased federal assistance for local welfare programs if the local government must continue to be responsible for the welfare of Permanent Resident Aliens.

However, federal guidelines which regulate some welfare programs suggest that recipients cannot be billed for the assistance since an additional financial burden will be imposed upon these recipients. Whether intentionally or unintentionally, these vague guidelines have allowed aliens to receive public assistance and have transferred the responsibility for the well-being of aliens from their sponsors to the local government.

Guaha lokkue' regulasion i federat para i manmanrisisibi asistensia ginen i welfare *na ti siña un kopbla sa' u mas chatsaga. Mahosngon pat ti mahosngon este siha na regulasion muna' fan manana'e i ti mansiudadanu asistensia ya ti manresponsapble i fumitmayi siha. Pot este na rason, i responsapbilidat na ma'ayuda i estranheru matransfeferi ginen i fumitmayi asta guatu gi i gubietno.*



THE BENEFITS AND CONSEQUENCES OF GUAM'S WELFARE PROGRAMS HAVE NOT BEEN ASSESSED.

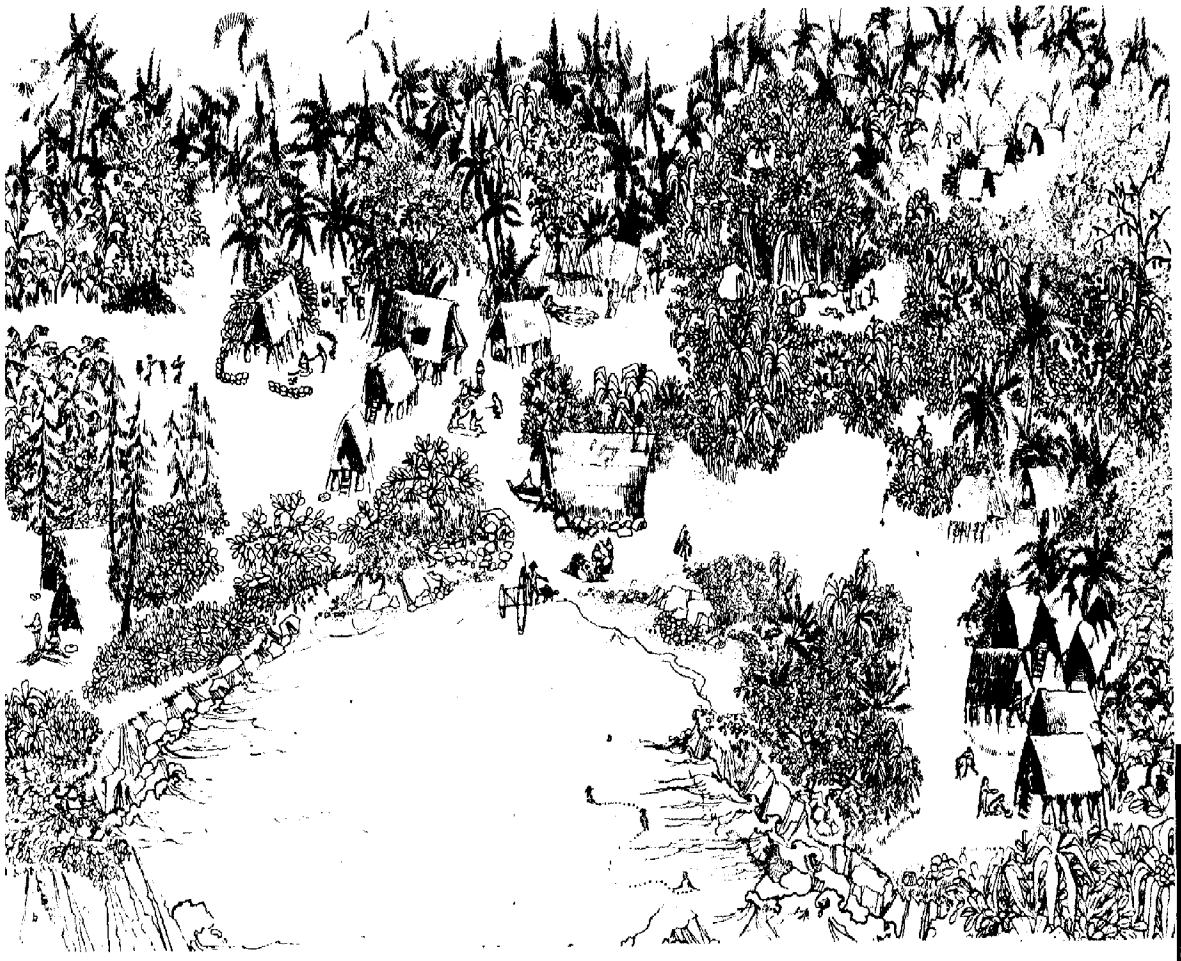
TI MA'EBALULU'A I BENIFISIU YAN I RESUTTAN I PRUGRAMMAN WELFARE *GIYA GUAHAN.*

Welfare expenditures will continue to rise. However, since the establishment of welfare programs on Guam, there has been no assessment of the true needs of the people or the number of households that need public assistance. Essentially, financial assistance has been provided to persons who fall under a category and income level determined by the federal government. Given the high cost of living, Guam's poverty level needs to be more accurately determined. The types of assistance programs implemented on Guam may be undesirable due to the unique social characteristics. Many people who actually need assistance continue to support themselves while others do not hesitate to seek assistance. The benefits and consequences of participating in these programs must be addressed.

I gaston i welfare *na prugramma sigi ha' kumahulo'. Desde matutuhon este na prugramma taya' na ma'asigurao kao magahet i nesisidat i taotao o kuanto na familia giya Guahan debi di u fañaonao. Yanggen ha ditetmina i federat na takpapa' i suetdon i aplikante, ma'ayuyuda ni* welfare. *Ta tungo' na gof takhilo' i gaston lina'la' Guahan. Debi di u magef estudia ya u ma'ditetmina manu dipotsi na estao na popble i taotao. I klassen asistensia ni ma'emplementa Guahan siña ti maolek para i klassen sosiat guini. Meggai taotao ni munesisita asistensia kumontinunu'a masupotten maisa siha, mientras guaha otro sen chaddek manmangaogao. I benifisiu, i inefekta gi taotao Guahan yan i resutta ginen i* welfare *na prugramma debi di magef estudia yan magef ripara.*

Ditetmina i bintaha yan i ti bintaha gi i ekonomia yan i sosiat na banda ginen i ma'emplementan i prugramman welfare *giya Guahan.*

Determine the positive and negative economic and social consequences of implementing welfare programs on Guam.



Idehan un attisa pot haftaimanu pusision-na i antigu na songsong Mochom gi ansianu na tiempo.
An artist's interpretation of how the ancient village of Mochom may have looked centuries ago.

63 I Erensian I Kuttura
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Taya' parehu-ña Guahan na lugat para masagayi. Ahe' ti pot i klema ha', i hechuran i tano', i dinaña' diferentes klassen taotao, i meggai lengguahi, modelon manhatsan guma' yan i tasi. Todu este siha yan mas manmankontribuyi gi modelon i lina'la' i isla. Mientras guaguaha ha' siha ginen antes na tiempo, guaha aktibidat siha gi prisente na lina'la' man empottante yan manggaibali para i komunidat. Este na kapitulu ha eksamimina dos na tinetche ni muna' acheton pa'go yan antes, pot mas klaru i masustienen i historia yan i erensia ginen i manantigu. Maèksamina lokkue' rekre'asion, un aktibidat ni mulala'empottante para todu i taotao Guahan.

Guam is a unique place to live. It is not just the climate, the physical appearance of the land, the mixture of people, the different languages, the architecture, or the sea. All of these things, and more, contribute to what is called the island's lifestyle. While having links to the past, the island's lifestyle also includes activities of importance and value to the community. This chapter explores two links into the past, cultural heritage and historic preservation, as well as recreation, an activity of increasing importance to all the residents of Guam.

I pinenta ginen i lepblon Dumont d' Urville gi 1835 ni mafanana'an "A Voyage Around the World" annai annok talmanu manmanestila i Chamorro.
Sketch showing distillation technique by Chamorros from Dumont d' Urville's 1835 book "A Voyage Around the World."

NOTES:

I tumungo' hafa fina'pos-ña muna' magahet yan fitme i identifikasion gi kuttura yan gai siniente na guiya unu gi grupun taotao. Komu fitme un grupu gi hinenggen kuttura, nina' mamas metgot yan gai'adilanto i kinalamten-ña mientras ha fafana' kantidan tinalaika. Yanggen dumaña'este na grupu yan otro siha gi eksperensia, kustumbre yan hinengge muna'siña humuyong un sosiat gof riku yan tai parehu.

Knowledge about one's past legitimizes and strengthens the cultural identification and solidarity shared by a group of people. A strong cultural image of a group contributes positively to the growth and development of a society in the face of constant change. When this group interacts with other ethnic groups, the sharing of experiences, practices and values can result in a rich and unique society.

Abiba i manatulaika i prugramman kuttura yan otro nasion.

Encourage cultural exchange programs with other countries.

ETHNIC DIVERSITY ON GUAM CAN BE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO A RICH AND UNIQUE ISLAND SOCIETY.

Recognition of the diverse ethnic composition of Guam's population is essential if current and future generations are to appreciate their heritage and understand their development as a society. Although various ethnic groups demonstrate different cultural values and practices, these differences do not mean that one culture is superior to another. The combination of various cultural traits can result in a society which has a rich, diversified heritage.

I KANTIDAN I NASION YAN RASA SIHA NI MANASAGA GUAHAN SIÑA MUNA' RIRIKU YAN TAI PAREHU I SOSIADAT I ISLA.

I marikoknisan i mesklao nasion ni mañasaga Guahan prisisu yanggen i pa'go yan i manmamaila' na henerasion para u ma'agradesi i erensian i kuttura yan u makomprende i kinalamten-ñiha komu un sosiadat. Maseha guaha gi otro nasion siha mana'a'annok na ti parehu i hinenggen kutturan-ñiha, yan i kustumbren-ñiha, ti kumeke i lekña este na un kuttura u mas takhilo' o superiot ki i otro. Ginen i mamesklan i meggai na kuttura na siña humuyong un sosiadat ni riku gi erensian kuttura.

I pinentan Rienzi siha, 1836. Sketches by Rienzi 1836.

Atbansa i kinomprende yan i na'fa'maolek gi halom i komunidat ginen i abiban i tininggo' pot i kutturan i diferentes nasion taotao ni mañasaga Guahan.

Promote understanding and harmony within the community by fostering and encouraging knowledge about the various ethnic groups on Guam.

Unfortunately, misunderstandings regarding cultural differences have resulted in prejudices and ethnic tensions that surface when various groups interact. Frequently, instead of contributing to the creation of a unique island society, cultural differences become the basis for keeping groups apart.

I chatkinomprenden i kuttura ti gef na'magof, yan ginen este na manhuhuyong i china'li'e', yan i pethudika ni mana'annok yanggen manasodda' o mandaña'. Lugat di u fankontribuyi para u mafotma uniko na sosiadat ha na' fan adispatta i grupu siha.

I TI NAHONG TININGO' POT I HISTORIAN GUAHAN MANKONTRIBUYI GI FINALINGON I FOTMASION YAN BINANIDOSON KUTTURA.

I ti matungo' i historian Guahan yan i ti matungo' i kuttura, pi'ot ha' i natibu, mankontribuyi gi mayamak i kuttura, i dinaña', i kontinuasion, i minetgot yan i adilanton i kutturan Chamorro.

Meggai gi historian Guahan tinige' ayu siha i tumalaika mas i kareran i isla. Este muna' ti klaru yan ti gef kabales ma'atan-ña hafa siha manmaloffan, ya enlugat di u atbansa i imahen kuttura, ha atatahi i lina'la' i kutturan Chamorro.

THE LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GUAM'S HISTORY CONTRIBUTES TO THE LOSS OF CULTURAL IDENTITY.

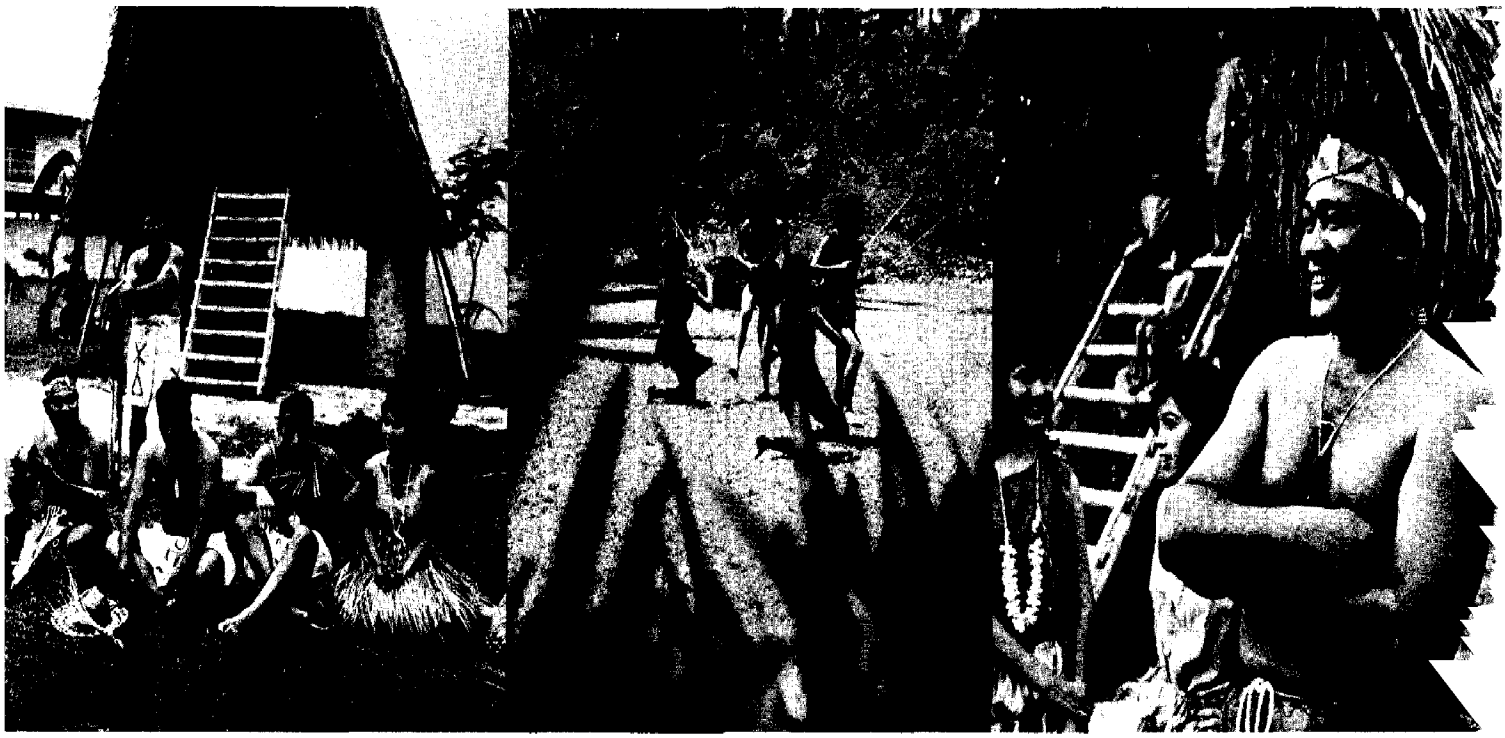
The lack of knowledge about Guam's history and culture, especially by the indigenous population, has contributed to the breakdown of cultural unity, continuity and the strength and growth of the Chamorro culture.

Much of Guam's history has been recorded by those who have drastically altered it. This has led to a distorted view of past events and does not provide a positive cultural image, but acts as a deterrent to strong cultural ties.

Abiba i marikoknisan i grupu yan i petsona siha gi historian Guahan sa' este siha mansimbolun fina'pos i kuttura yan i kinalamten i Chamorro.

Abiba yan supotte i matuge' i historian Guahan ni rumeflekta i magahet na fina'pos Chamorro.

Na'debi di guaha leksion pot historian Guahan yan i kuttura gi sisteman i eskuela.



Ginen i estao Guahan komu teritoriu, na esta ta adopta meggai na hinenggen i kutturan Europa. Muchumas, mana' keke parehu i Chamorro yan i Amerikanu gi hinenggen kuttura, konsiensia, hinasso, yan kustumbre. Yanggen dumaña' yan i hinasson-ñiha pot i historian Guahan ni ti mankomprendiyon, humuyong na ti inatbansa i tai parehu yan empottante siha na patte gi historian Chamorro.

Due to Guam's status as a territory, it has been strongly influenced by Western cultural values. However, the efforts to bring Guam and its people into the American mainstream, coupled with historical interpretations unfamiliar to the experiences of the people of Guam, have done little to promote and increase the unique and meaningful aspects of Chamorro history.

Encourage that recognition be given to events and persons in Guam's history since they serve as symbols of the cultural experiences and growth of the Chamorro people.

Encourage and support an interpretation of Guam's history which reflects the actual experiences of the Chamorro people.

Require that courses in the history and culture of Guam be incorporated in the formal education system.

Na'siguru na u ma'usa i modelon guma' antes, propio matiriat Guahan yan i bunitun i tano' gi nuebu na kinahat fasilidat yan guma.'

Abiba i che'cho' attisa ginen: (a) I marikoknisan i che'cho'-ñiha ni muna'a'annok i fina'pos yan i bunitun Guahan. (b) Abiba i manmama'kosas ya u ma'usa i propio matiriat Guahan. (c) U mana'fandaña' halom gi prugramman attisa gi eskuela i antes na fotman manlasguin hayu, i mama' floreru, yan i plato, yan i tinifok. (d) I manhoben siha na manda'dandan u mana' fan mahungok ni guaha na klassen sonidu, u fan mafanu'e ni guaha na klassen dandan yan u mana'fanekongok nu ayu siha i kantan Chamorrita ni muna' a'annok i espiritun i Chamorro.

Abiba i manhuyong o mafa'tinas yan i mataitai estoria, lepblo yan otro klassen tinige' fino' Chamorro gi halom i sisteman eskuela.

Abiba manmakonne'-ñiha para u fanmacho'-cho' ayu i man mana'e dibetsion na taotao Guahan.

Ensure that historical architectural styles, indigenous materials, and environmental aesthetics are incorporated into all construction and development activities.

Encourage local creativity by a) recognizing local artists for work which is expressive of the environment and experiences of Guam's people; b) encouraging craftsmen to utilize indigenous materials in the production of handicrafts; c) incorporating the traditional forms of carving, pottery making, and weaving into basic art programs in Guam's schools; and d) exposing young musicians in the educational system to the sounds, instruments, and songs which reflect the Chamorro spirit.

Encourage the development of Chamorro literature, especially within the education system.

Encourage the hiring of local entertainers.

THE ABSENCE OF RECOGNITION AND SUPPORT OF INDIGENOUS AND TRADITIONAL ARTS HAS LED TO A LACK OF LOCAL ART FORMS, MUSIC, FOLKLORE, AND LITERARY WORKS.

The commonplace belief that authentic Chamorro arts must prove origins from the aboriginal inhabitants of Guam has discouraged creativity among local artists. Most forms of traditional arts are quickly disappearing. However, local art forms continue to develop as important expressions of the experiences of the people of Guam.

Cultural change is reflected in a variety of artistic expressions — music, dance, songs, legends, literature and arts and crafts.

A new understanding of cultural and arts development is necessary. It must emphasize that local art is the manifestation of local cultural experiences and that those who experience can create.

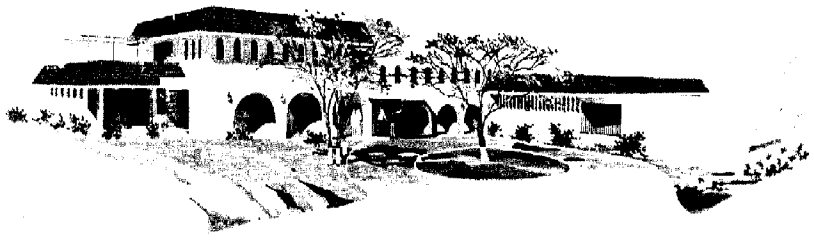
I TAYA' MARIKOKNISA YAN MASUPOTTE GI PA'GO YAN ANTES NA CHO'-CHO' ATTISA MUNA' TAYA' FOKLORIKO, MUSIKA YAN LEPBLO SIHA.

I otdinariu yan sesso mahungok na hinenngge pot che'cho' attisan Chamorro na debi di u apreba na ginen espiritun i manfine'nena na taotao Guahan muna' fandisganaonao i attisan i isla. Meggai ni antes o man antigu manmalingo. Lao meggai na fotman attisan Chamorro manmacho'cho'gue' dinuebu ya mana' fan a'annok na manempottante komu ebidensian i espiritun i eksperensian i taotao Guahan.

I matulaikan i kuttura a'annok gi diferentes klassen fotman che'cho' attista, i kanta, i baila, i hemplo, i tinige' yan i fina'tinas kosas.

I nuebu na kinomprende pot kinalamten i kuttura yan i che'cho' attisa nesisariu. Debi di u mana'magoftungo' na i che'cho' attisan Guahan mumanifefesta i kuttura ya ayu i manekspererensia mankapas manprodusi.

I palasyon maga'lahin Guahan. Government House of Guam.



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Require that courses in the history and culture of Guam be incorporated in the formal education system.

NESISITA TA RIKOKNISA I KUSTUMBREN ANTES PARA U MAS TAKHILO' I IDENTIFIKASION I KUTTURA.

Maseha gof metgot i influensan i meggai na klassen nasion, i Chamorro sigi ha' ha mantiene i kustumbren antes ni u mayuyuda siha kumubre i nesisidat-ñiha. Este siha na kustumbre i tumala'ya, i ma'usan i amot Chamorro, i baotismo, i fandango yan i bela yan otro siha na okasion.

I meggai tiningo' pot i kuttura ni dumaña' yan este siha na kustumbre siña manmafnas manu na manmatai i prumaktitika pa'go. Solu mafa'tinas empeñu para maprisetba yan mafana'gue siha i taotao Guahan pot i empottante na erensia, teniki malingu.

A RECOGNITION OF TRADITIONAL PRACTICES IS NEEDED TO ENHANCE CULTURAL IDENTITY.

Despite the strong influences of various ethnic groups, the Chamorro people have managed to retain traditional practices which have served to meet their needs as well as maintain unique cultural ties. These practices include net fishing, curing illnesses, and rites of passage such as funerals, weddings or christenings.

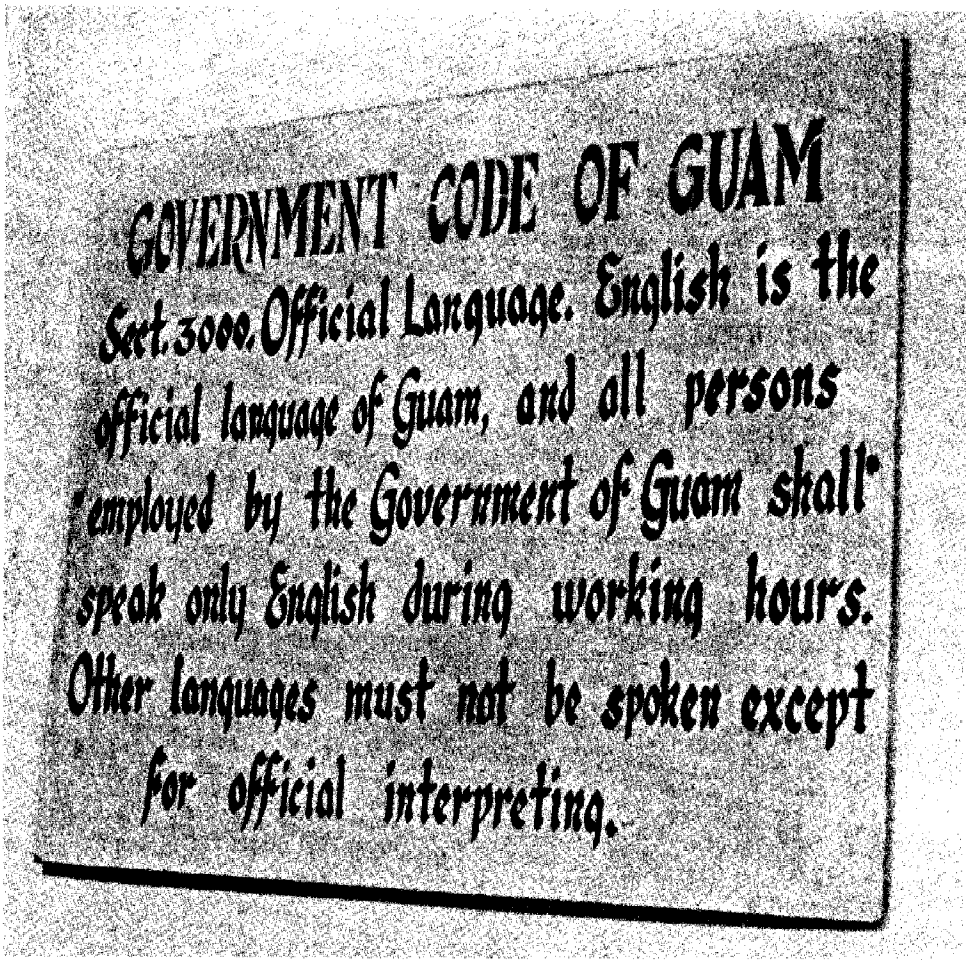
The wealth of cultural knowledge associated with these practices may disappear with the older generation of practitioners. Unless there are efforts to preserve and teach this knowledge, Guam residents will lose an important part of their heritage.

Abiba rispeto para i kustumbren antes ginen i man atulaikan tiningo' entre i estudiante yan i prumaktitika siha.

Rikoknisa ya prisenta ofisiatmente un fina' premio o rekuetdo para ayu siha i petsona o grupu ni u mu'usa i manantes o tradisionat na tiningo'.

Encourage respect for traditional practices through educational exchange between students and practitioners.

Officially recognize individuals or groups which practice traditional skills.



Atbansa i mafana'guen i dos lengguahi gi eskuela sigun gi filosofia na gaibali ma'usañiha.

Na'siguru na i taotao ni kapas umusa i dos lengguahi u mana'e preferensia yanggen malago' macho'cho' gi ofisinan gubietno annai ha fafana' i pupbliku.

Prohibi na u marechasa i taotao ni fumino' Chamorro o fino' Chamorro ha' tiningo-ña.

Promote functional bilingualism in the schools based on the philosophy that bilingual ability is worthwhile.

Ensure that persons with bilingual ability be given preference in occupations which require public service contact.

Prohibit discrimination against individuals who speak Chamorro.

IN PURSUIT OF ENGLISH PROFICIENCY, THE USE OF THE CHAMORRO LANGUAGE HAS BEEN DISCOURAGED.

Nothing is a clearer indicator of the tortured, yet triumphant history of the people of Guam than the record of change which has surrounded the Chamorro language. Although the language has changed, it has remained the people's clearest link to the fact that they are Chamorros.

Today, a knowledge of the English language is a necessity. Unfortunately, in order to learn English and to be progressive, the feeling that Chamorro must be put aside has been promoted. Doubts about its usefulness have resulted in a deterioration of the language which, in turn, has contributed to the loss of many customs, particularly

POT NESISARIU NA PARA TA FINO' ENGLES MAOLEK, MACHANDA I FINO' CHAMORRO.

Taya' mas klaru muna'annok na managofamadesi lao maolek estorian taotao Guahan ki i tinalaikan i fino' Chamorro. Maseha i fino' Chamorro guaha matulaika-ña, i lengguahi i mas klaru na ebidensia na manprefekto Chamorro i taotao Guahan.

Nesisariu na u matungo' i fino' Engles pa'go na tiempo. Na'triste i machandan i fino' Chamorro para u matungo' maolek i fino' Engles. I dinuda pot i setben-ña i fino' Chamorro muna'falilingo i lengguahi-ta. Ginen este lokkue' na meggai gi kustumbren Chamorro manmalingu, pi'ot gi manhoben siha. Pot i hemplo i manngenge' mapot mapula' gi fino' Engles. Kumeke i lekña este na' yang-

gen fumino' Chamorro i taotao; siempre lokkue' inatbansa mo'na i kustumbren yan hinenggen Chamorro.

I manmansupopotte na u ma'usa mas i fino' Chamorro ti ma'aksepta i ideha na yanggen un u'usa meggai na lengguahi inestotoba i nina'siña-mu tumungo' i fino' Engles. Yanggen i isla ha gof abiba i ma'usan este i dos na lengguahi siempre u annok i nina' siñan i taotao ni tumungo' dos na lengguahi ya mas man'engancha entre mas tiempo. Muchumas, ti ma'aksepta lokkue' i ideha na ti siña i fino' Chamorro ha fana' i nuebu na situasion siha. Pa'go, ti ma'u'usa i fino' Chamorro' gi teknikat siha na situasion. Ti kumeke i lekña este na ti siña ma'usa. Ku-

among the youth. For example, *"mannge-nge"* (the smelling of hands) is a Chamorro sign of respect that is difficult to express in English. In other words, the Chamorro language promotes identity simply by its use.

The promotion of the Chamorro language rejects the notion that speaking many languages hinders one's ability to speak English. If the island actively encouraged bilingualism, the effectiveness of our citizenry's bilingual ability could increase dramatically. Moreover, promoting the Chamorro language also rejects the idea that the language is incapable of addressing new situations. Chamorro is not used in technical situations, for instance, because no one has

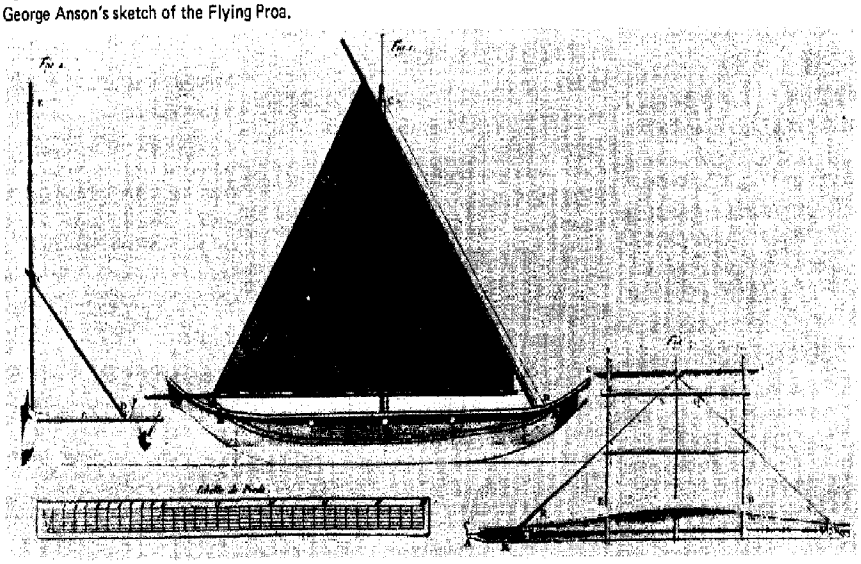
Supotte i komision i Lengguahin Chamorro para u mafa'maolek ya u ma'standadisa i fino' Chamorro ya u ma'atbansa i ma'usa-ña.

U mana'faset ma'usa i ko'operasion i Northern Marianas *para mas ma'atbansa i fino' Chamorro.*

Support the Chamorro Language Commission in its efforts to standardize the Chamorro language and advance its use.

Facilitate cooperation with the Northern Marianas for the continued development of the Chamorro language.

I galaide' I manansianu na Chamorro ni pinentan George Anson.
George Anson's sketch of the Flying Proa.



Prisetba yan rebiba i na'an Chamorro siha na lugat ni muna' a'annok i propio Chamorro na prunonsiasion.

Na'masmaolek yan mas guaha leksion Chamorro para todu i pupbliku.

Abiba siha i ofisinan gubietno ya u ma'usa i fino' Chamorro yan i fino' Engles gi anunsio siha para i pupbliku maseha matuge' o masangan.

Abiba todu i kompanian batkonaire ni sumesetbe Guahan para u taitai o dandan un saludo para i pasaherun-ñiha gi fino' Chamorro.

Preserve and revive Chamorro place names which reflect their proper Chamorro pronounciation.

Improve the level and availability of Chamorro language courses to the general public.

Encourage Goverment of Guam agencies and departments to utilize both the Chamorro and English languages in their oral and written public announcements.

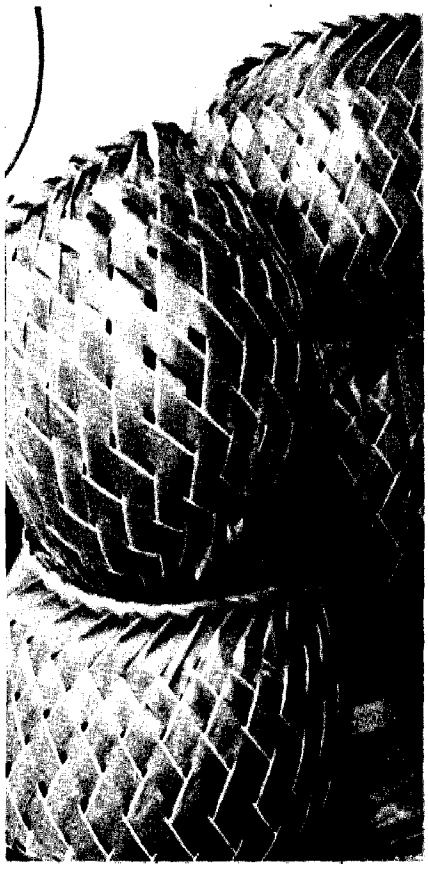
Encourage all airlines serving Guam to read or play a welcome message in Chamorro to their passengers.

encouraged its use. This does not mean that it cannot be done, but rather that it has not been done. The Chamorro language can address new situations and serve a number of purposes if time and effort is invested in the process.

As the island's youth continue to leave, it appears than many of them lack a sense of belonging to Guam. Our island must be a place where our youth and elderly feel at home. Therefore, promoting the Chamorro language must be the cornerstone of efforts to develop and maintain pride in Guam, its people and culture since it is through language that a child learns many values and behavior. Although English will probably remain the primary language of government and business, a place for the Chamorro language must be guaranteed.

meke i lekña na taya' na ma'usa. I fino' Chamorro siña ha fana' maseha hafa na situasion yan ma'usa gi meggai na manera yanggen mana'e mas animo yan mas tiempo.

I manhahanao siha na manhoben Guahan, kalang taya' sinienten-ñiha na Guahan tano'-ñiha. Este i isla-ta i lugat annai todu i tao-tao-ta debi di ginen i sinienten-ñiha siña ma'alok este tano'-ñiha. I ma'abibaba-ña yan i ma'atbansasa-ña i fino' Chamorro simienton i animo ni para u fanbanidoso i Chamorro pot Guahan, i taotao-ña yan i kuttura-ña sa' ginen i lengguahi na ha tutungo' i patgon i kustumbren-ña yan i hinenggen i kuttura-ña. Maseha siña ha' i fino' Engles sumaga gi i ma'usasa-ña pa'go gi fonksion kometsiante yan i ofisinan gubietno, debi di u magarantia na guaha lugat-ña i fino' Chamorro.

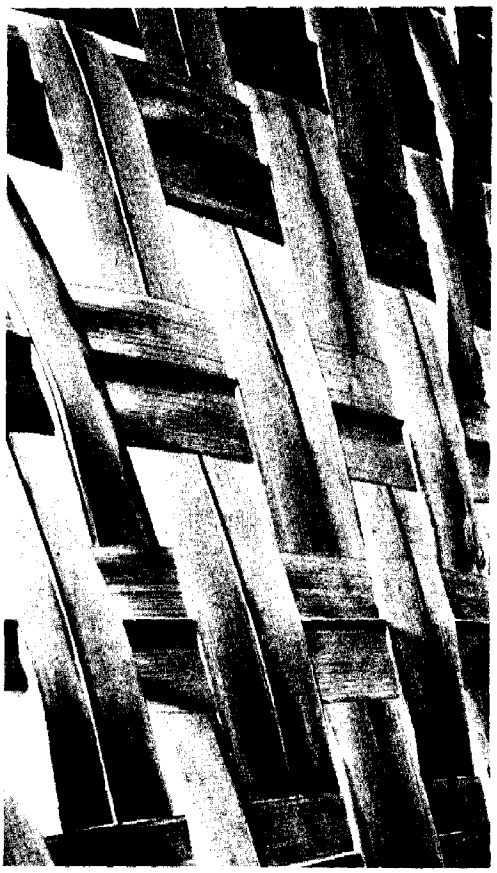


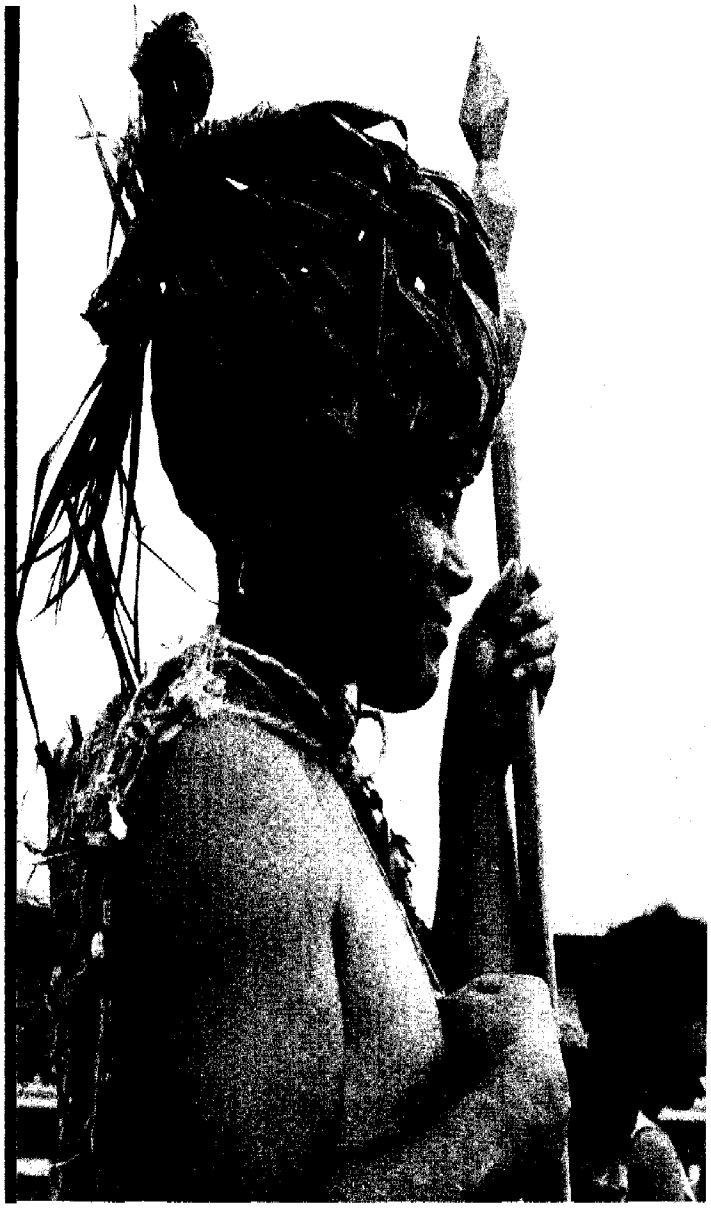
I TAYA' DIRECHON I TAOTAO GUAHAN PARA U DESIDIN MAISA HAFA MALAGO'-ÑIHA NA ESTAO PULITIKA YAN I FINA' POS-ÑIHA GI DURANTEN I TIEMPO ANNAI TODU I DISISION YAN ATURIDAT GINEN TAOTAO HIYONG MUNA' TI BUMALANSIA I KINALAMTEN I MATULAIKAN KUTTURAN GUAHAN.

I estorian tiempo annai ni hafafa' direchoñiha i taotao Guahan gumuaha benifisiu para i kinalamten i isla. Ma'introdusi nuebu na idehan pulitikat, atbansan teknikat yan mana' la'fotmat i ekonomia. Lao, i taotao Guahan un pedasito ha' kinontribuyin-ñiha guatu gi ma'atbansan i isla. I fuetsan san hiyong ni mumanene'ha i isla mapo'lo i kutturan Chamorro komu estotbo gi ma'atbansan i isla. Este muna' ti naturat yan ti bumalansia i kinalamten i kutturan i isla.

THE LACK OF POLITICAL SELF-DETERMINATION AND VARIED COLONIAL EXPERIENCES HAS RESULTED IN AN UNBALANCED PROCESS OF CULTURAL CHANGE.

The colonial history of the island has benefitted Guam's development in many ways. It has introduced many new political ideas, scientific advances and economic progress. However, the island's people have had little input into the development of Guam's political and social institutions. Outside forces in control of the island have viewed Guam's culture as a stumbling block to what they have defined as progress. This has resulted in an unnatural and unbalanced development in the island's culture.





Nesisita ta usa i direcho ta. We must exercise our rights

Na'annok i tai parehun Guahan gi ma'atbansa i imahen Guahan ginen hafa ta a'agang i isla "Guahan i Tano' Chamorro" lugat di sagan i militat Amerikanu.

Espia ya u ma'emplementa areklamento o lai para siña Guahan ha disidi kuanto na imigrante u fan halom.

Reflect Guam's uniqueness by promoting its image as the Land of the Chamorro rather than as a base for the United States military.

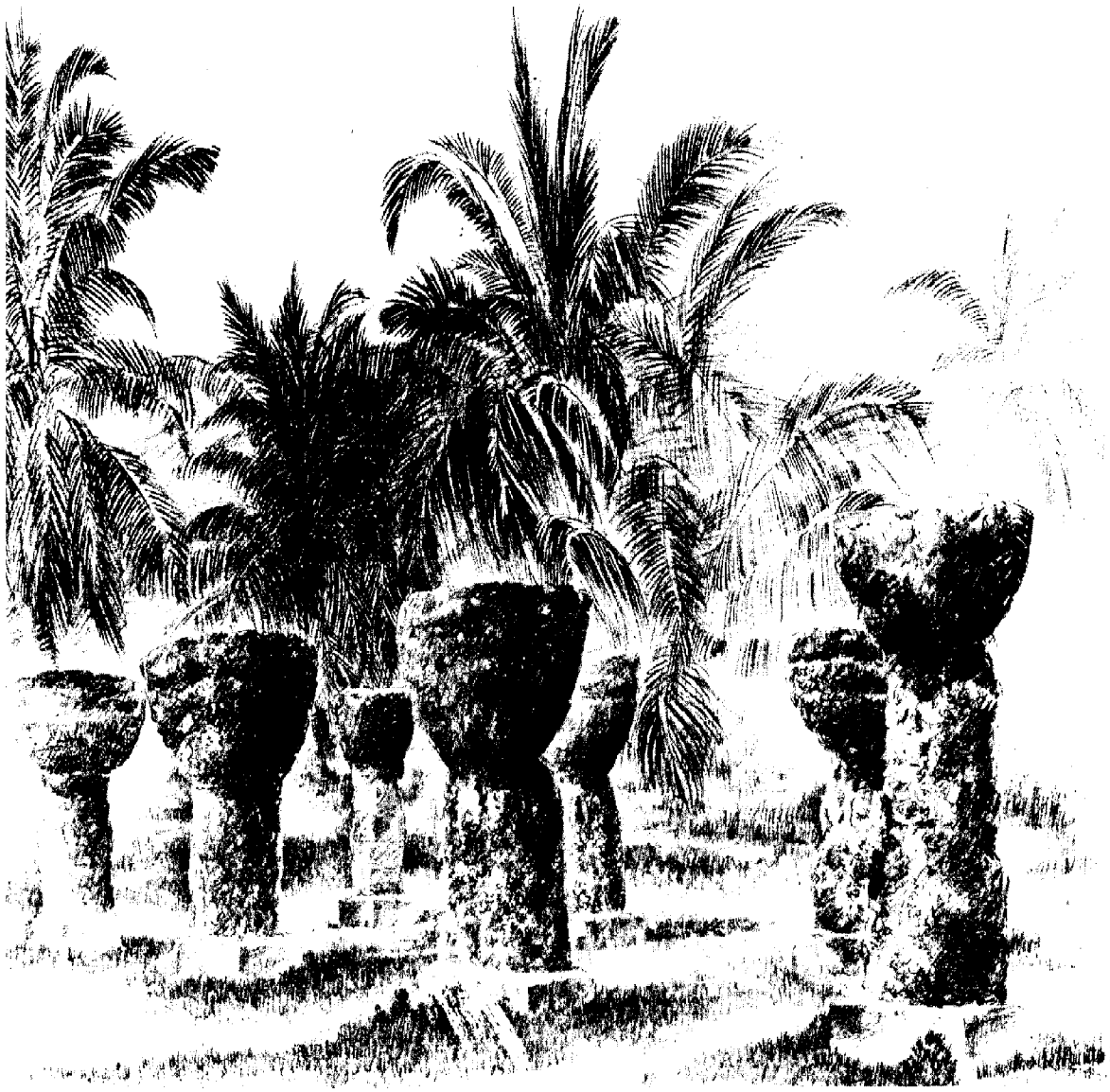
Seek and implement immigration measures which allow Guam to regulate population growth.

A serious consequence has been the development of a negative self-image regarding island values. The comparison of local lifestyles to "stateside" lifestyles in order to measure progress and success often results in negative self-images of Guam and its culture.

In recent years, the island has experienced many pressures other than outside influences which have a great impact on cultural growth. Population increases, the possibility that Chamorros may one day become the island minority, economic development and technological growth will affect Guam's future.

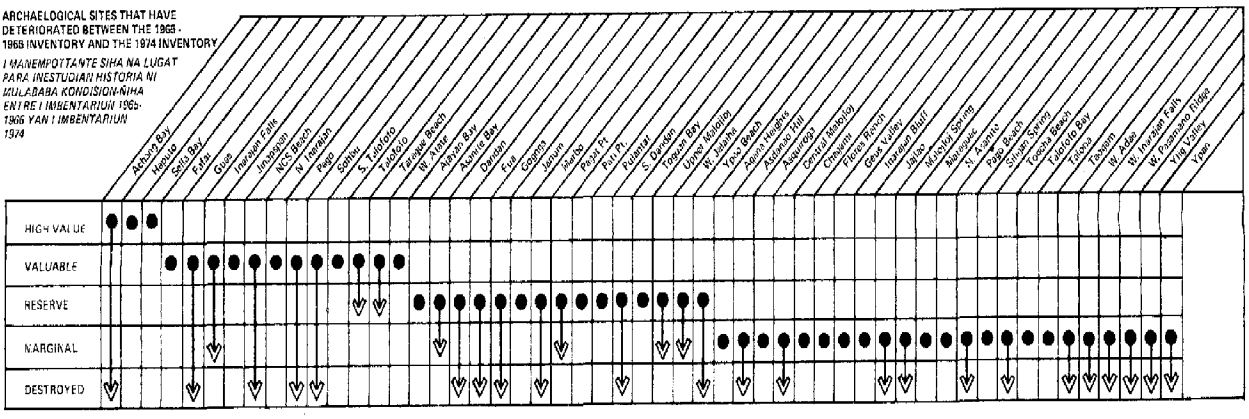
Un serioso na resutto ginen este ti naturat yan ti balansia na tinilaika, ti maolek i lini'e'-ña i taotao nu guiya pat i kustumbren-ña. I ma'akompapara i modelon lina'la'-ñiha yan i Amerikanu, para u midi kao esta maolek mo'na cheñiha o kao esta siha man gefsaga, mannana' prublema para i isla yan i kuttura gi haftaimanu ma'atan maisa siha.

Este ha' i manmaloffan na sakkan, i isla ha fa'posgue meggai na hinenño' fuera di i san hiyong na influensa ni umefefekta i kinalamten i kuttura. I ma'umentan i populasion, i pusipble na siña i Chamorro u fan minoria gi islan-ñiha yan i atbansan i ekonomia, siempre u mas efekta i fotturan Guahan.



I historia yan i sinepblan matiriat ginen i antigu na tiempo dos na guinahan Guahan ni' gumogodde i taotao yan i manmaloffan na lina'la'. Maseha ti magof tungo' ni Chamorron pa'go i relasion i modetno na Guahan yan antes lumala'empottante este na kinemprende entre mas tiempo mo'na. I lugat yan estroktura siha ni manggai fundamiento pot historian i manantigu debi di u fanma'atende yan u fanma'arekla sa' gof empottante siha para u fanmakomprende yan u fanma'onra i kinalamten antes, hinanao-ña yan i taotao siha.

Historic and prehistoric resources are all that physically link Guamanians with their past. Although many Guamanians today may be unaware of the connections of modern Guam with its past, an understanding of this tie is becoming increasingly important. Guam's historic sites and structures should be preserved because of the importance in understanding and honoring past events, eras, movements and persons.



Na'fuetsao na u madalalaki i areklamento ni ginagao i prisente na lai pot adilanto yan marikohin attikulu siha ni' manantigu.

Na'tungo' i gubietnon militat pot i binalin i manggai'historia na lugat gi propiadat i federat yan dimanda na debi di i federat u notifika i gubietnon Guahan yanggen guaha sinedda'-ñiha nuebu.

Sustieni i lugat yanggen masodda' gi propiadat i federat asta ki siña ma'estudia ya despues u mababa para i pupbliku.

Enforce the historic preservation regulations as provided by current law relating to land development and collection of artifacts.

Notify military commands of the importance of historic sites on federal properties and require notification to the Government of Guam of newly discovered sites.

Reserve sites on federal lands for scientific study until such time as the sites can be made accessible to the public.

THERE IS A CONTINUING LOSS OF HISTORIC SITES.

The continued degradation of historic and archeological sites (including prehistoric village locations, remnants of Spanish architectural districts and other artifacts or historic places) further isolates both residents and tourists from the aesthetic, educational and recreational benefits to be derived from past ways of life.

Since the early 1960's the rate of destruction of historic sites has accelerated. A comparison between a current survey and one made in 1966 indicates that, during this period, 53 prehistoric sites have either been destroyed or have deteriorated. Typhoons have caused some of this damage. However, farming, roads, and land clearing have been the principal agents of destruction. The loss has occurred in the interior of the island as well as along coastal areas. Historic sites are threatened on private, Government of Guam and federally-owned lands.

SIGI HA' MANMALINGU I LUGAT' YAN FOTMASION I MANANTIGU.

I makontinunu'a i mayulang-ña todu i lugat ni manempottante para estudian historia yan tiempon antigu (ha embrabása este siha – i sengsong i manansianu, i sepblan i hinatsan i Españot gi fina' distritun-ñiha yan otro attikulu pat lugat ni manempottante para historia) mas ha sipapara i residensia yan turista ginen i benifisiun Guahan ni bunitu, ni gai'historia, edukasion yan rekre'asion ni siña ta usa ginen i antigu na lina'la'.

Desde i tutuhon i 1960 lumachaddek i mayulang-ña i lugat siha ni' manggai'historia. Humuyong ginen un akomparasion entre un estudian pa'go na tiempo yan estudian 1966 na sakkan na mayulang pat luma'baba kondision-ñiha 53 na lugat ni manempottante gi ma'estudian ansianu. Palu guini na destrosu ginen i pakyu. Lao i magualu'i i lugat pat maloffan chalan yan i mana'gasgas halomtano' este siha mas muna'guaha destrosu. Masusesedi este na malingu gi san halom Guahan kontodu i manggaige gi uriyan tasi. I manggai'historia na lugat ni manggaige gi propiadat taotao, gubietnon Guahan yan gubietnon federat manggai'piniligro na u fanmalingu.

Sagan latte giya Mochom. Latte site at Mochom.

TI MAGEF RIPARA NI I PUPBLIKU POT I PRINISISUN MASUSTIENIN HISTORIA.

I taotao Guahan trabia ti magegef ripara i balin i masustienin historia. Achok ha' makomprende na debi di u fanma'sustieni i lugat yan estroktura siha, mas ma'atende i adilanton i ekonomia ki i masustienin historia. Muchumas, i guaha na matiriat ni siña manenfotma i residensian Guahan pot i siknifikanten i diferentes lugat antigu ti gof libianu masodda' ni taotao.

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE VALUE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION IS LACKING.

A basic historic preservation problem in Guam is one of public awareness. Residents generally agree that historic sites and structures should be preserved. However, the economic development of the island has received more attention than historic preservation. In addition, residents simply have not had access to educational materials which explain the significance of various historic areas.

Na'maripara yan u matungo' i balin i masustienin i manggai'historia na lugat ginen hafa na prugramman edukasion para i estudiante yan todu i pupbliku.

Kontinua sumupotte i Micronesian Area Research Center *komu sagan enfotmasion pot historia yan kuttura para i Marianas yan Micronesia.*

Promote public awareness of the value of historic preservation through educational programs for students and the general public.

Continue to support the Micronesian Area Research Center as a repository for historical and cultural information for the Marianas and Micronesia.

I MAKONTINUA MA'ALIGAO-ÑIHA YAN I MANMA'IMBENTARIUN-ÑIHA NESISARIU PARA U MAPROTEHI I ERENSIAN GUAHAN.

I ma'imbentariun i lugat ni' manggai'historia, guma' otro klassen hinatsa, distritu siha yan maseha hafa na attikulu, este siha i mayot na produkton i che'cho' Guahan pot i ma'aligao i historia. Todu i manggai'siknifikasion na tiempo gi hinanao Guahan mo'na, manna'annok gi imbentariu. Esta meggai na lugat ni manmatungo' manmalista gi Rehistran Nasionat yan Guahan. Manesisita maestudiayi mas para u ma'identifika todu i lugat giya Guahan ni' manggai'historia.

CONTINUED SURVEY AND INVENTORY IS NEEDED TO ENSURE PROTECTION OF GUAM'S HERITAGE.

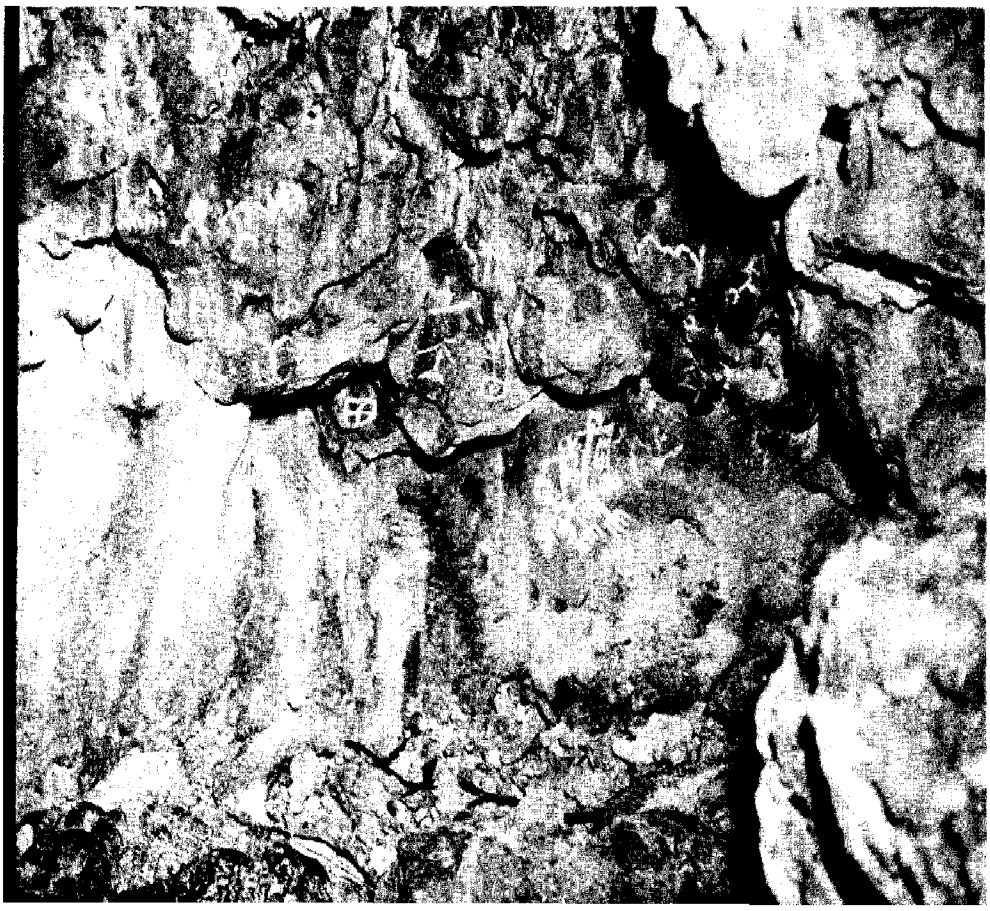
The inventory of historic sites, buildings, structures, districts and objects is a major product of Guam's continuing historic survey. Every significant period in the history of Guam is reflected in the inventory. Many known sites are listed on the National and Guam Registers of Historic Places. Additional research is required to identify all of Guam's historic sites.

Kontinu'a umimbentariu i lugat ansianu ya u ma'ebalua i siknifikasion-ñiha gi historia yan inestudian ansianu na banda.

Na'makonsigi na u ma'estudia i lugat ni manggai'historia ni masmankapas yan menhalom na taotao.

Na'manombra ya u mapega i manggai'bali na lugat gi historia gi Rehistran i Nasionat yan Guahan.

I pinentan antigu gi Iiyang Gadao, Inalahan,
Ancient drawings in Gadao's Cave, Inarajan.



Maintain a continuous inventory of prehistoric and historic sites and evaluate these in terms of historical and archaeological importance.

Promote further professional archaeological study of historic and prehistoric sites on Guam.

Nominate significant sites to the National and Guam Registers of Historic Places.

REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REHISTRAN LUGAT HISTORIA

Name of Site	Guam Register Date of Entry	National Register Date of Entry
Lujuna Site, Yigo	Jun 5, 1974	Mar 13, 1974
Pagat Site, Yigo	Jun 5, 1974	Dec 4, 1974
Mochom Site, Mangilao	Jun 5, 1974	Nov 20, 1974
Haputo Site, Dededo	Jun 5, 1974	Dec 27, 1974
Uruno Beach Site, Dededo	Jun 4, 1974	
South Mochom Site, Mangilao	Jul 3, 1974	Dec 27, 1974
Nomna Bay Site, Inarajan	Jul 3, 1974	
Falcona Beach Site, Dededo	Jul 3, 1974	
Pajon Point Site, Yigo	Jul 3, 1974	
Jinapsan Site, Yigo	Jul 3, 1974	Dec 27, 1974
Talofofo Site	Jul 3, 1974	
Cormoran Monument, Agana	Jul 24, 1974	
Fort San Jose, Umatac	Jul 24, 1974	May 1, 1974
Sella Bay Spanish Bridge, Umatac	Jul 24, 1974	
SMS Cormoran, Apra Harbor	Jul 24, 1974	Apr 4, 1975
Inarajan Falls Site	Jul 24, 1974	
Pati Point Site, Yigo	Jul 24, 1974	
Hilaan Site, Dededo	Jul 24, 1974	Nominated 1975
Uruno Site, Dededo	Jul 24, 1974	Dec 27, 1974
NCS Latte Site, Dededo	Jul 24, 1974	Sep 5, 1975
Talofofo River Valley Site	Jul 24, 1974	Dec 27, 1974
Abong Beach, Umatac	Aug 14, 1974	
Padre San Vitores Shrine, Tumon	Aug 14, 1974	Oct 31, 1975
Tarague Beach Site, Yigo	Aug 14, 1974	
Ritidian Site, Dededo	Aug 14, 1974	
Jalaiha Point Site, Inarajan	Aug 14, 1974	
West Atate Site, Inarajan	Aug 14, 1974	Dec 4, 1974
Asiga Beach, Inarajan	Aug 14, 1974	
Ylig River Site, Yona	Aug 14, 1974	
Inarajan River Site	Aug 14, 1974	Dec 4, 1974
Spanish Dikes, Agana	Sep 4, 1974	Nov 19, 1974
Sumay Cemetery, Naval Station	Sep 4, 1974	
Gadao's Cave, Inarajan	Sep 4, 1974	Nov 19, 1974
Sella Bay Spanish Oven, Umatac	Sep 24, 1974	
Sella Bay, Umatac	Sep 24, 1974	Nov 8, 1974
Cetti Bay, Umatac	Sep 24, 1974	Nov 21, 1974
Fouha Bay, Umatac	Sep 24, 1974	Nov 21, 1974
Fafai Beach, Tumon	Sep 24, 1974	Nov 19, 1974
Matgue Valley, Asan-Piti	Oct 15, 1974	Apr 3, 1975
Hill 40, Agat	Oct 15, 1974	Mar 4, 1975
Agat Invasion Beach	Oct 15, 1974	Mar 4, 1975
Pan American Hotel, Naval Station	Oct 15, 1974	Nominated 1975
Cable Station, Naval Station	Oct 15, 1974	Nominated 1975
San Dionisio Catholic Church, Umatac	Nov 12, 1974	Aug 30, 1974
North Inarajan Site	Nov 12, 1974	Feb 21, 1975
St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Inarajan	Nov 12, 1974	
South Talofofo Site	Nov 12, 1974	Feb 24, 1975
Agana Spanish Bridge	Dec 3, 1974	Sep 6, 1974
Taleyfac Spanish Bridge, Agat	Dec 3, 1974	Sep 10, 1974
Taelayag Spanish Bridge, Agat	Dec 3, 1974	Oct 10, 1974
Inarajan Baptist Church	Dec 3, 1974	
Fort Santa Agueda, Agana	Jan 21, 1975	Aug 30, 1974
Plaza de Espana, Agana	Jan 21, 1975	May 1, 1974
Memorial Beach Park, Asan	Jan 21, 1975	Aug 7, 1974
Fort Soledad, Umatac	Jan 21, 1975	Oct 18, 1974
Asan Invasion Beach	Feb 20, 1975	Nominated 1975
Mt. Alifan Battle Site	Feb 20, 1975	
Orote Field	Feb 20, 1975	Jun 18, 1975
Merizo Bell Tower	Feb 20, 1975	May 29, 1975
Merizo Conbento	Feb 20, 1975	Sep 17, 1974
Asan Ridge Battle Area	Apr 17, 1975	Jul 18, 1975
Achugao Bay	Apr 17, 1975	Aug 19, 1975
Agaga Beach	Apr 17, 1975	Jun 11, 1975
Mataguac Hill Command Post	Apr 17, 1975	Jun 10, 1975
Piti Coastal Defense Guns	Apr 17, 1975	Dac 4, 1975
Fort Santo Angel	May 8, 1975	Aug 30, 1974
San Dionisio Church	May 8, 1975	
Toguan Bay Site	May 8, 1975	
Fonte Plateau	Jun 5, 1975	
Last Japanese High Command Post	Jun 5, 1975	
Magellan Monument	Jun 5, 1975	
Umatac Ridge	Jun 5, 1975	
North Cetti Bay	Jun 5, 1975	
Atantano Shrine	Jun 5, 1975	
Asquiroga Cave	Jun 5, 1975	May 6, 1976
Dungca's Beach Guns	Oct 2, 1975	Dec 22, 1976
Inarajan Village	Mar 23, 1977	Nov 6, 1977
Jose P. Lujan House	May 4, 1977	Oct 6, 1977
Anao Site	May 4, 1977	Nominated 1977
South Pulantat Site	Aug 3, 1977	Nominated 1977
Janum Site	Aug 3, 1977	Nominated 1977
Creto Site	Aug 3, 1977	Nominated 1977
Asmaile Point Site	Sep 21, 1977	Nominated 1977
Machadgon Point Site	Sep 21, 1977	Nominated 1977
Japanese Submarine	Sep 21, 1977	Nominated 1977
Mt. Tenjo Fortifications	Sep 21, 1977	Nominated 1977
Malojloj Site	Oct 5, 1977	Nominated 1977
Orote Historical Complex	Oct 5, 1977	Nominated 1977
Bona Site (Naval Magazine)	Oct 5, 1977	Nominated 1977
Yokoi's Cave	Oct 5, 1977	Nominated 1977

Source: Department of Parks and Recreation, Government of Guam

I MANMAYOT NA LUGAT HISTORIA HA NESISITA NA U FANMA'ADILANTO O MA'AREKLA.

Meggai na lugat desde Asan para luchan maproponi para u mafa park *kanton tasi. I patten Humatak guini nai gaige i la'meggai na figuran i manantigu ya este siha propio debi di u fanmafa'maolek yan u fanmaprotehi. Manggaige guihi i mas mansenmaolek na i hemplon i guinahan manansianu siha gi kanton tasi. Komu mafa'tinas mostran historia giya Humatak yan i uriyan-ña, siña mana'annok i karera-ña mo'na i lina'la' taotao Guahan desde i mas manansianu na Chamorro asta pa'go. Siña macho'gue este komu mafa'maolek yan mana'asentadu, i lugat siha ni manggai'historia gi kanton tasi. Pot mas rason i distritun Humatak enteru siña humuyong guiya mismo un komunidat ni bunitu yan gai'adilanto mientras ha sustietieni i hechuran antes gi hinatsa siha.*

MAJOR HISTORIC SITES NEED DEVELOPMENT OR IMPROVEMENT.

Much of Southwestern Guam is proposed as a seashore park. The Umatac portion of the proposed area contains many features of historic importance which should be properly developed and conserved. The best remaining examples of the early Spanish period on Guam are found in this area. Prehistoric sites have also been located along the coast. A sequence of historic displays located in the Umatac area could show the development of life in Guam from the pre-contact Chamorro period to the present. This could be accomplished by restoring the prehistoric and historic sites along the coast. In addition, the village of Umatac could become a picturesque contemporary community with historic architectural character.

Protehi yan u na'labunitu i lugat ni manggai'historia giya Humatak yan i maproponi na planu para i Guam Territorial Seashore Park.

Protect and enhance the historic sites within Umatac and the proposed Guam Territorial Seashore Park.

Maémplementa i ginagao i Historic Architectural District *para i sengsong Inalahan.*

Implement the provisions of the Inarajan Village Historic Architectural District.

Currently, many people value the traditional architecture of southern villages and desire to retain the villages' present appearance. The Department of Parks and Recreation has developed a plan for Inarajan Village that would allow the village to retain its appearance and homeowners could receive federal assistance in home improvements.

Pa'go na tiempo, meggai na taotao muna' mibali i antigu na hinatsa gi sanhaya na distritu siha ya madiseseha na este na distritu u sustieni i hechuran-ñiha. I Dipattmenton i Parks *yan* Recreation *ha fa'tinas un planu para Inalahan na siña ha petmiti i lugat na u sustieni i pusision-ña, ya i manggai'gima' guihi siña marisibi i ayudun i federat para u arekla i gima'-ñiha.*

Chalan Inalahan. Street Scene, Inarajan.

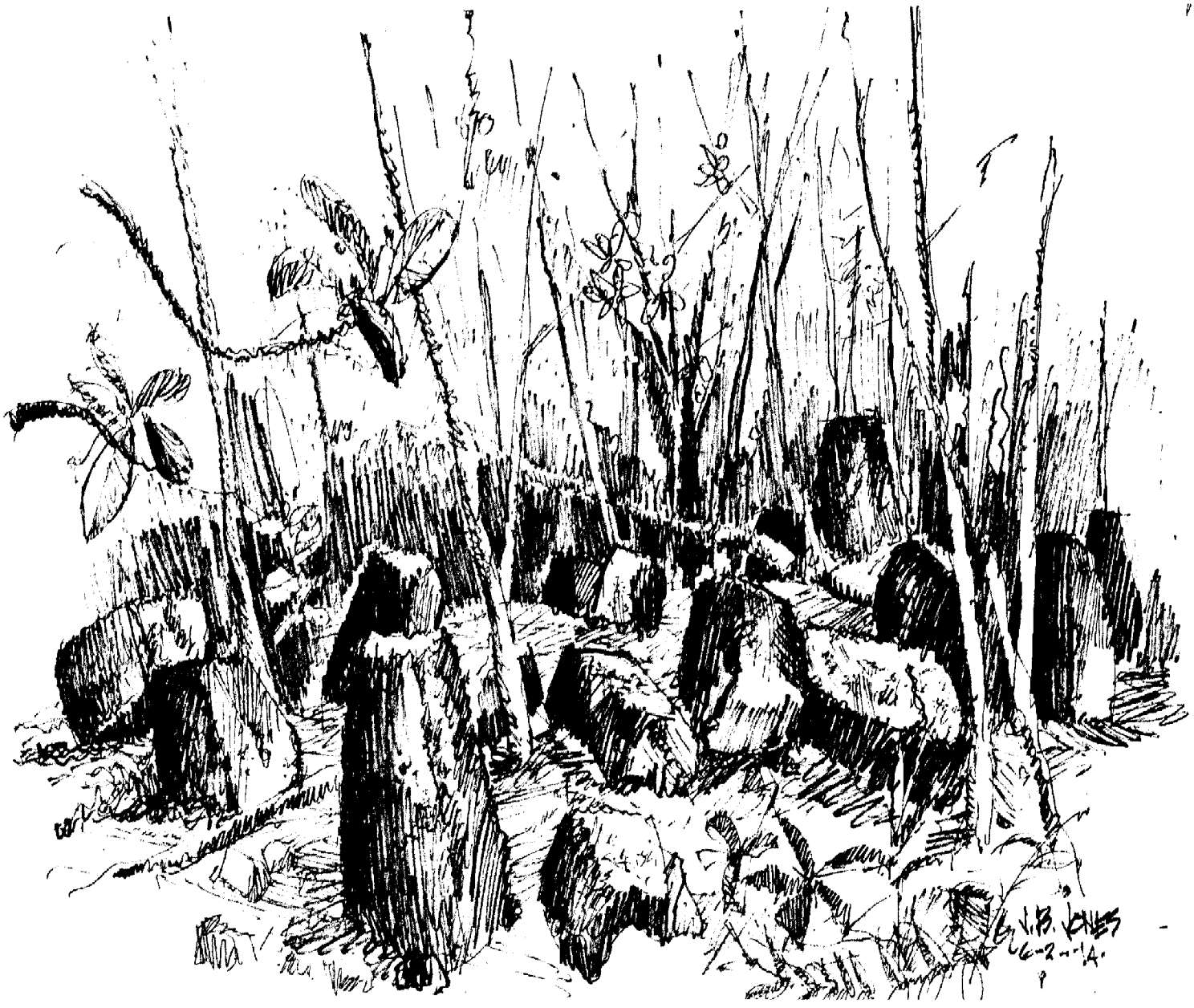
I Sengsong Pagat gi ansianu na tiempo gaige gi sanlagu na patten Guahan, tres miyas gi hayan komunidat Yigo, hihot gi kanton tasi. I lugat ha sustietieni kinse pat mas na guma' latte. Dos ha' guini siña ma'alok kumplidu. I unu guaha ocho na acho' latte yan i otro na guma' guaha dosse acho'-ña ni sen dankulo' Guaha lokkue' sinkuenta na binekka' annai guaha attikulun ansianu ni manmanota esta. Kada unu guini ha reprisenta grupun familia ni manmama'titinas nenkanno' pat hafa na cho'cho' annai mau'usa i guafi gi sengsong. Unus kuantos na guinaddok muna'manmasodda' attikulun ansianu ni maninteresante. Siña mahatsa un sengsong i manansianu na Chamorro guini sigun un planu annai kombeniente para i taotao na u mapokati i lugat ya u fanmae'ga' i finatta siha ni' muna'annok i lina'la' i Chamorro siha kada dia gi sengsong ansianu.

The Pagat Village Site is located on the northern part of the island, about three miles south of the community of Yigo, along the northeast coast. The site contains the remains of at least 15 latte stone houses. Only two of these are relatively complete. One is an eight-stone structure, the other, a large 12-stone house. In addition, at least 50 mounds of accumulated artifacts are recorded, each representing an area in which a household or group of households formerly did their cooking and other fire-related activities in the village. Limited excavations have uncovered many interesting artifacts. A Chamorro village could be constructed at the site in such a way that visitors could walk through the area and view displays portraying aspects of daily life in a Chamorro village.

Makonsigi mafa'maolek iya Pagat na sengsong ya u mafa'plasan ansianu.

Develop the Pagat site into a prehistoric park.

Acho' latte giya Mochom. Mochom Latte Site.



Plasa de España

Plaza de Espana, in the heart of Agana, is the site of the original Governor's Palace, associated buildings and gardens, along with the open plaza immediately in front. The Casa de Gobierno was constructed in 1736 by the Spanish colonial administration. In addition, the almacen (arsenal) and garden house were constructed at this time. In 1885, the Governor's Palace was replaced by a larger palace, but the almacen and garden house were retained. The garden house survived the bombardment in 1944. After the war, the kiosko or bandstand and the Chocolate House were rebuilt.

I Plasa de España gi talolo' giya Hagatña i sagan i propio yan i hagas na palasyon i Maga'lahi, yan otro siha na hinatsan gubietno yan hatdin gi uriyan i palasyo, kontodu i mababa na plasa gi me'na-ña. I Casa de Gubietno *mahatsa gi 1736 ni' atministrasion i Español. I atmasen yan i gima' hatdin manmahatsa lokkue' guini na tiempo. Gi 1885 na sakkan, mahatsa di nuebu i Palasyon Gubietno yan mana'la'moddong, lao ti mapacha i atmasen yan guma' hatdin. I gima' hatdin ti mayulang annai mabomba Guahan gi 1944. Despues di i gera, mahatsa di nuebu i kiosko yan i* Chocolate House.

The garden house currently houses the Guam Museum and is considered the oldest Spanish building on Guam in use today. An immediate preservation program should be implemented to retain the Plaza's beauty and historical significance, especially in relation to the capital city's development and present image.

I gima' hatdin pa'go nai gaige i Museum Guahan ya mapo'lo ayu komu i mas amko' na hinatsan i Español ni esta pa'go ha' ma'u'usa. Debi di u ma'emplementa ensigidas un prugramman prisetbasion para u masustiene i bunitu-ña yan i siknifikasion-ña i Plasa komu un empottante na lugat gi historia, espesiatmente gi relasion-ña gi adilanton Hagatña yan i estao-ña pa'go.

Fa'maolek i Plasa de España taimanu ha' i hechura-ña antes.

Restore and maintain the Plaza de Espana Historic Park.

Un empottante na patte gi lina'la' Guahan pa'go i interes yan sinupotte ni manana'e i nesisidat i isla gi prugramman dibetsion. Lao ti marialisa trabia i pusipbilidat i dibetsion gi manmababa na lugat. I militat mumantietieni maolek siha na fasilidat dibetsion para i taotao-ñiha, lao ti para i uson i residensian i isla pat turista. I tufungon siha na fasilidat i gubietnon Guahan yan taotao san hiyong pinat ayu ha' i kanton tasi. I tasi, i milalak hanom gi ladera yan ayu siha i manbunitu manma'ega' na lugat, manmali'e' yan manmafatoigue nu ayu ha' i manbrabu yan manbumuchachu manpaseo.

An important part of Guam's lifestyle today is the interest and support given to the island's recreational programs. However, the full outdoor recreation potential has yet to be realized. The military services maintain developed facilities for their personnel which are not available to most island residents or to tourists. The limited facilities of the Government of Guam and private groups are primarily devoted to beaches, sports and games. Many beaches, dramatic waterfalls and the most beautiful scenic areas are seen and used only by the most adventuresome.

Na'guaha fasilidat ni nahong yan diferentes prugramman dibetsion yan fasilidat ni u setbe i espesiat na nesisidat yan interes di kada grupun taotao yan grupun edat gi populasion Guahan.

Sustieni yan fa'maolek i sagan dibetsion gi san hiyong ginen i mana'ayudan i Gubietnon Guahan, i federat yan i taotao san hiyong.

Kontinu'a fumuetsayi i ginagao pot i mineddong i sagan dibetsion gi kompaniá ni manhahatsa guma' gi tano' ni pa'go ha' madibibidi.

Na'siguru na ti u fan maprohibi i pupbliku para u usa siha i lugat dibetsion ya abiba i kontrata yan i manggai'propiadat, kontodu i gubietnon federat, ya u fanmaloffan i taotao gi lugat-ñiha para u fatoigue i sagan dibetsion.

Provide an adequate quantity and variety of recreational programs and facilities to serve the special needs and interests of each segment and age group of Guam's population.

Preserve and develop outdoor recreation areas through coordinated involvement by the Government of Guam, the Federal government, and the private sector.

Continue to enforce recreational space requirements within residential subdivision developments.

Ensure the public's right of unrestricted access to all territorial recreation areas and encourage agreements with private and federal property owners for the provision of reasonable access to recreation areas.

GUAM FACES AN OVERALL LACK OF DEVELOPED RECREATIONAL AREAS AND FACILITIES.

The anticipated growth of Guam's population will create increasing demands for added parks and recreation services. Many of the island's existing and potential outdoor recreation sites can readily be improved without damaging the scenic and natural values of the areas. These values can be enhanced by the proper development of the areas through continued maintenance, landscaping, and control of pollution, vehicles, and public access.

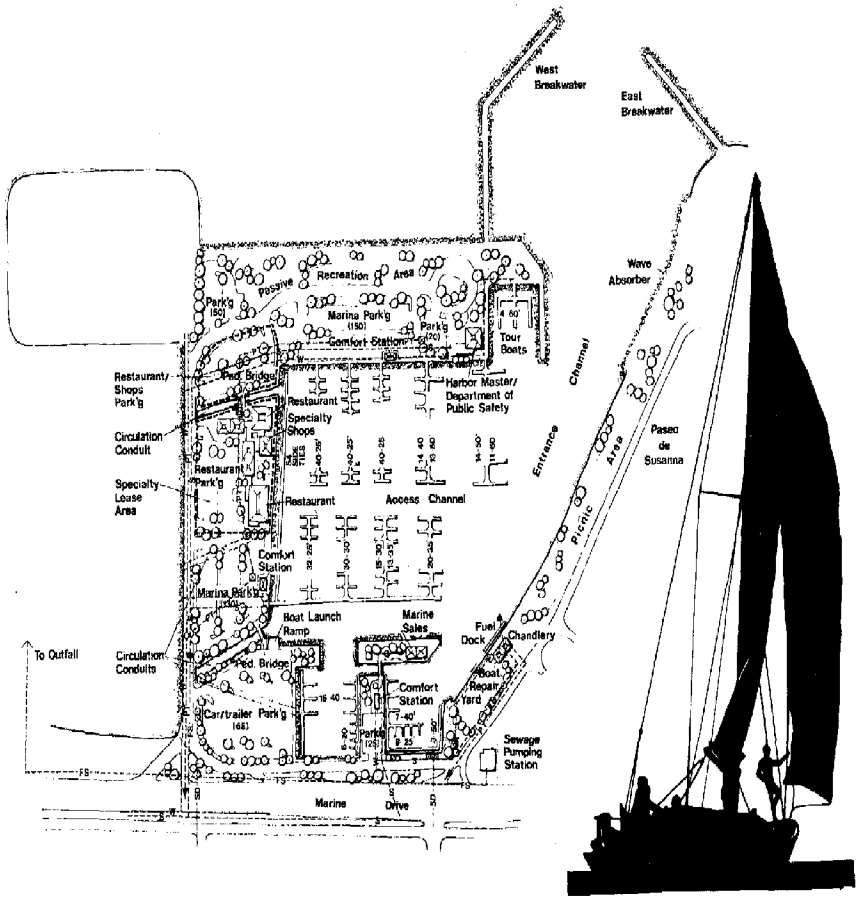
With an increasing trend towards subdivision development, provision of space for neighborhood recreational facilities is needed.

HA FAFANA' GUAHAN NI KONDISION I TAYA' KUMPLIDU NA LUGAT YAN FASILIDAT PARA DIBETSION.

I mineggai taotao gi manmamamaila' na tiempo siempre u dimanda mas plasa yan setbisiu para dibetsion. Meggai na lugat ni gaige pa'go yan ayu i manmahasusuyi na u mana'fanguaha, siña ha' manmafa'maolek sin u dinestrosa i bunitun-ña i lugat pat i naturat-ña sigun gi pine'lon Yu'os. Este siha na balu'an-ñiha siña manmana' fanla'bunitu pat yanggen mana'gagasgas fiô, matanunumi pat hafa otro mas siña mana'yi yan masuheta i inaplacha', yan yanggen mamane'ha i sahyan yan taotao na u faloloffan guihi.

Pot i sigi ha' manmadibidi i tano' para u mana' fañietbe debi di u mana'e atension i nesisidat pot fasilidat dibetsion.

Planu para i ma'adilanton sagan boti Hagatña. Proposed Agana Marina Development Plan.



PRUGRAMMAN HUEGU NI MANMA'OTGANISA SIEMPRE HA NESISITA' MAS FASILIDAT.

Para meggai na taotao guini giya Guahan, mampos empottante na patte gi modon i lina'la' i para u saonao gi manma'otganisa na huegu. Maseha guaha na prugramman dibetsion manma'otganisa ni taotao san hiyong, i mayoria mana'guaha ginen i supottasion i gubietno.

I Dipattamenton i Parks *yan Rekreásion ha na'guaguaha yan ha arerekla todu kinalamten gi dibetsion. Ha matlinanayi prugramma siha gi* softball, basketball, bowling, volleyball, horseshoes, swimming, *yan leksion gi muna'safu' lina'la' yan* tennis. *Mientras ma'umementa i dinimanda para opottunidat dibetsion, siempre ma'umenta lokkue' i responsapbilidat i gubietno. I nesisidat siempre u mas guatu gi i nahong yan maolek na fasilidat siha. I fasilidat ni gaige gi lugat annai mas meggai i taotao para u sustieni i mayot na nesisidat gi huegu yan otro fotmasion dibetsion manesisita ha' lokkue' fasilidat para u setbe i nesisidat i taotao siha gi sengsong siha.*

Pattisipasion gi manma'otganisa na huegu siha tat komu i dankulo na huegun softball *siña ha' u embrasa parehu ha' i manhoben yan i manamko'. Estague' unu gi mas asentadu yan apasiyon gi salut yan sosiadat na patte gi lina'la' i taotao Guahan.*

GUAM'S ORGANIZED SPORTS PROGRAM WILL REQUIRE ADDITIONAL FACILITIES.

For many people on Guam, participation in organized sports is an extremely important part of the island's lifestyle. While some recreation programs are privately sponsored, the government is the major provider of organized recreational opportunities.

The Recreation Division within the Department of Parks and Recreation coordinates and promotes recreational activities. It sponsors programs for softball, basketball, bowling, volleyball, horseshoes, swimming, lifesaving, and tennis. As the demand for recreational opportunities increases, the government's organizational and coordinating responsibilities will also increase. Additional emphasis is being placed on the provision of adequate recreational facilities. While certain centralized facilities can accommodate major sports and recreational events, there is a need to more fully design and develop facilities to serve the island's village communities.

Participation in organized sports, such as community softball leagues, can and should involve both youth and adults. This is one of the most healthy and socially rewarding aspects of life on Guam.

ORGANIZED SPORTS FACILITY NEEDS
FASILIDAT NI MANESISITA PARA AYU I MANMA'OTGANISA SIHA NA HUEGU

	1980	1985	1990
Baseball fields	54	64	76
Softball fields	54	64	76
Football/soccer fields	12	14	17
Playgrounds	60	72	82
Basketball/volleyball courts	240	265	238
Handball courts	60	72	86
Golf courses (18 holes)	5	7	9
Swimming pools	5	6	7
Picnic areas (No. units)	254	302	358
Skating rinks	4	5	6

Source: Guam Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Na'guaha mas salape' para i Dipattamenton i Parks *yan Rekre'asion gi masupotten i prugramman dibetsion.*

Na'guaha nahong na fasilidat para i manma'otganisa na prugramman huegu.

Chonnek ya u fañaonao todu i edat siha gi ma'otganisa na huegu.

Provide additional funding to the Department of Parks and Recreation in support of the island's recreation programs.

Provide adequate facilities for organized sports programs.

Promote participation in organized sports by all age groups.

TAYA' MAYOT NA LUGAT PARA DIBETSION.

I mana' guaha park *gi kanton tasi desde Asan para luchan siempre gumuaha mibali na opottunidat para i taotao i isla. I* Territorial Seashore Park *siempre muna'guaha mas fasilidat dibetsion ya ha protehi i uniko, mibali yan dilikao na guinahan historia yan naturat. I* park *siña ha na' fanggai'minaolek i taotao gi ekonomia para apmam na tiempo sa' siempre kinembibida i turista siha magi.*

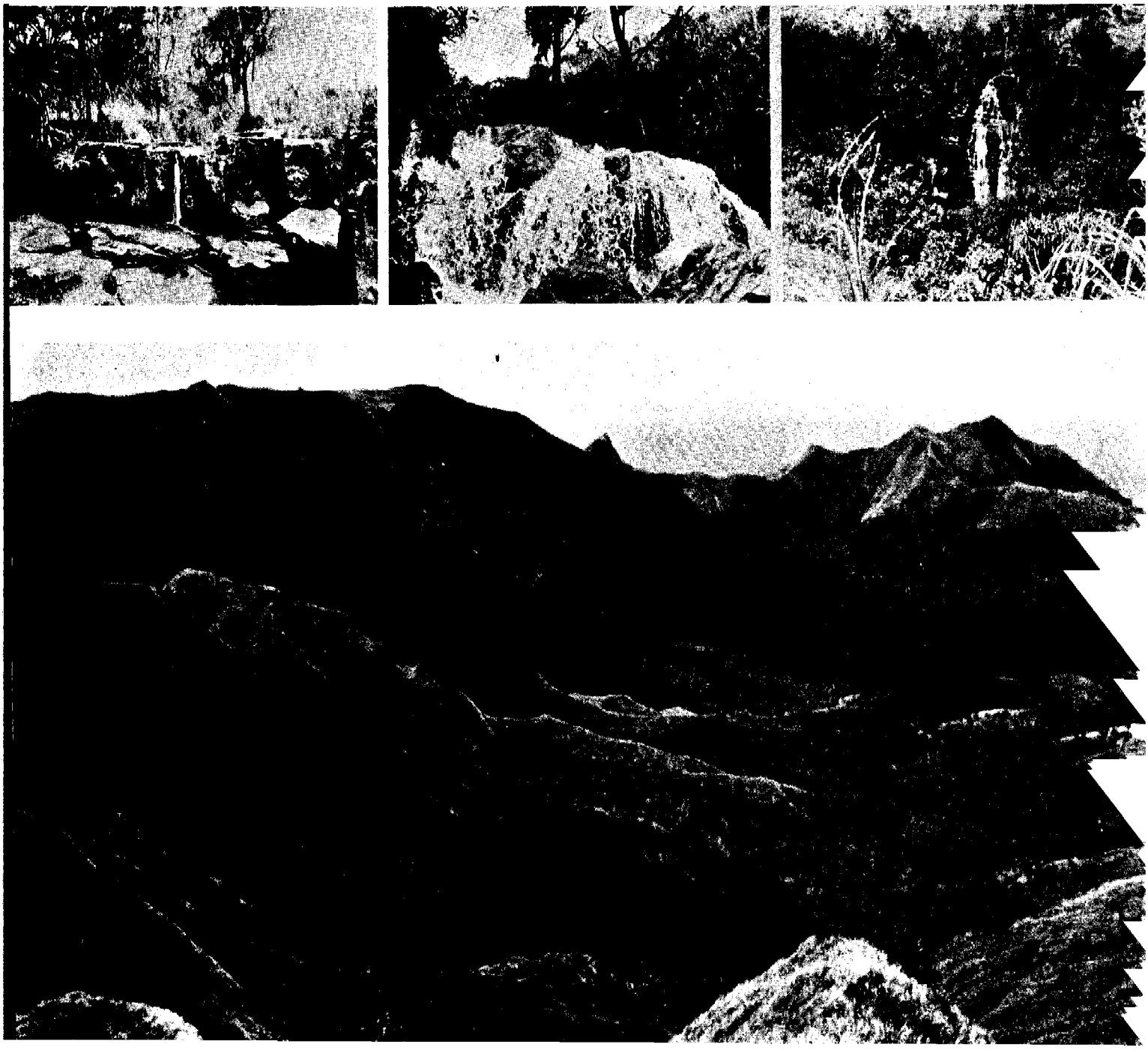
GUAM HAS NO MAJOR PARK AREAS.

The development of a seashore park in Southwestern Guam would provide the area's residents valuable opportunities. The Territorial Seashore Park would provide additional recreational facilities and would protect significant historic features and unique, valuable, and fragile natural resources. The park could provide long-term economic benefits to the residents as the area's park development attracts tourists.

Establisa i Guam Territorial Seashore Park.

Establish the Guam Territorial Seashore Park.

Tarzan Falls.



Guaha otro klassen park para mahatsa ni gubietnon i federat. Gi 21 de Hulio, 1944 na sakkan gi alas sais gi egga'an matutuhuni ma'ataka Guahan ni fuetsan i Amerikanu. Guaha 55,000 na sindalon i Marines *yan* Army *humatme Guahan. I batko yan batkonairen Amerikanu ha bomba todu ayu i pine'lon i Hapones para gumera gi kanton tasi. I sindalo siha ginen i* Third Marine Division *humatme Guahan ginen i tasi giya Asan tres minutos ha' antes de i* First Provisional Marine Brigade *manhalom giya Hagat. Annai marikonosi pa'go ayu na lugat annai mangera i Amerikanu yan i Hapones, masodda' na meggai ha' guihi na lugat ti manmadestrosa pat manmáestotba. I* National Park Service *ha pripara un planu ni mafana'an* War in the Pacific National Historic Park *ni para u guaha opottunidat para u mana'lala'la' ha' i estorian i Sigundu na Geran i Tano' gi i Pasifiku. I* park *para u na'e hit takhilo' na hemplon i klassen gera guini gi Pasifiku.*

Another park proposal is being developed at the federal level. On July 21, 1944 at 6 o'clock a.m., the attack on Guam by American forces began. The total number of Marine and Army ground forces involved was approximately 55,000. American ships and planes blasted the Japanese shore installations. Troops of the 3rd Marine Division hit the beach at Asan three minutes before the men of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade waded ashore at Agat. Present exploration of these areas of the island used for the invasion reveals that there remain available sections of battlefield terrain which have not been destroyed or developed for other uses. The National Park Service has prepared a proposal for a War in the Pacific National Historic Park which will provide an opportunity to depict the epic story of World War II in the Pacific. The park will emphasize the Battle of Guam as a classic example of the island by island fighting in the Pacific.

Supotte i che'cho' Guahan yan i federat para u ma'establisa i War in the Pacific National Historic Park.

Sustieni i manempottante na figura-ña Guahan gi hografia yan historia puedi u nahong maolek na kondision ni magahet para u na'annok i estorian i gera para Guahan.

Rikohi yan na'fandaña' i attikulu siha ginen i okupasion Hapones yan i hinalom i Amerikanu despues di i Hapones para u mafattanin-ñaihon.

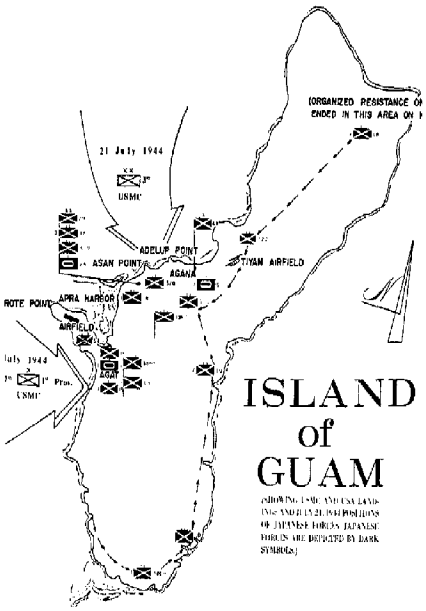
Fan afacho'cho' yan i mantitige' historian Hapones ya u matuge' historia yan intetpetasion pot i hinalom i Hapones guini gi dos na lengguahi yan dos na kuttura.

Support local and federal efforts to establish a War in the Pacific National Historic Park.

Preserve important geographical and historical features in order to provide a setting with enough historical integrity to portray the Battle for Guam.

Assemble local artifacts of the Japanese Occupation and American Invasion for display.

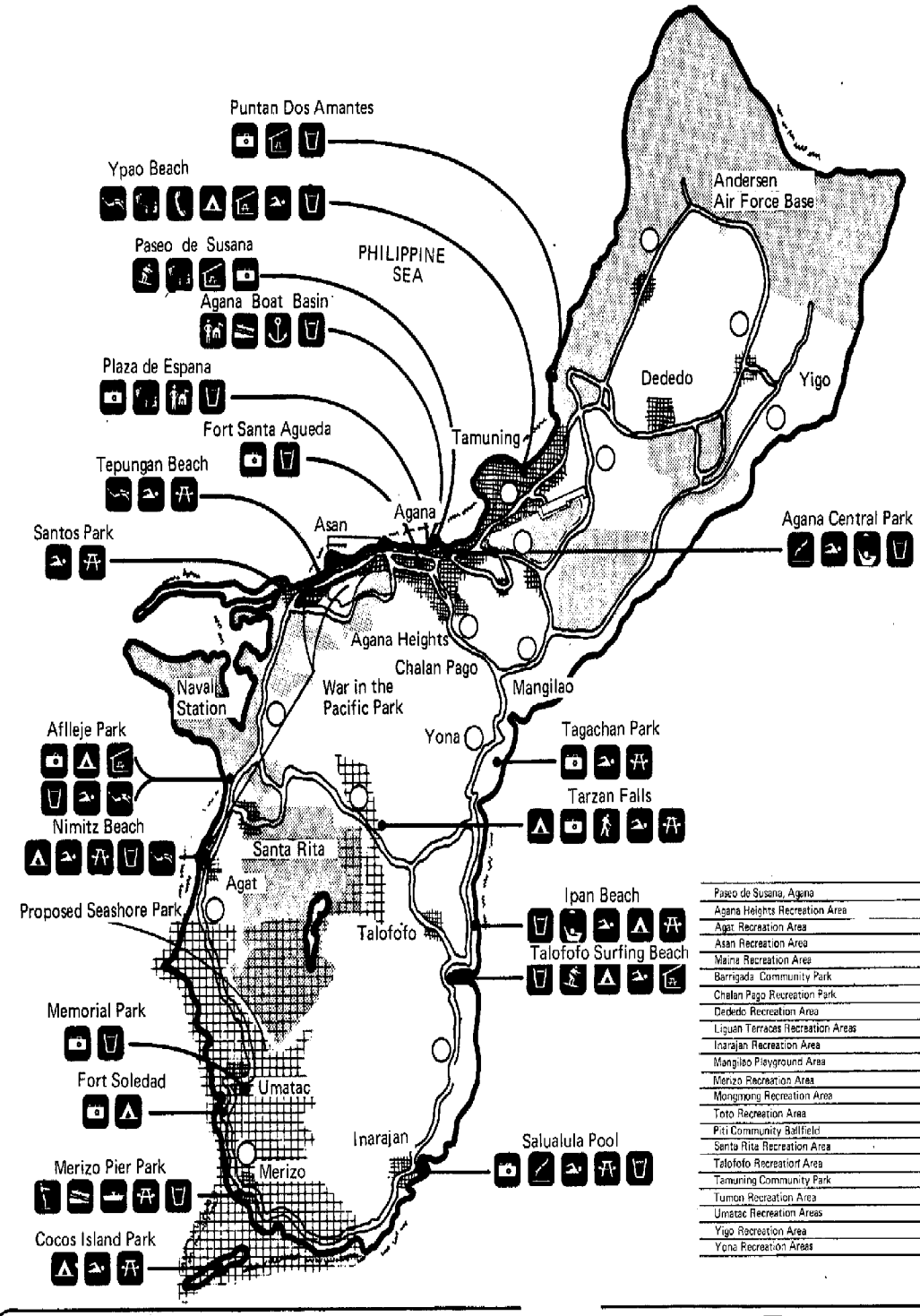
Cooperate with Japanese historians in developing a bilingual and bicultural interpretation of the invasion.



Litratu siha annai manhahalom i Amerikanu giya Guahan 1944.
Scenes from the Landing of U.S. Forces on Guam, 1944.

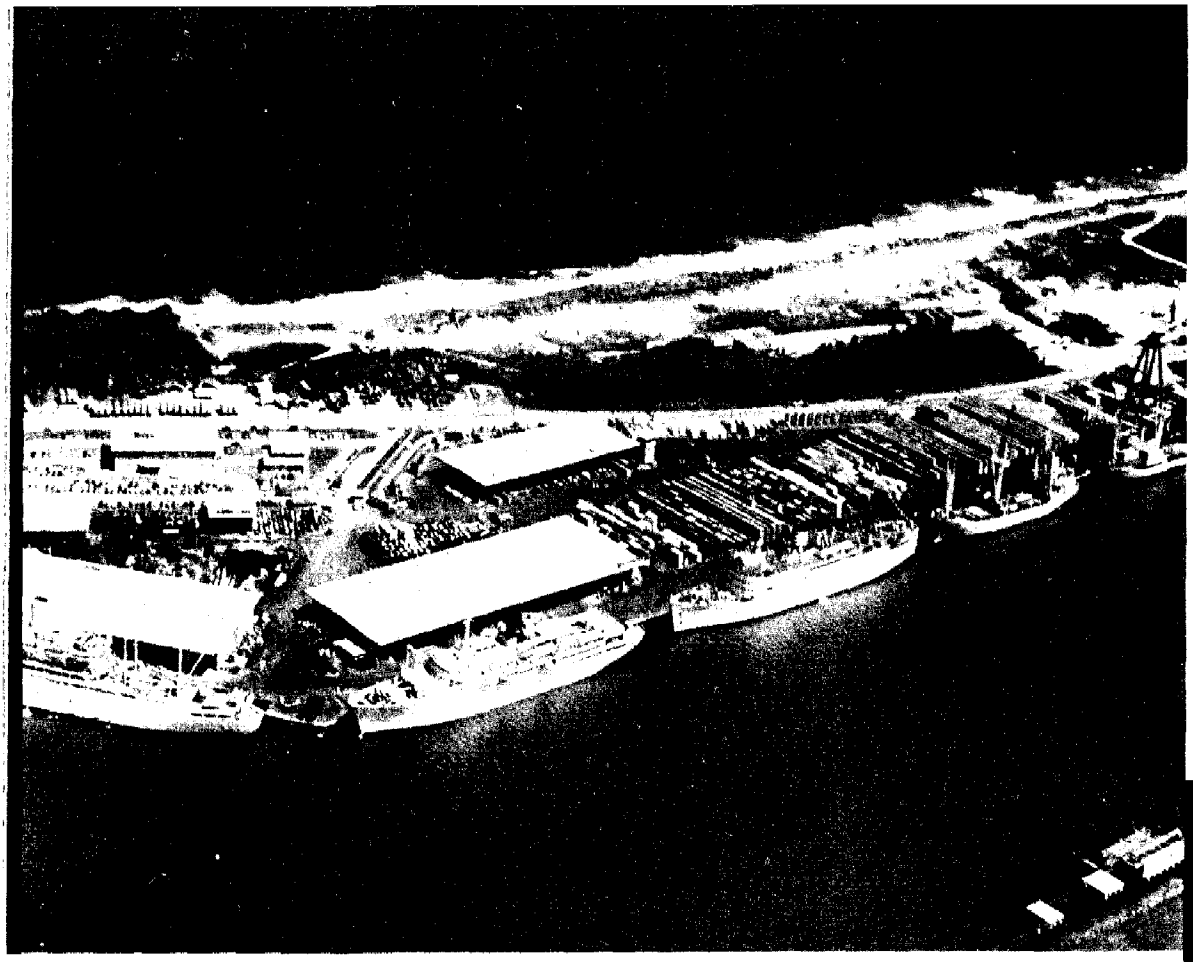
PARK AND RECREATION AREAS

I LUGAT DIBETSION SIHA GIYA GUAHAN



	Football Field	Softball/Baseball Field	Handball Courts	Basketball/Volleyball Courts	Tennis Courts	Restrooms	Drinking Water	Children Play Apparatus	Pavilion / Shelter
Paseo de Susana, Agana		●		●	●	●	●	●	●
Agana Heights Recreation Area		●		●		●	●	●	●
Agat Recreation Area				●		●	●		
Asan Recreation Area				●			●		
Maina Recreation Area				●					
Barrigada Community Park				●	●	●	●		●
Chalan Pago Recreation Park		●					●		
Dededo Recreation Area		●		●			●	●	
Liguan Terraces Recreation Areas				●	●		●	●	●
Inarajan Recreation Area		●		●		●			
Mangilao Playground Area		●		●		●	●		
Merizo Recreation Area		●					●		
Mongmong Recreation Area		●		●		●	●		
Toto Recreation Area		●		●		●	●		
Piti Community Ballfield		●		●				●	
Santa Rita Recreation Area		●	●	●		●	●		●
Talofofo Recreation Area		●		●			●		
Tamuning Community Park	●	●		●		●	●	●	
Tumon Recreation Area		●							
Umatac Recreation Areas		●		●		●	●		●
Yigo Recreation Area		●		●		●	●		
Yona Recreation Area		●		●		●	●	●	

Viewing Area · Surfing · Water Skiing · Diving · Scuba Diving · Playground · Hiking Trail · Information · Telephone · Camping · Launching Ramp · Boating · Picnic Shelter · Swimming · Picnic Area · Showers · Marina · Drinking Water



Desde akague asta agapa': I Cathay, Coral Princess, Oriental Queen, Weser Dispatcher yan Weser Broker na batko siha giya Apla, Eneru, 1973
L to R: The Cathay, Coral Princess,.Oriental Queen, Weser Dispatcher and Weser Broker in the Commercial Port, January, 1973

I EKONOMIA

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Gi maloffan na dies años na tiempo, annok na chaddek adilanton-ña i ekonomian Guahan. Solu tuma'lo i atboroton ekonomia gi enteriru i tano' yan mientras makontinunu'a i opbligao na areklamenton federat ni umefefekta i katgan batko, emigrasion, yan i bumiahen batkonaire, siña ta angongokko na u sigi ha' i adilanton i ekonomia. Pot i limiten i chansan i ekonomian i isla, meggai mas na ayudu ta nesisita ginen i gubietnon i Estados Unidos yanggen para ta fanla'chok gi ekonomia.

I etmas prisente na rinibaha gi fuetsan i peso nina' a'annok gi taotao i isla na areklon ginen hiyong prensipatmente umefefekta i ekonomian Guahan. Ha prisenta este na kapitulu rekomendasion para u ma'adilanta ayu siha na patte gi ekonomia annai siña mas manbenifisiu i pupbliku yanggen pumattisipao i gubietno.

The economy of Guam has shown rapid development over the past ten years. Continued growth can be expected, barring recurrence of a worldwide recession and continuation of certain constraining federal policies such as those effecting shipping, immigration and air travel. Because the island's economic potential is limited, substantial assistance from the United States government will continue to be needed if Guam is to grow economically.

The recent recession showed island residents that our economic well-being is affected by forces, for the most part, over which we have little control. This chapter presents recommendations for developing those aspects of the economy in which public involvment can be most beneficial.

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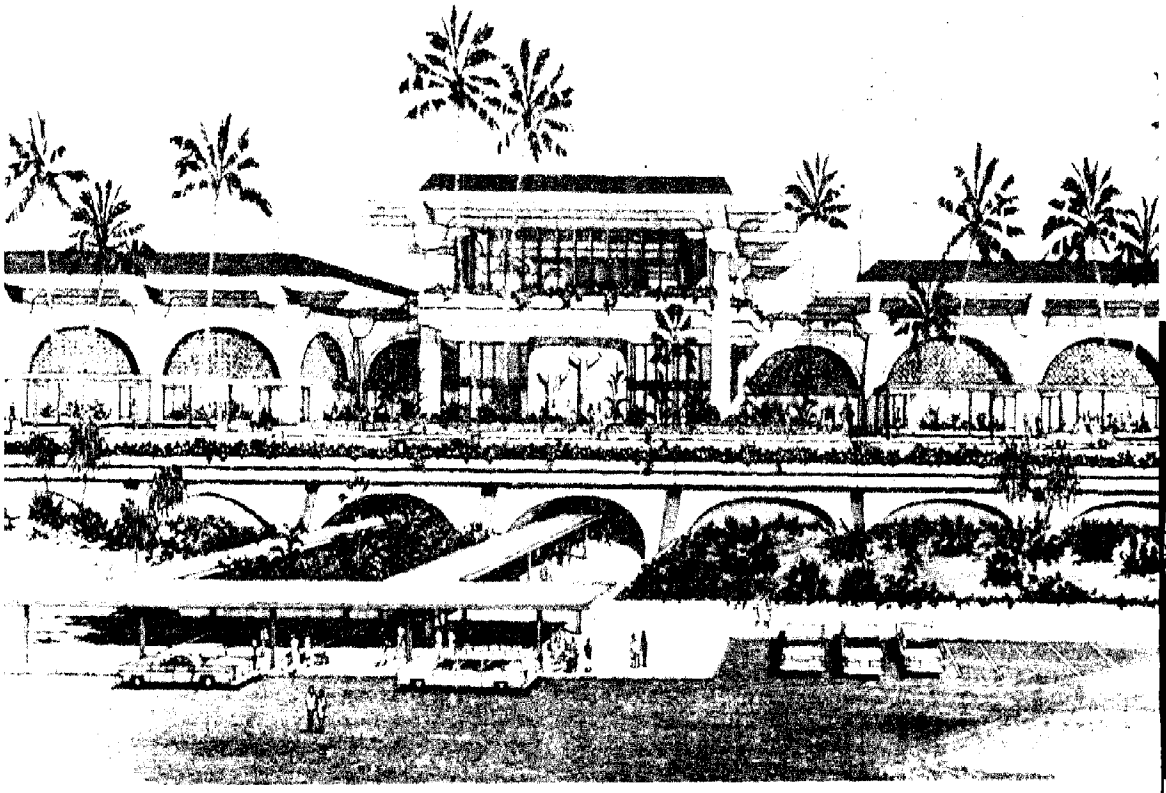
ECONOMY

I mapropoponi pura hotet. A proposal for a hotel.

NOTES:



I mapropoponi para plasan batkonaire. Proposed Guam International Air Terminal.

Ginen i kinahulo' yan adilanton i ekonomian Hapon, dumaña'yan i rinibahan i rinekton i areklamenton bumiahi para Guahan, fumañagu i turismu komu i sigundu mas dankulo na industria Guahan. I ginastan i militat ha' umi'ikak i turismu gi suetdon i isla.

The rapid development of Japan's economy, coupled with a lessening of travel restraints to Guam, resulted in tourism's development into Guam's second largest industry. Only expenditures by the military exceed tourism as a source of income to the island.

Atbansa mas aktibidat para u kombida i manhoben na Hapones yan i mangefsagan i otro na lugat giya Asia.

Chachalani annai siña hit mandaña' yan i sanhilo' na Marianas yan otro siha na isla giya Micronesia para ta kombida i turista siha.

Matlinayi Guahan komu sentron bumiahi guini giya Micronesia.

Increase promotional activities aimed at young people within the Japanese market and at the affluent sectors of other Asian countries.

Initiate joint tourism promotional programs with the Northern Marianas and other interested island groups in Micronesia.

Promote Guam as the center of Micronesia and as a base for trips to other areas in Micronesia.

GUAM'S TOURISM MARKET CAN BROADEN.

Guam's primary visitor market is young Japanese tourists and is subject to seasonal fluctuations coinciding with the traditional vacation and wedding months in Japan. Additional tourist markets should be investigated on a trial basis, whereby only markets positively responding to trial promotions would be further developed.

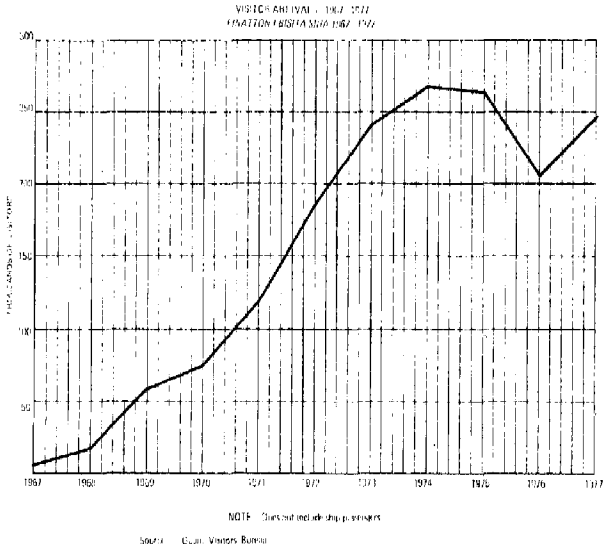
A regional approach should be used in promoting tourism. The development of Saipan and other areas of Micronesia into major tourist destination points will serve to attract more Japanese tourists into this region, as opposed to Hawaii or Asia. Guam should be promoted as the center of Micronesia from which trips to other areas can be made.

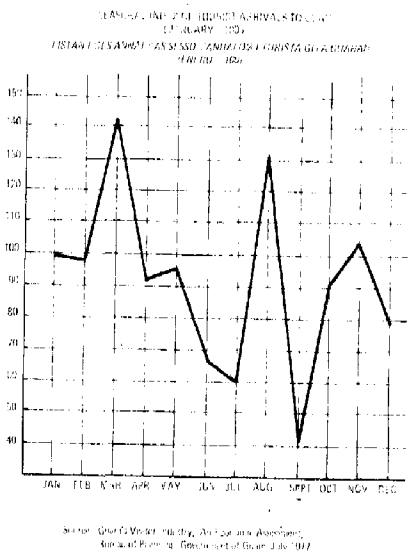
SIÑA HA' MA'UMENTA I KANTIDAN TURISTA.

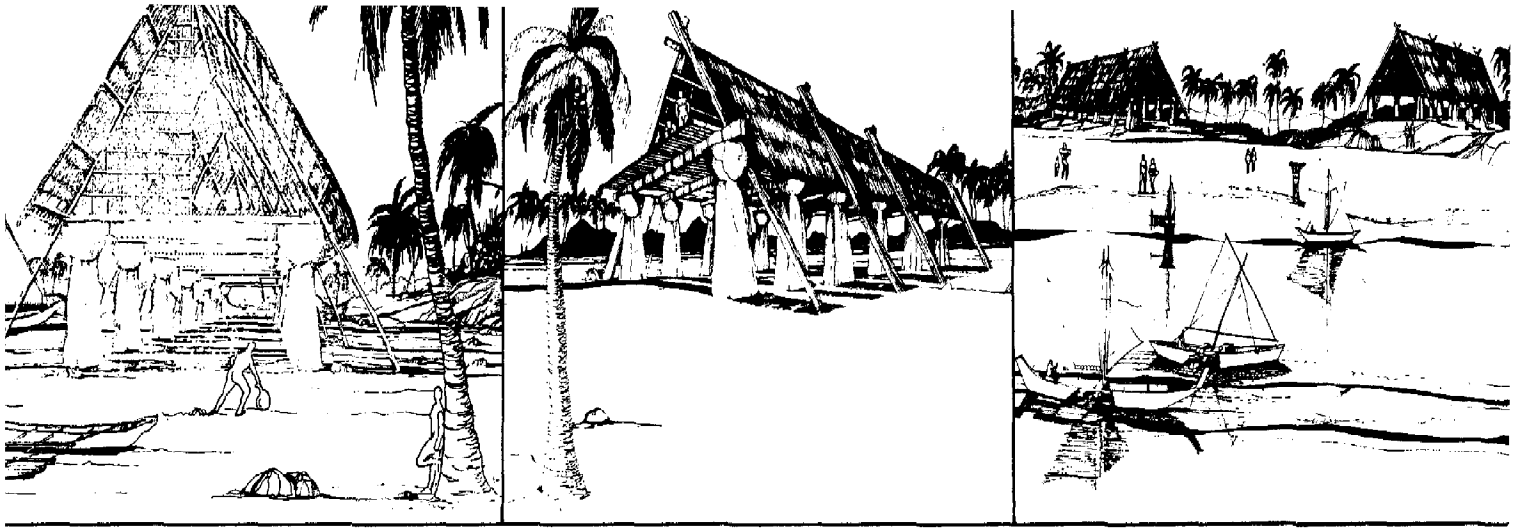
I manhoben na Hapones i etmas mansesso na bisitan Guahan lao dinitetmimina este sigun gi tiempon bakasion pat tiempon umasagua giya Hapon. Mas ta'lo debi di ta aligao otro siha na lugat para turista ya ayu ha' i manasigurao u fan mapetsigi.

Debi di ta fandaña' yan i otro isla-siha guini gi patten Pasifiku para ta atbansa i kinalamten turismu. I ma'adilanton Saipan yan otro patten Micronesia komu mayot na sagan bumiahi, siempre u binense mas magi i Hapones ki guatu Hawaii pat Asia. Debi di Guahan u mafa'sentron bumiahe giya Micronesia annai siña i turista u mabisita i otro isla siha.

Turista siha ni mannananga para u fan makonne' gi piasan batkonaire.
Tourists waiting for buses at the Airport.







I mapropoponi para sentron kuttura giya Guahan yan Micronesia. Sketches from a proposal for a Guam-Micronesia Cultural Center.

KADADA' SUMAGAN-ÑIÑIHA I HAPONES YAN HASSAN NA MANA'LO MAGI TA'LO.

Kuatro dias pot mas mañagan-ñiñiha i Hapones guini giya Guahan ya hassan na manna'lo magi. Yanggen mana'guaha mas sagan rekre'asion yan otro siha ni para u fanbinense i turista, siña luma'meggai pat manla' apmam sagan-ñiha yan siña la'meggai bumira siha magi ta'lo. Para mas ta na'fanñaga i turista, mapropoponi na u mana'guaha mas dibetsion, un fasilidat ni muna'a'annok i diferentes kutturan Micronesia, sagan manega' guihan yan fasilidat bumoti.

JAPANESE TOURIST STAYS ON GUAM ARE SHORT AND RETURN VISITS ARE FEW.

Japanese tourists spend approximately 4 days on Guam with few return visits. By developing more tourist attractions and recreational facilities, Guam can increase visitor stay periods and generate more return visits. Suggested attractions include a sound and light show, a Micronesian cultural center, an aquarium, and marina-related activities.

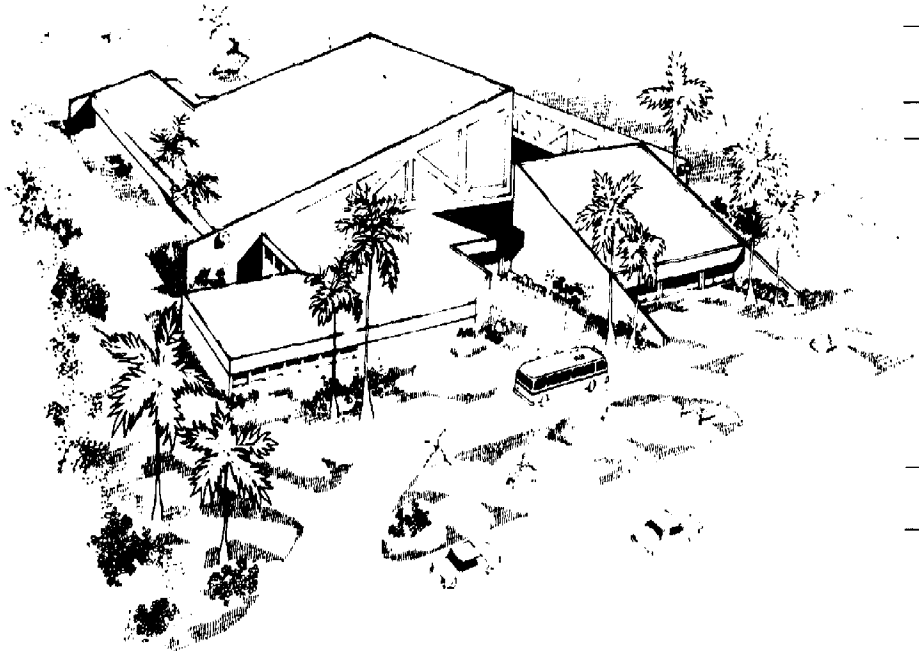
Sohyo' i san hiyong na banda para u mana'guaha fasilidat para u fanbinense i turista yan u fansinetbe i taotao tano'.

Usa i Tourist Attraction Fund *para mahatsa mas fasilidat rekre'asion ni para u setbe parehu i turista yan i taotao tano'.*

Facilitate private sector development of facilities which attract tourists and serve residents.

Utilize Tourist Attraction Funds to develop recreational facilities for joint use of residents and tourists.

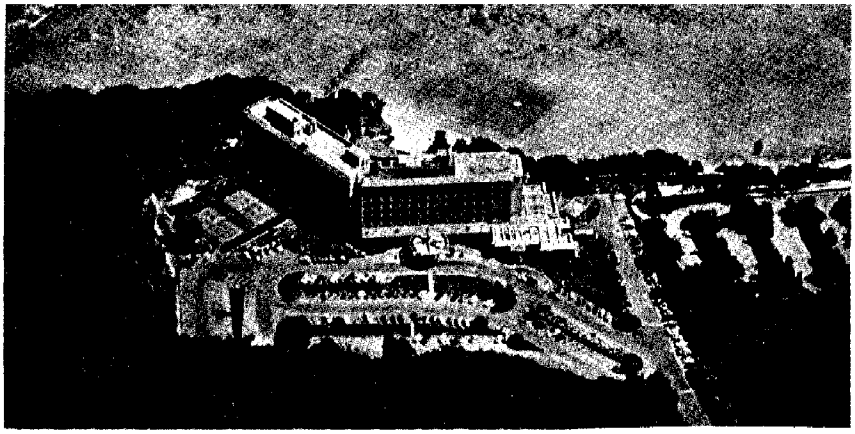
I mapropoponi para Aquarium Guahan. A proposal for a Guam Aquarium.



ATTRACTIONS JAPANESE TOURISTS WOULD PREFER TO SEE DEVELOPED ON GUAM
AYU I ADILANTON NI YAN-ÑIHA I HAPONES NA TURISTA MALI'E' GIYA GUAHAN

Attractions	Absolute Frequency	Percentage
1. Aquarium	50	16.7%
2. Hiking Trail	39	13.0%
3. Deep Sea Fishing	36	12.0%
4. Botanical Garden	33	11.0%
5. Underwater Trail for Snorkling	27	9.0%
6. Cultural Museum	18	6.0%
7. World War II Historical Site	16	5.4%
8. Spectator Sports Complex for Baseball, football	14	4.7%
9. Horseback Riding Trail	13	4.3%
10. Water Skiing	13	4.3%
11. Zoological Park	13	4.3%
12. Bird Sanctuary	12	4.0%
13. Motorcycle Trail	10	3.3%
14. Fresh Water Lake	5	1.7%
TOTAL	299	99.7%

Source: Guam's Visitor Industry: An Economic Assessment, Bureau of Planning, *Government of Guam, July 1977, p.37*



Maji'e'-ña i Guam Hilton na hotet ginen i aire.
Aerial view of Guam Hilton Hotel.

A DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR TUMON BAY IS NEEDED.

Tumon Bay has an excellent potential to further develop into an attractive resort area. Careful planning can lead to the best use of the limited land and reduce costs of basic infrastructure. Tumon Bay has been recently designated as a "resort" zone. This allows for a greater variety of tourist-related commercial activities which will reduce the isolation now felt by many tourists who find access difficult to commercial locations outside the bay. A plan for Tumon Bay will guide development of these activities.

Guam's prime tourist area must be tied together as a unit, appropriately landscaped and well lighted.

Pripara yan emplementa i Planun Adilanto para Bakanan Tomhom annai enklusu i adilanton i muna'gasgas yan mana'bunitu i lugat, i adilanton i fasilidat pupbliku yan maprobeniyin modelon transpottasion para meggai na taotao.

Na'maolek i Chalan San Bitores yan fa'tinasi chalan taotao yan bisikleta ni mana'totche yan todu i hotet gi Bakanan Tomhom.

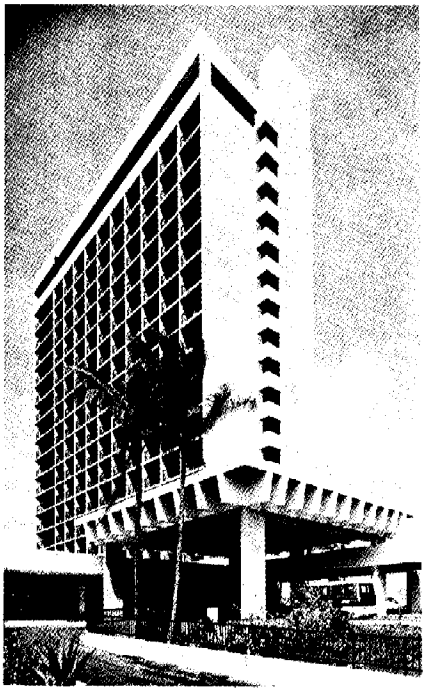
Prepare and implement a Tumon Bay Development Plan including area-wide landscaping and infrastructure development and provisions for mass transportation.

Upgrade San Vitores Road and construct a walkway/bikeway connecting the Tumon Bay hotels.

PRISISU PLANUN ADILANTO PARA I BAKANAN TOMHOM.

Ekselente i kapasidat-ña i Bakanan Tomhom para sagan turista yan sagan dibetsion. Komu maplanuyi maolek, siña ma'usa i midiyon i lugat yan hafa taimanu nai siña maribaha i gaston i fasilidat pupbliku. Este ha' i ti apmam na tiempo na madisikna Tomhom komu "sagan turista yan sagan dibetsion." Ginen este na disiknasion siña sinedi mas meggai otro siha na che'cho' kometsiante para i turista ni u inayuda rinibaha i mansahnge sinenten-ñiñiha i turista pot i manchago' i sagan kometsiante gi hiyong Tomhom mismo. I planu ni mana'huyong para i Bakanan Tomhom u chinachalani este siha na aktibidat.

Debi di u mana'fana'totche i manprensipat na sagan turista, mana'gasgas yan mana' bunitu i uriya-ña yan makandete ma'lak.



Guam Reef na hotet.
Guam Reef Hotel.

Sanhalom i Daichi Hotel Annex.
Interior of Daichi Hotel Annex.

TI NAHONG RINIPARAN I PUPBLIKU POT I BENIFISIU GINEN TURISMU.

Gi sakkan, guaha $100 miyon magagasta ni turista guini, ni muna' pusisipble 3,500 na cho'cho' siha gi ekonomian Guahan yan kasi $8-10 miyon na kontribusion marikokohi. Dididе' ha' guini na kontribusion tumata'lo tatte gi industrian turista. Lastima sa' gof meggai na residensia ti marikokninisa i dankulon benifisiu ginen i turismu.

I mas chumichiget i ma'umentan i manma'emplea na taotao tano' gi industrian turismu ayu i pot ti matungo' i fino' Hapones yan i kompetensian i man ginen hiyong na danderu pat kantot. Meggai na tinifok ni mabebende gi turista ti manmafa'tinas giya Guahan. Meggai na turista mandisganao ni taya' fruta yan gollai ni ma'angongokko para u guaha guini. I Metkao Fangualu'an ha chachagi kumekubre este na nesisidat i mana'guaha fresko na fruta yan gollai.

THERE IS A LACK OF PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE BENEFITS OF TOURISM.

Tourists spend over $100 million a year, creating an estimated 3,500 jobs in Guam's economy and generating an estimated $8 - 10 million in tax revenues. Only a fraction of this tax money is reinvested in the tourist industry. Unfortunately, many residents do not recognize the full benefits of tourism.

The principal constraints to increased employment of local workers in the visitor industry are the lack of Japanese language skills and competition of alien entertainers. Few Guamanians are employed in the entertainment field. Most handicrafts purchased by tourists are not made on Guam. Many tourists have expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of tropical fruits and vegetables which they expected to find on Guam. The Farmer's Market is an attempt to address some of these problems.

Kontinua umenfotma i taotao tano' ni opottunidat ni manpusipble ginen i turista.

Na'guaha mas opottunidat para u matungo' i fino' Hapones gi eskuela pat hafa otro na prugramma.

Sigi sumu'on i taotao-ta ni mandadandan yan manngakanta na u fanma'usa siha gi bisnes dibetsion.

Na'guaha mas empeñu para i taotao tano' na u fanmamfok yan u fanmama'tinas kosas rikuetdo ginen Guahan.

Continue to inform residents of the opportunities provided by tourism.

Provide increased opportunities for Japanese language instruction in schools and training programs.

Encourage greater use of local artists in entertainment enterprises.

Provide incentives for the production of local handicrafts.

I gaston Turista giya Guahan ha na' kahulo' i kontribusion entre 8 asta 10 miyon pesos.
Tourist expenditures on Guam generate an estimated $8 - 10 million in tax revenues.

Na'halom gi planun fasilidat turista ayu siha ni siña ha na' dimenos i che'cho' kriminat.

Establisa un estasion polisia ni para u responsapble direktamente ni Bakanan Tomhom mismo na lugat.

Incorporate features into the design of tourist-related facilities that will reduce crime.

Establish a regular police substation with direct responsibility for the Tumon Bay area.

CRIMES AGAINST TOURISTS CAN CRIPPLE THE TOURIST INDUSTRY.

Crimes against tourists are widely reported in the Japanese press. Unfavorable publicity will reduce the number of potential visitors. Therefore, ensuring visitor security is very important to Guam's economy. The current policy to return crime victims at public expense to testify against alleged offenders should be continued.

CHE'CHO' KRIMINAT KONTRA I TURISTA SIÑA YUMAMAK I INDUSTRIAN TURISTA.

Magogof ripot gi gasetan Hapones ayu siha i che'cho' kriminat ni manmachocho'gue kontra i turista. Manbaba siha na ripot pot i turista guini siempre u inefekta i numirun i turista ni siña u fanmanbisita guini. Ayu gof empottante i asigurao na proteksion para i turista sa' siempre u inefekta i ekonomian Guahan. I prisente na areklamento ni umarerekla i ma'apasen i biktima para u ta'lo magi para u testigu gi kotte, debi di u makonsigi.

I kompanian batkonaire siha ni sumesetbe Guahan.
Domestic & International Airlines serving Guam.

Aviation Services, Ltd.

Air Island Air

JAL JAPAN AIR LINES

AIR NAURU AIRLINE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC

PAN AM

CONTINENTAL

Kontinua kumalamtini i ma'estiran i setbisiun batkonaire para Guahan.

Kontinua sumupotte i lehislasion i Kongressu ni para u mas faset i manhalom otro siha na batkonaire guini giya Guahan.

Actively promote expansion of airline service to Guam.

Support Congressional legislation which would allow easier entry of airlines into Guam.

PARTIAL DEREGULATION OF AIRLINE SERVICE TO GUAM IS NEEDED.

One constraint to the expansion of the tourist industry is service by a limited number of international carriers to Guam. This limited air service has restricted visitor access to Guam. Continued efforts in Congress to partially deregulate airline service to Guam would considerably improve the current situation.

PRISISU I MANA' DIMENOS I REGULASION POT SETBISIUN BATKONAIRE PARA GUAHAN.

Unu gi gumogotte tatte i adilanton i industrian turista ayu i dididе' batkonaire ni manmasedi para u fanhalom Guahan. Este na limitehen i setbisiun batkonaire prumipribi i turista para u bisita Guahan. Komu sigi ha' i che'cho' i kongressun i Estados Unidos ni para u na' dimenos i rinekton i areklamenton batkonaire para Guahan, siempre u alibia i prisente na situasion.

Empottante i guihan gi na'-niñiha' i manansianu na Chamorro,
Fish were an integral part of the ancient Chamorro diet.

Matanteteha na antes di 1980 na sakkan, ha nesisita Guahan kasi 7 miyon libras na guihan yan otro siha na produkton tasi para u na'satisfecho i nesisidat taotao i tano' yan i bisita. Tres rason na este na minamta' i nesisidat gi freskon guihan prisente gi isla: tradisionat na nenkanno' para i Chamorro, i Filipino, yan i Hapones, kualidat na produkton i manggaige gi tasin Guahan yan i manmakmatan i taotao nu i alimenton guihan. Ginen este na rason siha na siempre mas sesso yan siguru na u ma'dimanda guihan fresko. Entonses, siña i ume'guihan dumankulo na industria guini komu i presiun guihan siña komompiti yan presiun otro klassen nenkanno' pat i mana'halom siha na guihan yan siempre u na'la'ancho yan ladankulo i fondon i ekonomian Guahan.

By 1980, it is expected that Guam will require approximately 7 million pounds of fish and fishery products to satisfy the needs of the resident population and visitors. The reasons for the widespread demand throughout the island for increased availability of fresh fish are threefold: fish is a traditional staple food of the Filipino, Japanese, and Guamanian populations; the available fishery resources in Guam's waters are of high quality; and public interest in the nutritional content of fish products has increased. From these factors, a stable and growing demand for fresh fish on Guam can be expected. Thus, commercial fishing, developed on Guam at competitive prices, can become a means of broadening the island's economic base.

Gi prisente, i ma'estudian, i manehan, yan i ma'atbansan i guihan tasi gaige ha' gi primet esklarera. Lao guini gi ti manapmamam na tiempo, guaha mas interes, embestigasion, yan manmamo'lo salape' gi manma'produkton yan kinalamten umeguihan guini giya Guahan. Esta guaha unus kuantos granu manmamomoksai ga'ga'saddok yan man memeska gi mattingan komu bisnes-ñiha.

Currently, research, management, and development of fishery resources is in a pioneer stage. In recent years, however, there has been an upsurge of interest, investigation, and investment in aquaculture and fishing activities in Guam. Several aquaculture, as well as offshore fishing enterprises, are underway.

Espia kao siña mana'sahnge Guahan gi areklamenton federat siha ni promohihibi i adilanton industrian ume'guihan.

Embestiga hafa mas benifisiu ginen i 200 miyas na tasi ni lumilikoku'i Guahan.

Seek exemptions from federal constraints that restrict the development of fisheries.

Investigate the potential for increased benefits from the 200-mile fishery conservation zone around Guam.

FEDERAL CONSTRAINTS LIMIT THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL FISHING.

There are certain federal constraints that restrict the island's fishing industry from developing into a large scale income producing sector. According to specific provisions of the Jones Act, the purchase or use of foreign-made fishing boats larger than 5 net tons is prohibited. These provisions limit local development of commercial fishing, since Guam does not build large fishing vessels and the cost of purchasing U.S. made fishing boats is almost prohibitive. Current federal law prohibits Japanese, Korean, or other foreign fleets from off-loading tuna in U.S. ports. However, American Samoa, where the Van Camp and Star Kist companies both operate tuna canneries, has been granted an exemption from this requirement.

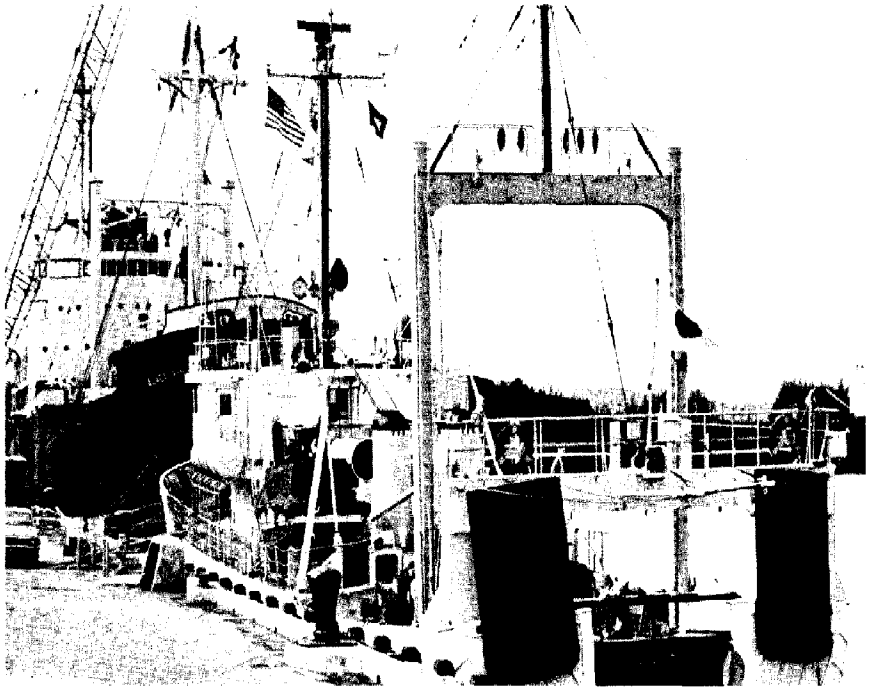
The federal Fishery Conservation and Management Act has created a fishery conservation zone for waters within 200 miles of the United States and its territories. Tuna catches within this 200-mile zone are still allowed by foreign vessels. However, other types of fishing by foreign interests require permits under the provisions of the Act.

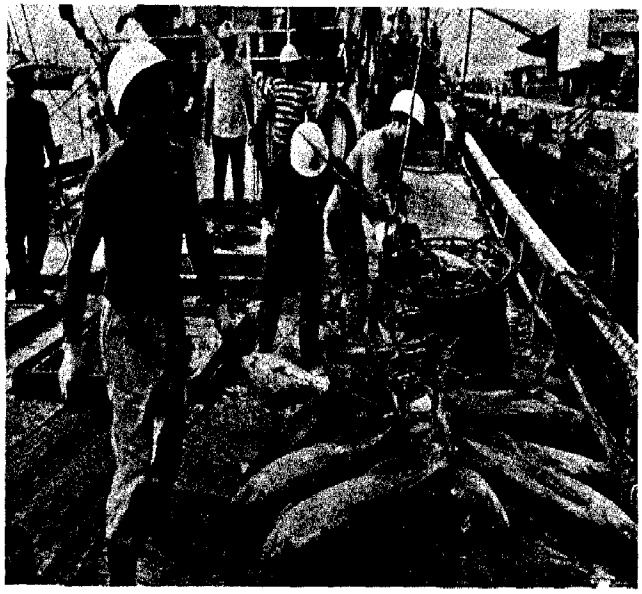
I ADILANTON INDUSTRIAN I KOMETSIANTEN UME'GUIHAN MANHINEHENÑO' NI AREKLAMENTON FEDERAT.

I industrian ume'guihan giya Guahan ti siña ma'atbansa para mas u fama'ganansia sa' guaha gi areklamenton federat humohonño'. Sigun gi espasifiku na seksion gi Jones Act, *ti siña mafahan pat ma'usa i batkon estranheru ni dankulon-ña ke 5 tinilada. Este siha na prubision muna'linimiti guini i kometsiante umeguihan sa' ti manma'titinas Guahan mandankulo na boti ya i presiun i boti ni mafa'tinas gi Estados Unidos ti langakyon. I prisente na areklamenton federat ti sinedi i Hapones, i Kurianu, pat hayi otro na taotao hiyong na u fan mandeskatga* tuna *gi maseha manu na puetto gi Estados Unidos. Lao, iya American Samoa annai gaige parehu i* Van Camp *yan i* Star Kist *na kompani'an malatayin* tuna, *mana'sahnge guini na areklamento.*

I Fishery Conservation *yan* Management Act *gi patten i federat mama'tinas areklamento para u maneha i makonne' guihan gi halom i 200 miyas na tasin i Estados Unidos yan i teritoriu-ña. Sinedi ha' i taotao hiyong na u fanmakonne'* tuna *gi halom este na raya. Otro siha na klassen umeguihan dinimamanda petmisu sigun gi este na prubision i Acto.*

I nuebu yan hagas na maneran pumeska. The old and the new methods of fishing.





Siña dankulo na probechu machule' ginen i ma'adilanton i pumeskan tuna gi tasin Guahan.
Tuna fishing off Guam's coast has a great potential for development.

KADADA' I KAPASIDAT TAOTAO TANO' GI KAPITAT-ÑIHA YAN I TEKNIKAT NA TININGO' POT I ADILANTON UMEGUIHAN.

Guaguan i nesisidat i kometsiun ume'guihan yan mamoksai ga'ga' saddok ya ginagagao takhilo' na tiningo' teknikat. Siña ayu ha' i manggai eksperensia na endibiyu'at pat kompani'a u fanggai interes para u fanna'halom salape' guini na bisnes. Dimasiao lokkue' atotgao este i adilanto yan bumisnis ume'guihan.

THERE IS A LIMITED AMOUNT OF LOCAL CAPITAL AND TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT.

The capital requirement for commercial fishing and aquaculture is high and requires considerable technical knowledge. It is probable that only experienced individuals or corporations would be interested in investing in fisheries ventures. Fisheries development is also limited by a high degree of risk.

ESTIMATED CURRENT ANNUAL RETAIL VALUE OF SEAFOOD AND FISH PRODUCTS CONSUMED BY HOUSEHOLDS ON GUAM*
I MA'ESTIMA NA BALIN I NENKANNO' YAN PRODUKTO GINEN I TASI NI MAKAKANNO' NI FAMILIAN GUAHAN KADA SAKKAN.

Fish Products	Thousands of Dollars
Canned	2,614
Frozen	2,189
Fresh	3,023
Dried and Smoked	258
All Fish and Seafood Products	8,385

*Assuming 16,000 households, 89.5 percent of which consume fish and seafood products.
Source: Some Factors Affecting Household Consumption of Seafood and Fish Products on Guam, Bureau of Planning, Government of Guam, March 1978, p.18

Guaha unus kuantos na grupu ni manman-i'ina manñaosaonao gi ma'atbansan i industrian ume'guihan. Ginen i Pacific Tuna Development Foundation, *dos na nuebu na batkon umeguihan ginen i Estados Unidos, sigi makechagi yan matulalaika hafa taimanu malagua'-ña i* tuna *ni manggaige guini gi* Western Pacific. */* National Marine Fisheries Service *mankondudukta prugramma annai mai'ina ayu siha i pot i manmafa'katnanada na guihan, manu na manggaige i guihan yan taimanu mapugin-ñiha.*

/ Western Pacific Regional Council *ma'identifika tres na lugat nai siña manggaige i guinahan i tasi* – billfish, *manggaibali na acho' tasi yan minirat – yan nesisariu na u fama' planu para u mamaneha kada unu guini na guinaha. /* Food and Agriculture Organization *yan i* South Pacific Commission *kumondudukta otro siha na estudio. /* Department of Agriculture *siña ha umenta i kapasidat-ña gi mainan yan manehan i guinahan i tasi gi teritoriu.*

Several research groups are actively involved in fisheries development. Under the Pacific Tuna Development Foundation, two modern U.S. fishing vessels have begun testing and modifying the net fishing techniques for the skipjack tuna resources of the Western Pacific. The National Marine Fisheries Service conducts research programs dealing with the provision of bait fish, economic factors, and fish location and attraction methods.

The Western Pacific Regional Council has identified three potential areas of marine resources – billfish, precious coral and mineral resources – and is required to develop a management plan for each resource. Other research projects are being conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the South Pacific Commission. The Department of Agriculture can increase its capabilities in research and management of territorial fisheries resources.

Abiba mas minalago' gi mamo'lon salape' gi guinahan ume'guihan pat gi manma'poksai ga'ga' saddok.

Supotte ayu siha na grupu yan komision ni mañaosaonao gi aktibidat i ma'inan yan ma'adilanton i umeguihan.

Umentayi i animon i gubietno ininan yan minanehan i guinahan tasi.

Encourage increased investment in the area of fisheries resources and aquaculture.

Support research and development activities of regional foundations and commissions involved in fisheries development.

Increase governmental efforts in research and management of fisheries resources.

Na'guaha fasilidat ni para u sinupotte i industrian ume'guihan gi Dry Dock Island *giya* Apra Harbor.

Na'make'establisa i sagan malatayi, sagan muna'manengheng yan fasilidat transshipment.

Develop commercial fishing support facilities on Dry Dock Island in Apra Harbor.

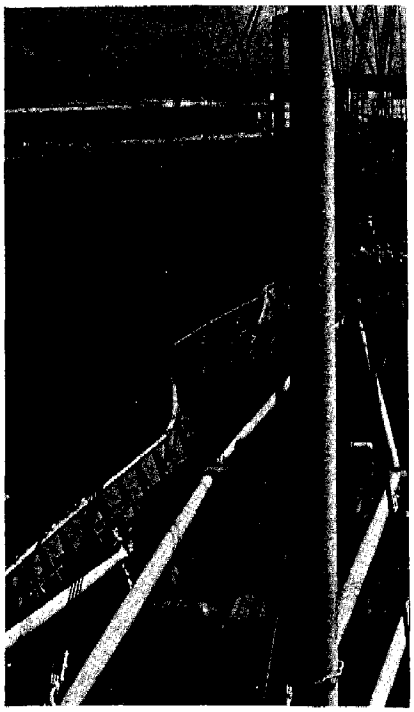
Encourage establishment of a cannery and a freezing and transshipment plant.

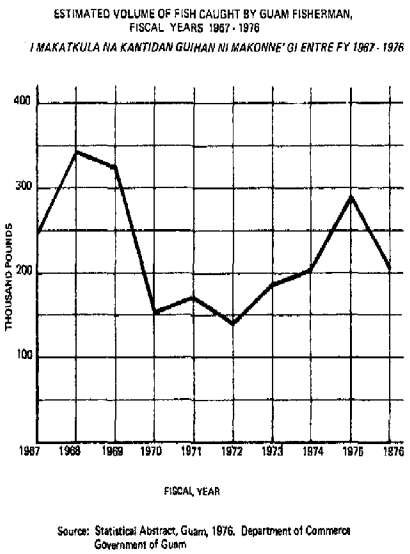
CURRENT PORT FACILITIES ARE INADEQUATE FOR COMMERCIAL FISHING.

Approximately 55 acres could be used for fishery development on Dry Dock Island in Apra Harbor. If commercial fishing is to be developed, a medium sized cannery or transshipment facility is needed. Required support facilities include a wharf capable of accommodating fishing boats, cold storage facilities, fuels storage, crew comfort stations, an administration building and a parking lot. Within this area, industrial sites would be available for such industries as net repair and manufacture. If Dry Dock Island is developed, a privately-owned ship repair facility could be relocated there to relieve the congestion at the Commercial Port.

TI KAPAS I PRISENTE NA PUETTO PARA I INDUSTRIAN UMEGUIHAN.

Kasi 55 arias siña mana'setbe para ma'adilanton i industrian ume'guihan gi Apra Harbor. *Yanggen para u guaha este i industrian ume'guihan, debi di u guaha un midianu na sagan malatayi pat fasilidat* transshipment. *Nesisariu lokkue' i supotte na fasilidat siha tat komu pantalan para u sinetbe i boten ume'guihan, sagan muna' manengheng, sagan laña, sagan deskansayon para i marineru, sagan i atministrasion, yan sagan kareta. Guini lokkue' na lugat debi di u guaha lugat industriat para i malaksen i talaya yan chenchulu. Yanggen ma'adilanta i* Dry Dock Island, *siña matransfieri i mama'maolek batko na fasilidat ni iyon i endibiyu'at kosa ki siña inalibia i kantidan aktibidat gi puetto.*





Source: Statistical Abstract, Guam, 1976. Department of Commerce Government of Guam

THERE IS A NEED FOR INCREASED LOCAL FISHERIES ACTIVITIES.

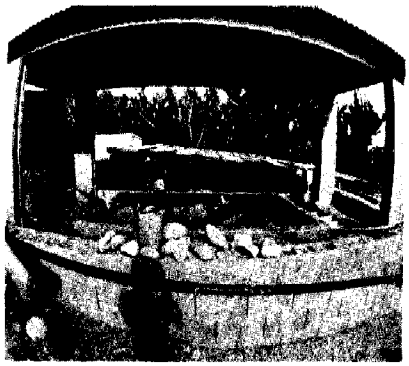
Small-scale fishermen face many obstacles in developing profitable operations. Time is spent locating markets to sell the catch and many hours are wasted in hand fueling boats and chipping blocks of ice for the chill box. These obstacles could be removed through an effective fisherman's cooperative. The government should support such cooperatives in their efforts to establish a marketing mechanism for locally caught fish and to provide facilities for fueling, ice, cold storage and other industry services.

PRISISU NA U GUAHA MAS AKTIBIDAT UMEGUIHAN GUINI.

I mandikike' na peskadot mafafana' meggai na impedimento para u fanmama'ganansia. Mi tiempo ha gagasta para u kebende i kinenne'-ña, para u na'bula i tanken gas i botiña, yan para u na'listo i kahon muna'manengheng. Ginen un efektibu na koporasion siña este siha na impedimento mana'fanñuha. I gubietno debi di u supotte taiguini siha na koporasion gi animon-ñiha para u ma'establisa taimanu manmabende i guihan ni manmakokonne' guini yan u na'guaha fasilidat laña, ais, sagan manengheng, yan hafa otro siha na fasilidat setbisiu.

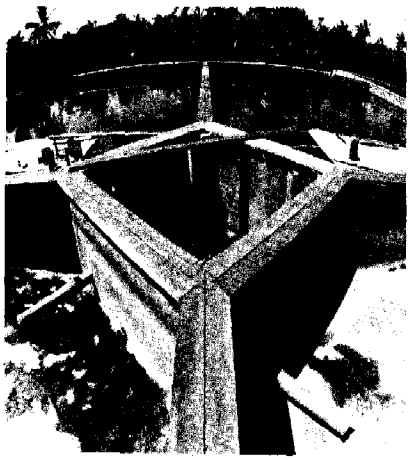
Supotte i koporasion umeguihan gi animonñiha para u mana'guaha sufisiente na pantalan yan fasilidat setbisiu.

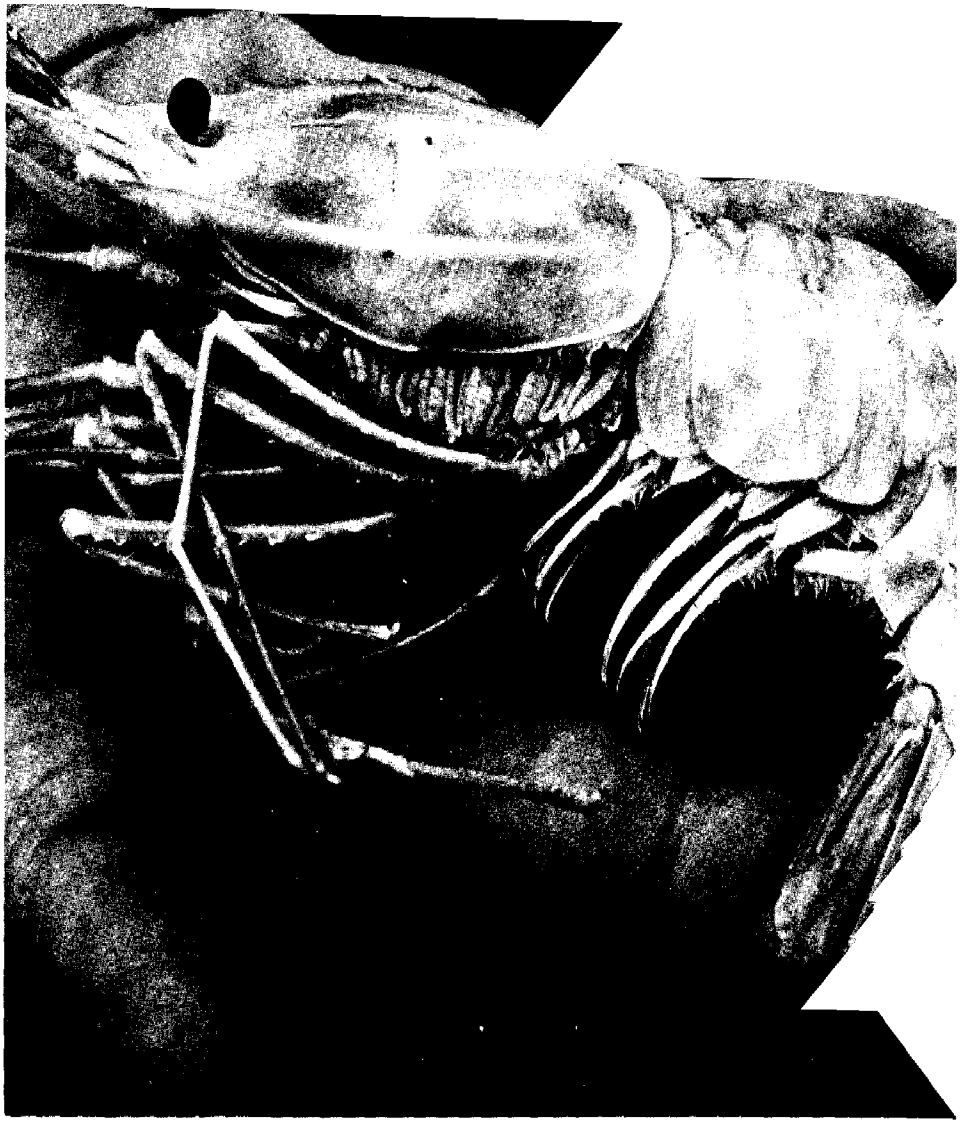
Support fishing cooperatives in their efforts to provide adequate dock and service facilities.



Sagan mamoksai para patgon hagan
Rearing tanks for soft shell turtles

Sagan mamoksai para patgon asuli
Rearing tanks for elvers (baby eels)





Uhang taddong. Deep water wildstock shrimp.

GUAHA KAPASIDAT-ÑA GUAHAN PARA MAS PRODUKTO GINEN MAMOKSAI GA'GA' SADDOK.

Mas siña makosecha yanggen mapoksai i uhang yan asuli komu manmapo'lo gi un lugat ya mamaneha maolek.

Sigun gi inestudia masodda' na guaha kasi 600 arias gi sanhaya na bandan Guahan ni maolek para mamoksai ga'ga' saddok. Mama'identifika gi inestudia este siha na klassen ga'ga' saddok komu uhang, asuli, talapia, ito, otro klassen guihan saddok, yan katnada para tuna.

THERE IS POTENTIAL FOR INCREASED AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION ON GUAM.

Aquaculture is the culture or husbandry of aquatic plants and animals. A selected species or group of species is confined in a given area from which maximum production is obtained through the use of fertilizers and feed, disease and environmental control, and elimination of predators.

Studies have identified approximately 600 acres suitable for aquaculture in Southern Guam. Studies of potential aquacultural

Supotte i ma'adilanton mamoksai ga'ga' saddok ginen ma'emplementa prugramma ni fumanunu'e i taotao hafa na klassen ga'ga' saddok maolek mapoksai.

Support aquaculture development through demonstration projects for particular species.

Embestiga kao pusipble i mana'ladankulon i fasilidat mamoksai ga'ga' saddok yan manhatsan sagan mamulakes.

Espiha hafa taimanu nai siña manáguaha kontrata yan i Filipinas pot i mana'halom patgon agua.

Investigate the feasibility of expanding current aquaculture facilities and construct a support hatchery.

Seek an agreement with the Philippines for importation of milkfish fry.

species have identified prawns, eels, tilapia, catfish, carp, milkfish, oysters, mullet and species of tuna bait as prime candidates for aquaculture.

Pond operators are faced with scarcity of shrimp larvae and milkfish fry. The sole source for shrimp is Hawaii's State Fish and Game Department, which can only supply enough larvae to stock 12 acres of ponds per year. The Department of Agriculture's rearing tank for the production of giant Malaysian prawns will assist operators in stocking ponds.

However, this tank will not be able to supply enough larvae to stock the 45-50 acres of ponds required for current local consumption. These ponds, if properly maintained, could produce 500,000 pounds of shrimp annually. If feasible, a hatchery for shrimp and other species should be constructed. The Philippines, as the only source of milkfish fry, has banned its export.

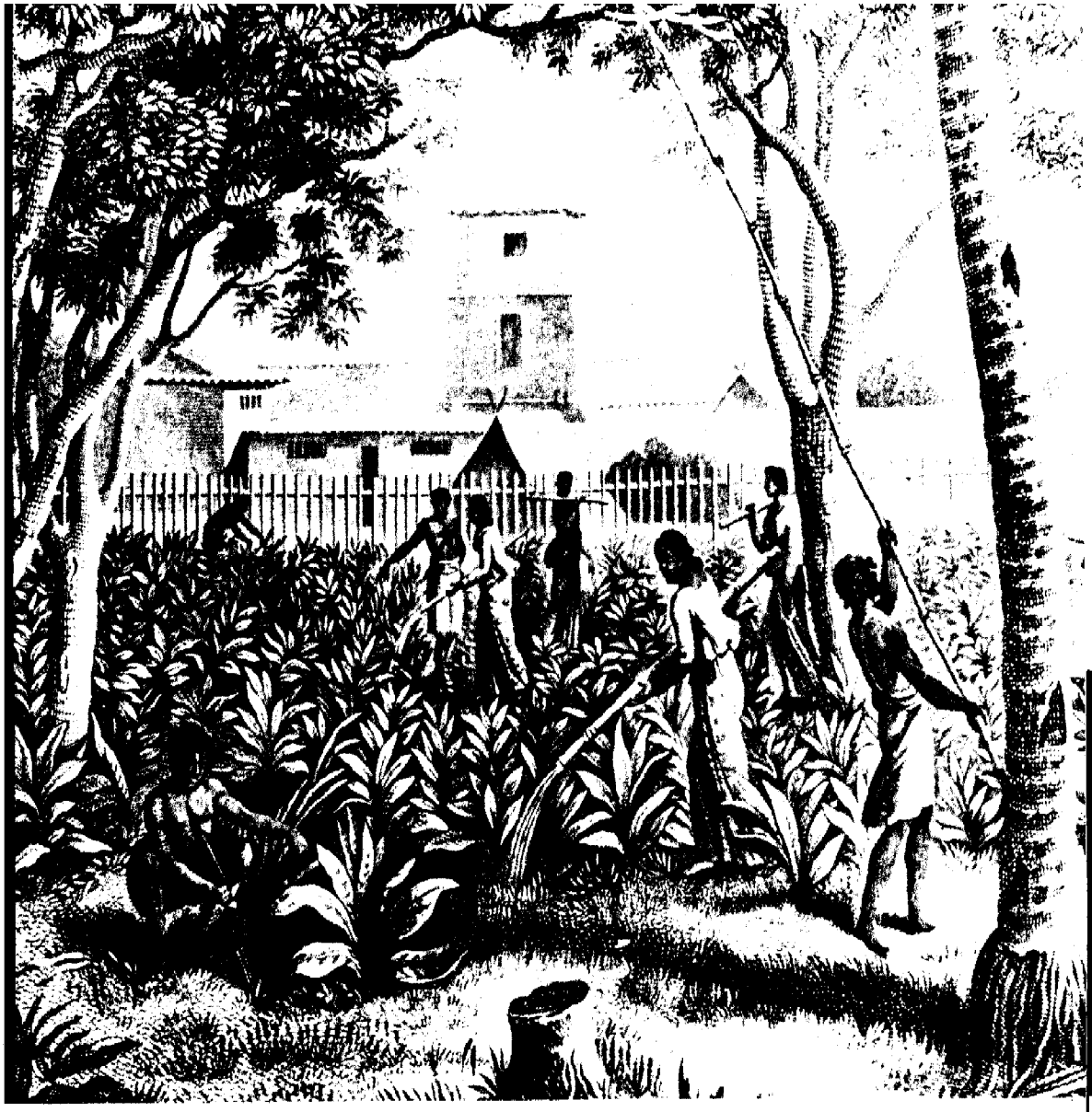
Manfinafana' i mumaneneha i hagoi ni hassan i chada' uhang yan patgon agua. I Hawaii State Fish and Game Department *solu nai guaha chada' uhang ya hokok ha' gi sakkan siña ha suplika na ayu i para u nahong i 12 arias na hagoi. I tanken mamoksai ni iyun i Dipattamenton Agrikuttura manprodudusi manhigante na uhang Malaysia para u inayuda i mumanenehan i hagoi.*

Lao, ti nahong este na tanke para u na' nahong sumuplika i 45-50 arias na hagoi ni dinimamanda ni i nesisidat i isla. Este na hagoi, yanggen ma'adahin maolek, siña ha produsi asta 500,000 libras na uhang gi sakkan. Yanggen faset, fasilidat mamulakes uhang yan hafa otro na klassen ga'ga' hanom debi di u mahatsa. I Filipinas, ni solu nai gaige i guinahan patgon agua, ha prohibi i ma'ekspottan este na patgon guihan.

POTENTIAL PRODUCTION OF DIFFERENT AQUACULTURAL SPECIES ON GUAM
PUSIPBLE MANMAPRODUSI NA KLASSEN GA'GA' SADDOK GIYA GUAHAN

Species	Total Production (in Thousands of Pounds)	No. of Acres Available	Average Productivity (in Thousands of Pounds per Acre)
Catfish	960	120	8
Carp	960	120	8
Tilapia	960	120	8
Eel	750	30	25
Tuna Bait	500	50	10
Shrimp	480	120	4
Oysters	400	10	40
Milkfish	60	20	3
Mullet	30	10	3
Total	5,100	600	

Source: Guam Public Market Feasibility Study, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam, July 1977, p.138



Gi manmaloffan siha na tiempo, i che'cho' i lancho i mayot na aktibidat ekonomia. Lao guaha kondision siha umatataha i adilanton agrikuttura gi kometsiante na banda. Ha indidika i mas nuebu na enfotmasion na menos ki 30 pot siento ni produkton agrikuttura ni makakanno' Guahan maprodusin este ha'. I adilanton agrikuttura siempre u na'guaha opottunidat hotnat, siempre u ribaha i kantidan nenkanno' ni ma'impopotta ya siempre ha na' mas independiente i ekonomian Guahan.

Traditionally, subsistence agriculture was the major economic activity on Guam. However, certain constraints have limited the development of commercial agriculture. Recent data indicates that only 30 percent of the fresh fruits and vegetables consumed on Guam are locally produced. The development of agriculture will generate employment opportunities, help reduce the importation of food, and move the economy towards increased self-sufficiency.

THERE IS A LACK OF COORDINATION AND SYSTEMATIC PLANNING OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

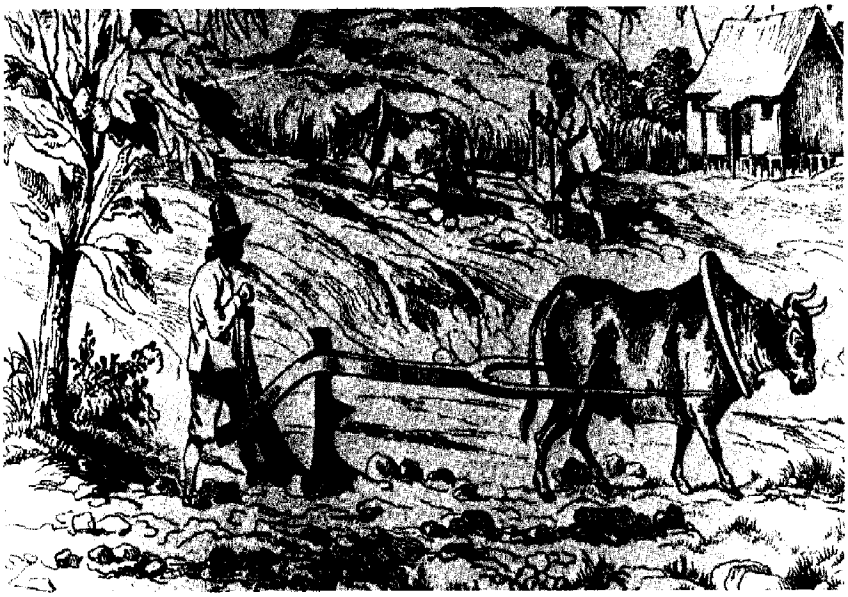
Establisa gi halom i Dipattamenton Agrikuttura, un seksion ni responsapble para u maneha yan ebalu'a hafa mas prisisu para u masupotte gi agrikuttura yan para u emplementa planu para i adilanton agrikuttura para apmamam na tiempo.

Establish a unit in the Department of Agriculture to coordinate and prioritize agriculture support efforts and implement a long-term agriculture development strategy.

There is no single agency clearly responsible for implementing an agriculture development plan. Increased planning capabilities in the Department of Agriculture will allow the Department to re-evaluate its current programs, develop new programs, prioritize resources, and implement a long-term agriculture strategy.

TI NAHONG KOOPERASION YAN SISTEMA PARA MADIRIHI I ADILANTON AGRIKUTTURA.

Taya' ahensia gi gubietno na klaru na guiya ha' responsapble para u emplementa planun agrikuttura. Komu ma'umenta i kapasidat mama'planu gi Dipattamenton Agrikuttura siempre siña ha ebalu'a i prisente na prugramma, ha fa'tinas nuebu na prugramma, ha ditetmina i mas maolek ma'usa-ña i salape', yan ma'emplementa nuebu na planu para apmamam na tiempo.



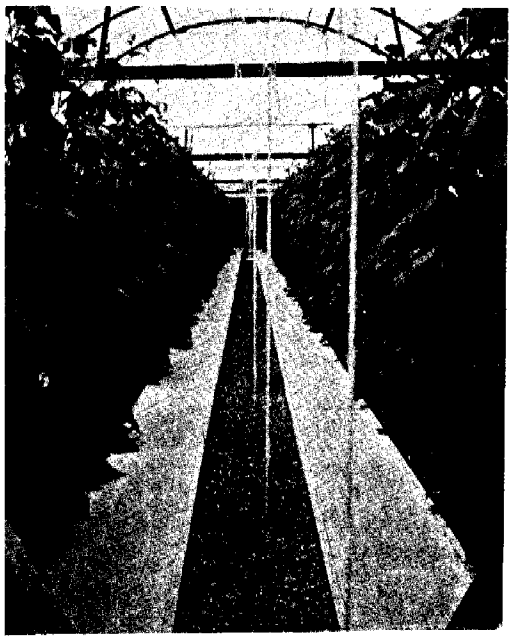
Pinenta annai a'annok i Chamorro manguagualo' ginen i lepblon Dumont d' Urville gi 1835 ni mafanana'an "A Voyage Around the World."
Sketch of Farming on Guam from Dumont d' Urville's 1835 book "A Voyage Around the World."

Hydroponic farms para maprodusi i fruta yan gollai siña humuyong 15 buettas mas ki regulat na maneran mananom, yan maolek guini glya Guahan sa' guaguan yan dididе' i guaha na tano'.
Hydroponic farms for fruit and vegetable production can yield 15 times the average harvest by conventional methods and offer a promise for development on Guam where land is limited and expensive.

LOCAL PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND TOTAL CONSUMPTION
OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN FY 1974
I KANTIDAN MAKAKANNO', MANMAPOPOKSAI YAN MANMA'IMPOTTA SIHA NI MAYOT NA PRODUKTON AGRIKUTTURA

COMMODITY	LOCAL PRODUCTION		IMPORTS		TOTAL CONSUMPTION	
	Dollars ($000)	%	Dollars ($000)	%	Dollars ($000)	%
Eggs	1,983	86	328	14	2,311	100
Fruits & Vegetables	798	26	2,304	74	3,103	100
Pork	563	22	1,963	78	2,526	100
Poultry	104	8	1,157	92	1,261	100
Fresh Fish	131	11	1,104	89	1,235	100
Beef	94	2	3,741	98	3,835	100
Total	$3,673	26	$10,597	74	$14,271	100

Note: Import data by commodities is not available after FY 1974
Source: Growth Policy for Guam, Bureau of Planning, Government of Guam, May 1977, p.28



CROPS RECOMMENDED FOR EXPANDED CULTIVATION
I MANMAREKOMENDA NA KLASSEN PRODUKTO NI DEBI DI U FANMATANOM MAS

DISTRICTS AND CROPS	1974 PRODUCTION		1974 MARKET REQUIREMENTS*	1983 MARKET REQUIREMENTS	
	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Acres	Pounds
A. NORTH					
Beans, K.W.	20.4	83,672	248,000	67.0	340,000
Radish	21.1	36,589	82,000	29.8	112,300
Sweet Potatoes	33.2	92,951	360,000	59.0	493,000
Tomatoes	112.2	278,397	936,000	223.7	1,281,000
B. SOUTH					
Bittermelon	48.4	146,586	280,000	65.3	383,500
Centaloupes	67.9	189,239	722,000	108.7	986,000
Papayas	1,087†	118,524	366,000	3,825†	501,000
Pineapples	0.5	272	24,234	3.3	33,000
Zucchini	N/A	N/A	56,000	37.0	68,500
C. NORTH & SOUTH					
Avocados	928†	89,137	358,000	2,900†	490,300
Bananas, eating	68.0	301,383	702,000	115.0	960,000
Cabbage, Chinese	79.0	200,559	442,000	107.7	602,500
Cabbage, Head	10.8	27,984	1,411,000	97.3	1,931,000
Corn	29.1	66,940	481,000	117.4	660,000
Onions, Green	31.7	62,865	376,000	122.0	515,000
Bell Peppers	39.8	86,436	211,000	76.2	288,000
Taro, Hawaiian and Wetland	32.6	89,745	347,500	205.2	469,800

*Based on 1974 DOA survey of food outlets on Guam.
†Trees
Source: Agricultural Development Plan, Bureau of Planning, Government of Guam, March 1978, p.26

GUAHA NA TANO' NI MANMAOLEK PARA AGRIKUTTURA TI MANMA'U'USA.

Guaha giya Guahan tano' ni manesisita para u supotte i agrikuttura na industriat. Esta ma'indentifika 10,000 arias ni siña ma'usa para agrikuttura.

Para u mas adilanto i gualo', matutuhon esta un kabales na prugramma para u marikonosi i minaolek i edda'. Nesisariu este na prugramma para u maditetmina kao siña matanom diferentes klassen tinanom gi espasifiku siha na lugat. Siña ha na'e hit enfotmasion pot hafa na abonu manesisita yan pot i kondision malingun edda' gi tano'. Ginen este na enfotmasion siña ta na'lamaolek i mamanehan agrikuttura na aktibidat.

GUAM HAS LAND AREAS SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE WHICH ARE LYING IDLE.

The basic natural resources which could support an agriculture industry on Guam are available. Approximately 10,000 acres have been identified as being suitable for agriculture development.

To further develop field farming, a comprehensive soil testing program has been initiated. This program is necessary to determine the potential of growing certain crops in specific agricultural areas. The tests can provide data on fertilizer requirements and soil erosion factors to serve as a basis for improving management techniques.

Ma'identifika mas yan ma'mapa i prisente siha na kosecha yan manu na lugat siña magualu'e.

Na' funhayan i kabales na prugramma para ma'ebalu'a i edda' fangualu'an.

Provide further identification and detailed mapping of existing crops and potential farmlands.

Complete the comprehensive soil testing programs.

I maolek na sisteman hanom para manrega siña munapusipble mananom todu i sakkan.
Good irrigation systems can make farming a year-round activity on Guam.

Na'klaru yan enfuetsa i areklamento pot ariendon agrikuttura.

Abiba i mana'guaha i mandankulo na fangualu'an kometsiante ginen i mana'pusipble ariendon i manmaolek na tano' gubietno para agrikuttura para anakko' na tiempo.

Na'guaha mas dipositon hanom, sisteman manregan tinanom, chalan yan otro siha manesisita na fasilidat para agrikuttura.

Abiba i ma'establisan i Distritu Para Adilanton Agrikuttura para ayu na tano' agrikuttura ni munesisita kantida na salape' para mana'guaha i manesisita na fasilidat.

Clarify and enforce the terms of agricultural leases.

Encourage large-scale agricultural operations through long-term government leases of prime agricultural land.

Develop additional water reservoirs, irrigation and drainage systems, access roads, and other agriculture infrastructure, as needed.

Encourage the establishment of Agricultural Improvement Districts for land requiring a large infrastructure investment.

Under government agricultural lease programs, short term lease lots often either remain idle or are utilized by the lessees solely for residential use. Long term lease programs provide sufficient time to obtain an adequate return on investment. Land leased should be of sufficient size for large scale farming and should be adjacent to other farmlands to facilitate the sharing of costly equipment.

There are large tracts of private and government prime agricultural land lying idle because of limited access to the property and year-round water supply. Four possible water reservoir sites have been identified in Southern Guam to meet drinking water or irrigation needs.

Guam cannot afford to develop all agricultural land simultaneously. Consideration should be given to creating Agriculture Improvement Districts within areas identified as suitable for agriculture. These districts would consist of adjoining agricultural lands whose owners have demonstrated a desire to farm. After establishing an Agricultural Improvement District, the following steps would be taken: lands surveyed and soils tested, infrastructure planned, and funding identified.

Gi prugramman ariendo para agrikuttura gi gubietno, meggai siha ni manma'arierienda para kadada' na tiempo ti ma'u'usa i tano' osino masagagayi ha' para residensia. I ariendo para apmam na tiempo ha na'guaha sufisiente na tiempo para u guaha gananSian-ña i taotao. Debi di u sufisiente i mineddong-ña i tano' ni ma'arieriendo para gualo' kometsiante, yan debi lokkue' di u bisinu yan otro fangualu'an kosa ki siña ma'acha'usa i guaguan na makinan fangualu'an.

Meggai dankulo na pidason tano' ni iyon i gubietno pat taotao ni maolek para agrikuttura ti ma'u'usa sa' taya' chalan-ña pat taya' hanom-ña. Kuatro na lugat para dipositon hanom para nesisidat gimen pat manregan fangualu'an ma'identifika gi san haya na bandan Guahan.

Ti siña i gubietnon Guahan ha achagigu mulangak i ma'adilanton todu i lugat agrikuttura. Debi di u mahasso i mafotman Distritun Para Ma'adilanton Agrikuttura gi lugat siha ni manma'identifika komu maolek para agrikuttura. Este na distritu ha embrabrasa ayu i manbisinu na tano' ni manmalago' i dueño na u fangualo'. Despues di mafotma un Distritu Para Ma'adilanto Agrikuttura, siempre macho'gue este siha: ma'midi i tano', ma'ebalu'a i edda', ma'plane'a nesisariu na fasilidat yan ma'identifika i hale' kopble ni para u ma'usa.

SURFACE WATER RESOURCES IN SOUTHERN GUAM
I GUINAHAN HANOM HILO'TANO' GI SAN HAYA NA BANDAN GUAHAN

RIVER	Area to be Irrigated (est.)	Cost of Dam Construction (Est.)	Reservoir Storage Capacity (Est.)
	Acres	Dollars	Gallons (million)
Talofofo River	2,543	6,000,000	1,300
Ugum River	1,966	19,570,000	82
Inarajan River	2,012	2,500,000	600
Umatac and La Sa Fua Rivers	1,046	2,000,000	180
TOTAL	7,567	30,070,000	2,162

Source: Agricultural Development Plan, Bureau of Planning, Government of Guam, March 1978, p.21

TI SUFISIENTE I PRUGRAMMAN SUPOTTASION PARA AGRIKUTTURA.

Unu gi mas manimpipidi na kondision pot ma'adilanton i agrikuttura, i taya' hotnalerun fangualu'an ginen Guahan. Mientras ha' guaha opottunidat cho'cho' ni bumebense i taotao gi otro siha na aktibidat ekonomia, siempre ti u fan halom gi cho'cho' agrikuttura i taotao i isla. I dos mas dankulo na fangualu'an kometsiante ministet u fanimpotta hotnalerun agrikuttura.

Siña man ayao salape' i lancheru yan peskadot gi Farmers Small Loan Revolving Fund *hulo' asta $10,000 gi 2 pot siento ha' na interes. I $250,000 ni ma'apreba para este na fondo, ti sufisiente para i nesisidat i lancheru. Manesisita lokkue' un prugramman asistensia para tiempon ira ni masupopotte ginen i Gubietnon Guahan.*

I prisente siha na sisteman ko'operatibu ministet mana'lametgot ginen i ma'analisan i estrokturan i miembros, hafa fonksionñiha, i setbisiu ni ha na'guaguaha yan i kapasidat i prisente siha na fasilidat-ñiha.

Ministet ma'umenta i prugramman setbisiu yan supottasion para i lancheru ginen i maekstienden i prugramman federat taiguihi i Commodity and Production Credit Associations, Farmers Cooperative and Federal Land Banks, Federal Crop Insurance Cooperation *yan i* Farmers Home Administration.

AGRICULTURE SUPPORT PROGRAMS ARE INADEQUATE.

One of the major stumbling blocks in developing agriculture is the non-availability of local farm workers. As long as attractive job opportunities exist within the other sectors of the economic community, local residents will not be attracted to agriculture. Two of the island's largest commercial farms must import farm workers.

The Farmers Small Loan Revolving Fund allows farmers and fishermen a maximum loan of $10,000 at 2% interest. The $250 thousand originally allocated to the fund is insufficient to satisfy the needs of farmers. A locally-funded disaster aid program is also needed to provide assistance from recurring natural disasters.

The existing cooperatives need to be strengthened by an analysis of their membership structure, the range of existing functions, the services they provide and the adequacy of existing facilities.

The various support and service programs now available to local farmers need to be increased through the extension of certain federal programs including Commodity and Production Credit Associations, Farmers Cooperative and Federal Land Banks, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and the Farmers Home Administration.

Establisa u kontrata ni siña inapreba ni gubietnon federat para ta fanmasedi na ta fan na'halom hotnalerun agrikuttura komu ta nesisita mientras ta abibiba i ma'adilanton i hotnalerun Guahan para agrikuttura.

Umenta i Farmers Small Loan Revolving Fund.

Establisa u prugramman gubietno ni para u fan inayuda i lancheru yanggen maninefekta ni iran Yu'os.

Ebalu'a yan na' lametgot i ko'operatibun lancheru.

Espia mas prugramman asistensia para agrikuttura ginen i federat.

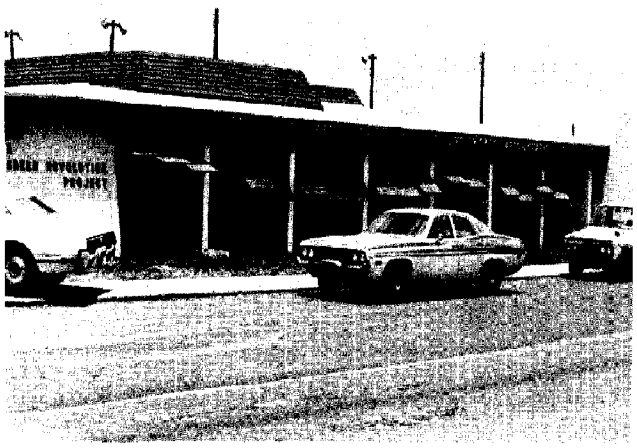
Establish a short term contracting scheme acceptable to the federal government that would bring needed farm workers to Guam on a seasonal or annual basis while encouraging the long term development of a local labor force in agriculture.

Increase the Farmers Small Loan Revolving Fund.

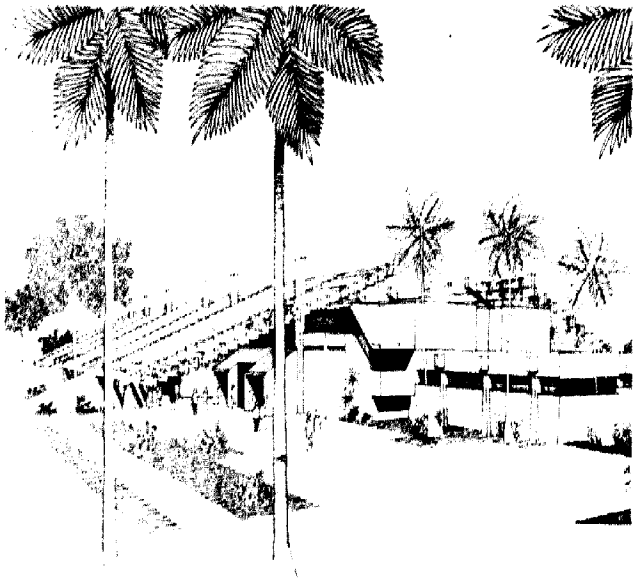
Establish a locally-funded Farm Disaster Aid Program.

Evaluate and strengthen farmers cooperatives.
Seek federal agricultural program assistance.

I prisente na metkaon i pupbliku. Existing public market.



I maproponi na metkao pupbliku. Proposed public market.



Na'lametgot i kapasidat mankuarentena giya Guahan ginen mana'guaha petsona ginen i Dipattamenton Agrikutturan i Estados Unidos para u ayuda hit.

Reinforce local quarantine staff with federal quarantine personnel from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

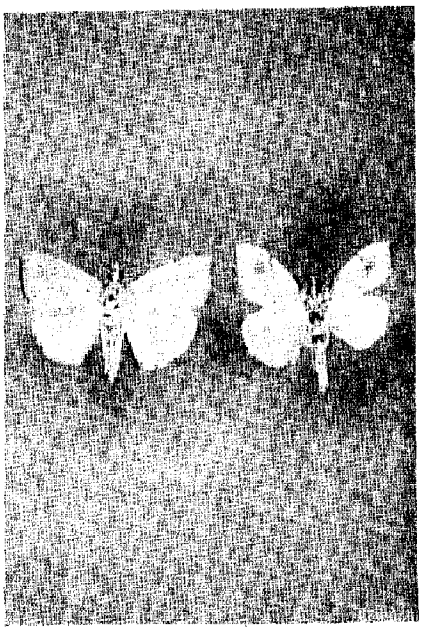
THE PRODUCTION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES CAN BE INCREASED.

Development of field farming largely depends on how well crops are protected against pest and disease infestation. Recently, Guam eradicated the oriental fruit fly. However, the presence of another pest, the melon fly, prevents Guam from exporting its fruit and vegetable products. The banana crop is threatened by the bunchy top disease.

SIÑA MA'UMENTA I PRODUKSION FRUTA YAN GOLLAI.

Para u mas meggai na gualo' yan u mas meggai na kosecha depende gi ma'adahin i tinanom kontra ga'ga' yan chetnot. Ti apmam na tiempo desde Guahan ha funas todu i lalo' fruta. Lao guaha pago lalo' melon ya pot este na ti siña Guahan ha ekspotta fruta yan gollai. Guaha lokkue' chetnot ni mu'efefekta i chetda, ni mafanana'an bunchy top disease.

I ma'umentan I produkton agrikuttura giya Guahan ha depepende gue' gi mas na estudio pot agrikuttura yan i ma'atahin i ga'ga' tinanom.
Increased agricultural productivity on Guam will depend on agricultural research and pest control.



Guaha sen siguru na potensiat Guahan ni ayu na klassen gumualo' annai ti ma'u'usa i edda' sa' fuera di gof hasan hotnalerun agrikuttura ti gos maolek i edda' yan gof guaguan i presiun tano'. Este na klassen gumualo' ha na'pusipble maprodusin kualidat na fruta yan gollai dosse meses gi sakkan sa' manmatatanom este siha gi halom un fasilidat annai siña mamaneha i kondision mananom. Esta machagi este na klassen gumualo' giya Guahan ya esta guaha kosechan flores yan gollai.

I guinahan fresko na fruta yan gollai ti angokkoyon. Un sistema annai siña mana' guaguaha fruta yan gollai fi'o, komu malatatayi, mataruruyi, mana' anglo' o maprisetba gi kahon manengheng.

Hydroponic farming has a definite potential in Guam, where no substantial farm labor force exists, soils are generally poor and land values are high. Principal features of hydroponics include automatic watering and fertilizing, year-round production of crops, and higher quality produce. Hydroponics has been tried successfully on Guam and certain vegetables and flowers have been hydroponically produced.

The supply of fresh fruits and vegetables is erratic. One method of stablizing the supply of these products is through their processing.

Faisen i federat ya u ayuda Guahan dumestrosa o fumunas lalo' melon.

Abiba gumualo' sin odda' ginen mana'guaha enfotmasion yan teknikat na ayudu.

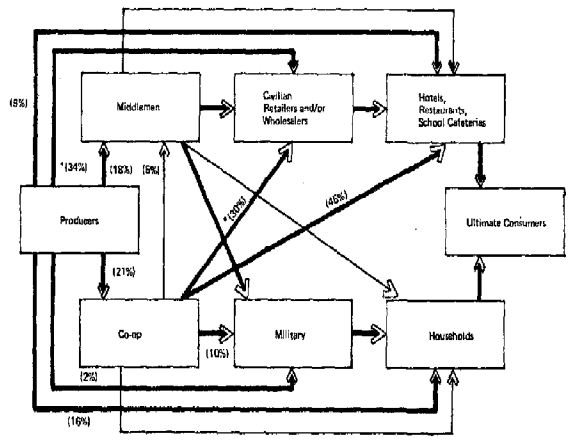
Hatsa un fasilidat para maprisetban gollai yan fruta.

Request federal assistance to combat and eradicate the melon fly.

Encourage hydroponic farming through provision of technical assistance and information.

Construct a vegetable processing facility.

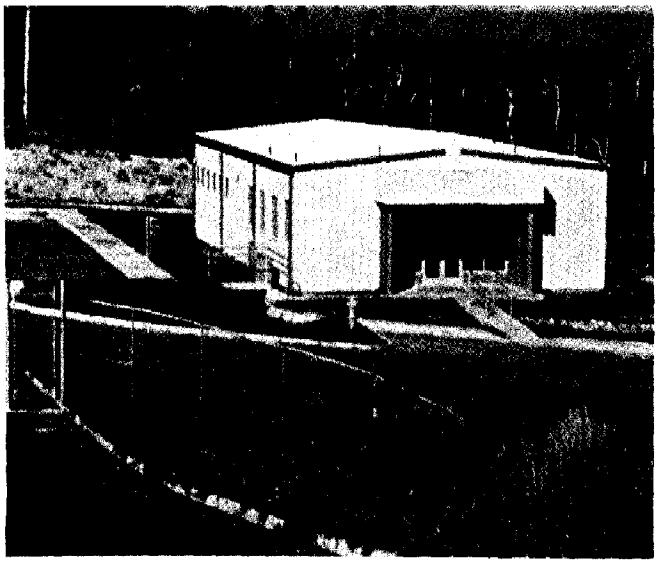
MARKET FLOW OF LOCAL PRODUCE, 1975
I CHALAN PRODUKTO GUATU GI METKAO SIHA GI 1975



* Total estimated retail flow would be 64%.

NOTE: ▬ indicates major flow, ___ indicates minor flow.

SOURCE: GUAM PUBLIC MARKET FEASIBILITY STUDY, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, GOVERNMENT OF GUAM, JULY 1977



LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY FARMING IS LIMITED.

Na'guaha sistema para ma'distribuyi ansopblan kosecha, ansopblan mama'tinas nenkanno' yan ngatnan komu nenkanno' ga'ga' para i manma'momoksai.

Kahat yan probeniyi un fasilidat para mamunu yan manpripara ga'ga' yan manok.

Na'guaha estudio para u embestiga kao siña mabende i katnen karabao giya Guahan komu un industria.

Provide for the distribution of harvest wastage, food processing by-products, and food service waste as animal feed to livestock and poultry producers.

Construct and provide for the operation of a slaughter house and poultry processing facilities.

Conduct research and feasibility studies regarding the commercial marketability of carabao on Guam.

Guam farmers raise swine mainly for use as roasting pigs which are served during fiestas and numerous social occasions. Studies suggest possibilities of using refuse, coral, and root crops to lower feed costs. The establishment of a fish cannery could provide inexpensive fish meal for animal feed.

Poultry production has developed rapidly in the past few years. Egg production is already near the self-sufficiency level, but broiler production is limited. The broiler industry, like the hog industry, needs a lower-cost feed and a slaughter house.

Certain areas of land which are not suitable for other uses may be suitable for carabao grazing. Compared to cattle, carabao can subsist on lower quality land and are well adapted to Guam's climate. Research studies have indicated carabao meat has shown to be commercially marketable elsewhere.

TI GOF MEGGAI MANMA'MOMOKSAI GA'GA' YAN MANOK PARA MANMABENDE.

I lancherun Guahan manma'momoksai babue lao mas para usan-ñiha yanggen man gupot. Ma'sodda' gi estudia siha na siña ma'usa basula yan guaha siha na hali' tinanom, para manna'labaratu i nenkanno' ga'ga' yan manok. I maestablisan un fasilidat para manlatayi guihan, siña guaha lokkue' baratu na nenkanno' ga'ga'.

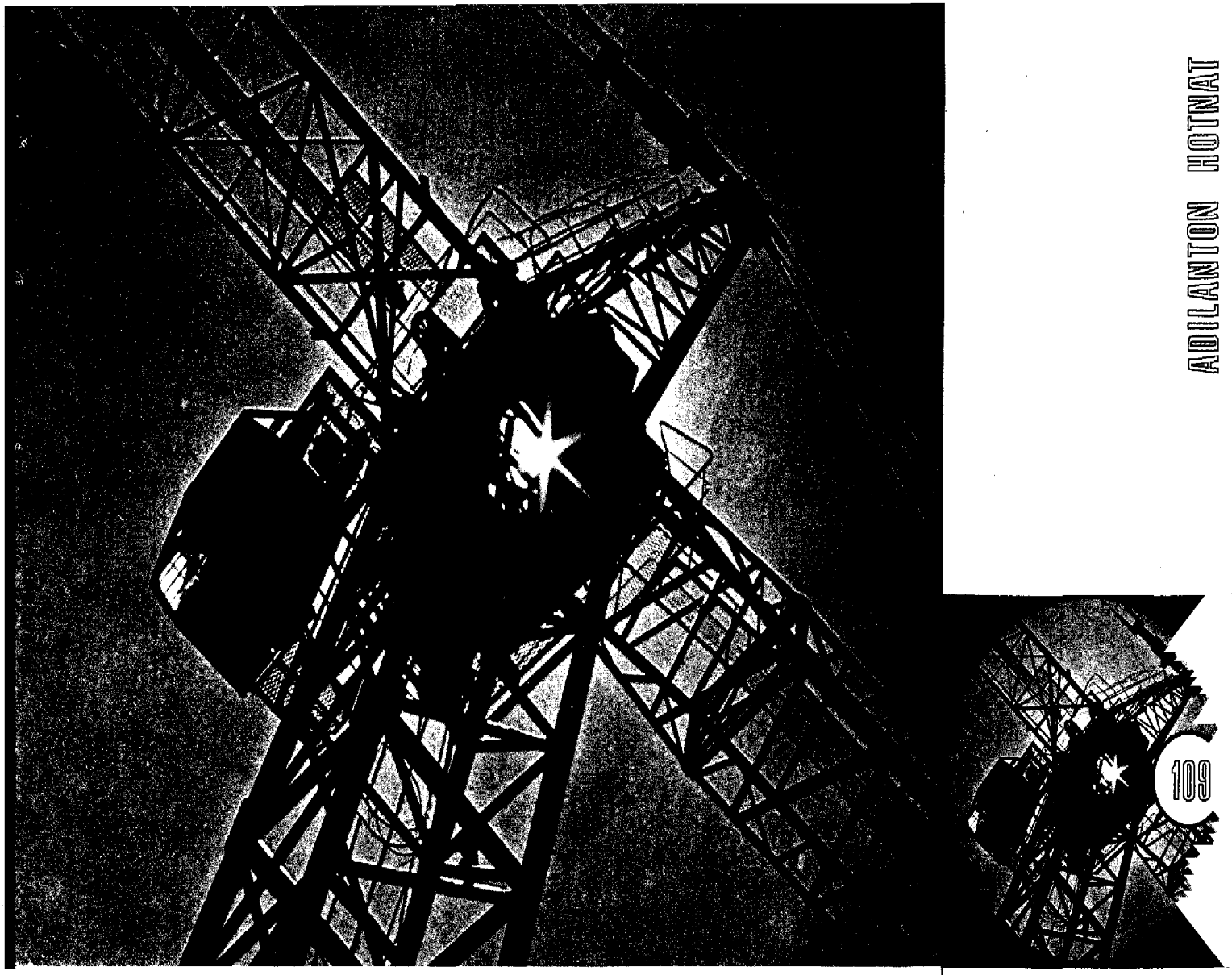
Gof chaddek i adilanton-ña i mamoksai manok na industria. Kahna' ha' esta sufisiente Guahan gi chada' manok lao trabia ti sufisiente gi manok para makanno'. I industrian katnen manok, parehu ha' yan i industrian katnen babue, ha nesisita baratu na nenkanno' ga'ga' yan un fasilidat para mapuno' yan mana'fangasgas i ga'ga'.

Guaha siha na lugat ti siña magualu'e yan ti siña máusa para otro klassen aktibidat lao siña para mamoksai karabao. I karabao, siña la'la' gi pedi na lugat ti parehu yan i guaka. Lokkue', i karabao umaya yan i kleman Guahan. Esta guaha estudio umendika na siña i katnen karabao mabende gi otro lugat.

LIVESTOCK POPULATION, FISCAL YEARS 1967 - 1976
KANTIDAN I MANMAPOPOKSAI NA GA'GA', FY 1967 - 1976

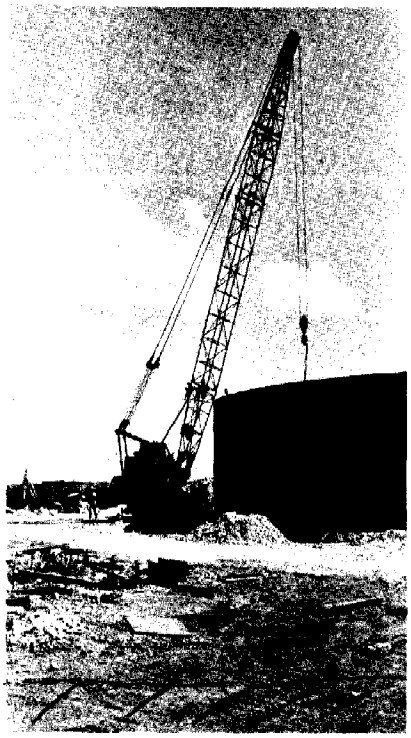
Fiscal Year	Carabao	Cattle	Goats	Hogs	Horses
1967	655	6,510	1,000	7,000	88
1968	680	7,000	950	7,600	89
1969	549	6,950	600	7,960	135
1970	500	5,800	1,050	8,750	130
1971	322	4,450	982	6,699	136
1972	316	4,112	897	8,325	141
1973	298	3,986	785	8,619	132
1974	256	2,771	537	10,463	118
1975	259	2,502	492	11,726	126
1976	247	1,829	504	8,442	120

Source: Statistical Abstract, Guam 1976, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam



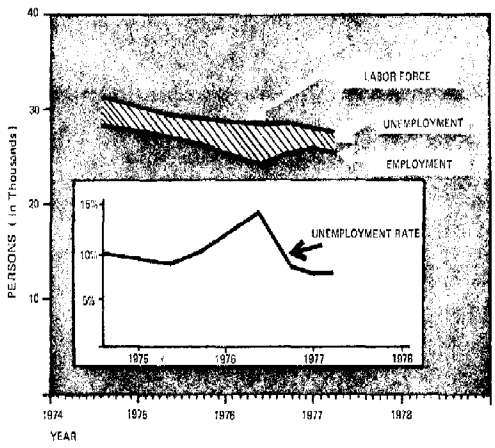
Annai makpo' i gera ti siña mali'e' ni taotao i isla i dankulon tinilaika gi ekonomia ni para u masusedi despues. Pot i pinayonñiha i taotao gi ekonomian agrikuttura annai siña machule' ayu ha' i mas manesisita, ti manpriparao i taotao para u fanhalom gi ekonomian suetdo ni dinimamanda tiningo' ni manesisita para u fanmaemplea. Pot i setbisiun militat i mas prensipat na opottunidat cho'cho', ti mana'e i mayoria na residensia chansa para u fanggaitiningo' pot diferentes klassen cho'cho' ni manesisita para u fañaonao gi ekonomian Guahan. Alos ettimos, manmana'fanhalom hotnaleru siha para u kubre i nesisidat i isla gi emple'ao yan setbisiun pupbliku taiguihi i mediku, maestra, atministradot yan katpenteru.

Following World War II, the island's residents could not foresee the radical changes in the economy that would later occur. Experienced in the activities characteristic of a subsistence agricultural economy, the people were not prepared to participate in a wage and cash economy which required employable skills. At a time when military service was the principal employment opportunity, the majority of the island's residents were not provided the opportunities to develop skills necessary to participate in Guam's growth. As a result, professional and skilled workers, including doctors, teachers, carpenters and managers, were imported to meet new manpower needs.



TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE,EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ON GUAM : 1974 - 1977

I NUMIRUN MANMA'EMPLELEA YAN TI MANMA'EMPLELEA DESDE 1974 ASTA 1977



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; and Bureau of Planning, Government of Guam

Na'lamaolek i sisteman marikohin, ma'analisan yan madistribuyin enfotmasion yan fakto pot i hotnat.

Na'guaha empeñu yan supottasion para i taotao i isla ni manmalago' manhalom gi industrian konstraksion.

Fa'tinas prugramman empleao gi duranten bakasion eskuela ni muna' guaguaha lameggai siha na aktibidat.

Na'siguru na todu i prugramman mama'na'gue gi emple'ao na banda u mana'guaha akademiku siha na prugramma ni u na' la'taddong hinasso-ña i taotao sigun i interes-ña.

Improve the systematic collection, analysis and dissemination of manpower statistics.

Provide incentives and support for local residents who wish to enter the construction industry.

Develop summer employment programs to provide a broader range of activities.

Ensure that all vocational training programs include academic programs that broaden a trainee's background in his area of interest.

THE LOCAL LABOR FORCE CURRENTLY DOES NOT POSSESS THE SKILLS NECESSARY TO MEET ALL ISLAND NEEDS.

The expansion of military construction activities and the growth in civilian industries have created numerous jobs which the local labor force cannot fill. A relatively unlimited supply of workers from nearby countries is available, and has been used, particularly in the construction industry.

Although there has been a continuing dialogue on the need to train local workers to fill available jobs, many potential wage earners, including recent school graduates, are unemployed. Training programs have been generally ineffective.

Summer employment programs have often frustrated, rather than motivated, their participants by not providing activities directly related to future employment opportunities.

Public and private training programs do not provide the academic background to supplement actual work experience. These programs train the employees to only accomplish particular tasks without broadening the participants' perspective.

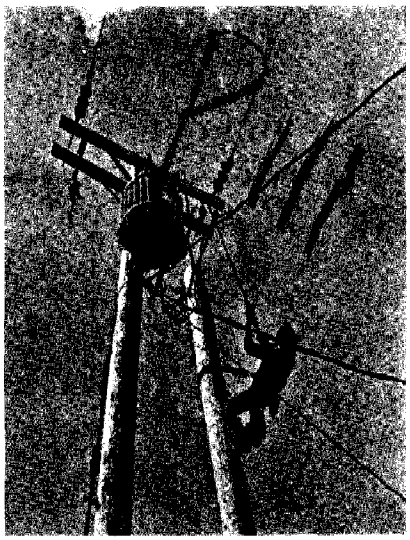
GI PRISENTE, TI HA MANTIENTIENE I HOTNAT I ISLA I TININGO' NI PARA U NA' SATISFECHO TODU I NESISIDAT I ISLA.

I ma'umentan i aktibidat konstraksion gi militat yan i kinahulo' i industria-siha muna'guaha kantidan cho'cho' ni ti siña i hotnat i isla ha kubre. Guaha kalang taihinekok siha na hotnaleru gi manhihot siha na nasion, ya hagas manma'usa este siha, pi'ot gi industrian konstraksion.

Achok ha' sigi ha' manakuentusi siha i taotao na nesisariu na u mana'fankapas yan u mana'faneskuela i hotnat i isla para u fanhalom gi guaha na cho'cho' guini, meggai siha ni pusipble manmama' suetdo, kontodu ayu i pågo ha' manmagradua, mannai'che'cho'. I prugramma ni para u mana' fanlakapas i hotnalerun Guahan kalang ti manefektibu.

I prugramman empleao gi duranten i mahuchom i eskuela, mas ha na'fandisganao enlugat di u fanna'e animo i manñaosaonao sa' ti mannana'e eksperensia ni direktamente siña ma'usa gi opottunidat empleo gi mamaila' na tiempo.

I prugramman mamana'gue gi gubietno yan gi san hiyong na banda ti mannana'e tiningo' akademiku ni ministet u suplika i eksperensian macho'cho'. Este siha na prugramma ha fana'gue' ha' i hotnat haftaimanu macho'gue' espasifiku siha na cho'cho' sin ha na'la'ancho pat fedda' i tiningo' i ma'empleple'a.



I INDUSTRIA SIHA GI SAN HIYONG NA BANDA TI SIÑA KUMOMPETENSIA YAN I GUBIETNO PARA I HOTNAT I ISLA.

I chaddek na kinahulo' Guahan gi ekonomia muna'guaha nesisidat para hotnaleru gi san hiyong yan i gubietno na banda. Lao meggai siha na fakto manbinebense i taotao para u fanmacho'cho' gi gubietno. Pot este na rason, na metgot i rason-ña i san hiyong na u sigi ha' manngonne' hotnalerun estranheru. Guaha esta bida-ña i U.S. Department of Labor *para u na'lameggai opottunidat para hotnat i isla.*

INDUSTRIES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR CANNOT COMPETE WITH THE PUBLIC SECTOR FOR LOCAL EMPLOYEES.

The rapid growth in Guam's economy created a demand for workers in both the public and private sectors. However, various factors have contributed to the attractiveness of employment in the public sector. As a result, the private sector has had greater justification to continue importing workers. The U.S. Department of Labor has taken action to increase employment opportunities for the local labor force.

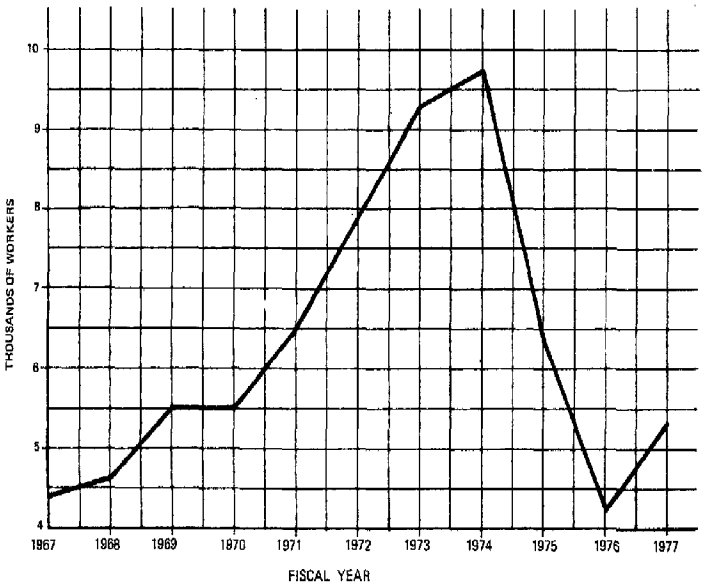
Supotte i prugramman U.S. Department of Labor *para u mafana'gue i hotnat i isla para u halom gi industrian konstraksion yan para u mahatsa i suetdo siha.*

Embestiga i pusibilidat i ma'usan i insentibon kontribusion para u binense i kompani'an konstraksion ya u fanngonne'mas taotao i isla.

Support the U.S. Department of Labor's program to train local workers for the construction industry and raise industry wages.

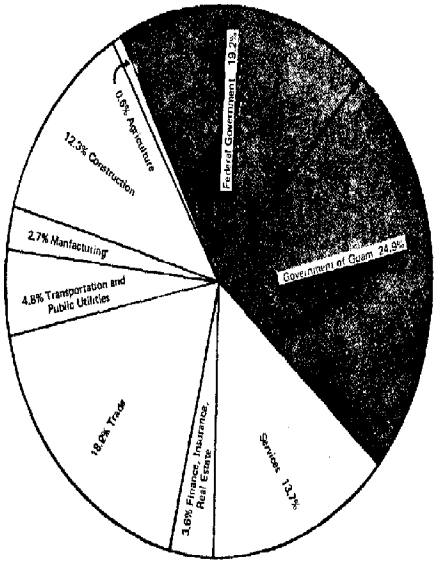
Investigate the use of tax incentives in encouraging construction firms to maximize the employment of local residents.

ALIEN CONTRACT WORKERS IN GUAM AT END OF FISCAL YEARS, 1967 THROUGH 1977
KUANTO NA HOTNALERUN ESTRANHERU NI MANGGAIGE GUAHAN KADA SAKKAN DESDE 1967 ASTA 1977



Source: U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Office

EMPLOYEES ON PAYROLLS JANUARY 1978
I TAOTAO SIHA NI MANMA'EMPLELEA ENERU, 1978



PUBLIC SECTOR

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Government of Guam.

Embestiga i pusibilidat na u mana'guaha prugramman siguridat para ayu siha i mana'fanbasta gi che'cho'-ñiha asta ki manmañoda' ta'lo cho'cho' para i emple'aon san hiyong na banda.

Supotte i maʼenfuetsan i Occupational Safety and Health Act *yan i areklamenton i ora yan suetdo.*

Fa'nu'e i manhoben i minaolek yan i probechon i opottunidat cho'cho' emple'ao gi san hiyong yan gubietno na banda.

Transfieri komu kontrata ayu siha i manma'ayek na che'cho' gubietno guatu gi kompani'an san hiyong.

Investigate the feasibility of an unemployment insurance program within the private sector.

Support the enforcement of Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) and wage and hour rules and regulations.

Introduce young people to the advantages of both private and public sector employment opportunities.

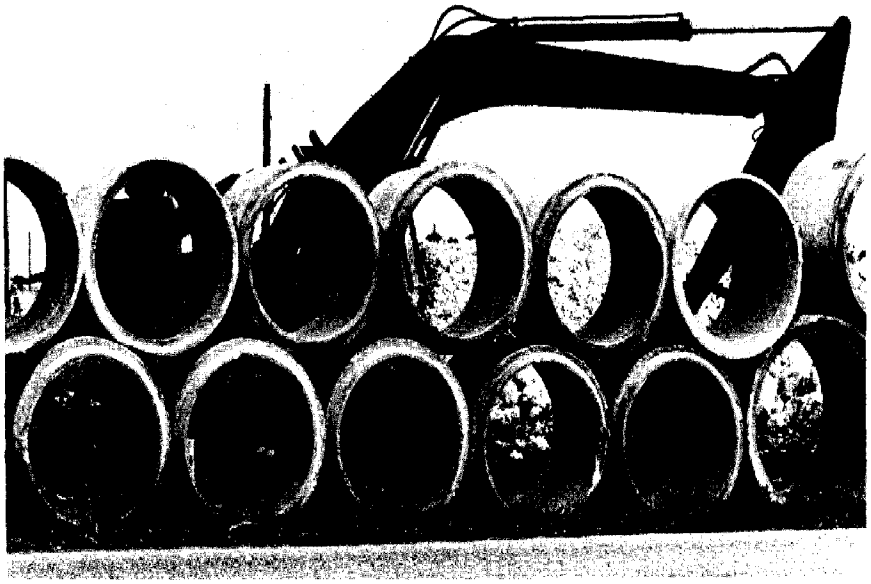
Transfer selected government activities by contract to the private sector.

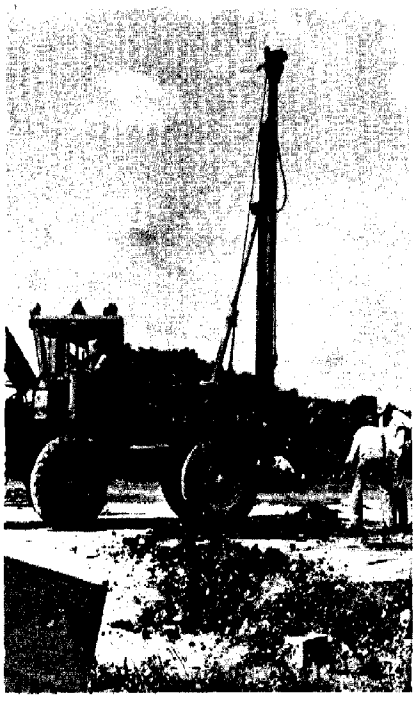
The most important factor which contributes to the competitive advantage of the public sector is the perception by many residents that government employment provides greater employee benefits. Upon becoming a classified employee, job security is ensured. For most public jobs, higher salaries are offered. A higher social status is achieved since residents request assistance from public employees during, and after, working hours. Working conditions are desirable and the local government offers an attractive retirement program.

Many residents do not percieve both the advantages and disadvantages of private sector employment. A method to assist the private sector to more effectively compete with the public sector is to broaden its range of employment opportunities.

Etmas empottante na rason na munana'e i gubietno bintaha gi emple'ao na banda i hinenggen i residensia na meggai-ña benifisiun emple'ao siña magosa gi che'cho' gubietno. Gigon ha' emple'aon gubietno, esta siguru na ti u madulalak. Gi mayoria na klassen cho'cho' gi gubietno, takhilo'-ña i suetdo ki i san hiyong. Takhilo'-ña lokkue' estao-ña i taotao gubietno gi komunidat sa' sesso manginagao ni i pupbliku ayudu duranten yan maseha despues i oran cho'cho'. Kondision i che'cho' lokkue' gof kombeniente yan ma'ofrefresi i emple'ao ni gubietno un kabales na prugramman ritirao.

Meggai na residensia ti magogos li'e' todu i minaolek yan i binaba pot ma'emplean san hiyong. Un manera annai siña ma'asiste i san hiyong para u kompiti kontra i gubietno i para u na'lameggai opottunidat gi empleao na banda.

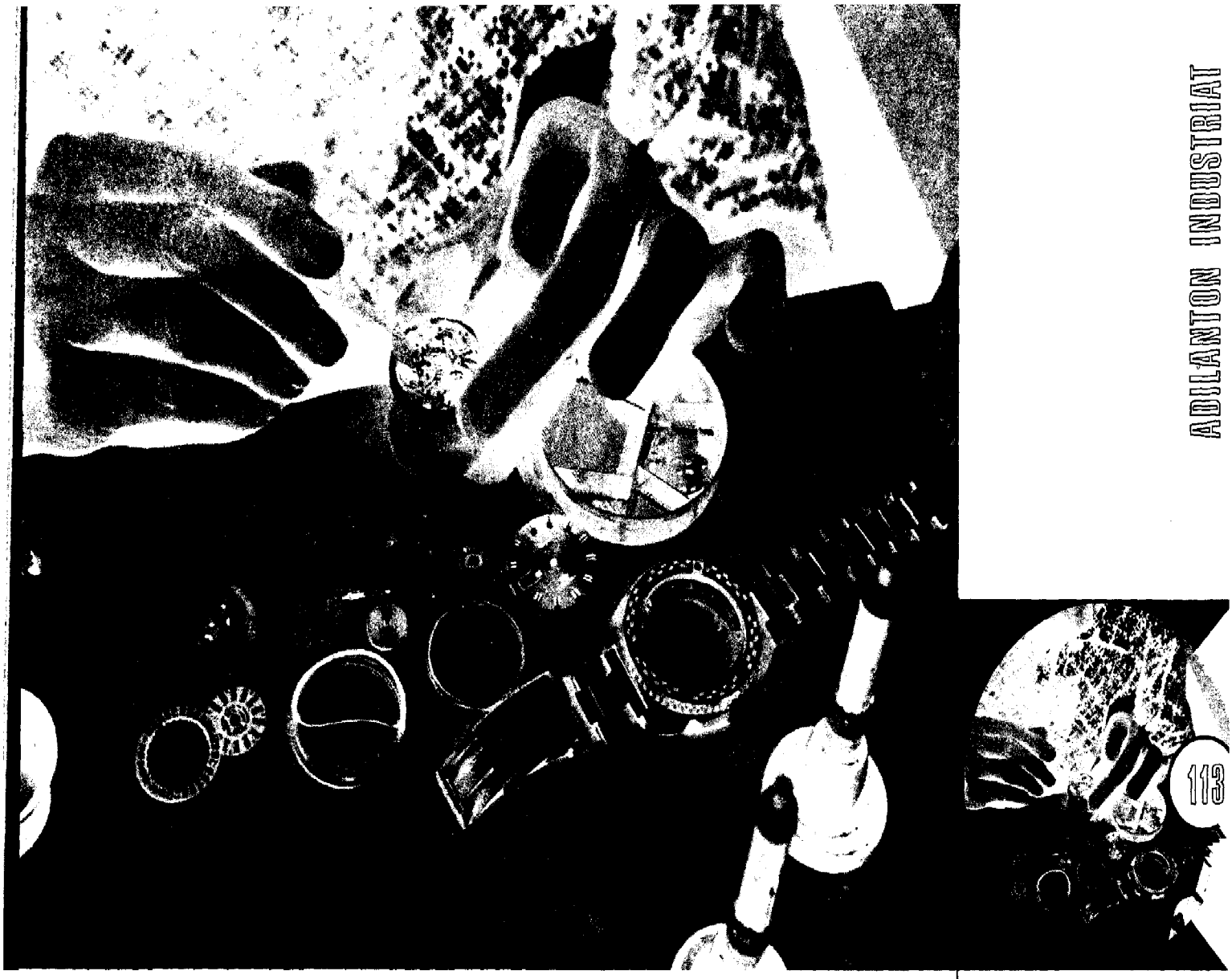




HOURLY WAGE RATES IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
I APAS KADA ORA GI MANMA'AYEK SIHA NA CHO'CHO'
1977

Occupation	Guam Median Wage		Hawaii Union Rate
	Construction Industry	Nonconstruction Industries	
Electrician	$3.22	$7.14	$10.34
Plumber	3.20	6.15	9.80
Welder	3.16	5.50	9.80
Light Equipment and General Truck Driver	3.03	5.43	7.68
Carpenter	3.03	5.46	9.15
Painter	2.94	6.09	9.00
Boilermaker	3.84	6.96	9.73
Mechanic Automotive	3.40	4.98	5.81

Source: Department of Labor, Government of Guam



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Dididе' ha' na fabrika guaha Guahan, ya meggai-ña este siha na aktibidat i food processing, *manmanempренta, manmama'tinas produkton petrot ginen laña yan manna'-daña' patten kosas siha. Este siha na fonksion man chaddek kinahulo'-ñiha gi tutuhon i '70 na sakkan. Entre este na aktibidat siha, guaha esta man basta lao guaha mulala dankulo yan guaha pa'go ha' manmatututuhon. I taotao otro nasion siha ni pomopo'-lo i salape'-ñiha guini na aktibidat manmafatto magi sa' fitme estao-ña Guahan gi pulitikat na banda yanggen makompara yan i otro nasion siha giya Asia.*

The manufacturing base on Guam is small, with most activities limited to food processing, printing, oil refining and assembly operations. Manufacturing activities increased sharply in the early 1970's. Some activities have expanded and new ones begun. Off-island investment in manufacturing is attracted by Guam's political stability, relative to many Asian countries.

RECRUITMENT OF CLEAN, LIGHT INDUSTRY IS POSSIBLE.

Pripara lepblo para ayu siha i man interesao na kometsiante annai gaige i prisisu na enfotmasion kosa ki siña maditetmina i gaston manprodusi giya Guahan.

Fotma yan emplementa un prugramma ni para u fanbinense magi nuebu na industria.

Tutuhon un prugramma ni para u fannina'e empeñu i prisente na industria para u umenta i aktibidat-ñiha.

Prepare brochures for interested investors containing the data required for manufacturers to determine the cost of production on Guam.

Design and implement a promotion and recruitment program to attract new industry.

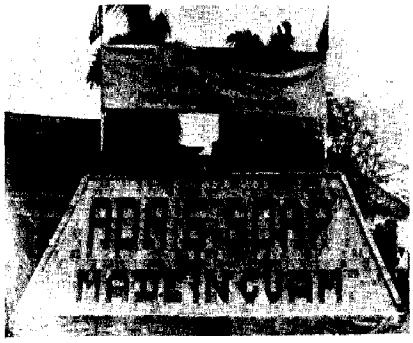
Initiate an incentives program to encourage the expansion of existing manufacturing firms.

I ti manmakkat na industria haggas manggalge Guahan ya siña ha' ma'adilanta para I manmamaila na tiempo giya Guahan.

Light industries did exist on Guam in the past and have a potential for future development.

Manufacturing potentials exist in the production of goods for regional markets, such as those required by the tourist industry. Headnote 3A of the U.S. Customs laws provides that Guam may export items duty free to the United States, where dutiable foreign materials comprise less than 50% of the value of the item.

Promotional support and more favorable incentives should be given to selected industries which would employ local workers. A formal statement of priorities would increase the ability of the government to channel investments into preferred areas.



MANFACTURED GOODS EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER HEADNOTE 3(a)
I MANMA'FABRIKA NA PRODUKTO NI MA'EKSPOTTA GUATU GI ESTADOS UNIDOS SIGUN GI HEADNOTE 3(a)

	Watches & Bands		Garments		Total	
Calendar Year	No. Firms	Value of Exports $000	No. Firms	Value of Exports $000	No. Firms	Value of Exports $000
1972	6	1,569	0	0	6	1,569
1973	7	4,561	0	0	7	4,561
1974	7	4,892	4	3,553	11	8,445
1975	4	4,333	3	2,782	7	7,115
1976	5	1,270	5	1,340	10	2,610

Source: Guam Annual Economic Review 1976, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

MANUFACTURING FIRMS HAVE NOT BEEN CONCENTRATED IN PLANNED INDUSTRIAL PARKS.

Dirihi i fabrika ya u fandaña' gi un lugat ni propio para este na klassen industria.

Direct manufacturing firms to centralized industrial parks.

One of the most powerful incentives Guam can offer manufacturers is good infrastructure support. Basic infrastructure needs include power, water, sewage disposal, transportation and communication facilities. Lands in Harmon and Mongmong-Toto-Maite have not been suitably developed as industrial parks.

SIÑA MAKOMBIDA MAGI I TI MANMAKKAT YAN TI MANAPLACHA' NA INDUSTRIA.

Guaha kapasidat-ta annai siña hit manmama'tinas kosas para ta bende guini yan gi Western Pacific, *tat komu manesisita na kosas ni industrian turista. Guaha areklamento ni mafanana'an* Headnote 3A, *gi lain i Estados Unidos, ni ha na'pusipble Guahan para u fanekspotta produkto guatu Amerika sin u fanapasi kontribusion, kon kondision na i produkto ni mafa'tinas menos ki 50 pot siento mafabrika gi otro na nasion.*

Debi di u fanmana'e supottasion yan empeñu ayu siha na industria para u na'guaha cho'cho' para i taotao i isla. Nesisariu na u huyong i gubietno ni un fotmat na deklarasion pot i mas empottante yan nesisariu na klassen industria kosa ki mulamaolek abilidat-ña i gubietno para u dirihi i manmalago' manna'halom salape'-ñiha guini na industria.

TI MAN DADAÑA' I GUAHA NA FABRIKA GI UN LUGAT NI MA'PLANE'A PARA ESTE NA KLASSEN AKTIBIDAT.

Unu *gi mas metgot na empeñu ni siña Guahan ha ofresi' i fabrika siha, i maolek yan sufisiente na fasilidat pupbliku, tat komu elektrisidat, hanom, tubon taki, chalan yan telefon. I tano' siha giya Harmon yan Mongmong-Toto-Maite ti manma gos pripara para sagan industria.* Apra Harbor *na lugat*

gof maolek para ayu siha na industria ni manaya yan i aktibidat i puetto yan para fasilidat rekre'asion. Debi di u madisikna patte gi Cabras Island *para ma'usa gi mana' dankulon i fasilidat elektrisidat, i sagan man dikike' na boti yan fasilidat rekreasion. I* Dry Dock Island *yan i san katan na bandan Apla guaha maolek siha na lugat para ayu siha na industria ni manaya yan i puetto. Fuera di 33 areas giya Apla, 99 pot siento propiadat i* Navy.

The Apra Harbor area is ideal for port-related industry and recreational development. Parts of Cabras Island should be designated for the use and expansion of power plants as well as marinas and recreational facilities. Dry Dock Island and the eastern part of Apra Harbor contain areas ideal for port-related industry. The Navy owns over 99 percent or all but 33 acres of the Apra Harbor area.

Establisa i Light Industry Improvement District *giya Harmon yan Mongmong-Toto-Maite para maadilanta i fasilidat pupbliku.*

Tulaika i lugat annai madiskakatga i bala gi puetto.

Fa'tinas un prugramma para u mapetsigi ya u mana'mas chaddek machule' este siha na tano' federat: i Cabras Island, Dry Dock Island *yan i san katan na banda gi puetton Apla, yan u ma'emplementa un prugramma para i ma'adilanton-ñiha.*

Mafa' sagayi i industria siha ni manmakkat, yan ayu lokkue' i ti manmakkat lao manaya yan aktibidat i puetto yan u mana'guaha fasilidat para botin dikike' yan rekre'asion.

Establish Light Industry Improvement Districts in the Harmon and Mongmong-Toto-Maite areas to improve basic infrastructure.

Relocate the Navy Ammunition Wharf.

Pursue an active aquisition program for the federal lands on Cabras Island, Dry Dock Island, and the eastern portions of Apra Harbor and implement a development program for the area.

Develop industrial parks in Apra Harbor for heavy and port-related light industry and develop marina-recreational activities.

GOVERNMENT OF GUAM TAX INCENTIVES
I EMPENUN I KONTRIBUSION GI GUBIETNON GUAHAN

Type of Venture	Type of Incentives	Length of Time
1. Agriculture 2. Watch Manfacturing 3. Other Manfacturing 4. Commercial Fishing 5. Services 6. Hotels 7. Other Tourist Facilities 8. Industrial Facilities	1. Rebate of up to 75% of all corporate income tax payable to GovGuam. 2. Rebate of up to 75% of income tax on dividends. 3. Abatement on taxes levied on income derived from lease of land, building, machinery and equipment. 4. Abatement on Real Property Tax 5. Abatement on Gross Receipts on petroleum and alcoholic beverages manfactured in Guam.	1. Period not to exceed twenty (20) years on Corporate Income Tax. 2. Period not to exceed five (5) years on Dividends. 3. Period up to ten (10) years on Real Property Tax. 4. Period up to ten (10) years on Leased Income. 5. Period up to ten (10) years on Gross Receipts Tax. OPTION: Double the time authorized by electing to enjoy only fifty percent (50%) of said rebatements and/or abatements.

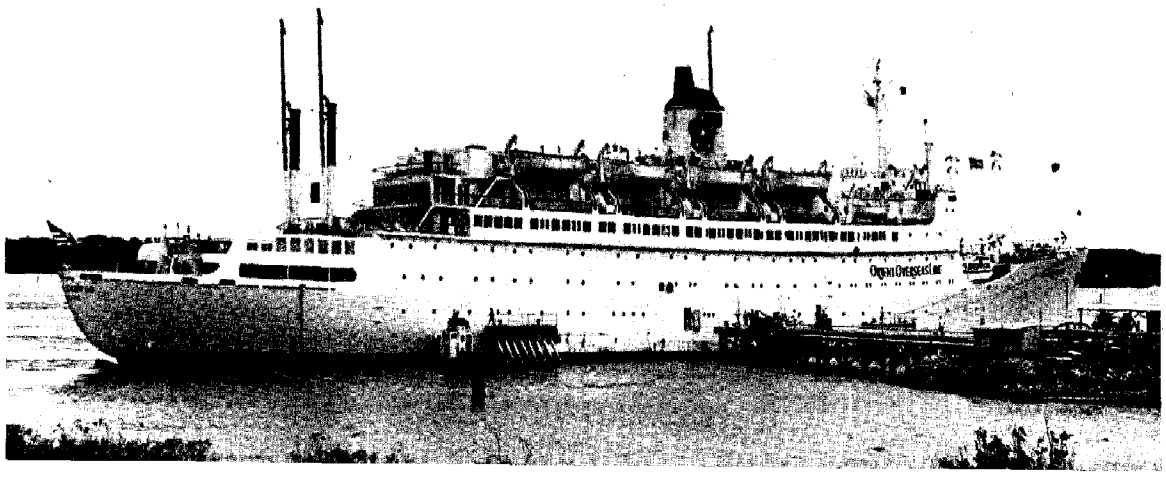
Source: Guam Economic Development Authority

NUMBER AND TYPE OF FIRMS GRANTED INCENTIVES 1967 - 76
Kuanto yan hafa na klasen kompania manmana'e empeñu 1967 - 1976

Year Qualifying Certificate Granted	No. of Firms	Currently Operating
1965	1	0
1966	8	0
1967	6	2
1968	4	2
1969	3	1
1970	3	2
1971	3	1
1972	10	3
1973	9	2
1974	0	0
1975	0	0
1976	3	1
1977	1	1
Total	51	15

Type of Firms	Granted Qualifying Certificates	Currently Operating
Hotels	15	9
Garments	10	2
Watches	5	0
All Other	21	4
Total	51	15

Source: Guam Economic Development Authority; Bureau of Planning, Government of Guam



THE COMMERCIAL PORT MUST BE EXPANDED TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY AND TO PROMOTE GROWTH OF TRANSSHIPMENT.

I COMMERCIAL PORT *DEBI DI U MANA'LADANKULO PARA U MANA'LAMAOLEK I KAPASIDAT-ÑA YAN PARA U ATBANSA I KINALAMTEN* TRANSSHIPMENT.

Na'ladankulo i sagan katga gi Commercial Port.

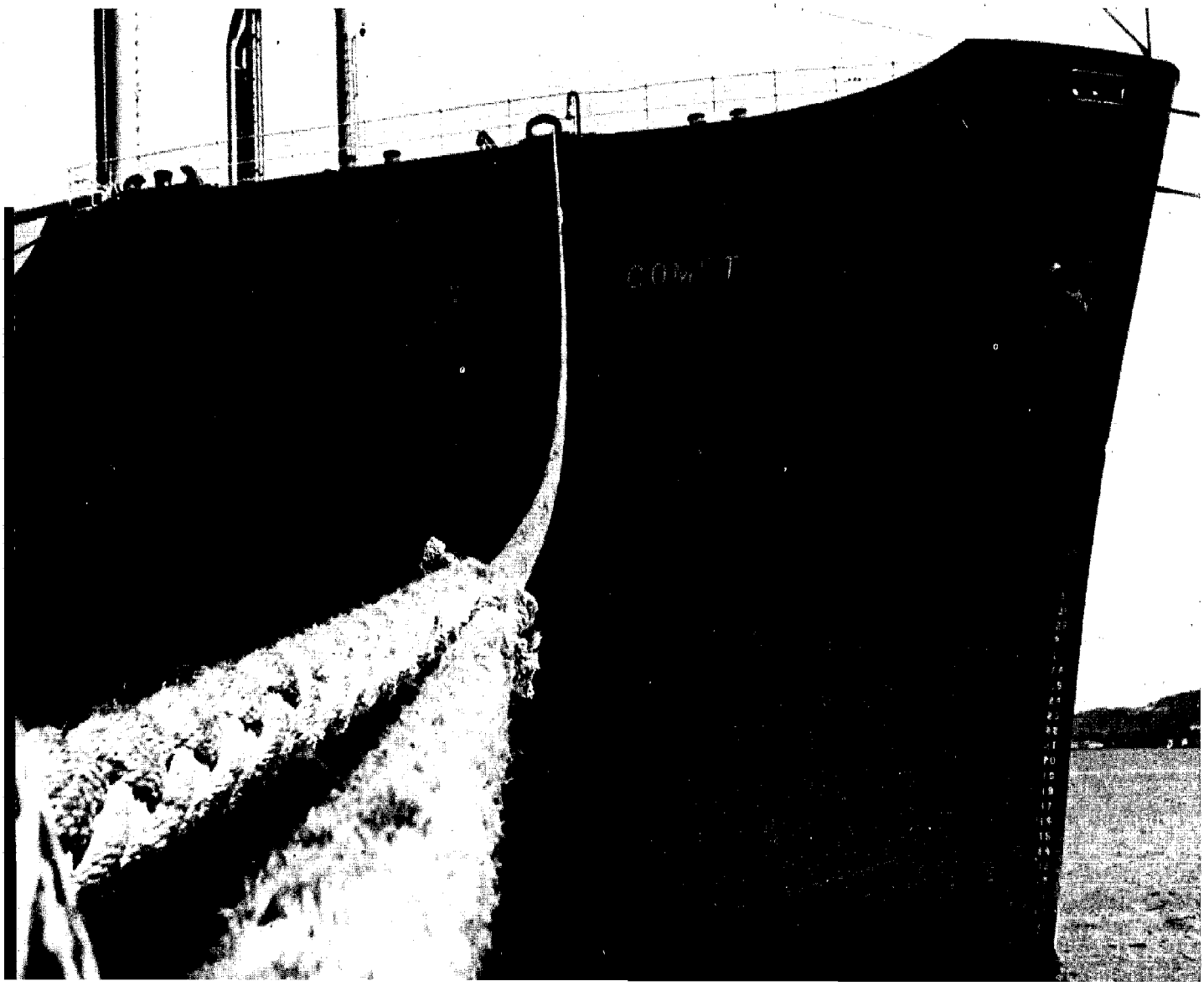
Fandaña' yan i U.S. Corps of Engineers *para u maguadok i kanat Piti kosa ki siña mana'dankulo i pantalan gi manmamaila' na tiempo ya u guaha lokkue' sagan lumiheng para i mandikike' na boti.*

Expand the Commercial Port container yard.

Coordinate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers the dredging of Piti Channel for future wharf expansion and the harbor of refuge.

In the past 10 years, containerized cargo has increased from 8,000 to 50,000 containers per year. Because of limited space, containers are stacked up to four high. The resulting congestion has significantly increased the operational cost for sophisticated stacking equipment, as well as requiring an average of 30 minutes for the transfer of each container to a truck. The Commercial Port needs an additional 22 acres of land immediately, with an eventual need of at least 80 acres. The outer Piti Channel must be dredged for future wharf expansion while the inner channel, with minimum dredging, could serve as an excellent harbor of refuge for small boats.

Kumahulo' i kantidan containerized cargo *desde 8 mit asta 50 mit gi sakkan gi manmaloffan na dies años na tiempo. Pot i dikike' i lugat gi puetto mana' fan a'hokse asta kuatro kahon hulo'. Pot mampos motmot i kantidan kahon, kumahulo' i gasto. Ministet lokkue' mafahan i guaguan na makinan manhatsa kahon ya tinataka' trenta minutos para matransfieri kada kahon guatu gi* truck. *I* Commercial Port *ha nesisita 22 arias ensigidas, ya siempre ha nesisita 80 arias mas gi manmamamaila' na tiempo. I gaige gi san hiyong Piti na kanat debi di u maguadok para mana'ladankulo i pantalan gi manmamaila' na tiempo ya i ge'halom na kanat siempre maolek para botin dikike' komu maguadok dididе'.*



GUAHA KAPASIDAT-ÑA GUAHAN PARA U EKSTIENDE I AKTIBIDAT RESEARCH YAN DEVELOPMENT.

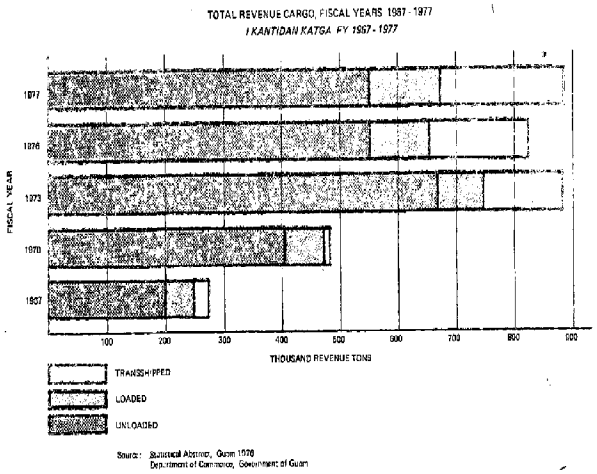
GUAM HAS A POTENTIAL FOR EXPANDING ITS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

Establisa un koporasion para Research *yan* Development *ni dumaña' yan i Unibetsidat Guahan.*

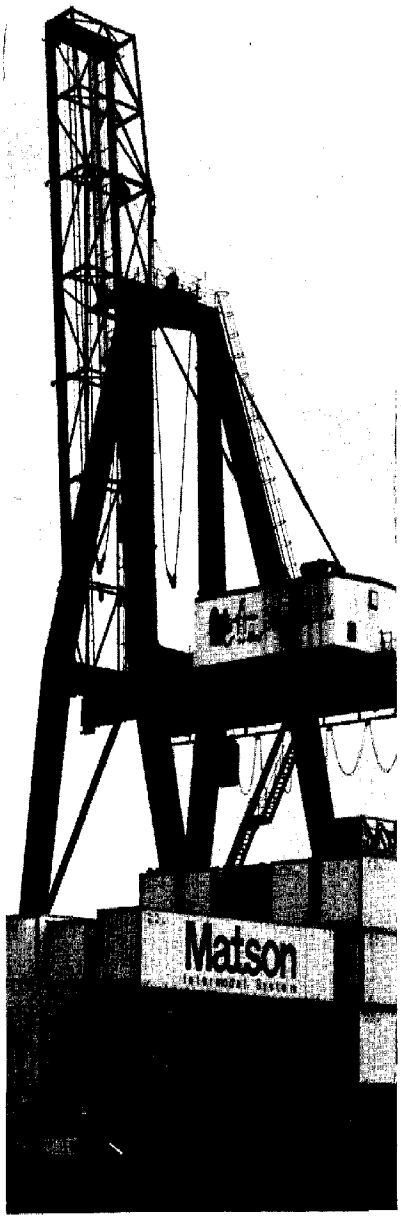
Guaha meggai na ahensian federat yan ti federat mumatlinanayi prugramman Research *yan* Development *aya para Guahan, tat komu estudian pot i lina'la' taotao, alentos, pot i tasi, agrikuttura yan i maéstudian mapoksai gága' saddok. Manesisita un otganisasion ni manñiisiha yan i Unibetsidat Guahan para u binense magi i manmatlinanayi este siña na prugramma ya u garantia na guaha kapas yan menhalom na taotao ni tumungo' este na cho'cho'. Este lokkue' siempre ha benifisiu i komunidat yan kontribuyi guatu gi adilanton i Unibetsidat Guahan.*

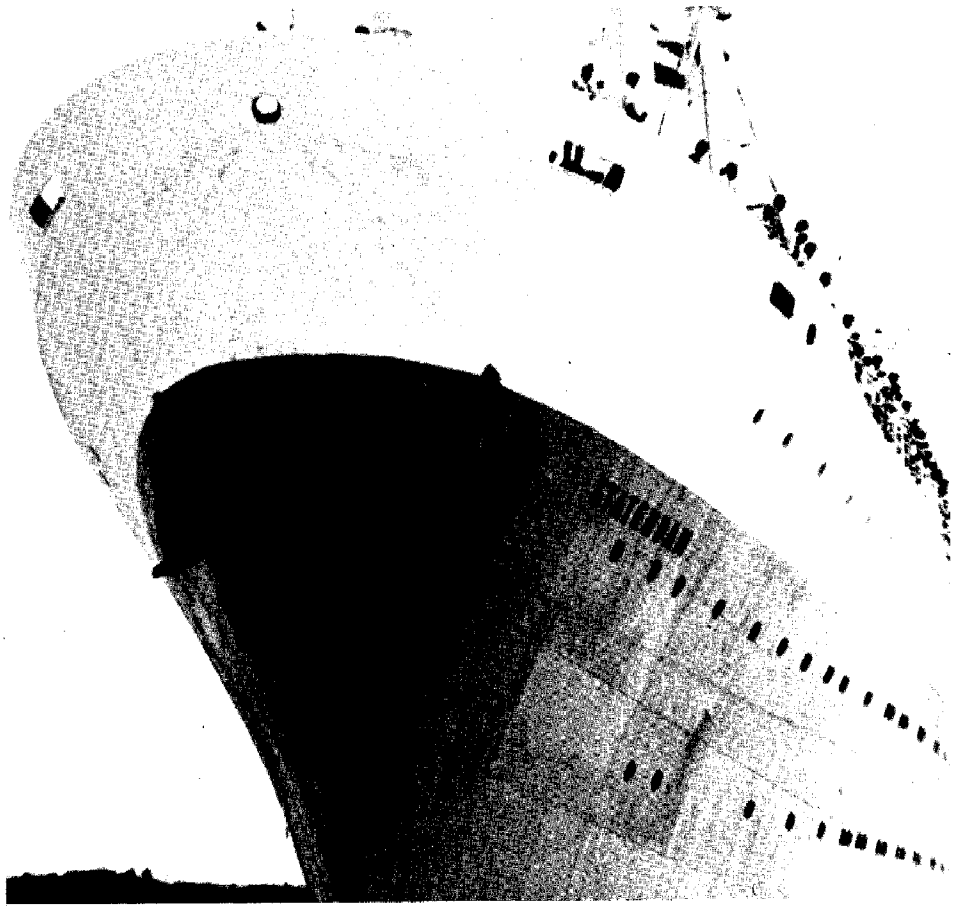
There are many federal and non-federal agencies that sponsor research and development (R&D) projects ideally suited to Guam. Potential projects include socio-cultural, energy, marine, agricultural and aquacultural research. An organization, associated with the University of Guam, is needed to attract such projects and ensure that the technical expertise is available. Research and development will benefit the community and contribute to the development of the university.

Establish a research corporation associated with the University of Guam.



I prisente na fasilidat yan lugat gi puetto sumen inefekta ni i ma'umentan i aktibidat gi puetto.
The increasing activities of Guam's transshipment industry have caused a heavy strain on existing port facilities and space.





Emplementa un prugramma ni para u fan binense i koporasion Amerika ya u ma'establisa i ofisinan-ñiha giya Guahan.

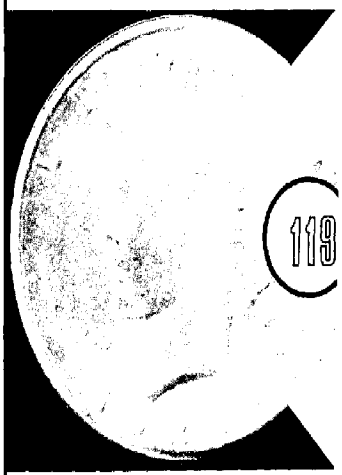
Implement a program for recruiting U.S. corporations to establish regional offices on Guam.

GUAM CAN BECOME A REGIONAL CENTER FOR U.S. CORPORATE ACTIVITY.

Guam is in an excellent geographical position to serve U.S. corporations with operations in the Western Pacific. Research has shown that the expense in maintaining U.S. corporate personnel in Asian capitals is high and recent tax changes are increasing these costs. A recruitment program should be initiated consisting of accurate, concise data in attractive brochures describing locational advantages.

SIÑA GUAHAN MANA'SENTRO NA LUGAT PARA I AKTIBIDAT KOPORASION AMERIKA GUINI NA BANDAN I PASIFIKU.

Ekselente Guahan na lugat para u setbe todu i koporasion Amerika ni operasion-ñiha gi Western Pacific. *Manota ni guaha na estudia na guaguan para i kompani'an Amerikanu para u mantieni i emple'ao-ña giya Asia ya sigi ha' este kumahulo' sa' matulailaika i areklamenton kontribusion. Debi di u matutuhon un prugramma ni para u fanbinense magi este siha na kompani'a ginen i mana'guaha lepblo ni fumanunu'e siha hafa na bintaha guaha guini giya Guahan.*



Kahulo' i kantidan salape' i pupbliku gi tutuhon i '70 na sakkan ginen i ma'adilanton i industrian turista yan i aktibidat militat pot i gera giya Vietnam, *lao tumunok ginen i achakin i ekonomia gi todu i tano'. Entre '73 yan '76 na sakkan i numirun emple'ao gi isla yan i numirun turista tumunok kahna' ha' bente pot siento. Duranten este ha' ta'lo na tiempo, i populasion i militat marebaha kahna' ha' 33 pot siento.*

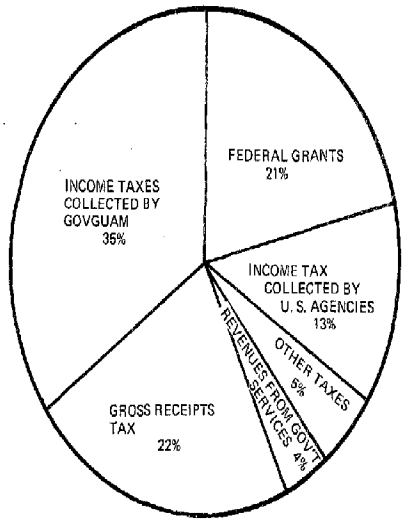
Malingu i isla 15 miyon na kontribusion entre '74 asta '76 na sakkan pot i matulaikan i lain i federat pot kontribusion. I marikokohi na kontribusion gi isla tumunok desde $119 miyon gi '75 na sakkan asta $105 miyon gi '76 na sakkan. Yanggen para u ma'adilanta ta'lo i ekonomian Guahan, ni sinupopotte ni sufisiente na fasilidat yan setbisiun pupbliku, debi di u la'fitme i hale' kontribusion.

Guam's financial resources, fueled during the early 1970's through revenue generated from a growing local tourist industry and the country's military presence in Southeast Asia, were strained considerably during the worldwide economic recession. Between 1973 and 1976, the island's employment and visitor arrival figures dropped approximately 20 percent. During this same period the military population was reduced almost one-third.

Federal tax rebates resulted in a loss of $15 million in revenue from 1974 to 1976. Local revenues declined from $119 million in fiscal year 1975 to $105 million in fiscal year 1976. If Guam is to return once again to an active and vital economy supported by sufficient public facilities and services, its revenue base must be strengthened.

GENERAL FUND REVENUE FISCAL YEAR 1977

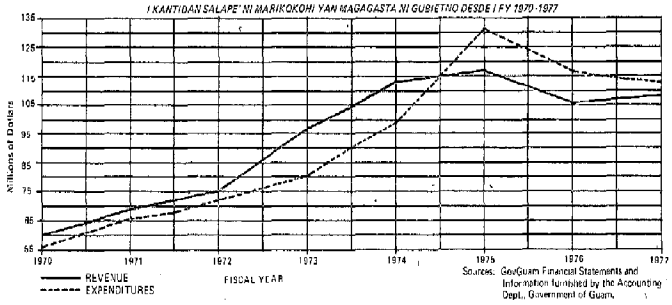
I KANTIDAN SALAPE' NI MANMARIKOHIYI FY 1977



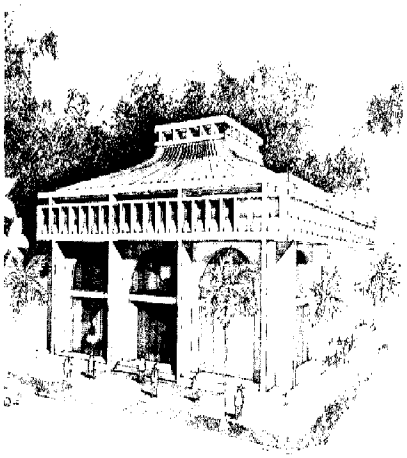
Source: Financial Statement, Fiscal Year 1977, Department of Administration, Government of Guam.

GENERAL FUND REVENUE & EXPENDITURES, FY 1970 - 77

I KANTIDAN SALAPE' NI MARIKOKOHI YAN MAGAGASTA NI GUBIETNO DESDE I FY 1970-1977



Sources: GovGuam Financial Statements and Information furnished by the Accounting Dept., Government of Guam.



Na' mas meggai i salape' gubietno ginen mana'lamaolek manmannota yan mas meggai na animo para manmangokbla.

Na'funhayan mamidi todu i tano' gubietno ensigidas.

Embestiga kao siña yan kao guaha minaolek yanggen masubi todu klassen kontribusion.

Increase revenues through improved record-keeping and collection efforts.

Complete surveying of all government lands immediately.

Investigate the fesibility of increasing gross business receipts, income, property, and fuel tax rates.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES MUST BE INCREASED.

Most of the government's tax revenues are derived from income, gross receipts, property and liquid fuel taxes. If desired levels of public facilities and services are to be provided, increasing rates and efficiency in collection will be necessary.

An immediate increase in revenues could result through improved administration of tax programs. The government does not have adequate data regarding overdue and collectable taxes. One study concluded that at least $6.0 million could be added to the treasury simply through improving collection efforts. Sizable parcels of private real estate are not taxed due to poor record-keeping. Much of the public's land remains unsurveyed.

The gross business receipts tax accounts for nearly one-fourth of Guam's tax revenue. Increasing the gross business receipts tax rate from 4% to 5% would provide an additional $6 million in revenue annually. A return to the 1973 real property tax rates would generate approximately $20 million annually.

Federal income tax cuts have reduced Guam's revenues. The federal Omnibus Territories Act provides Guam an opportunity to supplement its revenues through an income tax surcharge of up to 10%. Implementing the 10% charge on each person's income tax bill could produce an additional $6 million annually.

Gasoline, diesel, and aircraft fuel could be taxed at higher rates. However, any increase in these tax rates should occur only as a part of an overall revenue generating strategy.

DEBI DI U MA'UMENTA I KANTIDAN KONTRIBUSION NI HA RIKOKOHI I GUBIETNO.

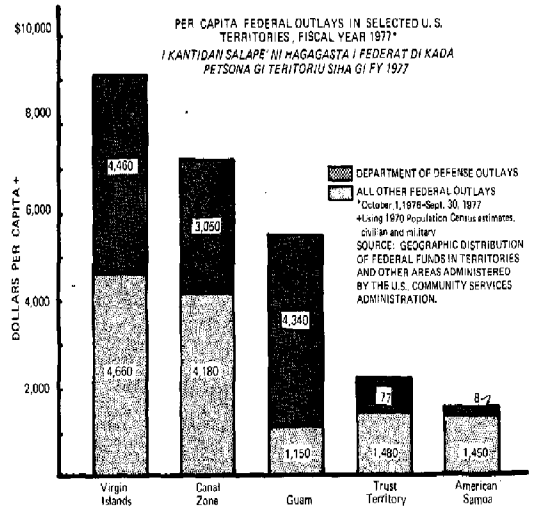
Kahna' todu i salape' ni humahalom gi gubietno ginen i kontribusion suetdon taotao, kometsiante, propiadat yan petrot. Yanggen para maprobeniyi ni ta diseseha na estao fasilidat yan setbisiu debi di u mahatsa i petsentahin kontribusion yan mana'efektibu i marekohi-ña.

Siña ensigidas mana'laguaha salape' pupbliku komu mana'lamaolek i mamaneha-ña i prugramman kontribusion. Ti sufisiente i enfotmasion i gubietno nu i man dilenkuente yan i siña marikohi na kontribusion. Un estudia pot este muna' annok na sais miyon pesos siña marikohi komu guaha mas animo gi marikohin kontribusion. Guaha siha dankulo na pedason tano' ni ti manma'apasisiyi ni dueño sa' manaigue gi listan i gubietno. Meggai na tano' gubietno ti man mamimidi.

Kahna' ha' 25 pot siento gi i marikohi na kontribusion ginen i kometsiante. Siña ma'umenta sais miyon pesos gi manmarekokohi na kontribusion kada sakkan yanggen mahatsa i petsentahin kontribusion kometsiante desde 4 asta 5 pot siento. Komu manta'lo hit tatte gi '73 na petsentahin kontribusion propiadat, siña marikohi 20 miyon pesos mas kada sakkan.

I matulaikan i lain i federat pot kontribusion ha rebaha i kantidan salape' pupbliku. I Federal Omnibus Territories Act *ha na'e Guahan opottunidat para u suplimenta i ha rikokohi na kontribusion ginen i suetdo hulo' asta 10 pot siento ni esta ha apapasi i taotao. Komu maemplementa este, siña marikohi 6 miyon pesos mas kada sakkan.*

I gasolina, diso' yan gasolinan batkonaire siña lokkue' manmahatsa i kontribusion-ñiha. Lao komu mahatsa este siha na kontribusion debi di u patte gi estratehia pot mahatsan todu i kontribusion.



SIÑA MULA'MAOLEK I SITUASION SALAPE' GUBIETNO KOMU MARIBAHA I GASTON I GUBIETNO YAN MAUMENTA I EFEKTIBU-ÑA.

Gai defekto i sisteman makuentan salape' gi gubietno. Taya' eksaktu na enfotmasion pot kuanto gaston-ña i gubietno humuhuyong gigon manesisita. Pot ti fitme i ekonomian Guahan, makkat makatkula kuanto mahalom yan kuanto magagasta na salape' ni gubietno pi'ot sa' taya' eksaktu na enfotmasion. Gi '74, '75 yan '76 na sakkan siha, menos humalom na salape' ki makatkula.

Esta matutuhon un estudio para u tulaika i sisteman makuentan salape'. Entre mas ma'usa ayu i Electronic data processing *mas siña guaha eksaktu na enfotmasion gigon manesisita. Lao, debi di u mana'asentadu i maneran makuentan salape' yan marikohin enfotmasion osino tai bali i ma'usa-ña i* electronic data processing.

Nesisariu na u mas mamaneha i gaston i ahensian gubietno siha espesiatmente duranten i tiempo annai tumutunok i salape' i pupbliku. Debi di u ma'adilanta i abilidat i gubietno para u rikoknisa este na klassen situasion ya u tungo' hafa manesisita na aksion.

*Nesisita maadilanta i enfotmasion pot i manmahahasta na fasilidat pupbliku. Yanggen para ta tungo kuanto na salape magagasta pa'go, debi di ta estudia i enfotmasion ginen i ahensia ni responsapble pot ayu na fasilidat yan i*Department of Administration. *Meggai biahi, ti u maya' i dos na hale enfotmasion. I mapraktitika pa'go, ni manonota i hagas na fasilidat gi* Financial Statement, *ha na'guaguaha mas prublema sa' kalang mas gaston-ña i gubietno ki magahit ha gagasta.*

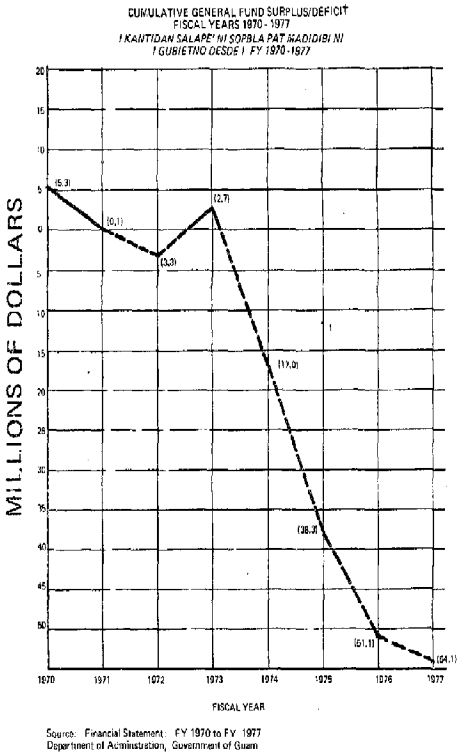
REDUCED OPERATIONAL COSTS AND INCREASED EFFICIENCY CAN SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Deficiencies in the government's accounting system are widespread. Accurate and timely data on expenditures are not available. Accurate revenue and expenditure forecasting, difficult in as volatile an economy as Guam's, is further hampered by inadequate financial information. Revenues were substantially over-estimated in 1974, 1975 and 1976.

A fiscal management study has been initiated to revise the current accounting system. Increased use of electronic data processing will aid in the provision of more timely data. However, basic accounting and data collection procedures must also be improved in order to avoid simply obtaining inaccurate information more quickly.

Greater control over agency expenditures is needed, especially during revenue shortfalls. The ability to recognize and respond to such revenue shortfalls must be improved as well.

The government's capital improvement records need improvement. To obtain an estimate of current capital improvement project expenditures, both agency and central accounting records must be carefully examined. In many cases, these records differ. The current practice of carrying discontinued projects on the financial statements creates unnecessary confusion and tends to overstate capital improvement expenditures and General Fund deficits.



Source: Financial Statement: FY 1970 to FY 1977 Department of Administration, Government of Guam

Adilanta i manera annai makatkukula kuanto na salape' para marikohi yan para magasta.

Fa'tinas di nuebu i estrokturan i sistema ni para makuentan salape' kosa ki siña mana'guaha dinanche na enfotmasion gigon manesisita.

Estaclisa un sistema para mamanehan salape' ni muna'daña' sanu na maneran budgeting *yan mas fitme na sistema pot i magastan salape'.*

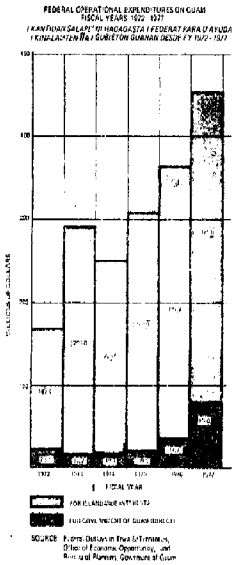
Na'guaha sistema ni ha na'pusipble humuyong eksaktu na enfotmasion pot i estao i fasilidat pupbliku.

Improve revenue and expenditure forecasting techniques.

Restructure the government accounting system to produce more accurate and timely data.

Establish a fiscal management system that incorporates sound budgeting techniques and stronger internal control over expenditures.

Provide a systematic reporting system for all government capital improvement projects.



Na'lamaolek i kinalamten i manindependiente na ahensian gubietno pattikulatmente ayu siha i manprodudusi salape' kosa ki siña rinebaha i ayudanten i gubietno.

Ataha i kumahulo' i emple'ao gubietno.

Na'fandaña' i mana'chule'na setbisiun gubietno gi un lugat.

Na'fandaña'i ofisinan gubietno gi mankombeniente yan sentro siha na lugat.

Faisen i ahensian federat ya u na'suha ayu na areklamento ni ha gagagao Guahan para u fanlaknos salape' antes di u fanmana'e salape' i federat.

Fangagao dispensasion pot i dibin Guam Rehabilitation Act.

Operate autonomous agencies, particularly those producing income, in a more efficient manner in order to reduce the need for subsidies.

Restrain the growth of the government labor force.

Consolidate and centralize government services.

Centralize government offices in several key locations.

Request federal agencies to waive local matching fund requirements.

Request forgiveness of Guam Rehabilitation Act debt.

The Government of Guam's autonomous agencies are a serious drain upon the General Fund. Most of these autonomous agencies were established with the intent that they would be self-sufficient. Since 1970, losses from these autonomous agencies have exceeded $50 million. As of Fiscal Year 1976, at least $103 million in General Fund subsidies had been provided such agencies. These agencies share similar problems of excessive personnel, weak debt collection, and inadequate training of middle level managers. The cost of subsidizing public utilities can be reduced through more efficient operation and the setting of service charges to cover capital as well as operating costs.

As government revenues increased from $60 million to $117 million between 1970 and 1975, the number of public employees jumped from 5,300 to 9,200. However, the current revenue base can no longer support such a massive government labor force. Current government offices and functions can be consolidated, especially those involving procurement, accounting data collection and processing, and maintenance.

Government offices are currently scattered, resulting in increased expense to the public and inefficiency in government operations. Greater convenience and effectiveness in providing services can result from placing complementary government agencies in existing centralized office complexes.

The Omnibus Territories Act allows federal agencies to waive requirements for provision of local matching funds. Guam could reduce demands on local revenues if federal agencies utilize this provision and increase federal assistance in place of the formerly required local match.

Approximately $40 million remains to be paid to satisfy the post-Typhoon Karen Rehabilitation debt. In 1963, when the loans were granted, Guam expressed doubts that sufficient local revenues could be generated to repay the long-term debt. Due to the unavailability of local funds to commit towards the island's capital improvement program, the territory should not be required to repay this obligation.

I ahensian gubietno ni siha ha' la'mon ni kinalamten-ñiha dimasiao meggai linipok-ñiñiha gi fondon i pupbliku. Meggai guini siha na ahensia manma'establisa puedi siña masupotten maisa siha. Desde 1970, este siha na ahensia manmalingu mas ki 50 miyon pesos. Pot todu asta FY 76, manmalaknos kasi 103 miyon pesos gi fondon henerat para u fan ma'ayuda este siha na ahensia. Este siha na ahensia manparehu prubleman-ñiha na dimasiao meggai na emple'ao, i pedin sisteman i marikohin dibi yan i ti man kapas i man kama'gas gi che'cho'-ñiha. Siña marebaha gaston-ña i gubietno pot este siha na ahensia komu ma'adilanta i kinalamten-ñiha yan matrasa i pupbliku ni presiun setbisiun-ñiha sigun gi gaston-ñiha.

Annai kumahulo' i kantidan i salape'gubietno desde 60 miyon asta 117 miyon pesos entre 1970 asta 1975, kumahulo' lokkue' i numirun emple'ao gubietno desde 5,300 asta 9,200. Lao i fondon i kontribusion ni marikokohi pa'go, ti ha na' siña sumupotte i dimasiao meggai na emple'ao gubietno. I guaha siha na ofisinan gubietno yan fonksion siña mana'fandaña', espesiatmente ayu siha i fumafahan i nesisidat gubietno, i manmankuekuenta maúsa-ña i salape'gubietno, i marikohin enfotmasion yan i uma'adahi yan fuma'mamaolek siha i fasilidat pupbliku.

Pa'go, manmachalapon siha i ofisinan gubietno, ya ginen este na' kumahulo' i gaston pupbliku ya ti gef maolek kinalamten-ña. Yanggen mana'fandaña' i ahensian gubietno ni mana'chule'fonksion-ñiha gi un lugat, siña mas kombeniente, mas faset yan mas siña ha setbe i pupbliku.

I Omnibus Territories Act *ha konsiente i ahensian federat na u na'suha ayu na areklamento ni ha gagagao Guahan na debi di u fanlaknos salape' kosa ki siña mana'e mas salape' federat. Siña i Gubietno Guahan ha rebaha i kantidan salape' ni malalaknos ginen i fondon henerat yanggen i ahensian i federat ha usa este na seksion gui na acto yan mahatsa i asistensian federat lugat ki ma'usa i fondon henerat.*

Kahna' ha' 40 miyon pesos tetehnan gi dibi'-ta pot i Typhoon Karen Rehabilitation. *Annai mana'ayao Guahan gi 1963 na sakkan, ha sangan ha' i gubietno na duda gue' kao u guaha sufisiente salape' i pupbliku humahalom para u ma'apasi tatte este na dibi. Pot i taya' salape' pupbliku ni siña makomiti para mahatsan fasilidat pupbliku, debi di u madispensa Guahan pot este na opbligasion.*

I pakyun Pamela annai gaige gi hilo' Guahan annai nili'e' ni i Satellite. Satellite view of Typhoon Pamela over the Guam area.

I iran Yu'os yan i iran taotao todu i tiempo ha hahanan i genefsagan i taotao Guahan. Esta pa'go memeggai ha' na taotao ti manmaleleffa yan gogof klarù ha' i eksperensian-ñiha annai ha balle hit i pakyun Karen yan Pamela. Esta pa'go ti todu i taotao manna'lo tatte ginen i sinakudin Pamela yan ti mamahñao na siña kuatkuet ora u fatto ta'lo otro pakyu. Mamas ha' dankulo i piligron i ira komu mulalameggai ha' taotao yan sigi ha' ha atbansa gue' i isla-ta.

Siguru na ti siña ta na'mahñao i iran Yu'os, lao pusipble na siña ta tulaika i inefektañña yanggen manpriparao hit. I iran taotao lokkue' siña mana'para yanggen manma'atituyi, makomplasi, yan marektuyi i areklamento siha. Este na kapitulu para u na' mas klaru kada unu guini na ira yan para u fatta rekomendasion siha ni para u rinibaha i inefektan-ñiha gi isla.

Guam is constantly under the threat of both natural as well as man-induced disasters. The havoc caused by Typhoons Karen and Pamela is still vivid in the memories of many residents. The island has not as yet fully recovered from Typhoon Pamela and another typhoon could strike the island at any time. The potential for destruction from typhoons and earthquakes continues to increase as the population grows and the island develops.

While the occurrence of destructive natural events cannot be eliminated now or in the near future, their effects can be reduced by responsible preparedness planning. Man-induced disasters can be nearly eliminated by implementing strict enforcement and safety measures. This chapter discribes these disaster threats and recommends actions to reduce their impact on the island.

TYPHOONS SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTING GUAM (1800 - 1976)*
GUAHAN SIKNIFIKANTE INEFEKTA NI I PAKYU SIHA

April	1807	November	1900
May	1847	October	1911
August	1848	November	1913
September	1853	July	1918
April	1859	March	1923
November	1860	November	1940
November	1861	August	1941
February	1864	September	1948
June	1868	November	1949
November	1870	November	1957
August	1872	November	1962
December	1876	April	1963
October	1891	May	1976
May	1900		

*Limited to cases in which the 'Eye' or center of the typhoon passed directly over or just south of Guam (+ 60 nm) and with wind speeds of over 64 knots (74 + mph).

EARTHQUAKES IN THE MARIANAS/GUAM REGION 1902 - 1977
(6.0 AND ABOVE IN MAGNITUDE)
I LINAO SIHA GUINI NA BANDAN I PASIFIKU
(6.0 PARA HULO' NA MENETGOT, 1902 - 1977)

YEAR	MONTH	MAGNITUDE	YEAR	MONTH	MAGNITUDE
1902	September	8.10	1940	August	6.00
1905	July	7.25	1940	December	7.30
1909	December	7.40	1941	July	6.25
1912	October	7.00	1941	August	6.75
1914	November	8.10	1942	June	7.00
1918	June	6.00	1942	June	7.10
1921	February	8.25	1943	March	6.75
1924	January	8.25	1943	April	7.00
1926	July	8.25	1944	August	6.90
1925	July	6.00	1944	December	6.75
1927	July	6.00	1945	July	7.10
1928	February	8.00	1947	June	7.20
1928	December	6.00	1947	June	7.00
1929	January	8.25	1948	December	6.75
1929	March	6.75	1949	July	7.10
1929	May	8.25	1949	July	6.75
1929	November	7.20	1950	May	7.00
1929	December	6.25	1950	July	6.80
1930	January	8.25	1950	August	6.63
1930	October	7.10	1950	August	6.50
1931	January	7.20	1953	February	6.75
1931	September	7.10	1953	July	7.00
1931	October	6.50	1954	November	8.63
1931	November	8.25	1956	February	7.00
1932	January	6.00	1956	December	6.50
1932	February	6.00	1957	May	7.00
1932	March	6.23	1957	June	6.75
1932	March	6.75	1957	June	6.00
1932	June	6.00	1958	January	6.75
1932	November	6.00	1959	March	6.00
1932	December	6.50	1959	April	6.50
1933	May	8.25	1959	December	6.13
1933	July	6.00	1960	September	6.38
1933	November	6.00	1961	April	6.50
1934	February	6.50	1961	July	6.50
1934	October	6.50	1961	August	6.38
1934	December	6.00	1962	March	7.00
1935	July	6.00	1962	May	6.50
1935	September	7.00	1964	July	6.00
1935	October	7.10	1965	January	6.10
1935	December	6.50	1966	February	6.20
1935	March	6.00	1966	May	6.00
1936	April	6.75	1966	June	6.03
1936	October	6.75	1970	March	6.20
1936	November	6.25	1970	September	6.30
1937	May	6.25	1970	September	6.00
1937	August	6.50	1971	October	6.00
1937	September	6.25	1971	October	6.00
1939	November	6.25	1974	May	6.40
1940	January	7.30	1975	November	6.10

THE GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION, GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND POORLY PLANNED DEVELOPMENT MAKES GUAM HAZARD PRONE.

Destructive natural or man-induced events can result in damage to human life and property, and disruption of the socio-economic structure. Depending on the severity of their impact, recovery and rehabilitation can be a long and trying process.

Disaster plans must first include an identification of potential hazards. Typhoons, earthquakes and floods have the greatest potential for destruction on Guam.

Guam is located within the breeding grounds of Western Pacific typhoons. In this area, approximately 15 to 25 typhoons are born each year. Many of these pass near or directly over Guam. Between 1948-1977, approximately 80 tropical storms and typhoons have passed within 200 miles of Guam. It has been estimated that over $1 billion in damage has been caused by these typhoons. Though typhoons are most likely to occur during the rainy season, their threat to the island is ever present.

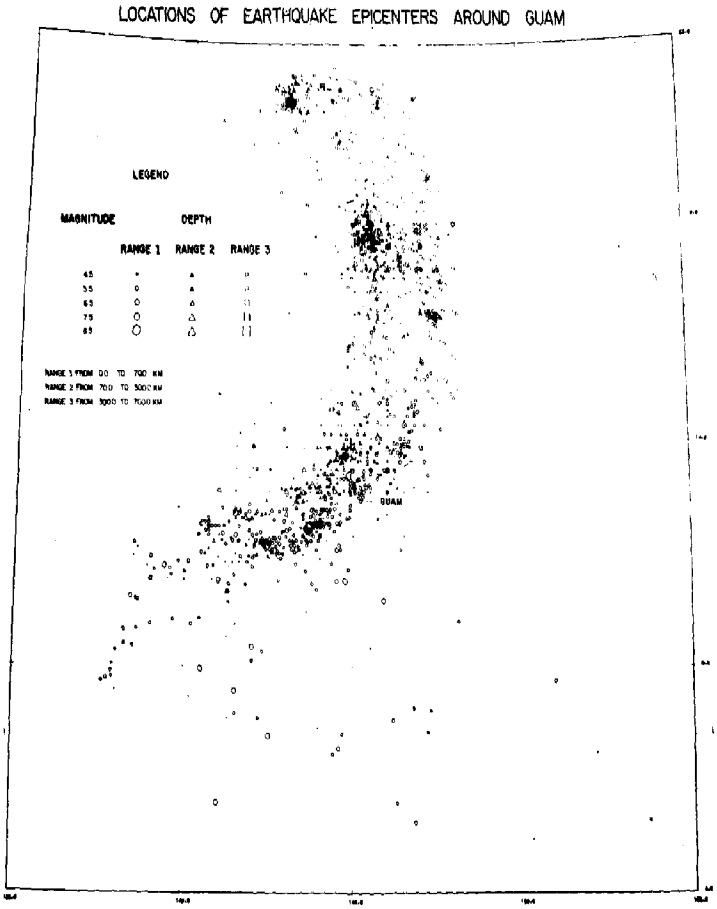
GOS ATREBI GUAHAN GINEN I PUSISION-ÑA ENTRE TODU I TANO', I MAFOTMAN I ISLA YAN TI GOF MAOLEK I MAPLANE'AN I ADILANTON I ISLA.

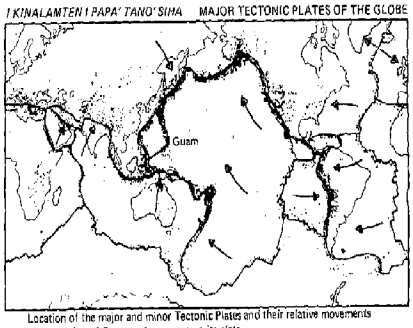
Maskeseha iran Yu'os pat iran taotao siña mamuno' taotao, ha destrosa i propiadat taotao yan siña ha efekta i taotao gi sosiat yan i ekonomia na banda. Depende gi dinankulon i yinamak-ña, siña gos apmam asta ki manna'lo hit tatte gi estao-ta antes ki i ira.

Prensipatmente i planun ira siha debi di u ma'identifika i manatrebision. Et mas dañosu na ira para Guahan i pakyu, linao, yan milak hanom.

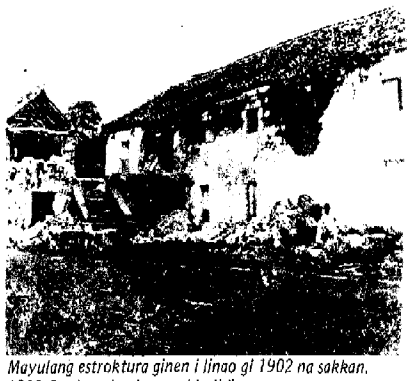
Gaige Guahan gi halom i lugat annai mafañaguguyi i pakyu. Guini na patten i tano', mafofotma 15 asta 25 na pakyu kada sakkan. Meggai guini siha manmaloffan hihot giya Guahan pat sino masakudi Guahan direktamente. Entre 1948 yan 1977 na sakkan, kahna' ha' 80 na pakyu yan hinigua manmaloffan gi halom 200 miyas giya Guahan. Makatkula na mas di un biyon pesos na destrosu masusedi ginen este siha na pakyu. Maseha meggai-ña chansa na u pakyu gi fanuchanan, todu i tiempo hinahanan ha' i isla ni este na ira.

Karen





Location of the major and minor Tectonic Plates and their relative movements
Note location of Guam and pressures on its plate
SOURCE: SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; OCEANOGRAPHY 1971



Mayulang estroktura ginen i linao gi 1902 na sakkan.
1902 Earthquake damaged building.

I mafotman i tano' i isla yan i pusision-ña Guahan gi halom unu gi mas karetatibu na lugat linao gi enteriru i tano', ni mafa'na-na'an i Pacific Ring of Fire, *muna'guaguaha dankulo na chansa na u guaha destrosu ginen linao. Desde i ma'pos na siklo, guaha 16 na destrosun linao giya Guahan.*

Gi dia unu gi Nubiembre, 1975, un linao ni marehistra 6.1 gi Richter Scale *muna'guaha nos kuantos miyon pesos na destrosu. Maseha megot-ña dies biahi ki i linao ni masusedi gi dia 27, Eneru gi 1978 ni marehistra 5.5 gi* Richter Scale, *humuyong ha' lokkue' lameggai na destrosu. Sigun i manota na enfotmasion entre 1966 yan 1976 na sakkan guaha mas di 84 na linao ni marehistra mas di 4.0, 65 ni marehistra mas ki 5.0 yan 4 ni marehistra mas ki 6.0 gi* Richter Scale. *Gi mayoria guini siha, gaige i sentro pat talo' i linao gi halom 400 miyas na distansia desde Hagatña.*

Fi'o masusedi giya Guahan milak hanom ginen i ichan, yan i kinalamten napu yan uchan ni dumadaña' yan pakyu. Sigi ha' kumahulo' i destrosu ginen este siha na milak pot i baba maplanu-ña i adilanton tano' annai guaha mas chansa para u masusedi este na ira.

Guam's geological structure and its location in one of the world's most active earthquake zones, known as the Pacific Ring of Fire, cause the island to be highly prone to earthquake damage. At least 16 destructive earthquakes have taken place since the 1800's.

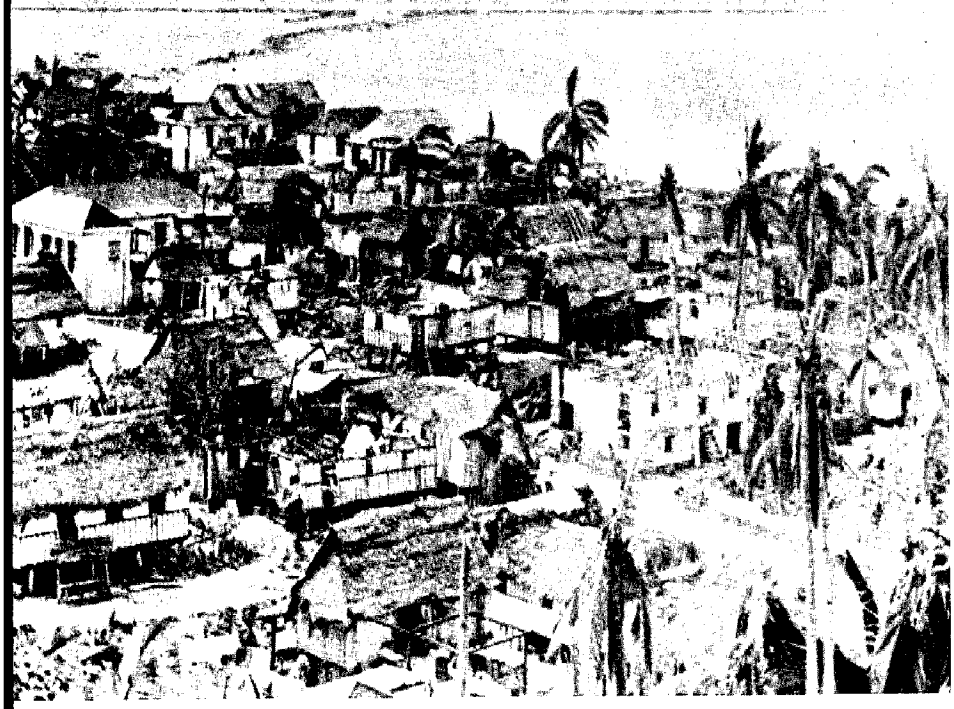
The November 1, 1975 earthquake registered 6.1 on the Richter Scale and resulted in several million dollars of damage. Almost 10 times weaker, the January 27, 1978 earthquake, which measured 5.5 on the Richter Scale, still caused considerable damage. Recorded data indicate that between 1966 and 1976 there were 84 earthquakes above 4.0, 65 above 5.0 and at least 4 above 6.0 on the Richter Scale. The epicenter, or origin, of the vast majority of these was located within a 400 mile radius of Agana.

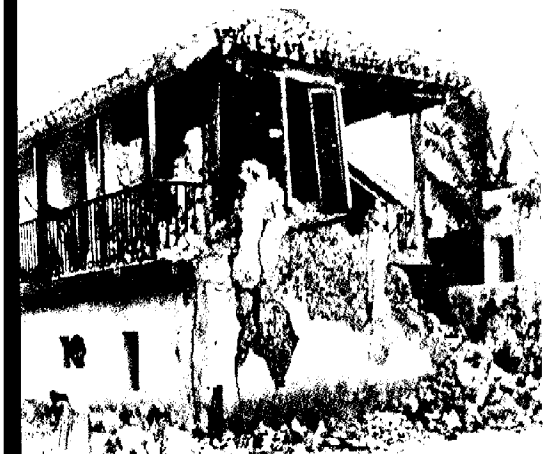
Flooding due to heavy rainfall, typhoon-associated rain and ocean waves is a common occurrence on the island. Damage from these floods is increasing due to poorly planned development in flood prone areas.

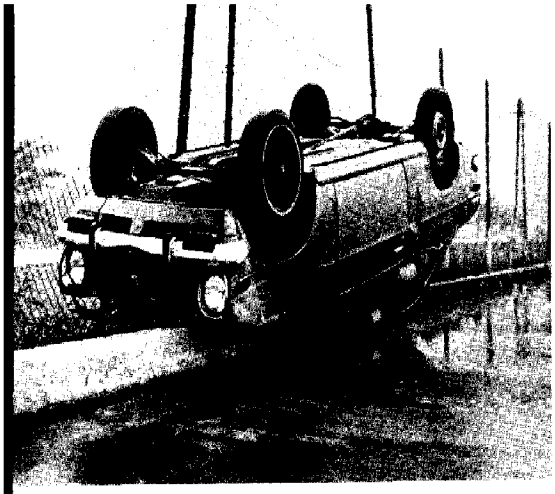
Konsidera todu i manmakkat na piniligru ginen i naturat na kondision yan i destrosu ni pusipble ginen este siha, gi ma'ebalua i prugramma yan areklamenton i planun adilanto gi gubietno yan san hiyong na banda.

Consider all major natural hazard threats and their damage potential in assessing government and private sector development policies and programs.

'Poddong bente-nuebi pot gadas na uchan gi 30 oras na tiempo despues di i pakyu gi 1924 na sakkan ya humuyong serioso na milalak hanom.
Twenty-nine inches of rain fell in 30 hours after the 1924 typhoon causing severe flooding on Guam.

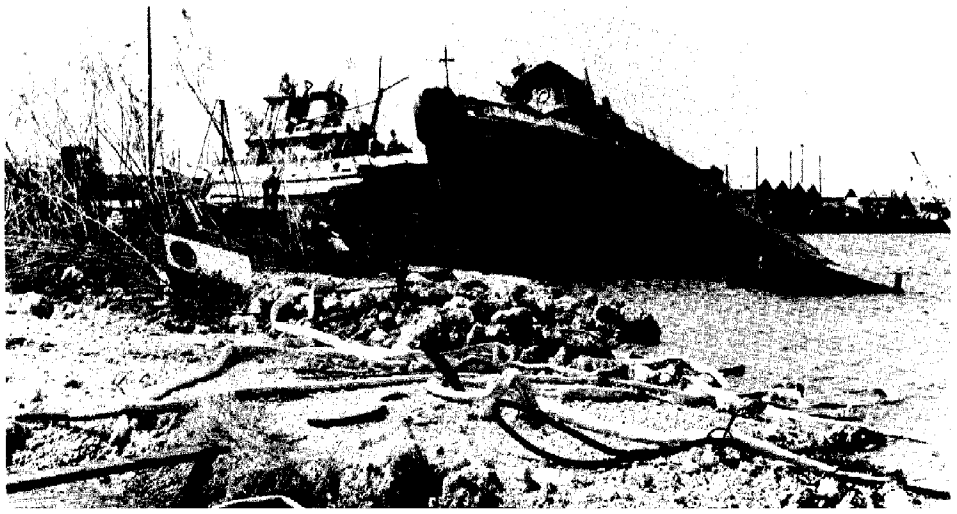






Sesso pakyu yan linao giya Guahan ya pot este siha na iran Yu'os guaha destrosu yan yinilang ni muna'-famadedesi i taotao yan umatbororota i ekonomia.

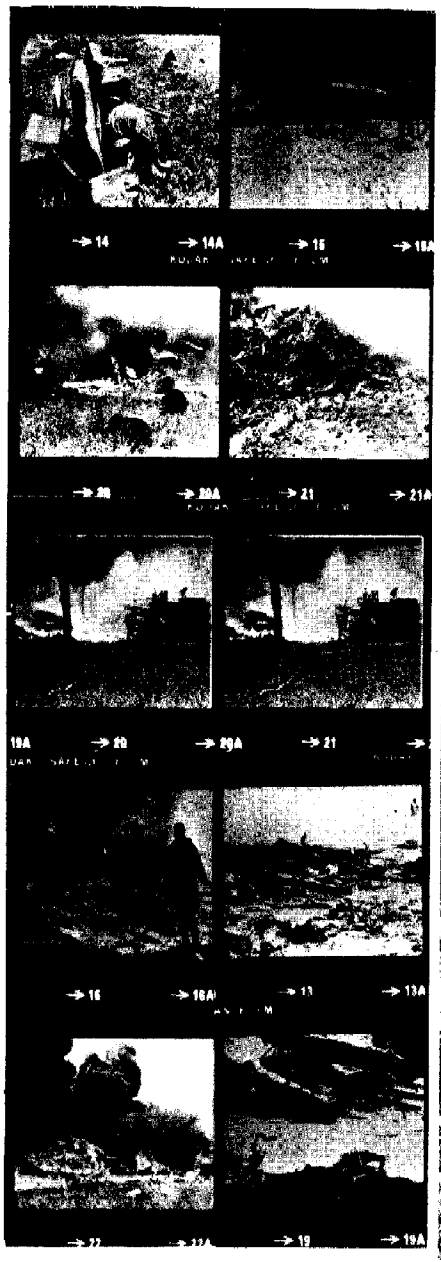
Frequent typhoons and earthquakes on Guam have caused repeated destruction and devastation, bringing misery and economic chaos in their wake.



Richasa hinanhan ginen atrebin taotao ginen i ma'enfuetsan i mansafu na kinalamten yan areklamento.

Reduce threats posed by man-induced hazards by enforcing safety procedures and regulations.

Annai aksidente I batkonairen I Air Manila - 1976
Air Manila crash, 1976



Further hazard threats to the island are caused by man. Except in the case of global war accompanied by a nuclear attack on Guam, the impacts of most man-induced hazards are localized. The proper enforcement development restrictions can control the effects of such hazards.

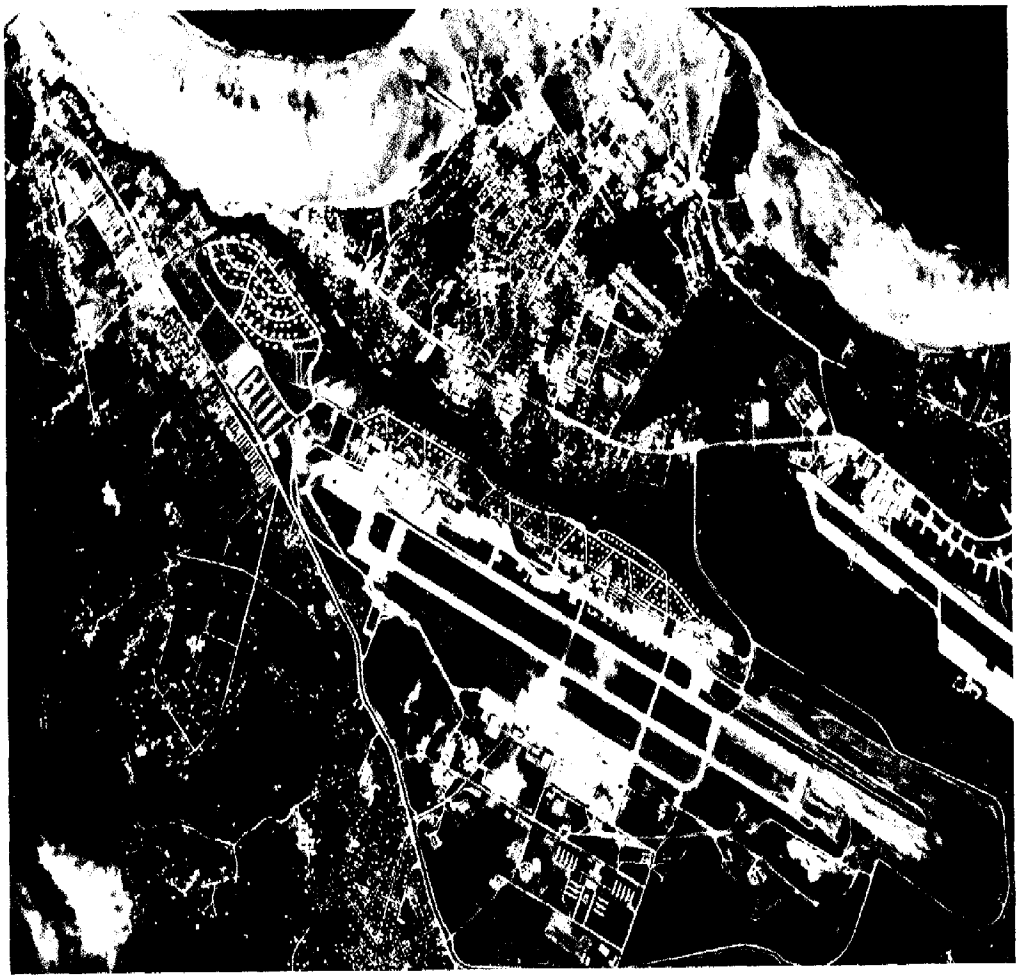
Man-induced hazards usually result from the lack of adequate safety measures and are caused by mechanical failure, human error, sabotage, negligence or ignorance. Man-induced hazards can occur in the air, water, or land as a result of war or as a direct result of the manufacturing and transportation of hazardous materials. Other potential disasters threatening the population include epidemics and large scale food poisoning stemming from pollution and careless public health practice.

The large military presence makes Guam particularly vulnerable to enemy attack should the United States engage in a global war. Additionally, the possibility of accidents during the normal transportation and storage of radioactive material, chemicals and explosives add to the vulnerability of the island. Any accidents involving nuclear materials could have far reaching consequences on the island's population and economy. This everpresent threat should not be ignored.

Pot mas, i taotao mas muna'atretrebi i islata. Fuera ki geran todu i tano' ni dumadaña' yan inatakan nuclear *giya Guahan, i inefektan piligru ginen i iran taotao ha efefekta ayu ha' na lugat annai masusedi este na atrebi. Este siha na atrebi, siña manma'atahi komu mas maolek maenfuetsa i areklamento.*

Meggai-ña gi atrebision iran taotao, sesso mafatto ginen i ti nahong mansafu, na areklamento yan humuhuyong ginen i mayulang i makina, linachen taotao, destrosu ni mahasngon, deskuidu pat che'cho' inusente. I atrebin taotao masusesedi gi aire, i hanom, pat i tano' mismo komu resuttan gera pat ginen i mafa'tinas pat manmatranspotten i gaipiniligru na matiriat. Otro siha na ira ni humahanan i taotao ayu i peste yan mayoria na tinatse ginen i baban nenkanno' yan praktikan salut ni ti manasigurao.

Gof delikao i estao Guahan sa' meggai aktibidat militat guini yanggen sumaonao i Estados Unidos gi enteramente na gera. Parehu este na piniligru yan ayu i yanggen guaha aksidente duranten i matranspotten i manpapakpak yan manpunu'on na matiriat gera. Komu guaha aksidente ni sumasaonao i matiriat nuclear *siña humuyong dankulo na destrosu para i taotao tano' yan i ekonomia. Ti debi di u marichasa este na dankulon achaki.*



YANGGEN MAKONSIGI I PRISENTE NA PADRON ADILANTO SIEMPRE MAS PUSIPBLE NA GUAHA ATREBI YAN DESTROSU.

Mamas pusipble i dankulo na daño gi komunidat yan i fasilidat yanggen makonsigi i prisente na didok ma'adilanton-ña i isla. Piligrosu para Guahan i taya' areklamenton adilanto ni safu'. Sigi ha' manmanhatsa guma' yan fasilidat gi kanton tasi annai siña humalom i hanom, gi kanton saddok, yan gi hilo' matan hanom. Taya' madisikna ofisiatmente komu lugat hatmiyon hanom. Taya' sufisiente na areklamento pot i ma'usan i lugat pat manespasifiku na areklamento pot manhatsan guma' ni manggaige gi manha'hinatme hanom na lugat. Dididе' ha' pat taya' enfotmasion ni siña ta tatiyi para mama'tinas areklamento pot i mahatsan guma' guihi na lugat i hihot gi i sais na mayot yan mas ki dos dusena na minot na chalan ka'ka' i linao.

I ma'usan i lugat siha ni i militat ni manhihot pat manggaige mismo gi sagan sibit muna'guaguaha ma'achakin atrebi yan dumes-

CURRENT GROWTH PATTERNS CONTINUE TO INCREASE HAZARD RISK AND THE POTENTIAL FOR DAMAGE.

Intensified development on the island continues to increase the potential for major damage to the community and its facilities. The absence of safety development guidelines is clearly dangerous for Guam. Development continues in flood zones located in coastal areas, rivers, and over groundwater sinks. Officially, there are no designated flood prone areas. There are no adequate zoning procedures or specific building code requirements for structures located within flood prone areas. Little or no information is available from which to develop building standards for areas adjacent to the six major and more than two dozen minor fault lines on the island.

Military uses of sites near or within civilian activity areas continue to increase hazard risks and discourage proper growth and land use. The location of the Navy Ammunition Wharf adjacent to the Commercial Port area is a continuing threat. Any acci-

Emplementa areklamento pot i ma'usa-ña i tano' para u na'dimenos i daño ginen atrebin taotao.

Implement land-use development policies and regulatory mechanisms which reduce hazard damage potentials.

Adopta yan enfuetsa areklamenton manhatsa guma', lain manusa lugat, yan planun komunidat ni chumilong yan i ma'usan i manatrebi na lugat.

Fuetsa na todu estroktura ni hinatsan pupbliku pat endibiyu'at, u mahatsa annai siña inatahi i dañun pakyu, milak hanom, linao, yan otro siha na atrebi.

Abiba yan su'on i Navy, Air Force *yan i sibit ya mana'setbe i dos plasan batkonaire giya* Andersen *enlugat di sigi ha' mana'ladankulo i* Brewer Field, NAS.

Adopt and enforce building codes, zoning laws, and community design plans which provide for compatible land uses in hazard prone areas.

Require that all structures, public and private, be constructed to avoid potential damage induced by typhoons, floods, earthquakes, and other hazards.

Encourage and facilitate Navy, Air Force and civilian use of Guam's northern airfields as an alternative to the continued expansion of Brewer Field.

Na'guaha kabales yan kumplidu na enfotmasion pot i man gof atrebi siha na lugat para u fina'nu'e ayu siha manmanhahasso manma'mahan, manhatsa, pat manadilanto guihi siha na lugat.

Enfotma i manggaige gi man atrebi na lugat hafa taimanu ma'alibia i piniligru ya gi mismo tiempo u machoma' i mas ma'adilantoña.

Tulaika sagan-ñiha i fasilidat pupbliku para guatu gi mannai'atrebi na lugat kosa ki siña u kontinu'a sumetbe i taotao antes, durante, yan despues di i ira.

Require full and complete disclosure of the existence of hazardous areas to those intending to purchase, use, build, or develop such areas.

Inform existing users of hazard prone areas of hazard reduction procedures while discouraging further development in the areas.

Relocate public facilities to hazard-free areas in order to continue providing services to the people before, during, and after disasters.

dent there would result in great loss of life and could have a devastating effect on Guam's economy.

Similarly, the continued expansion of the Naval Air Station to accommodate increasing military and civilian aircraft operations is a prime example of inappropriate land-use within one of the most densely populated areas of Guam. In the past, some consideration was given to shifting all air operations to the two existing airfields at Andersen Air Force Base. A recent Navy study suggests altering flight patterns and changing land-use patterns around the Naval Air Station through purchase and redesignation of land uses in the accident potential zones. Implementation would involve the purchase of some private lands, alteration of existing land-use patterns, and greater control over residential uses in the area. However, any further development of the current airport site will continue to seriously compromise many planning, land-use, hazard and environmental considerations. Moving all or a major portion of the air operations to Northern Guam needs to be seriously addressed.

HAZARD AREAS HAVE NOT BEEN DESIGNATED NOR BUILDING STANDARDS ADOPTED FOR THEM.

Development in hazard prone areas continues because such areas have not been officially identified and the development in known hazardous areas is not governed by adequate standards which reduce hazard impacts.

On the basis of available data, it is now possible to officially designate hazard prone zones. Such designations will enable proper and effective land-use management by enforcement of appropriate controls and development regulations. As more data becomes available the designations can be improved.

konsuesuela i aproposito na kinalamten yan ma'usan i lugat. I mapo'lon i Navy Ammunition Whart *gi fi'on i* Commercial Port *hinahanan i operasion-ña. Maseha hafa na aksidente guihi siempre u huyong meggai na finatai ya siña ha efekta didok i ekonomian Guahan.*

Parehu, i sigi ha' maumenta i Naval Air Station *para mana'setbe nu i batkonairen militat yan sibit, annok na ti gof maolek ma'usan-ña i lugat sa' guaha motmot manñasaga gi uriya. Esta ginen guaha konsiderasion para matransfieri todu i operasion batkonaire guatu gi* Andersen Air Force Base. *I et mas nuebu na ininan i* Navy *pot este na manera, maprupoponi para u matulaika i padron i gumupon i batkonaire yan para u fan matulaika i prisente na ma'-usan i tano' gi uriyan* NAS. *Para ma'emplementa este siempre u ginagao i manmafahan propiadat, matulaika i prisente na padron uson tano' yan u magubietna mas i uson residensia gi manhihot siha na lugat. Serioso este na konsiderasion ya debi di magof konsidera i matransfieri todu pat i mayoria na patten i operasion batkonaire guatu* Andersen.

TI MANMADISISIKNA I MAN ATREBI NA LUGAT YAN TA'LO TAYA' AREKLAMENTO MANMA'ADOPTA POT I MAHATSAN GUMA' GUINI SIHA NA LUGAT

Sigi ha' makontinúa manmanhatsa gi manatrebi siha na lugat sa' pot ti manmáidentifika ofisiatmente yan taya' areklamento para u gubietna i manhatsan guma' gi ayu i manmatungo' na gof atrebi siha na lugat para u rinibaha i piniligru.

Sigun i gaige na enfotmasion, esta siña manmadiklara ofisiatmente ayu siha i manha'atrebi na lugat. Este siha na disikna muna' siña guaha propio yan efektibu na minaneha gi ma'usan i lugat ginen i ma'enfuetsan i manapropositu na inatahi yan areklamento pot manhatsa. Este siha na disiknasion siña mas ma'adilanta komu guaha mas enfotmasion humuyong.

TI SUFISIENTE I PRISENTE NA LAI YAN AREKLAMENTO PARA U NA'GUAHA EFEKTIBU NA KINALAMTEN ENTRE I AHENSIAN GUBIETNO SIHA ANTES YAN DESPUES DI I IRA.

CURRENT LAWS AND REGULATIONS ARE INADEQUATE FOR EFFECTIVE DISASTER RESPONSE.

Nesisariu na guaha sanu yan klaru na difinision gi ligat na banda yanggen para ta fan priparao fumana' i ira siha. Chinechema' i kinalamten i ofisinan i Civil Defense *ginen i regulasion federat pot salape' yan i lain Guahan. I primet na responsapbilidat i ofisinan i* Civil Defense *i para u pripara i isla pot i gera na klassen ira pues hafa' che'cho'cho'-ña ni ti pot otro klassen ira kalang ensidento ha'. Meggai na ahensian gubietno makuestiotiona i aturidat-ña para u dirihi pat u na'fandaña' todu i aksion gubietno pot ira, ya meggai na biahi ti ma'atende ni otro siha na ahensia. Ti kumalalamten i konsilion i* Civil Defense. *Pot ti gof klaru i responsapbilidat-ña yan i sesso matulaika i sagan-ña entre diferentes na dipattamento gi halom Gubietnon Guahan, i ofisinan* Civil Defense *ti magogof atende.*

A sound and clearly defined legal basis is necessary to prepare for and respond to disasters. The Guam Office of Civil Defense is handicapped by federal funding regulations and local laws. The primary responsibility of the Civil Defense office is to prepare for war-related emergencies, so most of their activities relating to peacetime emergencies are merely incidental. Its authority to direct or even coordinate interagency response to disasters is questioned and often disregarded by other Government of Guam agencies. Civil Defense's advisory council has not been functioning. Civil Defense's lack of credibility has been caused by its uncertain and shifting location within various departments of the Government of Guam. As a consequence, the Territory's emergency response capability has deteriorated.

Otganisa dinuebu i prisente na ofisinan Civil Defense *ya u huyong ofisinan setbisiu gi tiempon piniligru para Guahan para u responsapble ni i asunton gera yan asunton otro ira.*

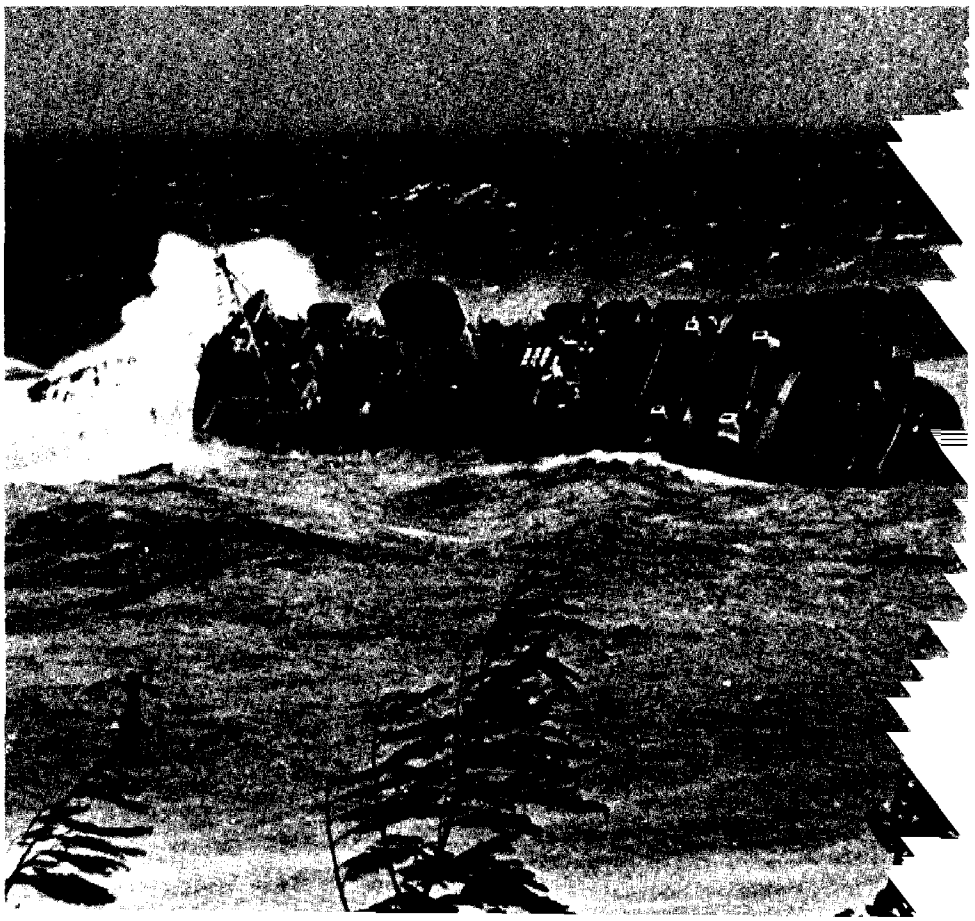
Adilanto i kualidat i planu, prugramma, kapasidat pot priparao para ira yan establisa ta'lo i konsilion atbision ira.

Reorganize the existing Civil Defense Office into a Guam Emergency Services Office to deal effectively with both war-related and peacetime emergencies.

Improve the quality of disaster preparedness plans, programs and capabilities by reestablishing a disaster advisory council.

I boti siha ni manhinatsa ni Pakyun Karen giya Marine Drive.
Boats grounded on Marine Drive after Typhoon Karen.

I mafondon i batko Caribia, dia 12 di Agosto, 1974. Sinking of the Caribia, August 12, 1974



Adopta yan enfuetsa Planun Tiempon Piniligru para i Teritoriu ni gumarantia na u ma'usa todu i nina'-siña yan guinahan i Gubietnon Guahan yanggen guaha hinanan ira.

Afuetsa todu i ahensian gubietno para u mafotma planu para i operasion i ahensian-ñiha ha' yan na'guaha kooperasion entre i ahensia siha gi mapriparan un manera ni para u dinirihi i kinalamten todu i ahensia siha gi tiempon ira.

Adopt and enforce a Territorial Emergency Plan which ensures the maximum and planned utilization of the Government's available resources in responding to threats.

Require that all government agencies develop internal operating procedures, and coordinate their efforts in preparing inter-agency standard operating procedures for disaster response.

THE GOVERNMENT'S UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES FOR AN EFFECTIVE DISASTER RESPONSE REMAINS INADEQUATE.

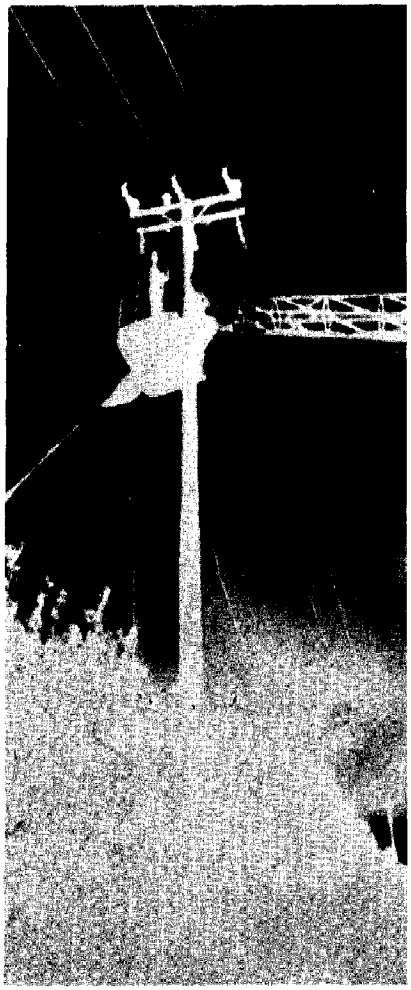
The response of the Government during emergencies is an extension of its normal function. However, greater government involvement during extraordinary situations is required including provisions for evacuation, food, clothing, housing, personal welfare, search and rescue, and emergency medical care.

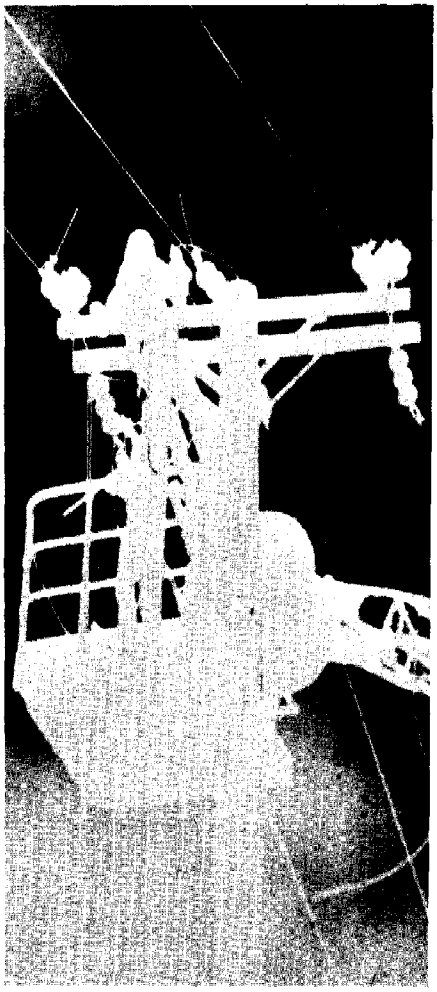
The Government of Guam does possess the resources to provide an effective response to many peacetime emergencies. However, these resources are, by function and design, dispersed within various government agencies. Collectively, these agencies can respond to specific needs and establish objectives before, during and in the wake of major disasters. Such a collective response, to be effective, requires clear-cut authority coordination and a set of standard operating procedures.

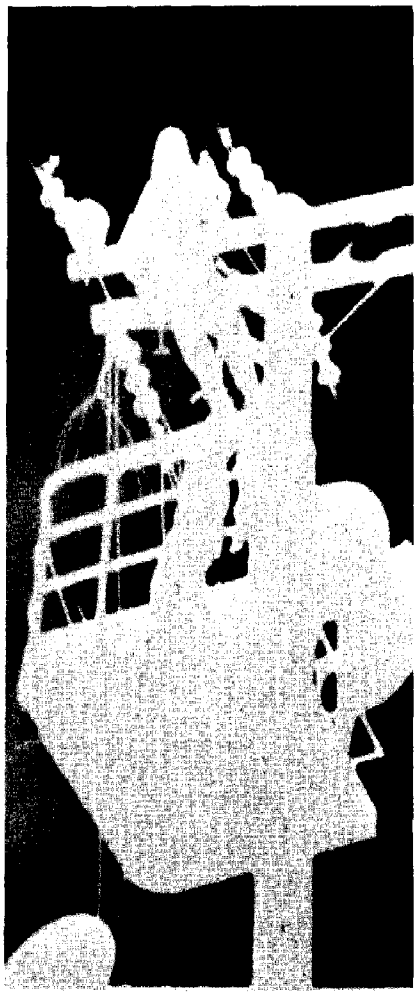
I GUBIETNO TI HA GOGOF USA I GUINAHA-ÑA PARA U EFEKTIBU FUMANA' I IRA.

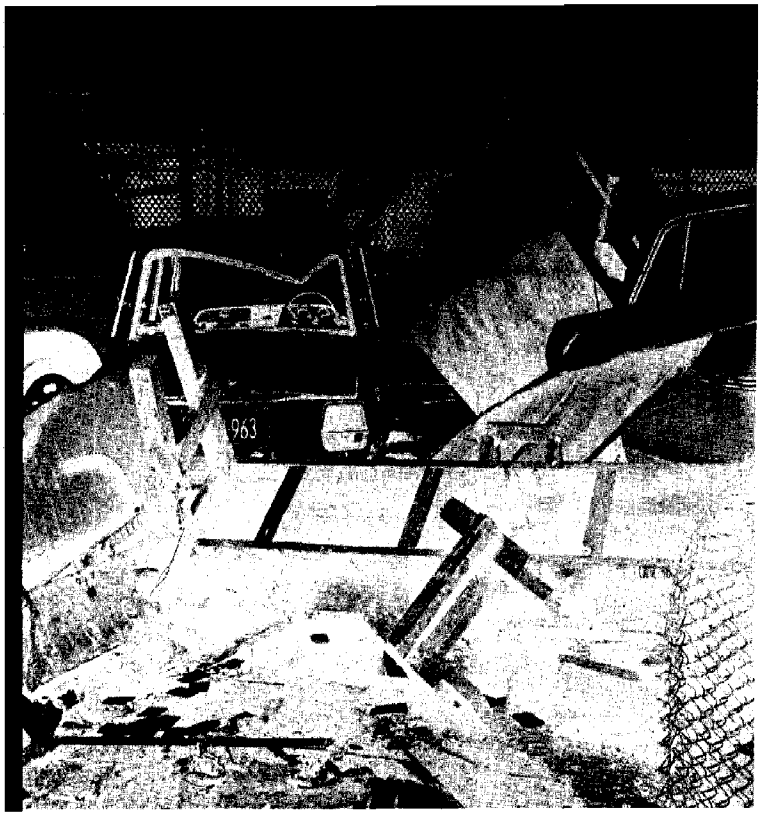
I kinalamten i gubietno pot ira na banda patte gi regulat na fonksion-ña. Lao mas dankulo na kinalamten manesisita gi duranten este siha na situasion sa' debi di u na'guaha nenkanno', magago, liheng, setbisiun mediku, yan otro siha na asistensia para i taotao.

Hunggan guaha guinaha-ña i Gubietnon Guahan para siña u na'guaha efektibu na inayuda pot ira na banda. Lao, este siha na guinaha manmachalapon entre i ahensian i gubietno ginen i fonksion-ña yan maplanuña. Komu mandaña' este siha na ahensia siña makubre i manespasifiku siha na nesisidat yan ma'establisa punto para antes, durante, yan despues di i mayot na ira. Para u efektibu este na dinaña', nesisariu na u guaha un aturidat yan manera ni siña ha dirihi este na kinalamten.









I NUEBU NA HINATSA DESPUES DI I IRA TI RINIBABAHA I ATREBI YAN SIÑA HA EFEKTA I MANA'GUAHA NA SALAPE' GI MANMAMAILA' NA TIEMPO.

Duranten i manmahatsan i gima' yan otro siha na hinatsa despues di i ira, siña mohon mana' fañuha i ti manaya na ma'usan i lugat, yan ayu siha i manmahatsa gi man atrebi na sitio, yan i ti manfitme siha na estroktura. Meggai biahi na ginen i pulitikat, i ekonomia yan otro rason siha umempidi i ma'arekla-ña este. I gubietnon federat pumololopu' i gaston ma'arekla i isla yan manmana'e i taotao asistensia despues di i ira yanggen diniklara ni i Presidente na mayot na ira. Lao desde ki i pakyun Pamela esta a'annok na i gubietnon federat ti u na'guaha salape' para manmahatsan ayu siha na minalingu ni ha ripipiti gue' kada matto i ira.

Debi i gubietno di u usa i manmamaila' na ira komu opottunidat para u kurihi, enlugat di u ekstiende mas i ti propio ma'usa-ña i lugat yan i ti fitme na hinatsa para u rinibaha i gaston inarekla despues di i ira. Komu guaha mas dinanche pat kabales na enfotmasion pot hafa siha guinaha-ña i gubietno siempre siña mas i ofisiat i pupbliku maditetmina i minalingun gubietno ginen i ira.

RECONSTRUCTION AFTER DISASTERS HAS NOT REDUCED DAMAGE POTENTIAL AND MAY JEOPARDIZE FUTURE FUNDING.

During reconstruction following disasters, incompatible land use, improper siting and substandard structures could have been eliminated. Often, political, economic and other reasons have prevented such correction. The federal government has assumed the responsibility of funding disaster recovery efforts in the event of a Presidentially declared disaster. However, since Typhoon Pamela, it has become apparent that the federal government may no longer provide disaster relief for similar recurring losses after each disaster.

The Government of Guam must reduce post-disaster restoration costs by utilizing future disasters as an opportunity to correct, rather than prolong, improper land-use and substandard construction. An accurate assessment of the government's resources would enable public officials to better determine losses resulting from disasters.

Enfuetsa na todu klassen hinatsa ni manyinilang ni i ira na debi di u matattiyi i guaha na areklamento pot manhatsa estroktura yanggen para u fan mahatsa di nuebu pat para u mafa'maolek.

Estudiayi i mana'guahan i prugramman asiguridat atrebi.

Establisa yan sustieni kumplidu na imbentariu pot i guinaha-ña i Gubietnon Guahan.

Enforce strict compliance with building safety standards for repair and reconstruction of damaged structures.

Study the feasibility of instituting hazard insurance programs.

Establish and maintain a complete inventory of Government of Guam property assets.

A LACK OF PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ROLE AND THE INDIVIDUAL'S RESPONSIBILITY BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER DISASTERS, INCREASES ADVERSE EFFECTS.

Extraordinary situations require greater involvement of government officials with citizens. However, the public is generally unaware of its role and all efforts to spread such information is delayed until after the disaster has occurred. Confusion, overlapping activities, ad-hoc committees, task forces, and new legislation results after each disaster. The ad-hoc method of dealing with disasters must end. Public awareness and preparedness can save more lives and property than post-disaster assistance.

The current emphasis on assistance after disasters has clearly been at the expense of preparedness planning. Studies have shown that the public responds effectively in dealing with threat situations if residents are adequately informed and involved in such planning. The mechanisms for achieving a high level of citizen awareness and involvement are available on Guam. There is now a need to utilize these resources in an effective and planned manner to derive maximum benefits.

MAS I IRA GAI'INEFEKTA SA' I PUPBLIKU TI MATUNGO' HAFA DEBI DI U CHO'GUE I GUBIETNO YAN I RESPONSAPBILIDAT-ÑIHA KOMU ENDIBIYU'AT ANTES, DURANTE YAN DESPUES DI I IRA.

I mas di manotdinariu siha na situ'asion ha nesisita mas koʻoperasion entre i ofisiat gubietno yan i pupbliku. Lao, pot mas, i pupbliku ti matungo' hafa para u macho'gue ya meggai-ña na asta ki despues di i ira na manma'enfotma. Despues di kada ira manhuhuyong enku bukao, mana'achampa siha na aktibidat, kumitiehen temporariu yan mannuebu na fina'lai. Este siha na che'cho' temporariu kada finakpo' ira siha debi di u para. Mas siña maprotehi i taotao yan i propiadat-ñiha komu matungo' hafa para u macho'gue ya manpriparao antes di i ira ki i manmanana'e asistensia despues di i ira.

Gof annok na i prisente na inangokko gi ayudu ni mafatto despues di i ira malakuenta taya' planun priparasion. A'annok gi guaha na inestudio na mas manefektibu i taotao mafana' maskeseha hafa na piniligru yanggen manmana'tungo' kon tiempo ya mañaonao gi maplane'an hafa para u macho'gue komu matto i situasion. Guaha esta instrumento giya Guahan annai siña mas mana'fanungo' yan mas mana'fañaonao i pupbliku pot i ira siha. Debi di u fan ma'usa pa'go este siha na guinaha gi efektibu yan i maplane'a na manera para u mas guaha benifisiu.

Na'siguru na u fanñaonao i pupbliku yanggen manplanea i gubietno para ira.

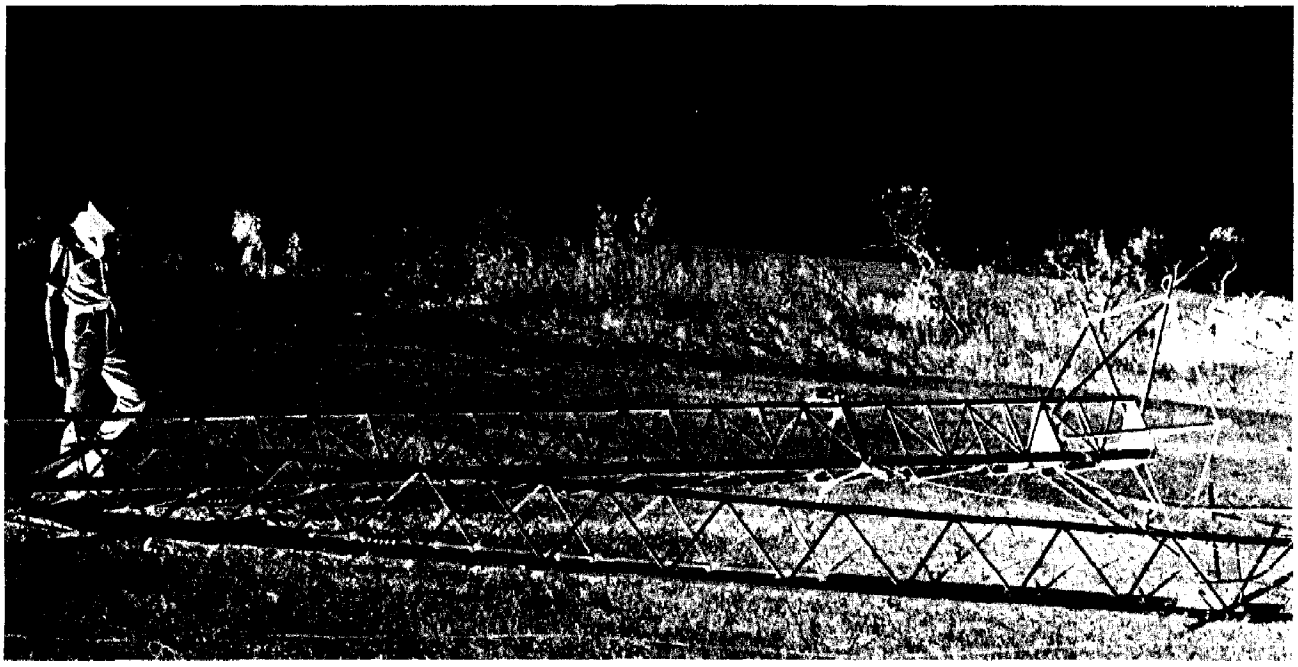
Gof na'e atension gi ma'plane'an para i piligru yan para mana'famanungo' i pupbliku pot priparasion yan hafa para u macho'gue despues di i ira.

Keganna' i buluntat na koʻoperasion i gaseta, i redio, yan telebision para u enfotma i pupbliku kosa ki siña mas manmanungo' yan mañaonao.

Ensure citizen involvement in preparedness and response planning.

Emphasize preparedness as well as response in disaster planning and public awareness.

Seek the voluntary cooperation of the print and broadcast media for public service messages which raise citizen awareness and involvement.



I ATURIDAT SIHA NI MANNANA'HUYONG POT IRA MACHALAPON YAN MANNAI'AREKLU.

Guaha dankulo na prinisisu para u ma'establisa un sentron enfotmasion ni siña ma'angokko nu i residensian i isla. Gi manmaloffan na tiempo, i militat, i gaseta, i redio yan i ahensian gubietno manna'huyong enfotmasion ni ti manaya. I maripetin i enfotmasion gi gaseta yan redio muna'aburidu mas i pupbliku.

Siña ma'usa un areklao na sentron enfotmasion para u maéstablisa prugramman edukasion para i pupbliku yan siña lokkue' ha na' talo tatte i konfiansan i pupbliku yan ha kontinuá i pattisipasion i pupbliku.

AUTHORITIES FOR PROVISION AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT DISASTERS ARE SCATTERED AND UNCOORDINATED.

There is a desperate need to establish a coordinated and reliable source of information which citizens can trust. In the past, the military, the media, and Government of Guam agencies have often issued conflicting and uncoordinated statements. The island media's repetition of such information further adds to the confusion.

A coordinated information center can be utilized for developing and constructing public education and awareness programs and also help restore public confidence and maintain citizen involvement.

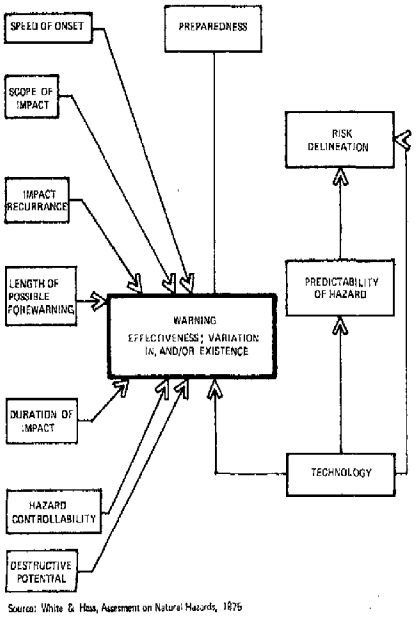
Establisa yan abiba un angokkoyon na sentron enfotmasion ni mana'e aturidat para u na'huyong notisia ni magahit para i pupbliku, gaseta yan redio.

Na'guaha un sentro na lugat ni ayu ha' para u cho'gue para u fa'tinas yan kondukta prugramman edukasion para i pupbliku.

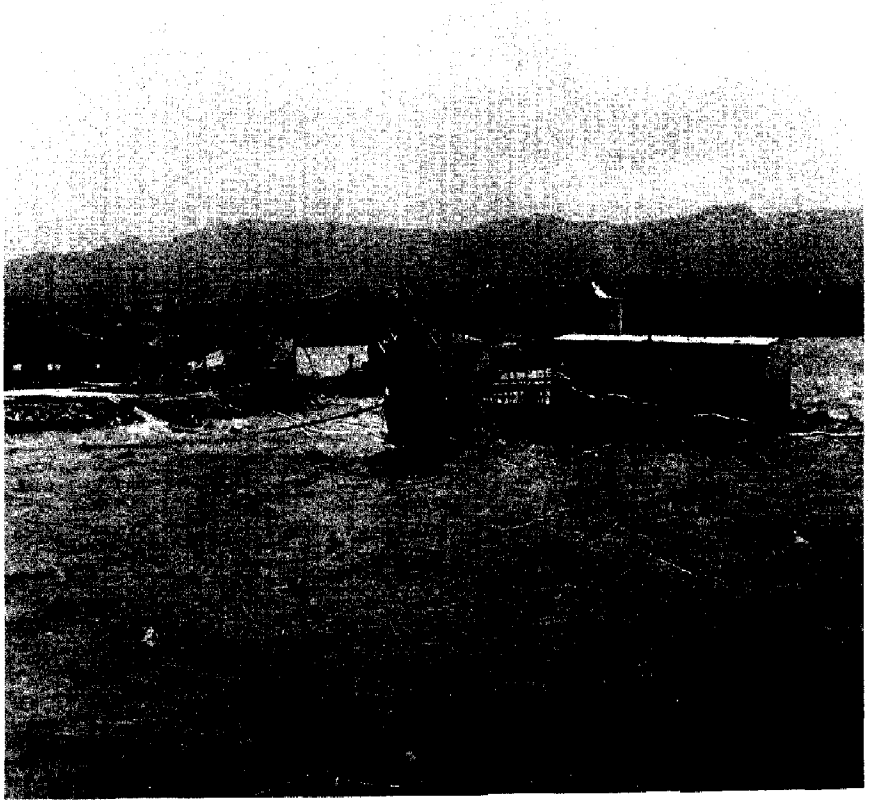
Establish and promote a reliable and coordinated information source with the authority to issue authentic information to citizens and the media.

Require a full time information center to develop and conduct public education and awareness programs.

MAJOR VARIABLES AFFECTING WARNING
I SITUASION SIHA NI MAS UMEFEFEKTA UN SISTEMA AKONSEHA POT IRA



Source: White & Haas, Assessment on Natural Hazards, 1975



I ATREBIN GUAHAN GI GERA NA BANDA MUNA'MANESISITA LAMAOLEK NA PRIPARASION PARA GERA.

Pot i estao-ña Guahan gi sisteman defensan i Estados Unidos gaige i piniligru todu i tiempo na siña ma'ataka i isla ginen otro na nasion. I ofisinan Civil Defense *ti siña serioso ha atende este na piniligru sa' ti nahong supottasion gi salape' na banda ginen i federat yan ti sufisiente i prisente na emple'ao. Ti ha risisibi Guahan i magahit na patten-ña ginen i federat sa' ha supoponi i gubietnon federat na guaha* state, county, *yan munisipat na klassen gubietno guini. Ti ma'espiha empeñu haftaimanu siña ma'usa i tiningo' i militat guini para u ayuda hit fumana' este i piniligrun tiempon gera.*

GUAM'S VULNERABILITY REQUIRES BETTER PREPARATION FOR ACTS OF WAR.

The role of Guam in the national defense network and its high vulnerability to enemy attack together form a continuing threat to the island's civilian population. Guam's Office of Civil Defense lacks adequate federal funding and is not adequately staffed to seriously address this threat. Guam receives less than its share of federal funds because such funding programs assume the existence of state, county, and local governments. Guam has only one level of government. No effort has been made to utilize local military expertise dealing with wartime emergencies.

Aligao mas asistensia gi kepble na banda ginen i gubietnon federat kosa ki siña mas metgot i kapasidat-ña i Gubietnon Guahan manplane'a hafa para u cho'gue komu guaha gera.

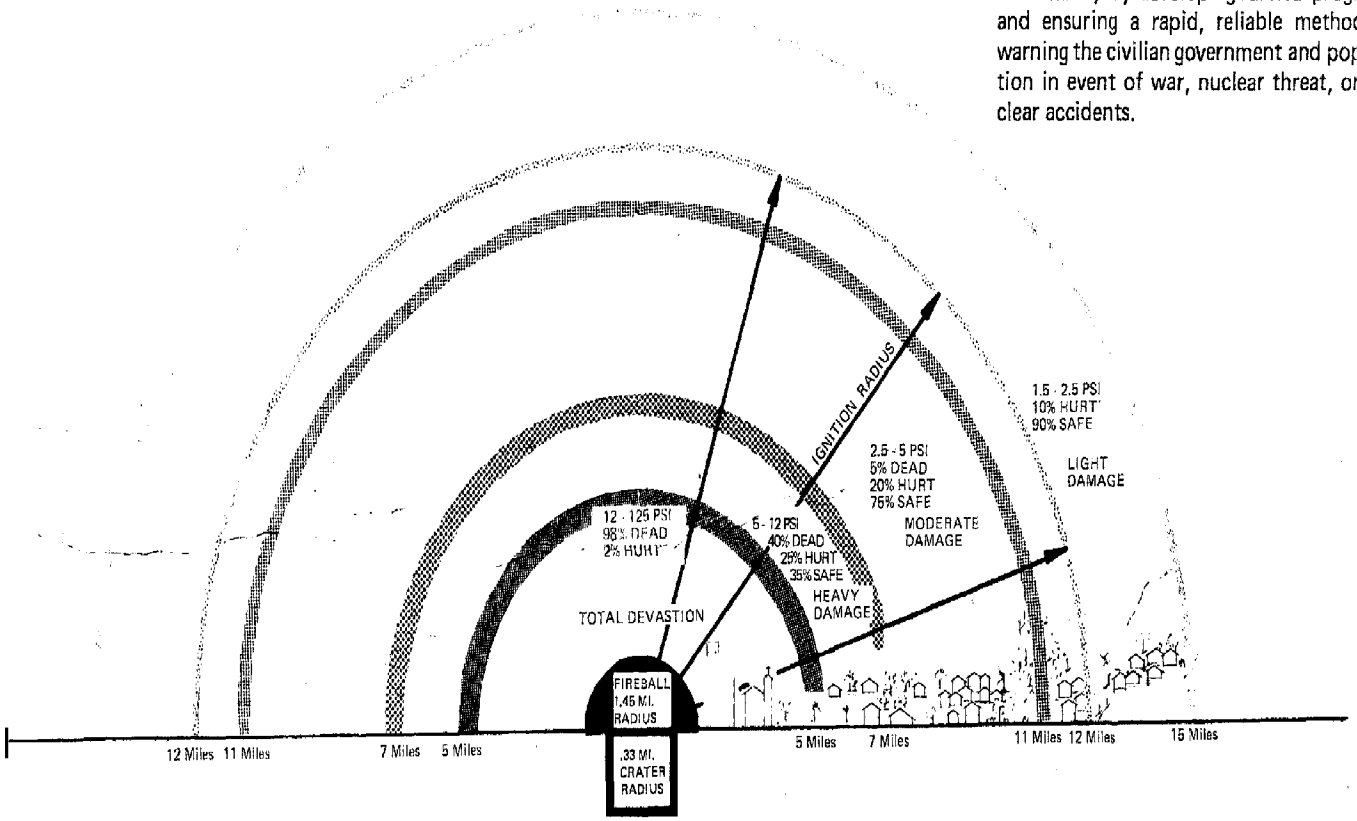
Aligao i pattisipasion yan asistensia ginen i militat para u siña u mas fanmanungo' i pupbliku pot i piniligrun gera yan para ma'adilanto i prugramman Civil Defense.

Na'guaha prugramma ni siña ha na'pusipble na u fanla'la' i taotao yan manera ni siña chaddek ma'enfotma i pupbliku yan i gubietno yanggen guaha gera, inespanta o aksidenten nuclear.

Seek additional staff funding from the federal government to strengthen local capabilities in planning and responding to nuclear attacks or other acts of war.

Seek military participation and assistance in raising the level of citizen understanding and awareness of war threats and improvement of civil defense programs.

Ensure maximum survival in the civilian community by developing survival programs and ensuring a rapid, reliable method of warning the civilian government and population in event of war, nuclear threat, or nuclear accidents.

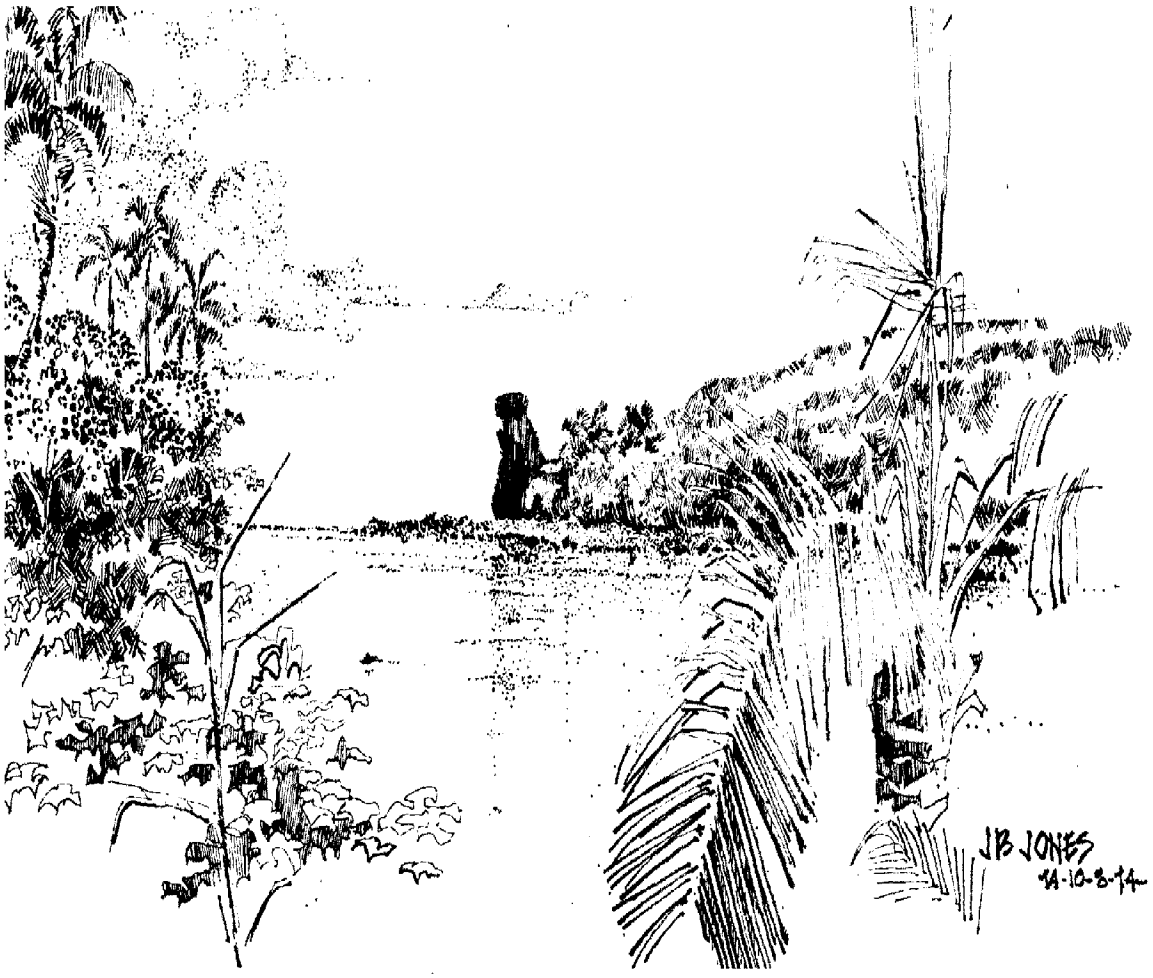


EFFECTS OF A SINGLE 20 MEGATON NUCLEAR BLAST ON GUAM

I EFEKTAN UNU NA 20 MIYON TINILADA NA NUCLEAR BOMB YANGGEN PAKPAK GIYA GUAHAN

(20 MEGATONS = 20 MILLION TONS OF TNT)
NOTE: THE BOMB DROPPED ON HIROSHIMA WAS 20 KILO TONS (20 THOUSAND TONS OF TNT)

139 *I Ma'usan I Tano'*
155 *Planun Komunidat*
187 *Transpottasion I Tano'*



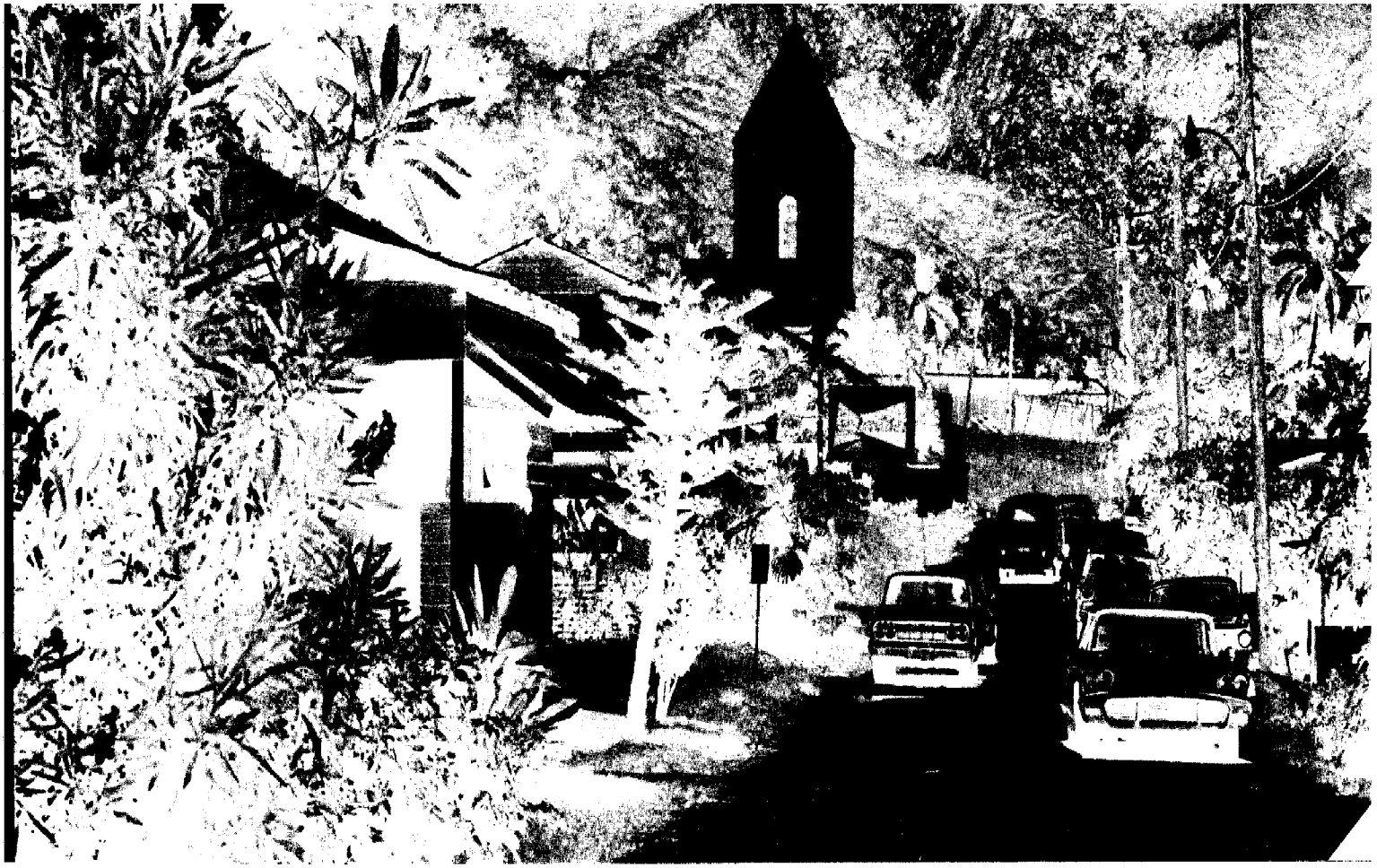
Land Use 139
Community Design 155
Land Transportation 187

Duranten i ettimo gi sisenta siha na sakkan annai i kinemprenden i taotao na i tano' komu ayu un batkonaire ni u maridondedea i atdao mana' tagahlo' kosa ki siña ma'li'e' na prisisu na u ma'usa i guinahan i tano' gi efektibu na manera. Estaba i kinemprende na mampos dankulo yan taihinekkok i guinahan i tano' yan i tasi, lao esta malili'e' na ti taihinekkok este na guinaha.

Guahan, komu un isla, hafafana' i gaihinekkok na guinahan tasi yan tano' ni hafafana' lokkue' enteriru i tano'. I mineddong Guahan maseha guaha dos sientos dosse kuadra miyas ya siña ha supotte meggai-ña na kantidan taotao ki i prisente na populasion, ha prisesenta makkat na prublema gi haftaimanu ma'usa, ma'arekla yan ma'adilanto i tano' para ayu siha i gumehilulu'i Guahan. Mientras mas tiempo lumalamotmot i kareta gi chalan, ya i gasolina yan otro klassen laña manlalaguaguan i presiun-ñiha ya debi di u ma'aligao otro modelon transpottasion. Madiskukuti este siha na punto guini na kapitulu pot haftaimanu ma'adilanto i guinahan i tano' yan tasi giya Guahan, i mafa'tinas i komunidat, yan i transpottasion.

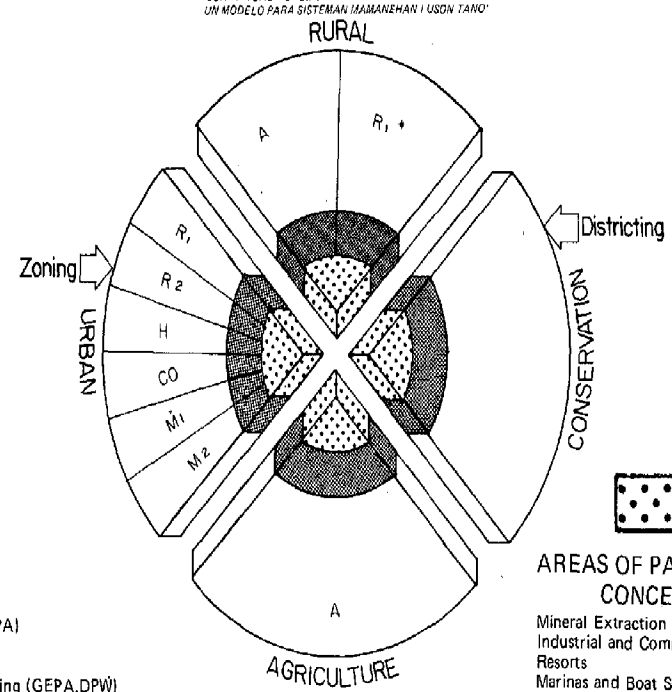
During the late 1960's, the concept of Earth as a spaceship circling the sun was popularized to emphasize the need to effectively utilize the world's limited resources. Once thought of as vast, almost endless, frontiers, the limits of the earth's land and sea resources are becoming increasingly apparent.

Guam, as an island, is faced with the same limitations on its land and sea resources as is the world as a whole. While its 212 square miles can support a considerably greater number of people, how this land is utilized, arranged, and developed into communities presents a major challenge to the island's decision makers. As the roads become more crowded and fuel more expensive, alternative means of transportation must be developed. This chapter discusses the issues surrounding the development of Guam's land and water resources, the island's communities, and its transportation systems.



NOTES:

A CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF THE LAND USE CONTROL SYSTEM
UN MODELO PARA SISTEMAN MAMANEHAN I USON TANO'

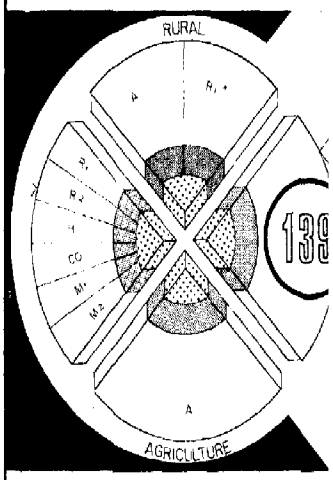


EXISTING CONTROLS

Air Quality Standards (GEPA)
Erosion Control Standards (GEPA)
Blasting Permit (GEPA)
Open Burning Permit (GEPA)
Clearance for Grading and Clearing (GEPA,DPW)
Authorization for Solid Waste Disposal (GEPA)
Well Drilling and Operating Licenses and Permit(GEPA)
Sewage Disposal and Connection Permits(GEPA,DPW)
Water Quality Standards (GEPA)
Pesticides Certification ,License and Registration (GEPA)
Building Permits (DPW)
Land Lease (DLM)
Agriculture Lease (DLM,Dept. of Agric.)
Zoning Regulations (DLM,TPC,SDRC)
Subdivision Review (DLM,SDRC)
Seashore Protection Permit (TPC)
Wetland Fill Permit (COE)
Construction in Navigable Waters (COE)
Coral Collection Permit(Div. of Aquatic and W.R.)
Fish and Game(Div. of Aquatic and W.R.)
Historic Preservation Law (Dept. of Parks and Rec.)
Parks and Recreation Rules and Regulations (Dept. of Parks and Rec.)
Fire Control Regulations (DPS, Fire Dept.)
Public Health Standards (Public Health and Social Services)
Submerged Lands Permit (DLM)

AREAS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Mineral Extraction
Industrial and Commercial Support
Resorts
Marinas and Boat Service Facilities
Educational Institutions
Sewage Disposal Sites
Public Parks and Beaches
Surfing Sites
Airport Crash and Sound Zones
Floodplains
Slide and Erosion Zones
Freshwater Resources
Terrestrial Pristine Ecological Communities
Wildlife Refuges
Proposed Critical Habitats
Limestone Forests
Wetlands
Karst Topography
Caves and Waterfalls
Marine Pristine Ecological Communities
Coral Reefs
Historic and Prehistoric Sites
Village Recreation Areas
Major Park Areas
Scenic Vistas
Subdivision Development Areas



Maseha guaha sufisiente guinaha-ña Guahan gi tano' yan gi tasi para u mana' guaha mas adilanto gi ekonomian i isla, debi di u mamaneha maolek yan munga na u fanmadespetdisia siha. Debi di i kantidan-ñiha yan i kualidat-ñiha este siha na minaolek u fanmaditetmina yanggen para u sisiña ha' u fanma'usa gi manmamamaila' na sakkan. Debi lokkue' di u madisidi i chi-ña i nina'siñan i guinaha-ta, annai para u supotte hafa na kinalemten gi maseha manu na lugat guini.

While there are sufficient land and water resources available to accommodate much needed and desired growth in the island's economy, they must be managed wisely and protected from abuse. In order to assure that these resources are utilized most effectively and wisely in the years ahead both their quantity and quality must be determined. Limitations on the ability of the island's resources to support certain uses in certain areas must be respected.

I Adilanton I Siudat
Manu na mapega i mas dankulo na adilanto sesso mandinitetmina ni ayu siha i padron historia, yan manmayot na fasilidat, tat komu i chalan, elektrisidat, hanom yan tubon inaplacha'. I ma'usan i tano' para residensia, para kometsio yan industria ya ha nesisita este siha i mandankulo yan manakhilo' fuetsan-ñiha na fasilidat, sigi ha' ma'umenta sin areklo yan manmana' fana'kihot pat mañisiha ha' gi lugat yan i sagan huegu, pat lugat ni gof maolek para gualo' pat ayu na lugat annai mangof la'la' pat mangof gaige i manmachalek na ga'ga'.

I siudat na distritu ha embrabrasa ayu na lugat siha ni manggaikapasidat para u supotte ayu na adilanto tat komu para residensia, kometsio yan industria, yan kontodu i fasilidat siha ni manma'usa ni i pupbliku yan todu fina'plasa. Ha embrasa lokkue' ayu siha na lugat ni esta ma'usa para este na klassen kinalamten yan i siña ma'usa parehu gi manmamaila'na tiempo.

Adilanton I Fina'lancho
I fina'lancheria na tano' Guahan sinuheheta ni adilanton yan i dumakulon i siudat. Este dumestrotrosa i imahin i fina'lancheria yan muna'huhuyong planun adilanto ni ti areklao yan chatpa'go. Komu para u fanmafa'siudat i fina'lancheria na distritu ti u fan mapetmiti solu ki guaha fasilidat pupbliku taiguihi i hanom, elektrisidat yan tubon inaplacha'.

Urban Development
The location of high-intensity development has often been controlled by historical patterns or major facility or infrastructure placement, such as roads, power, water, and sewer. Residential, commercial and industrial land uses requiring high levels of support facilities continue to expand in a random pattern, mixed with recreational, prime agricultural or valuable wildlife areas.

Urban districts include those areas capable of supporting concentrated land development including residential, commercial, and industrial uses, as well as public facilities and parks. The boundaries of urban districts include lands now in urban use and those suitable for future urban growth.

Rural Development
The island's rural areas are being subjected to random urban expansion which destroys their rural character and results in inefficient and poorly planned development. Future urban development within these areas should be permitted only upon the provision of necessary supporting infrastructure.

Na' fandaña' todu i uson tano' ni manesisita kantida na fasilidat supottasion gi halom ayu siha i manmanombra distritun siudat.

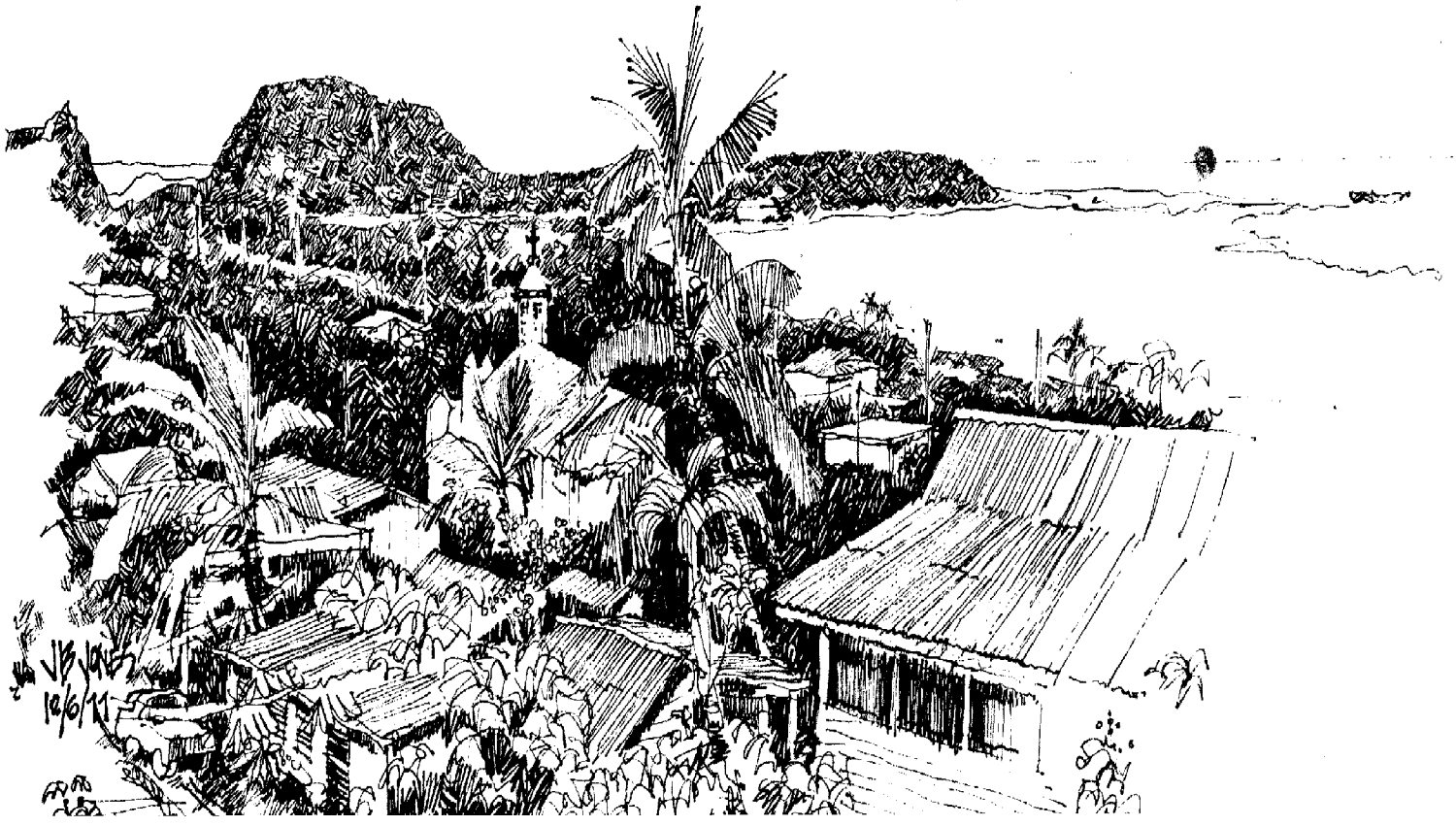
Na'manombra komu distritun fina'lancheria ayu siha na lugat annai siña ma'aksepta i adilanton agrikuttura pat nos kuantos ha' siha na guma' para residensia.

Dimanda na i mas dikike' na sulat tano' gi fina'lancheria na distritu ti u menos ki media aria.

Concentrate uses requiring high levels of support facilities within designated urban districts.

Designate rural districts in which only low-density residential, agricultural and other compatible uses will be acceptable.

Require the minimum lot size within rural districts to be one-half acre.



Rural districts are most often adjacent to urban districts. As long as a district remains rural, however, the government will not be committed to providing such improvements as roads, sewers, water, and power.

I fina'lancheria na distritu meggai na biahi na uma'kihot yan i distritun i siudat. Mientras ha' gagaige guini na estao i distritu tai opbligasion i gubietno para u na'guaha adilanto gi chalan, elektrisidat, hanom yan tubon inaplacha'.

Agricultural Lands

Development of prime agricultural lands for other than agricultural use limits the potential for achievement of agricultural self-sufficiency. Present zoning practices often result in the division of agricultural lands into residential lots. Governmental leasing of land for agricultural use without ensuring that agricultural activities are pursued results in additional waste of valuable farmland.

Tano' Para Agrikuttura

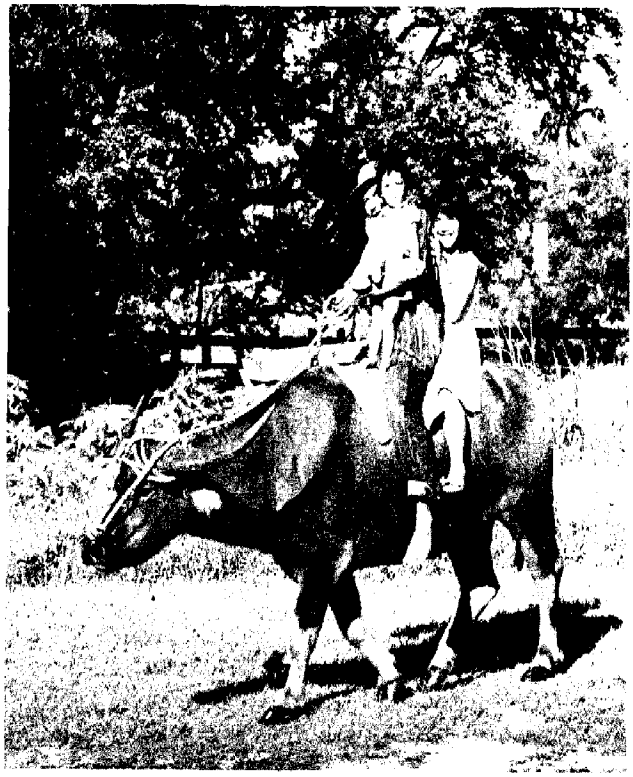
I manmaolek na tano' gualo' yanggen ma'usa para otro klassen adilanto, ha na' madesminunuyi i minaolek-ña yan nina'siña-ña para u ma'usa ni' i taotao para u sustienin i isla gi agrikuttura na banda. I manmaprakttitika pa'go na tiempo siña pinetmiti na i tano' ni madisikna para uson agrikuttura ma'u'usa ha' para residensia. Guihi siha gi tano' i gubietno ni' manma'arierienda para malanchuyi komu ti mana'asigurao na i u marierienda u dalalaki mo'na klaru yan gasgas i kontrata siempre mas lameggai na maolek tano' manlastima.

Mantieni yan protehi i masmaolek na tano' agrikuttura para uson agrikuttura.

Preserve and maintain prime agricultural lands for agricultural use.

Agricultural districts include those land areas that have level terrain or fertile topsoil and are best suited for activities such as field farming, livestock and poultry production. Excessive land grading, residential development and subdivision of lots or other practices which make the land less useful for farming are discouraged.

I distritun agrikuttura ha embrabrasa ayu siha na lugat annai ladankulo i lugat, ti okso, yan mi'sustansia para tinanom ya gof maolek para gumualo' yan mapoksayi ga'ga'. Debi di ti u makonsiente na u fan masufa' ya u mana'fañuha i edda' ginen este siha na lugat tat komu para residensia pat maseha hafa na cho'cho' annai para u dinesminuyi i kapasidat-ña este siha na klassen lugat.



Konsetbasion I Naturat Na Guinahan I Tano' I dididе' ni mannaturat na guinahan Guahan debi di u fanmagóf adahi yan u fanma'usa maolek puedi u gef setbe i pa'go yan i manmamaila' na henerasion. I naturat na guinaha ayu siha na halomtano' annai manlala'la' i manmachalek na ga'ga' yan tinanom, todu i lugat gi halom tasi yan gi uriyan tasi, todu ayu na lugat ni' manma'u'usa para dibetsion yan lugat annai guaha matan hanom. Debi este siha na lugat di u fanmaprotehi yan u fanmamaneha maolek.

Ayu siha na distritu ni manombra para konsetbasion nesisariu para maprotehi i matan hanom, lugat ni' gai estoria, fina' plasa siha, halomtano', sabana, kanton tasi, tinanom yan ga'ga' ni propio iyon i tano' yan cho'cho' para u mahikuta i milak yan yinilang i tano' ginen i milalak hanom, uchan yan manglo'.

Conservation of Natural Resources

The limited supply of natural resources on Guam must be carefully maintained for the benefit of present and future generations. Natural resources, including wildlife habitats, marine areas, recreational lands and sources of drinking water, must be carefully managed and protected.

Conservation districts are those areas necessary for the protection of water resources, historic sites, parklands, forests, savannahs, and beaches, native plants and animals and the prevention of erosion and floods.

Na'manombra i distritun konsetbasion para . proteksion i guinahan naturat i isla.

Protect Guam's natural resources through designation of conservation districts.

I MANMAMAMAILA' NA ADILANTO POT MAYOT NA KOMETSIO, INDUSTRIAT YAN FASILIDAT PUPBLIKU GI KANTON TASIN GUAHAN YAN LUGAT NI HIHOT GI PUETTO SIHA DEBI DI U KUBRE YAN U ABIBA TODU I MA'USAN TANO' NI MANAYA YAN I GUINAHAN I KANTON TASI.

Gof prisisu na u guaha ta'lo mas atbanso gi Commercial Port *yan* Cabras *gi fasilidat batko yan katga yan fasilidat para alentos para i ekonomian i isla. Lao maseha hafa na atbanso gi manmamaila' na tiempo u fanma'achahasso yan otro klassen atbanso siha sigun gi nina'siñan yan guinahan i lugat. I fasilidat para dibetsion yan fina'plasa ni mañisiha pat debi na u fandaña' mo'na yan i fasilidat batko yan alentos u fanma'chonnek mo'na. Todu i basula yan fina'aplacha' ginen i maprodusin i elektrisidat yan otro siha na industria debi di u fanmarebaha manu i siña para u petmiti i mas meggai yan mas takhilo' na mana'setben i lugat.*

Guaha nahong na mineddon tano' giya Cabras *para u sustieni dos ta'lo na fasilidat elektrisidat. I tano' i* Guam Power Authority *ha na' a'annok na nahong lugat para mas tanken laña. Yanggen para u mana'fanlamoddong este siha na fasilidat debi di u na'dimenos i inaplacha guatu gi tasi yan mana'dimenos lokkue' i kuchinadas gi aire.*

Debi di u mana'lamoddong i Commercial Port *kosa ki siña manhatsa mas sagan katga, mas dankulo na makinan manhatsa katga ginen i batko, ma'ekstiende huyong i pantalan ya u marinueba i padron i transpottasion. I fasilidat i dinaña' pot boti yan industria u fanmapo'lo gi otro lugat pot para u aya yan i nuebu ni maproponi na atbanso gi dibetsion yan industria na banda.*

Ti apmam ha' na tiempo makonsidera Guahan para fanpo'luyan laña ni para Hapon. Gof empottante na u magef eksamina este na kontrata pot konsiderasion gi benifisiun ekonomia yan i minaolek pat tinailayi para i tano'. U ma'estudia maolek este na konsiderasion sa' i fasilidat siña kumadada' tiempon-ña guini sa' pot i dumidide'-ña i siniplikan laña entre todu i tano'. Lokkue', guaha piniligru-ña na seankasu un dia u guaha aksidente annai u machuda' i laña huyong asta i hanom i tasi ya u binenuyi i lugat.

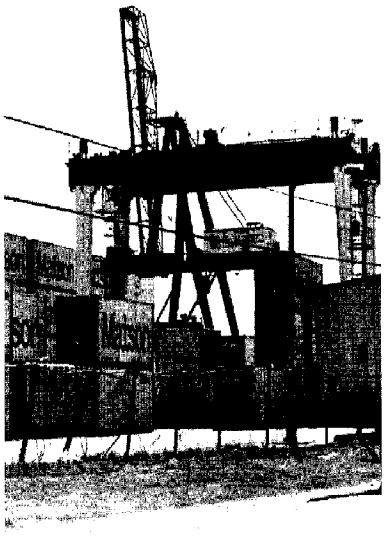
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND PUBLIC FACILITIES WITHIN GUAM'S SHORELINE AND PORT AREAS MUST ACCOMMODATE AND ENCOURAGE MULTIPLE USE OF COASTAL RESOURCES.

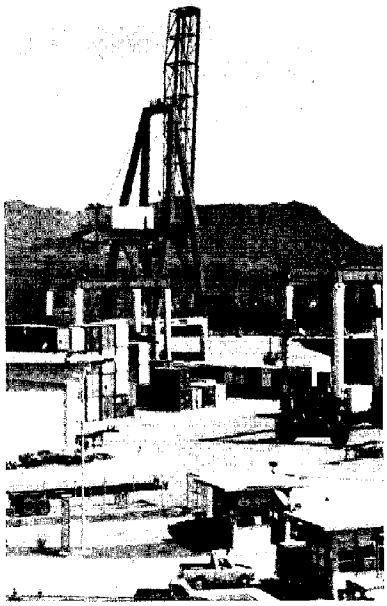
Further development of the Commercial Port and Cabras Island areas for shipping and energy related facilities is essential to the island's economy. However, future development must not occur without recognition of the area's potential and suitability for other uses as well. Development of recreation and park facilities, in conjunction with expansion of port-related light industrial and commercial facilities, is feasible and must be encouraged. Adverse environmental impacts resulting from energy production and industrial facilities must be reduced to the maximum extent practicable to permit multiple use of the area's resources.

Sufficient land area is available on Cabras Island for the operation of two additional generating units. The Guam Power Authority's present land holdings appear adequate to accommodate additional fuel oil storage tanks. Expansion of these, and other energy facilities, must limit the adverse impact of thermal discharges, additional power lines, supporting structures, and air pollutants.

The Commercial Port must increase its area to accommodate additional container handling and warehouse facilities, an additional gantry crane, an extended pier and redesigned circulation patterns. Existing industrial and yacht club facilities should be relocated so as to be compatible with potential new industrial and recreational development.

Recently, Guam has been considered as a possible site for the location of an oil storage facility for Japan. It is important that a thorough examination of such a proposal consider both the economic benefits and environmental impact as well. Such a study should recognize that the facility would have a relatively short life span due to a declining world supply of oil and carry an increased risk of oil spills within natural marine areas.





Rikoknisa i interes i isla yan i Estados Unidos gi disision pot manu na u fanmahatsa nuebu na fasilidat pat ma'umentan i guaha na fasilidat.

Recognize both the territorial and national interest in siting facilities and evaluating proposed expansion of major facilities.

GUAM'S VALUABLE MARINE AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES MUST BE MAINTAINED AND PROTECTED.

Certain areas of the island, such as the wetlands, coral reefs, limestone forests and savannahs provide the primary or only habitats for many of Guam's valuable plant and animal species. These wildlife and marine areas support many plants and animals which have been traditional sources of food for the people of Guam. Many of these wild plants and animals, such as the fruit bat, have become scarce in recent years due to encroaching development and lack of adequate protection.

I MIBALI NA GUINAHAN GUAHAN GI TASI YAN I MANMACHALEK NA LINA'LA' SIHA U FAN MASUSTIENTI YAN U FANMAPROTEHI.

Guaha siha na lugat gi isla, tat komu i sesonyan, rubentason, i fanacho'an i halomtano', i sabana siha, ni ayu ha' na guaha fina'liheng yan sagan meggai na mibali na klassen ga'ga' yan tinanom. Este siha na lugat ha supopotte meggai na ga'ga' yan tinanom ni hagas ha' mantension i taotao Guahan. Meggai guini siha na ga'ga' yan tinanom tat komu i fanihi, manhassan sa' manmadestrosa i sagan-ñiha pot rason ni i ti gof dinanche na planun atbanso yan ti nahong proteksion ginen i lai.

I Naturat Na Sagan I Manmachalek Na Lina'la'

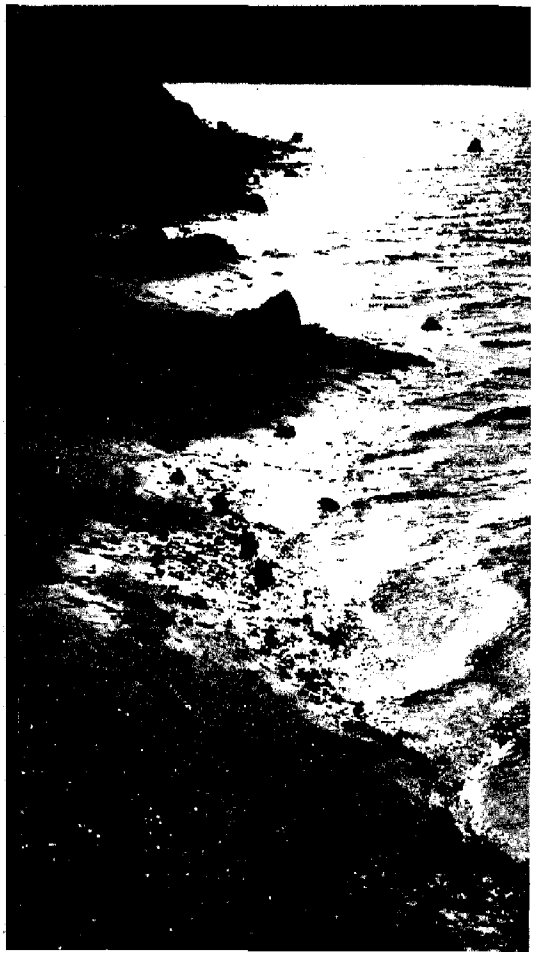
I mas naturat na sagan i manmachalek na lina'la' manmanombra komu ti pacha'on na lugat. Siha ayu i fanacho'an, fina'hoya na halomtano', sabana, kanton tasi yan sesonyan. Maseha ti manparehu este siha na lugat gi fotmasion yan kondision-ñiha, manachalugat ha' siha ya yanggen madestrosa unu na lugat guini siempre u dinestrosa i otro. Pot este siha na lugat trabia ti manma'atbororota manbunitu manma' atan yan siha i mas takhilo' na i hemplon i naturat na komunidat. Este na lugat na manggaige i mas manhassan na ga'ga' yan tinanom ni un dia siña hokok.

Natural Wildlife Areas

The most untouched representatives of natural wildlife areas are referred to as pristine areas. They include limestone forests, ravine forests, savannahs, coastal strands and wetlands. Although these areas have different characteristics, they are often so closely linked that to destroy one would quickly lead to the destruction of the other. Being the least developed, pristine areas are usually the most pleasing to view and the most valuable examples of the island's natural communities. The most unspoiled areas also often contain the greatest number of endangered and threatened plants and animals.

Protehi i kualidat i lugat ni mandilikao tat komu sagan manmachalek na ga'ga', rubentason, fanacho'an gi halomtano' yan sesonyan.

Protect the unique character of such fragile areas as wildlife habitats, coral reefs, limestone forests and wetlands.



Larger wildlife habitats have been designated as Guam Conservation Areas. Five major areas have been set aside as wildlife refuges. Additionally, certain critical habitats have been designated as natural areas where particular species find the requirements for survival such as food and shelter. The largest areas include much of the northern coastline, the Fena Reservoir, Orote Point, and Cocos Island.

Saltwater Wildlife Areas and Marine Resources

The marine areas of Guam include coral reefs, river mouths, mangrove swamps, sea grass beds and underwater cliffs. All of these areas deserve special attention. Coral reefs are geological formations created by living organisms and include the living plant and animal life on the surface of the reef. Coral reefs provide protection of the shoreline, especially beaches, from stormwave erosion. These and other marine areas provide recreation areas, are economically important as breeding grounds for fishery resources and are outstanding tourist attractions. Coral harvesting as well as other harmful activities must be regulated to preserve the natural character of the reefs.

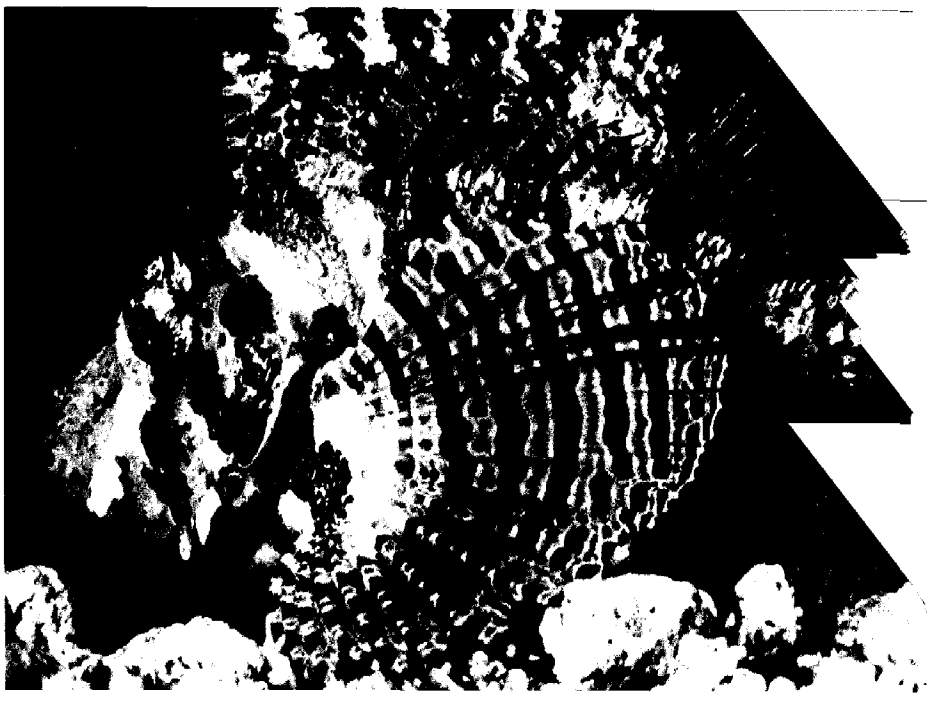
Guam possesses a wealth of marine resources. To date, the potential for development of offshore fishery resources has not been fully realized. Some marine resources must be developed or protected through specific policies or regulations. Marine mammals, especially dolphins and whales, should be protected.

Manlamoddong na sagan i manmachalek na lina'la' manmadisikna komu Distritu Konsetbasion Guahan. Guaha sinko mayot lugat na manmanombra komu sagan i lina'la' machalek. Guaha ta'lo mangof dilikao na lugat ni' esta manmapo'lo komu naturat na fina'liheng yan lugat annai siña masodda' nenkanno'-ñiha i ga'ga'. I mas mandankulo na lugat siha i kanton tasi yan i ladera gi san lagu giya Guahan, iya Fena, Puntan Orote yan iya Dano'.

Guinahan i Tasi yan Lugat para i Lina'la' ni Hihot gi Tasi

I lugat ni' eniembrabrasa ni lina'la' halom hanom ayu siha i rubentason i pachot saddok, mangle, sagan addo' yan ladera gi taddong tasi. Todu este na lugat debi di u fanmana'e espesiat na atension. I rubentason fina'tinas ni manlala'la' na ga'ga' yan tinanom ni manlala'la' hihot gi hilo' i rubentason. I rubentason ha protetehi i kanton tasi pi'ot ha' i chepchop unai na u fandinestrosa ni napu. Este i rubentason yan otro lugat gi tasi siña ma'usa para dibetsion yan sagan guihan mandikike' ni siña sumaonao gi ekonomia. Maolek lokkue' sumaonao komu lugat dibetsion para i turista. Debi di u ma'arekla ya u ma' ekuta dididе' i mako'ko' i acho'kala'u. Munga makonsiente na madestrosa gi otro klassen bida i acho' kala'u.

Riku Guahan gi guinahan i tasi. Trabia ti magef rialisa na pusipble mana'guaha peskan guihan gi ge'hiyong. Guaha siha guinahan i tasi na debi u maprotehi ni estriktu na areklamento. I mandankulo na ga'ga' tasi espesiatmente i tuninos yan i bayena debi di u fanmaprotehi lokkue'.



Sesonyan

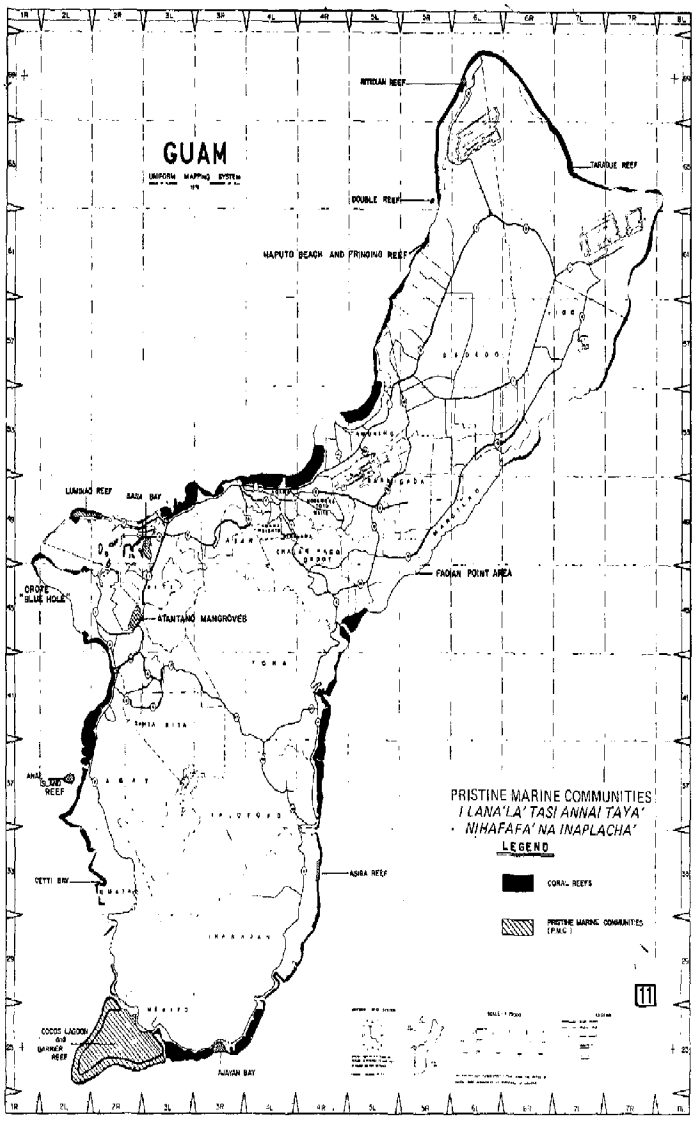
Este na lugat mandistingidu ha' gi mannaturat na banda gi tano' annai mihanom i lugat. Este siha i sesonyan, kañada, fina'hoya ni hihot gi saddok yan sagan i tronkon mangle siha annai guaguaha ha' hanom todu i tiempo. Este siha na lugat na siña man la'la' yan siña manmasodda' ga'ga' yan tinanom. Este na klassen lugat lokkue' annai siña masodda' fresko na hanom pat ayu na lugat ni u fan hannaoguatu i hanom duranten i milak. Mas empottante, este na lugat i fananuyan meggai na sapo' yan fañada'an i ga'ga' siha. I lugat i mangle ti ayu ha' i sagan i manmachalek ga'ga' lao kontodu maolek na patang i kanton tasi pat sesonyan kontra i diron manglo' yan napu. Yanggen para u ma'arekla este siha na lugat munga na u fanmatatme pat u fanma'usa annai u inefekta i kualidat i hanom pat sagan i ga'ga'.

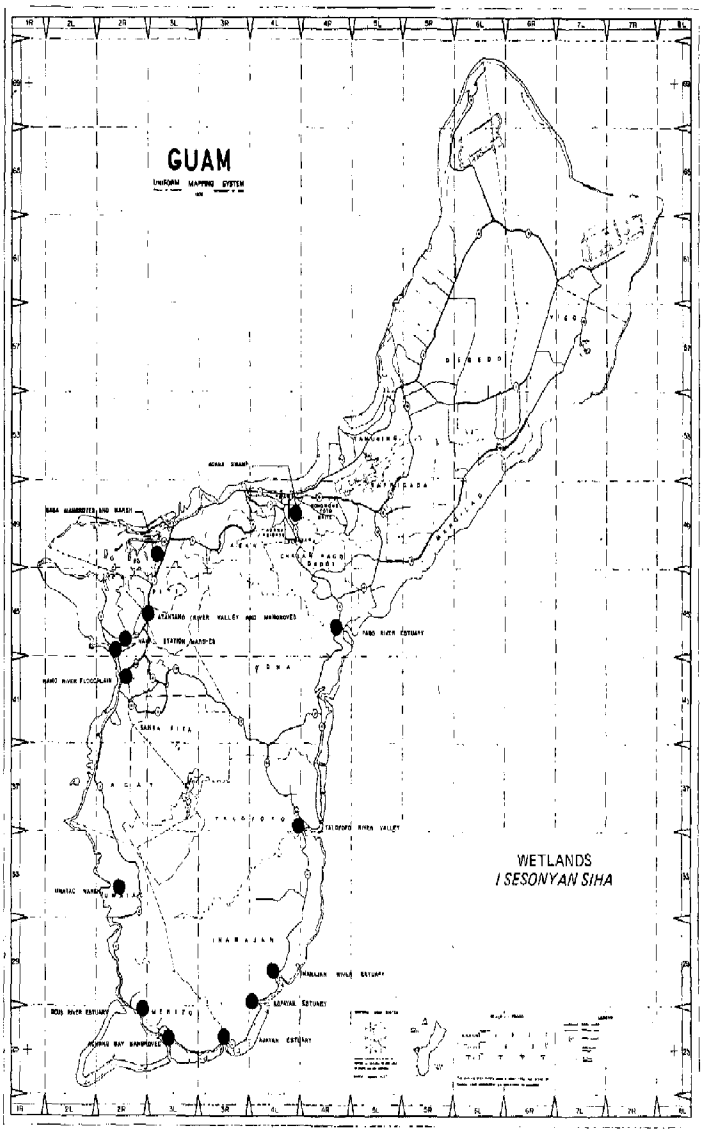
Wetlands

Wetlands are unique parts of the island's natural land area. They include swamps, marshes, mangroves and river valleys that are constantly covered with water. They support aquatic plants and animals. Wetlands also act as a source of freshwater or as floodplains. Most importantly, they are a nursery ground for juvenile plants and animals. The mangrove wetlands are not only a wildlife habitat, but are also useful for shoreline protection from wind and waves. Development within wetlands should not involve their filling or uses which adversely affect water quality or wildlife.

Protehi todu i manlala'la' na guinahan i tasi ni gaige gi uriyan i isla, kololo'-ña i acho' kala'u yan guihan yan u maprohibi i manmapeskan i mansususu na ga'ga' ni manlala'la' gi tasi.

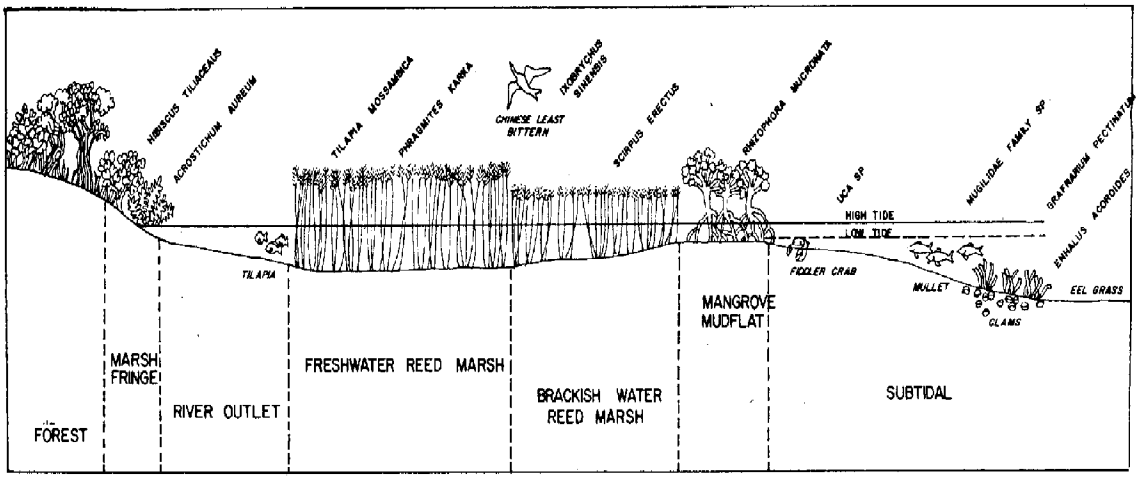
Protect all living marine resources within the territorial waters of Guam, particularly the corals and fish, from over-harvesting and in the case of marine mammals, from any taking whatsoever.





CROSS - SECTION OF THE SASA BAY WETLAND

SESONYAN BAKANAN SASA



Limestone Forests

The limestone forests of Guam are so named because they grow in minimal soil upon the northern limestone plateau. They are a limited resource because land development has cleared most of the forested areas. They can never be reforested to their original condition because newly introduced weeds and shrubs prohibit the re-establishment of native plants and animals. Limestone forests are characterized by large trees which shade the lower vegetation. These areas must be protected to support wildlife, recreational, and educational uses.

Fanacho'an gi Halomtano'

Este na klassen halomtano' mafa'nana'an este sa' todu i tinanom guini na lugat mandodokko' gi gof dididе' na odda' gi hilo' kaskahu gi san lagu na bandan Guahan. I halomtano' gi ladera yan bahada siha gof dididе' sa' meggai giya siha manmasufa' para nuebu na kinalamten ya manmatanumi otro klassen tinanom ginen hiyong. Distingidu i halomtano' bahada sa' guaha meggai mandankulo na tronko siha ya lehngon i lugat. Debi este siha na lugat di u fanmaprotehi para u supotte i manmachalek na ga'ga' siha para dibetsion yan para u fanma'usa para edukasion i taotao.

GUAM'S AIR, WATER, MINERAL, AND SCENIC RESOURCES MUST BE PROTECTED.

I AIRE, I HANOM, I MINERAT, YAN TODU I MANBUNITU NA LUGAT SIHA, DEBI DI U FANMAPROTEHI.

In addition to unique and valuable wildlife and marine resources, Guam possesses valuable physical resources as well. While Guam is surrounded by an abundance of relatively clean air, its major supply of freshwater is confined to a single, limited source. Therefore, the protection of the limited water resources is essential to the population's health and safety. In addition, the protection and enhancement of the island's visual character is just as desirable.

Fuera di ayu siha i manmibali na lina'la' machalek yan i mandistingidu na guinaha, gairiniku Guahan lokkue' ni sen gasgas yan fresko na aire lao un mayot na matan hanom ha' guaha. Pues pot este na rason na debi di u magef protehi i matan hanom para i salut yan sinafun' i taotao Guahan. Pot mas maolek ha' lokkue' na u fanmaprotehi i bunitu-ña Guahan gi naturat na banda.

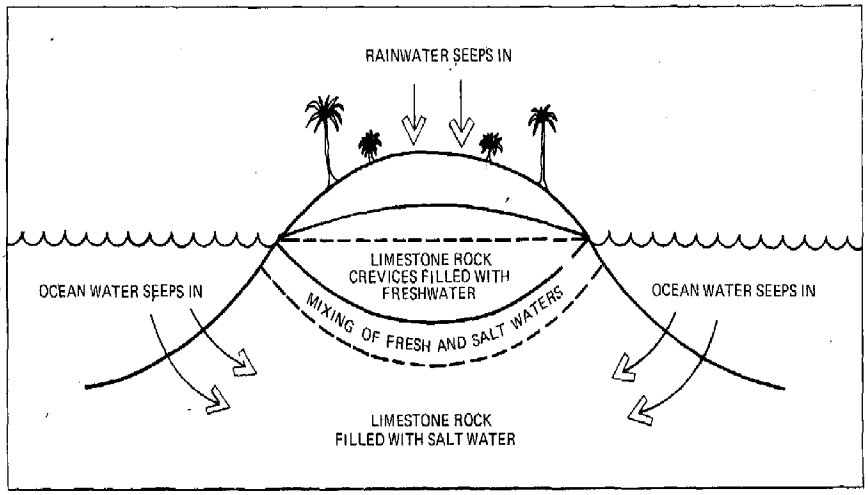
Air and Water Quality

The high overall quality of Guam's coastal waters is being threatened by pollution from various sources. The island's under-

I Kualidat, I Aire Yan I Hanom

I takhilo' na kualidat i tasi gi uriyan Guahan inefefekta ti maolek ni meggai diferentes klassen inaplacha' ginen meggai na banda. I hanom ni ginen i papa' i edda' siña nina'aplacha' ni todu ayu na hinatsa i ti

A CROSS–SECTION OF THE NORTHERN WATER LENS
MATAN HANOM GI SAN LAGU NA BANDAN GUAHAN



manmasuhetan mamaolek, ti sufisiente tubon inaplacha', ginen i ma'usan amot pat hafa siha na binenu pat hinatmen hanom tasi yanggen mampos mabomba i tupo'.

I lenten hanom ni gaige gi papa' i edda' gi san lagu ha probebeni i mayot patte na hanom fresko giya Guahan. Guaha rayan freskon hanom na mama'ya gi hilo' i ma'asen na hanom tasi ya ha fofotma este na lente. Nina'lalapotpot kada matto i hanom uchan ni' chinechepchop papa' ni edda' ya mimilalak gi halom i acho'.

Gi san haya, ti chinechepchop i ichan ni i hago' na odda' yan i acho' botkan gi sabana yan marikokohi i hanom gi fina'hoya komu saddok pat fina'hagoi o sesonyan. Manmarikohi i hanom ni manmimilak gi sanhilo' pat hihot gi sanhilo' asta guatu gi dipositon hanom taiguihi Fena.

Pot i hanom mampos takhilo' yan empottante na nesisidat para meggai na kinalamten, komu uson taotao, para sagan manmachalek na ga'ga' yan tinanom, debi di u mana'e ni i mas espesiat na atension i mamaneha-ña.

Maseha takhilo' i kualidat i airen Guahan nina' a'aplacha' ha' ni meggai na kareta, i asu ginen i hafa na sinengge, i asu ginen i laña, yan asga' ginen fasilidat elektrisidat ginen i feggon dankulo ni' muna'lala'gasgas i petrot para gasolina, yan i asu ginen todu' i batkonaire. Debi di u mana'asigurao na i klassen aire pa'go yan i kualidat-ña u taiguguini ha' ya u masustieni guini na estao.

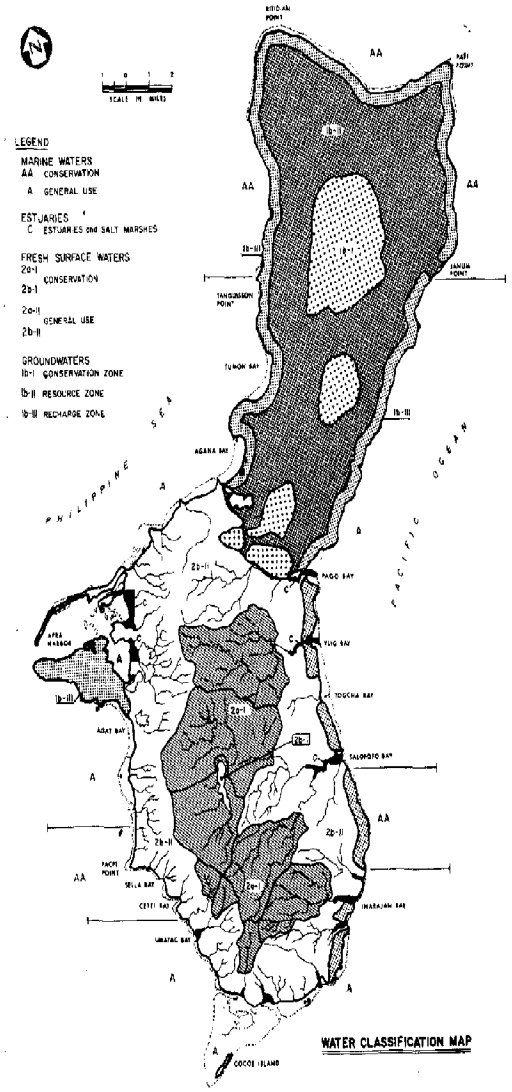
ground water supply can be polluted by uncontrolled development, lack of sewers, use of pesticides or saltwater intrusion from over-pumping wells.

The underground water lens of Northern Guam provides most of the island's fresh water supply. A layer of fresh water floats upon salt water forming the lens. The lens is replenished by rainfall soaking into the limestone of the northern plateau.

In the southern half of the island, most rainfall does not penetrate the volcanic rock, but gathers in the form of rivers, streams, and wetlands. Surface drainage is collected from watershed areas into reservoirs such as Fena Lake.

Because water is vital for activities such as human consumption, agricultural use, industrial needs and the maintenance of wildlife habitats, it deserves special management attention.

While the quality of Guam's air remains relatively high, increased use of automobiles, burning of solid waste, burning of high-sulfur fuels in power plants, petroleum refining and intensive airport use all contribute to air pollution. Efforts should be made to ensure that the quality of Guam's air is maintained at no less than current levels.



WATER CLASSIFICATION MAP

Na' ma'adahi yan manehan maolek i madiskakatga na inaplacha' para u guaha proteksion para i magigimen na hanom yan i kanton tasi pat kanton saddok ni ma'u'usa para rekre'asion.

Enfuetsa i areklamento pot i kualidat hanom yan aire kosa ki u masustieni i takhilo' na kualidat hanom yan aire.

Protect drinking water and aquatic recreational sites by regulating polluting discharges.

Ensure compliance with all local air and water quality standards in order to maintain Guam's relatively high air and water quality.

Mineral Resources

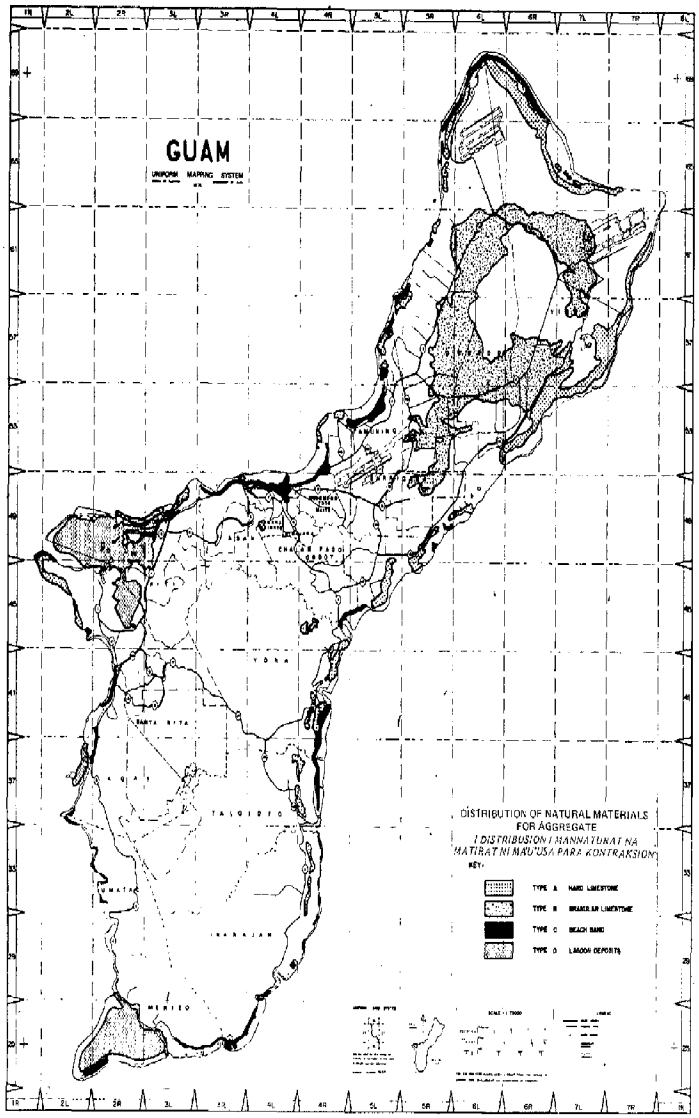
Guam's major mineral resources are limited to limestone and sand. Major extraction activities are presently located on the northeast coastline of the island and will adequately meet the island's needs for the next 20 years without expanding extraction operations to other areas on Guam.

Mineral extraction is essential for construction, landfill and pavement purposes. However, operations must be monitored closely to ensure adherance to air, water quality and erosion standards, compatibility with landforms, adjacent uses and population density; and that land with historical, agri-

I Guaha Na Minerat

I guinahan minerat giya Guahan ayu ha' i kaskahu yan unai. Pa'go na tiempo i meggai na machule' na unai gaige gi Fadian para lagu gi kanton tasi. Nahong i nesisidat i isla na unai asta i manmamamaila' na bente años achok ha' ti u fanmapacha i otro banda siha.

I machule' i minerat gi tano' nesisariu para masèha hafa na hinatsa tat komu guma', para manatne hoya, pat para chalan. Lao gi todu este na kinalamten debi di u mapulan maolek yan u mana'siguru na u madalalaki todu i ginagao pot proteksion gi ginasgas aire, i kualidat i hanom, yan i areklo kontra i mayulang i tano', u mafamaolek i ma'usan i tano' sigun gi mineggai i taotao, ya i lugat ni manggaibali gi historia, agrikuttura, yan bunitu para u fanmagosa. Munga na u fanmaguaddok para u machule' i inai pat kaskahu. I maguaddok i kaskahu pat unai gi



hiyong i chepchop tasi debi di u ma'estudia mas. I machule' i inai gi kanton tasi sen klaru na ti maolek gi ma'usan i guinahan i tano'. Gi manmamamaila' na tiempo siempre u mana' guaha ofisiat na rinayan ekonomia ni dos sientos miyas huyong gi tasi ginen i chepchop unai ya pot este na rason debi u mana'guaha inestudia pot i maminan i minerat guini.

I edda' lokkue' un gaibali na minerat ni siña malingu yanggen fina'gasse nu i ichan pat duru guinaife ni manglo'. Kahna' ha' lamita giya Guahan puru ha' okso ni mas ki 15 pot siento inekso-ña. Maseha hafa na cho'cho' masusesedi guini gi ekso', gi ladera, pat fina'maddok siguru na yanggen uchan fina'gasse siempre i edda'. I edda' fina'gasse ni ichan papa' asta i saddok, pues huyong asta i tasi yan siempre uma'placha' i hanom tasi.

Mangatbo Na Guinaha

I memeggai-ña na taotao mankonfotme na guaha siha lugat guini giya Guahan na mannaichilong i bunitun-ñiha, tat komu Sella. Debi di u ma'adahi ya munga na u mayulang i manbunitu siha na guinahan Guahan. I bunita na inatan-ña i ataddok, gefsaga na inatan ya hinahatsa i kualidat i lina'la' i taotao i tano' yan i turista. Siña maprotehi i bunitu na inatan ginen u mana' siguru na todu ayu i mañatpa'go ni tumatampe i klaru na inatan u mana'fañuha, todu' i basula, i manmayulang na guma', yan todu ayu i ti man areklao na pine'lon i bisnes espesiatmente gi kanton Marine Drive.

cultural, or scenic value is not used for mineral extraction. Offshore coral and other dredging operations require further study. Beach sand mining is clearly an unacceptable use of the shoreline. In the future, an officially designated 200-mile off-shore economic zone may suggest the need for studies relating to deepwater mining, such as for manganese nodules.

Soil is also a valuable mineral resource which can be lost through erosion. Approximately half of Guam's land has a slope in excess of 15 percent. On-shore construction practices in areas of steep slope, cliffs, or sinkholes have created serious erosion problems. Some reef areas have been destroyed by construction practices such as land grading on uplands where clay easily washes into rivers.

Scenic Resources

Most people generally agree on the exceptional value of such views as that from the Sella Bay overlook. The maintenance of such scenic views is important so that the overall beauty of Guam is preserved. Visually pleasing views enhance the quality of life for residents and tourists. Protection of scenic vistas can be ensured by preventing obstruction of views, removing litter, abandoned cars and dilapidated structures, and landscaping or screening unsightly developments such as those found within industrial areas or along portions of Marine Drive.

Abiba i konsetbasion yan i ma'adilanton i guinahan fanli'e'an gi isla ginen i ma'enfuetsan i areklamento pat tapbleru, i matira na basula, madibision i tano', manhatsa guma' yan otro siha na punto pat uson tano'.

I adilanton i tano', manu na siña, debi di u macho'gue' gi lugat annai ti ha hohomme' i inatan i taotao gi kanton ladera, katsada yan fina'chalan.

Encourage preservation and enhancement of, and respect for the island's scenic resources through increased enforcement and compliance with sign, litter, zoning, subdivision, building, and related land-use laws.

Locate unsightly uses, when practicable, so as not to block scenic views from overlooks, highways, and trails.

GOVERNMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND REGULATION OF THE ISLAND'S LAND AND SEA RESOURCES MUST BE IMPROVED.

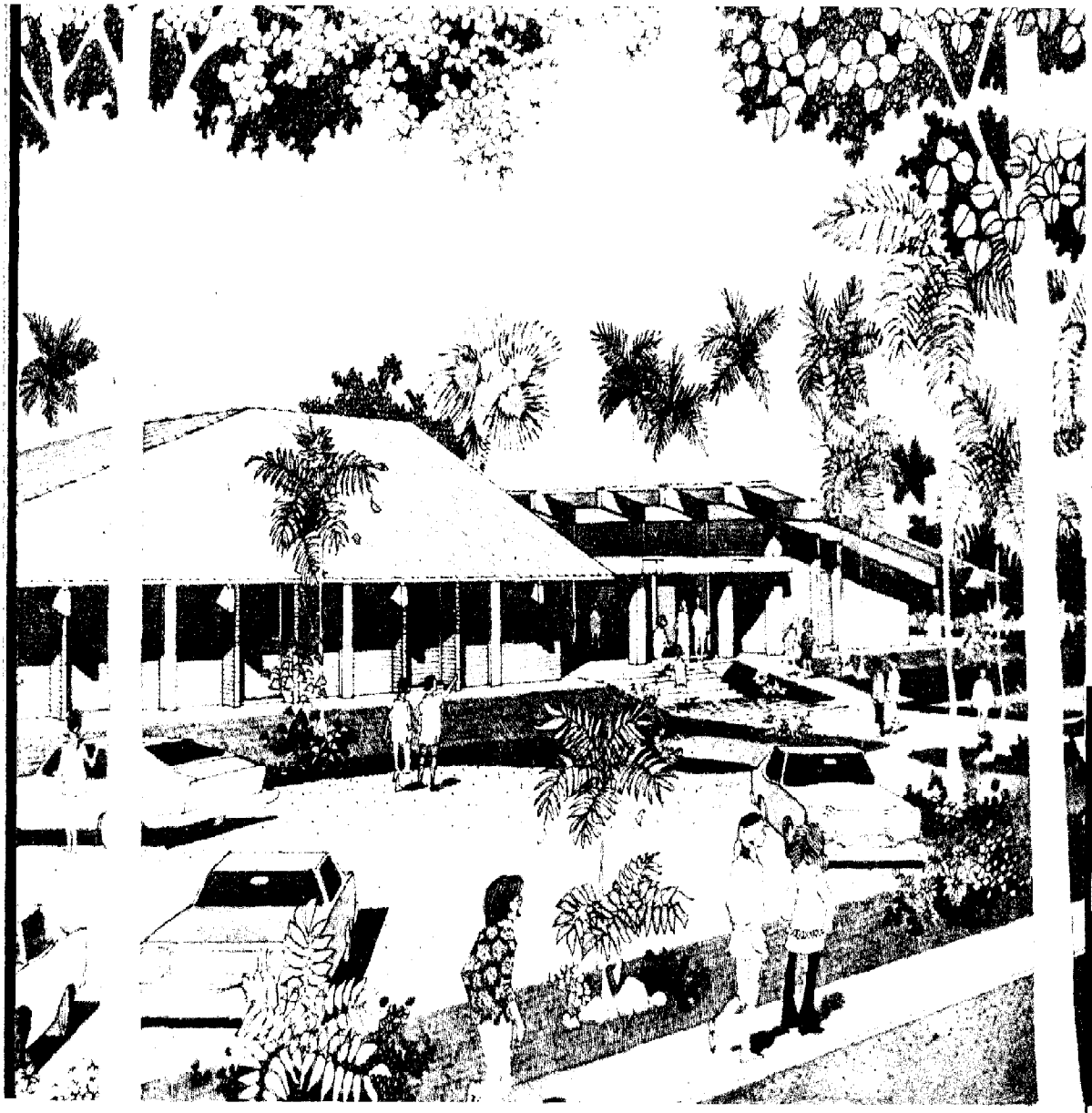
U MANA'LA'ASENTADU I MINANEHAÑA YAN I AREKLAMENTON I GUBIETNO NI GUINAHAN I TANO' YAN I TASIN GUAHAN.

Through acceptance of zoning and other mechanisms for regulation of certain resources, the public has determined that some degree of governmental involvement in land-use planning and regulation is desirable. However, governmental efforts in administration of certain laws and regulations affecting such resources have not always been successful. Coordination among the several agencies and departments involved in land-use planning, management and regulation must be improved. Duties and programs for which such agencies are legally responsible, but have neglected, should be carried out. Basic information, such as the extent and boundaries of government land holdings and accurate property valuations must be determined in a timely fashion.

Ginen i akseptan i taotao nu i madibidin i tano' yan otro na sistema pot inadahin i guinahan Guahan, i pupbliku ha ditetmina na nesisariu na u saonao i gubietno manarekla gi ma'usan i tano'. Lao i fuetsan i gubietno gi atministrasion i lai yan areklamento kalang ti nahong. Debi di u fanla'adaña' yan mana'lamaolek i che'cho' i ahensian i gubietno ni manma'chanda gi manmaloffan na tiempo ya u fanma' enfuetsa. Todu i manesisita na enfotmasion tat komu i mineddong i tano' i gubietno yan dinanche na balin i propiadat i taotao debi di u fanmaditetmina gi propio tiempo.

Na' mas efektibu i atministrasion i lai, programma yan areklamento pot i naturat siha na guinahan i isla.

Achieve more effective administration of natural resource-related laws, programs, and policies.



Mas man enteresaosao i taotao pot i adilanton i komunidat-ñiha siha gi manmamaila' na tiempo. Yanggen sigi ha' manmanhatsa i taotao gi maskeseha manu na lugat siempre guaha siha na sulat manrinibaha i presiuñña, siña ti ma'usa maolek i guinaha na tano', siña guaha ti manguaiyayon na padron chalan yan siña mas guaguan i mahatsan-ña i fasilidat pupbliku. Este na klassen adilanto lokkue', siña nina' mas guaguan yan mas ti kombeniente i fasilidat pupbliku para i taotao yan siña yinilang i imahin i sengsong siha.

Residents are becoming increasingly concerned about the future growth and development of their respective communities. Continued random expansion and location of residential, commercial and manufacturing uses may reduce the value of certain properties, result in the misuse or abuse of certain valuable resources, generate undesirable circulation patterns and costly infrastructure development. Such development may also lead to more expensive and less accessible public facilities and detract from the visual and social identities of the island's villages.

Usa i planun komunidat siha para ma'analisa ayu siha na adilanto ni mapropoponi ni i gubietno yan i san hiyong yan gi atministrasion yan rebisasion i lai pot i ma'usa yan madibidi i tano'.

Utilize community design plans in analysis of proposed private and governmental development and in the administration and revision of zoning and subdivision laws.

THERE EXIST NO CURRENT PLANS TO GUIDE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISLAND'S COMMUNITIES.

Community design plans have been developed through review and analysis of extensive amounts of information provided by government agencies and the general citizenry through individual village public hearings. They represent what are foreseen to be the best uses of our land area during the next two decades. The plans identify communities on the basis of geographic factors rather than political or municipal boundaries. To what degree these plans are utilized in the future development of the island will be determined ultimately by the residents. Like all plans, they may change along with the goals and aspirations of the people they serve.

TAYA' PA'GO PLANU PARA U FANGINIHA I KINALAMTEN I KOMUNIDAT SIHA GI MANMAMAMAILA' NA TIEMPO.

I planun i komunidat siha ni manma rekomemenda guini, manma fotma ginen i marikohi yan ma'analisa kantida na enfotmasion ginen i ahensian gubietno yan i pupbliku gi hunta ni manmakondukta gi sengsong siha. Este siha na planu mareprisesenta i hinasso, i mali'e' yan i tiningo' pot hafa mas maolek ma'usa-ña i tano' gi manmamaila' na 20 años na tiempo. Este siha na planun komunidat, ha identifika siha i komunidat sigun gi geographic *na banda en lugat di i prisente na manera ni madibibidi i komunidat siha gi pulitikat pat munisipat na banda. Siempre i taotao i isla u dinitetmina kao u ma'senusa i planu siha para i adilanton i isla gi manmamamaila' na tiempo. Siña matulaika este siha na planu yanggen matulaika lokkue' i minalago' yan dinisehan i pupbliku ni sinesetbe ni este na planu.*

I para manma'diskuti na usan tano' manma'identifika gi mapan i planun komunidat. Este siha na inisan tano' ha reprisesenta mas espasifiku na inisa ki ayu i para masodda' gi i Land Use Districting Map *annai annok i siudat, lancherias, agrikuttura, yan konsetbasion na distritu siha. Achok ha' trabia ti mafa' lai, este siha na planun komunidat siña ma'usa yanggen para makonsidera yan ma'emplementa nuebu na areklamento pot ma'usan tano' gi manmamamaila' na tiempo.*

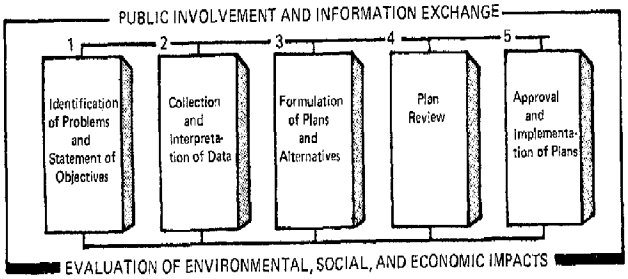
The following uses are keyed on the community design maps. These uses represent more specific delineations of those broad land-use classifications found on the Land-Use Districting Map - urban, rural, agriculture and conservation. Though not zoning maps, they provide the basis for consideration and implementation of revised zoning designations in the future.

PUBLIC MEETING AND MAP REVIEW SCHEDULE
I PLANU PARA U FANDAÑA' I PUPBLIKU PARA U MADISKUTI I MAPA SIHA

COMMUNITY	PUBLIC MEETING DATES	MAP REVIEW DATES
Asan-Piti	March 29,1977	August 17-31,1977
Agat-Santa Rita	March 22,1977	August 17-September 9,1977
Umatac	February 2,1977	June 6-20,1977
Merizo	February 22,1977	May 27-June 10,1977
Inarajan-Malojloj	March 1,1977	July 12-26,1977
Talofofo	March 8,1977	August 17-31,1977
Yona	March 15,1977	August 17-31,1977
Central Guam	April 12,1977	August 24-September 20,1977
	April 19,1977	
	April 28,1977	
Tamuning	February 15,1977	March 23- June 2,1977
Dededo	May 3,1977	August 18- September 2,1977
Yigo	May 31,1977	June 3-17,1977
Rural	May 10,1977	August 24-31,1977

NOTE: Minutes of the public meetings can be viewed in the Office of Bureau of Planning, Coastal Management Section.

THE PLANNING PROCESS
I SISTEMA PARA U MAPLANE'A I MA'USAN I TANO'



Source: Land- Use Plan, Guam 1977

KEY TO COMMUNITY DESIGN MAPS *MA'USAN-ÑA I MAPAN I PLANUN KOMUNIDAT*

A. Urban

1. Residential. (Low Density). Single-family residential use.
2. Residential. (Medium High Density). Multiple-family dwellings or apartments and condominiums.
3. Resort. Development such as hotels and related support services.
4. Commercial. Retail and shopping areas providing goods and services.
5. Industrial. (Heavy). Existing areas of a specific type of industrial activity such as a refinery or port facilities.
6. Industrial. (Light). Assembly, light manufacturing, and related use.
7. Airport. Airfields, terminals, and related support facilities.
8. Public and Semi Public. Schools, churches, cemeteries, community centers, government buildings and grounds, and similar uses.

B. Rural

1. Residential. Agriculture and limited single-family residential use.

C. Agriculture

1. Cultivation. Land of relatively flat terrain and fertile topsoil for raising of crops and livestock.
2. Aquaculture. Areas presently used for the raising of fish, eels, and shrimp and other aquatic species.

A. Siudat

1. *Lugat Residensia. (Ti Motmot). Sagan guma' un familia.*
2. *Lugat Residensia. (Motmot-ñihon). Sagan guma' para mas ki un familia taiguihi i* apartment *yan* condominium.
3. *Lugat Bumakasion. Sagan adilanto taiguihi i hotet yan otro siha na setbisiu para i turista.*
4. *Lugat kometsiat. Sagan tienda yan dankulo na bisnes ni guaha bentan produkto yan setbisiu.*
5. *Lugat Industriat. (Makkat). Prisente na sagan espasifiku na aktibidat industriat taiguihi i marefinan laña pat fasilidat puetto.*
6. *Lugat Industriat. (Ti makkat). Sagan manatma produkto yan ayu siha i ti manmakkat mafabrika.*
7. *Plasan Batkonaire. Sagan fasilidat ni sumupopotte i aktibidat batkonaire.*
8. *Lugat Pupbliku. Sagan Eskuela, guma' Yu'os, simenteyu, fasilidat yan tano' gubietno, yan otro siha na lugat ni mafa'totoigui ni i pupbliku.*

B. Lancherias

1. *Lugat Residensia, Sagan agrikuttura yan ti meggai na guma' un familia.*

C. Agrikuttura

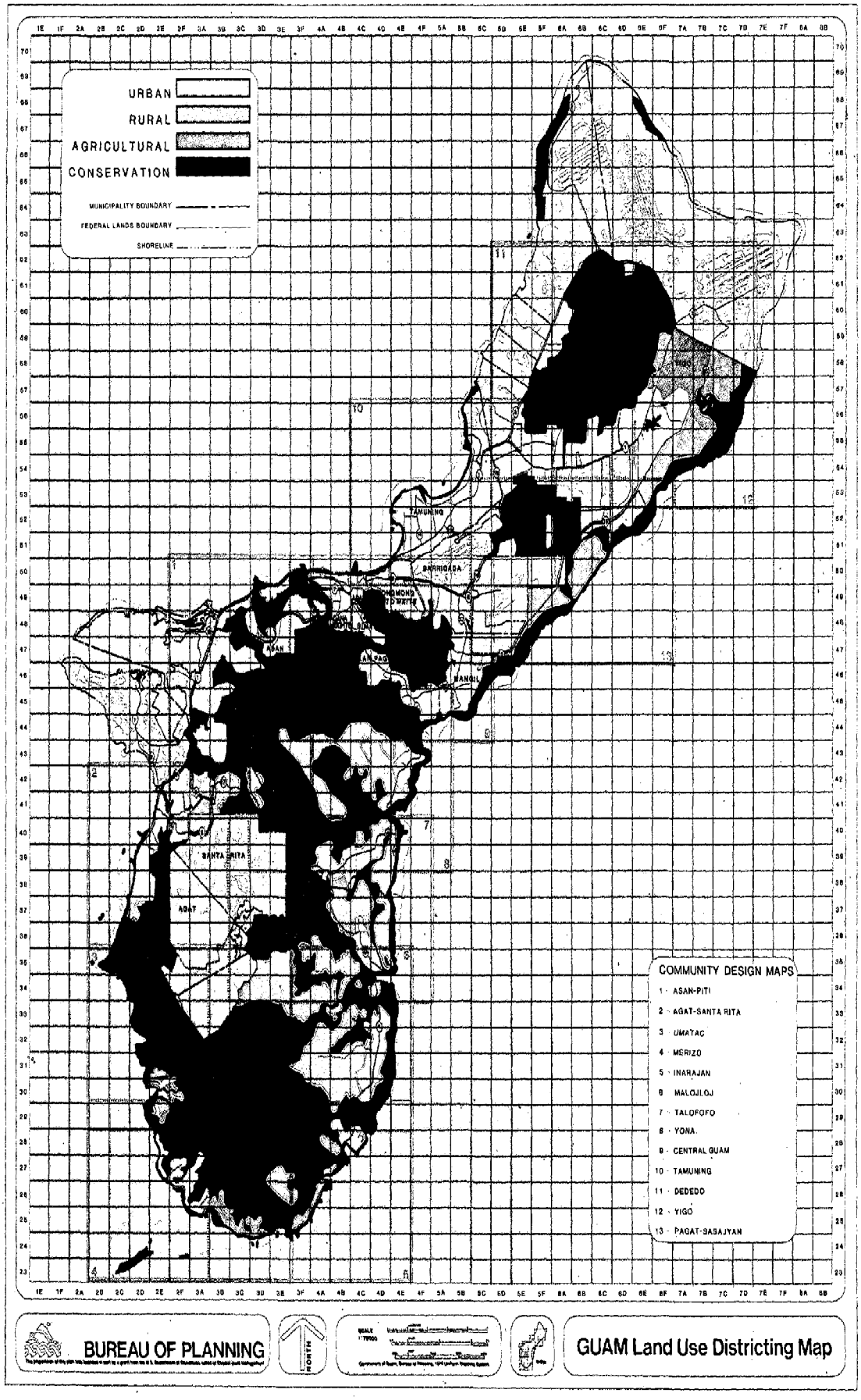
1. *Lugat Fangualu'an. Tano' annai yano yan maolek i edda'-ña para matanumi yan mamoksai ga'ga'.*
2. *Lugat para mamoksai ga'ga' saddok. Lugat ni ma'u'usa para mamoksai guihan, asuli, uhang yan otro ga'ga' saddok.*

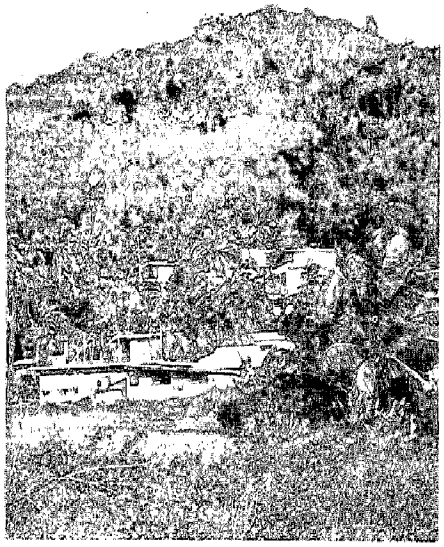
D. Konsetbasion

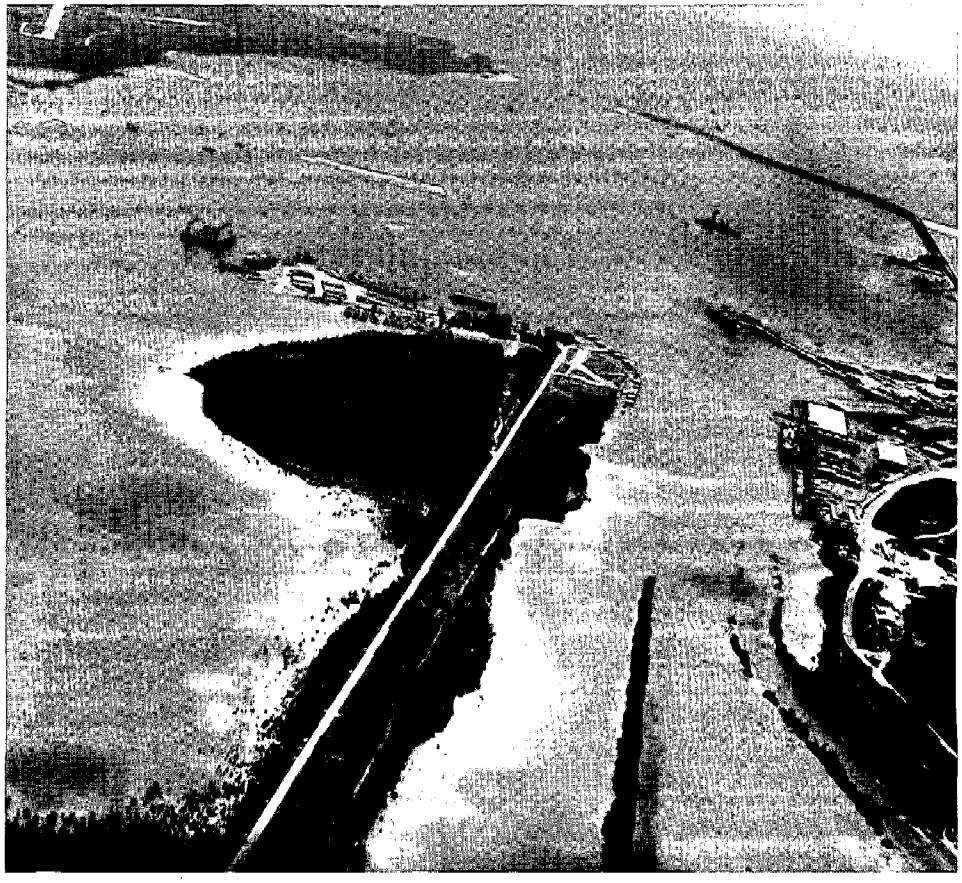
1. *Manana Na Lugat. I ti manma'yuyuma siha na fina'okso' yan kanton tasi, i sagan hanom gi papa' tano', yan otro siha na lugat ni machochomma' i hinatsa siha.*
2. *Lugat Ni Ti Motmot I Taotao. Lugat ni magogos chomma' para residensia yan agrikuttura.*
3. *Lugat Ni Manggai Historia. Lugat annai guaha siknifikante na iyon i manansianu na Chamorro yan i manggai estoria o man sen antigu na kinahat.*
4. *Plasa. Mayot na sagan rekre'asjon ni ma'u'usa para mamokkat kayong, muñangu yan* camping.
5. *Lugat Dibetsion. Sagan aktibidat dibetsion taiguihi i plasan bumola yan maskeseha hafa na klassen huegu.*
6. *Sesonyan. Sagan saddok, sesonyan yan otro lugat annai guaguaha hanom gi hilo' tano'.*
7. *Lugat Annai Harikokohi Gue' I Hanom Pat I Falingun Hanom. I takpapa' na lugat siha annai lala'la' i chiguan yan i man naturat na fina'maddok gi tano' annai malingo i hanom asta papa' gi lensia.*
8. *I Lugat Annai Mana'arikohi i Hanom. I san haya na lugat gi isla annai bula fina'beka ginen i ansopblan batkan yan okso annai mana'arikohi i gasgas na hanom hilo' tano'.*
9. *Lugat Para i Maprotehin i Manmachalek. Lugat gi annai manmaprotetehi i manmachalek na tinanom yan ga'ga'.*

D. Conservation

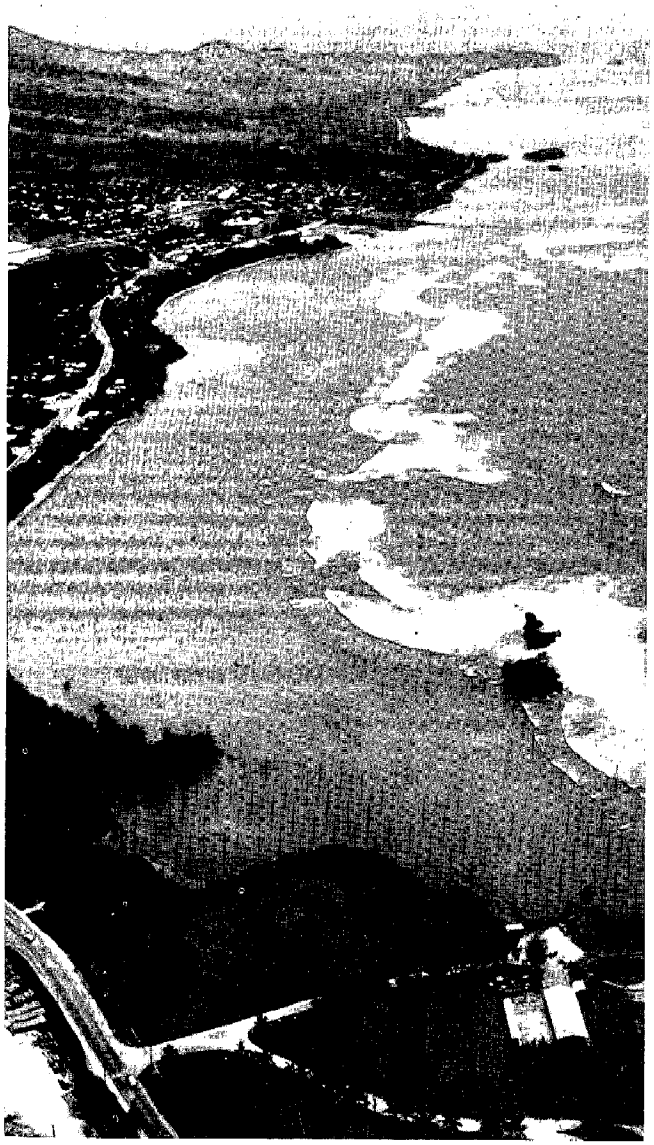
1. Open Space. Undeveloped slope and natural shoreline areas, primary aquifers, and other areas where development is discouraged.
2. Low Density. Heavily restricted, residential and agricultural use.
3. Historic Sites. Locations with significant prehistoric, historic, or architectural value.
4. Parks. Major land areas for active and passive outdoor recreational use such as hiking, camping, and swimming.
5. Recreation. Land for leisure activities such as baseball, basketball, softball, soccer, and playgrounds.
6. Wetlands. Swamps, marshes, rivers, mangroves and other lands constantly covered with water.
7. Lowland Basins and Sinkholes. Low grassy areas and natural openings on the limestone plateau located over primary aquifer recharge areas.
8. Watersheds. Southern volcanic uplands and ravine valleys necessary for uninterrupted and unpolluted surface water drainage.
9. Wildlife Reserves. Areas for preservation of plant and animal life.

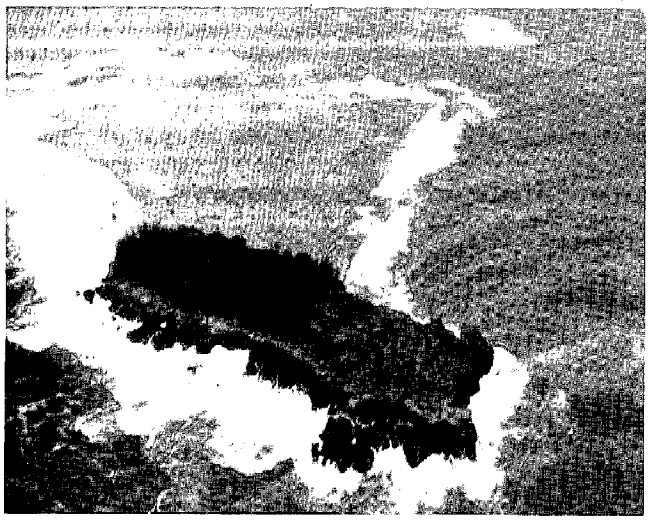

URBAN
RURAL
AGRICULTURAL
CONSERVATION
MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY
FEDERAL LANDS BOUNDARY
SHORELINE
TAMUNING
BARRIGADA
SANTA RITA
AGAT
COMMUNITY DESIGN MAPS
1 - ASAN-PITI
2 - AGAT-SANTA RITA
3 - UMATAC
4 - MERIZO
5 - INARAJAN
6 - MALOJLOJ
7 - TALOFOFO
8 - YONA
9 - CENTRAL GUAM
10 - TAMUNING
11 - DEDEDO
12 - YIGO
13 - PAGAT-SASAJYAN
BUREAU OF PLANNING
NORTH
GUAM Land Use Districting Map

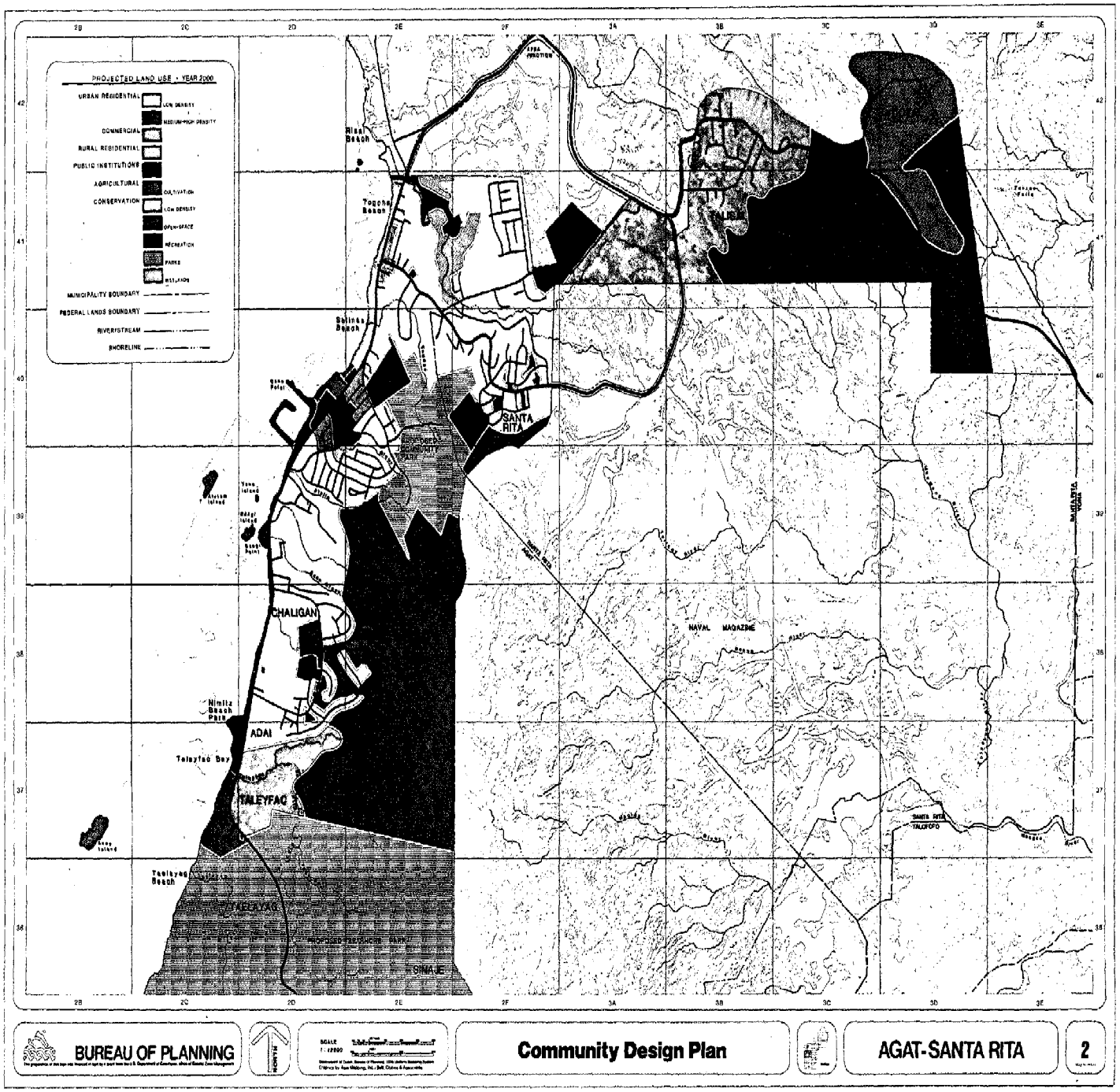




PROJECTED LAND USE - YEAR 2000
ATANTANO RIVER VALLEY
SASA VALLEY
MASSO RESERVOIR
Piti Bay
PITI
TAGUI
NIMITZ HILL ANNEX
MAULOSNA
BUREAU OF PLANNING
NORTH
Community Design Plan
ASAN-PITI
1





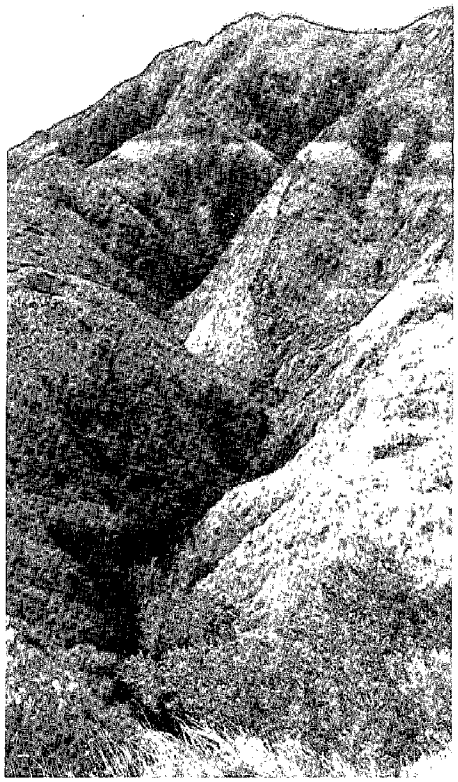


BUREAU OF PLANNING

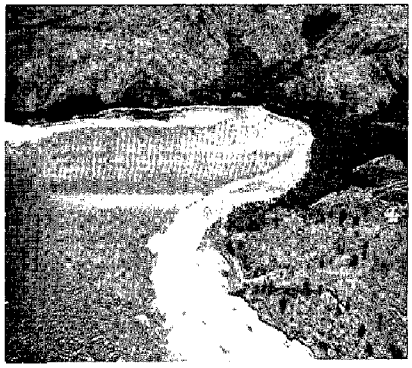
Community Design Plan

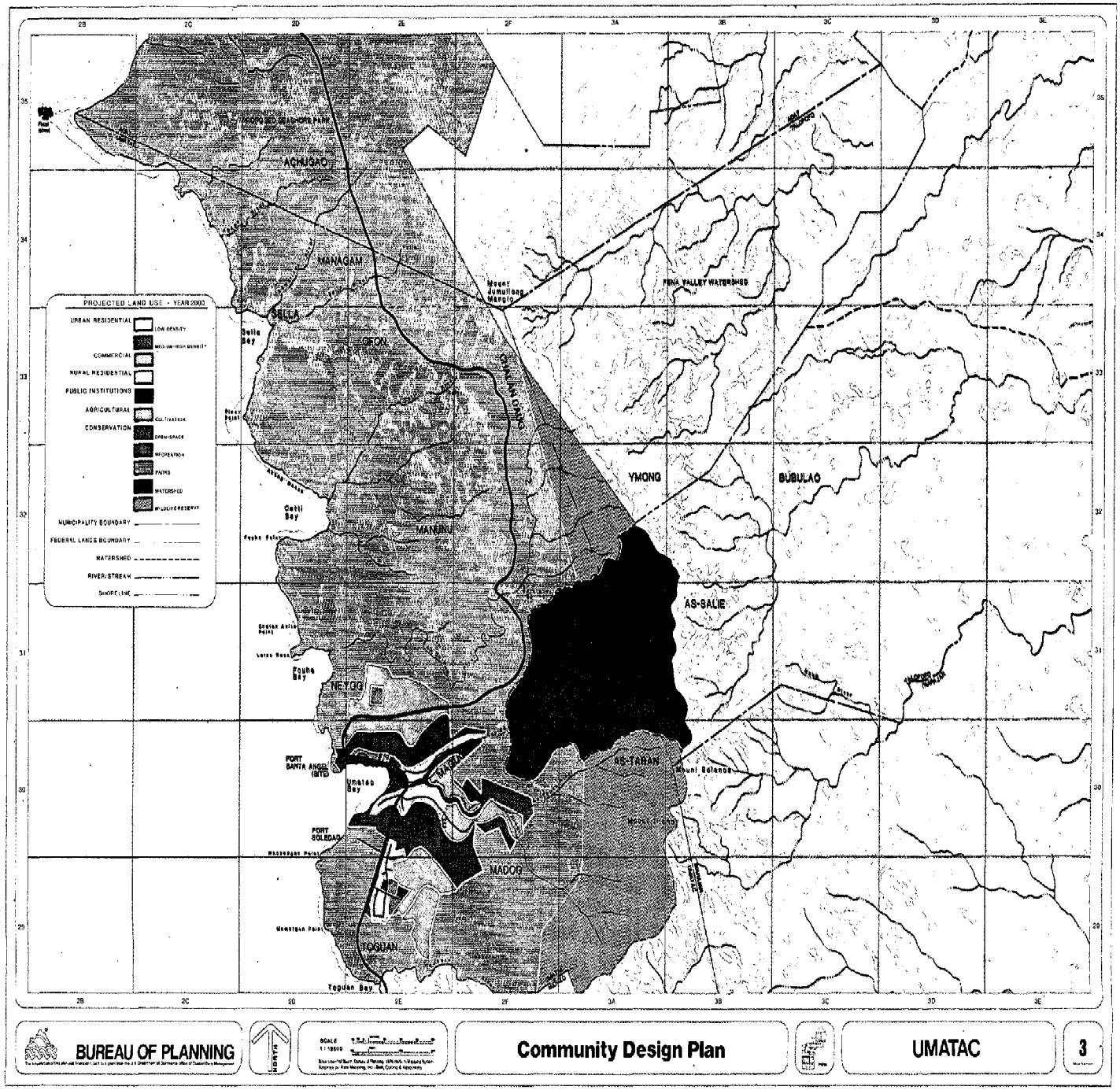
AGAT-SANTA RITA

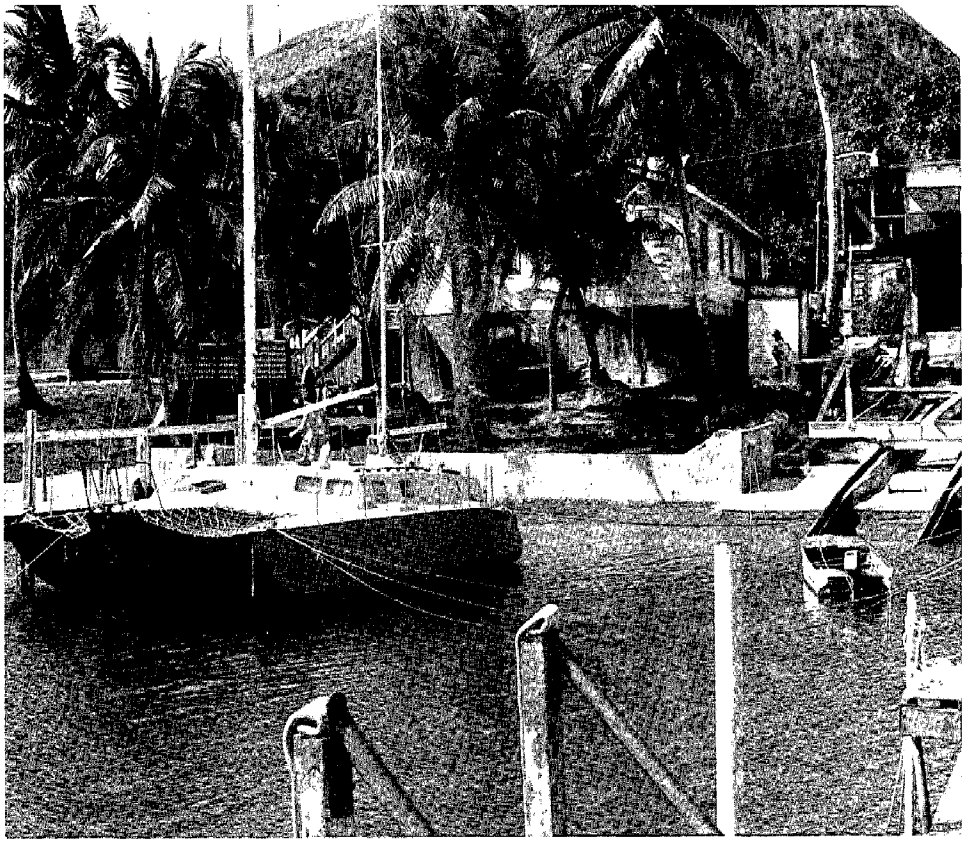
2

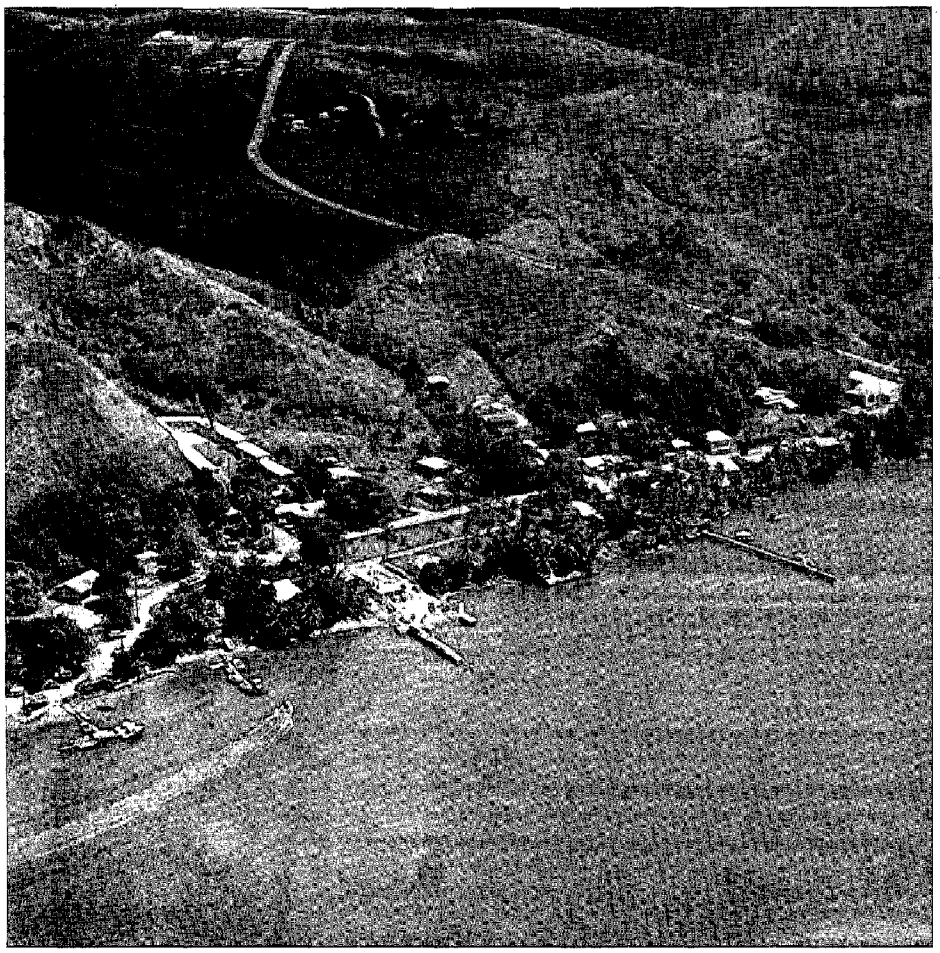


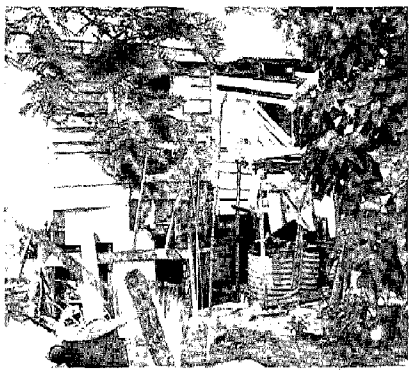
WELCOME TO
CETTI BAY
TRAIL

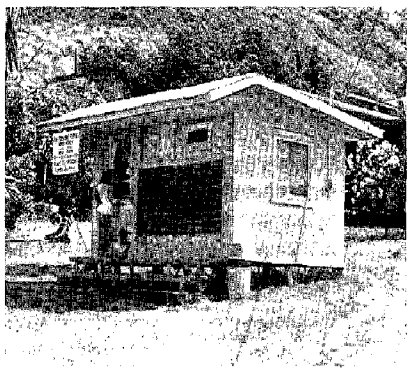


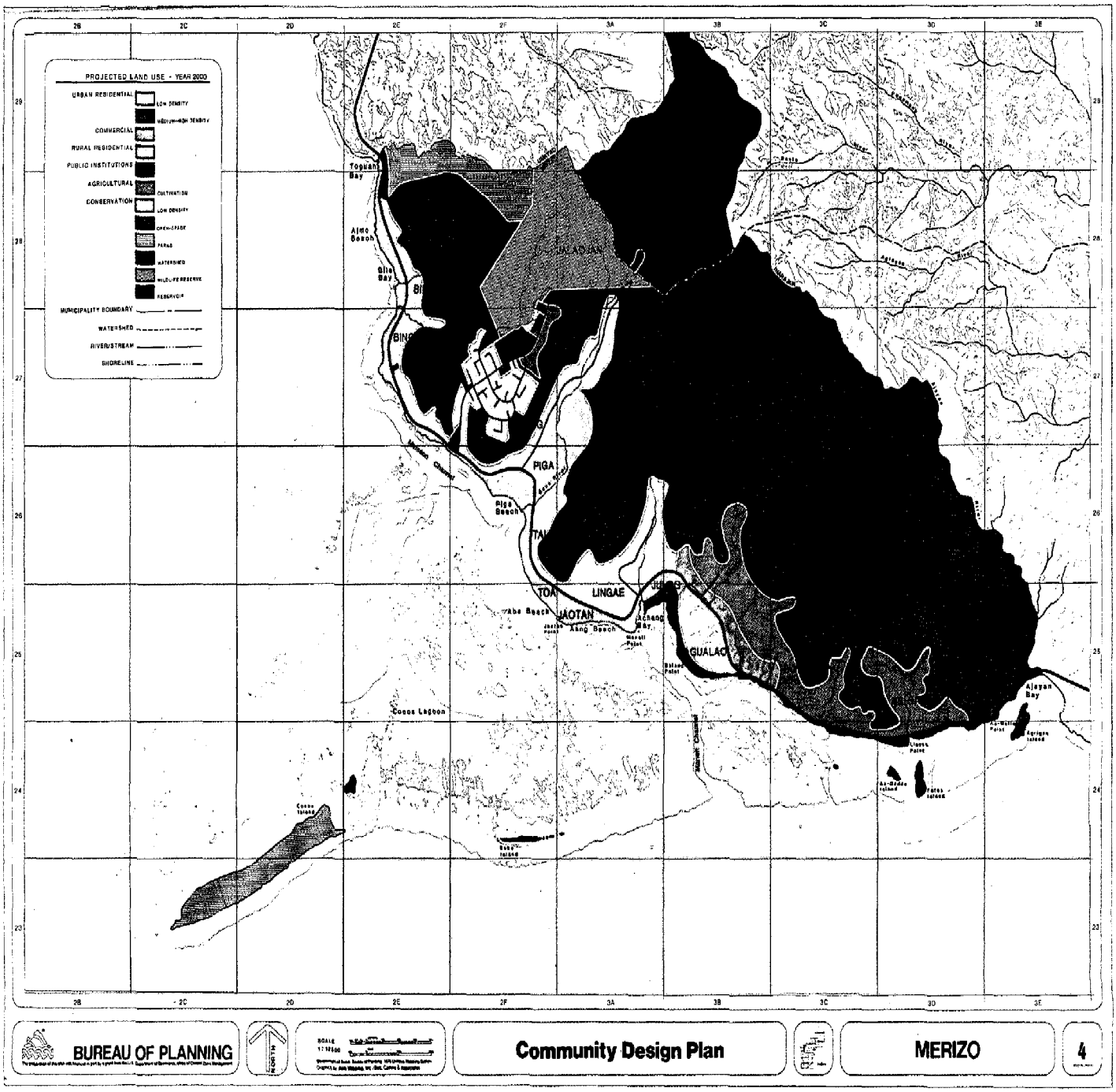

PROJECTED LAND USE - YEAR 2000
URBAN RESIDENTIAL
LOW DENSITY
MEDIUM-HIGH DENSITY
COMMERCIAL
RURAL RESIDENTIAL
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
AGRICULTURAL
CULTIVATION
CONSERVATION
OPEN-SPACE
RECREATION
PARKS
WATERSHED
WILDLIFE RESERVE
MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY
FEDERAL LANDS BOUNDARY
WATERSHED
RIVER/STREAM
SHORELINE
PROPOSED SEASHORE PARK
ACHUGAO
MANAGAM
SELLA
OFON
CHALAN OMOG
MANUNU
NEYOG
MADOG
TOGUAN
YMONG
BUBULAO
AS-SALIE
AS-TAHAN
FENA VALLEY WATERSHED
Mount Jumullong Manglo
Mount Solaguan
Cetti Bay
Fouha Bay
Umatac Bay
Toguan Bay
FORT SANTA ANGEL (SITE)
FORT SOLEDAD
Masseguan Point
Memsetan Point
Greatan Anita Point
Latte Rock
Sella Bay
Navy Point
Fouha Point
NORTH
SCALE
BUREAU OF PLANNING
Community Design Plan
UMATAC
3










PROJECTED LAND USE - YEAR 2000
URBAN RESIDENTIAL
LOW DENSITY
MEDIUM-HIGH DENSITY
COMMERCIAL
RURAL RESIDENTIAL
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
AGRICULTURAL
CULTIVATION
CONSERVATION
LOW DENSITY
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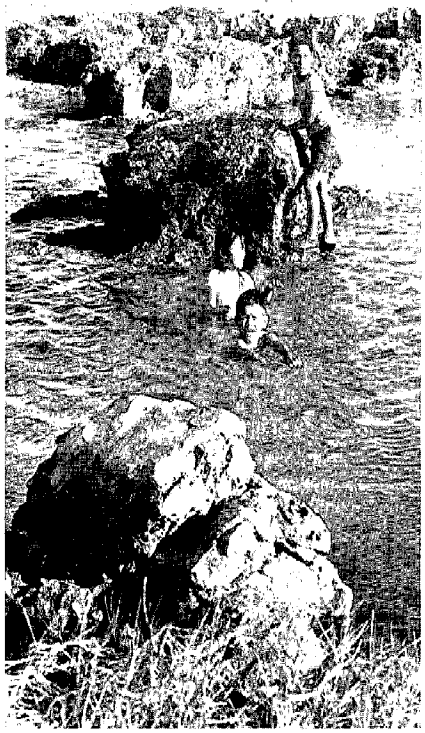
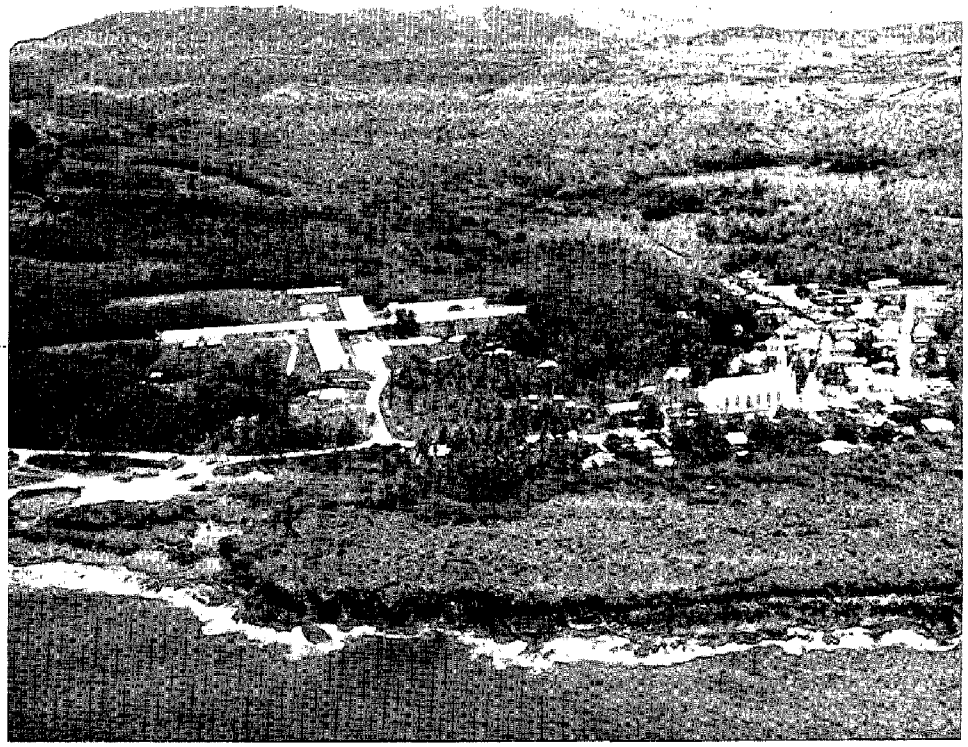
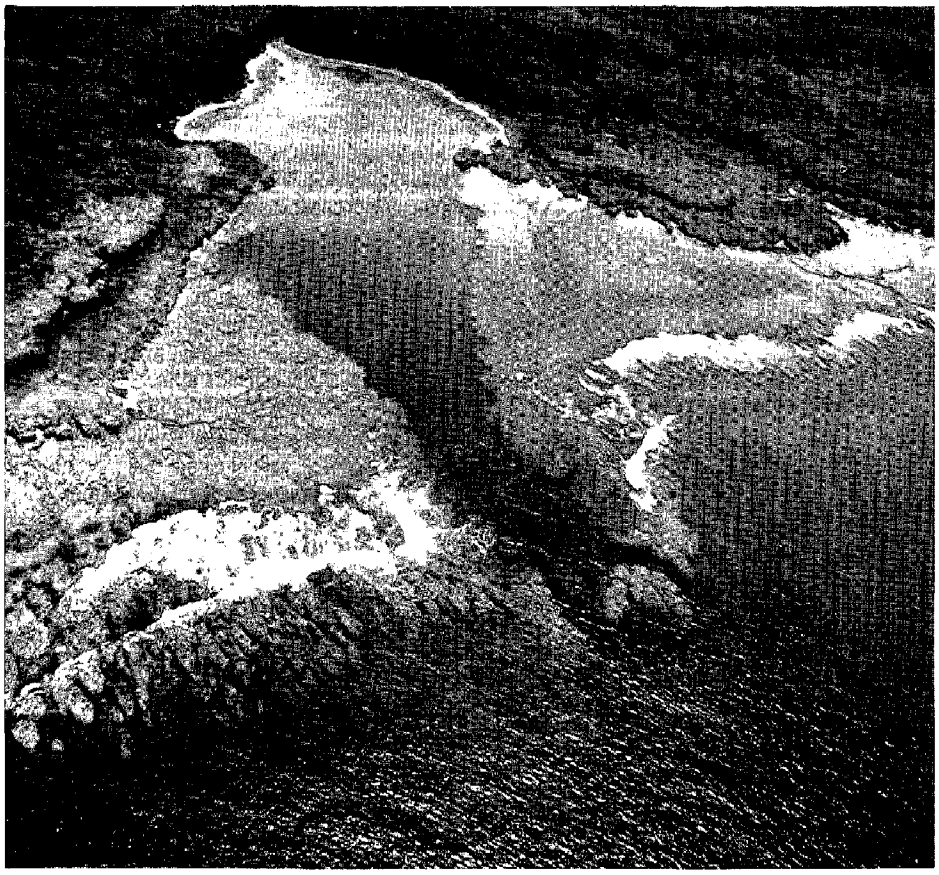
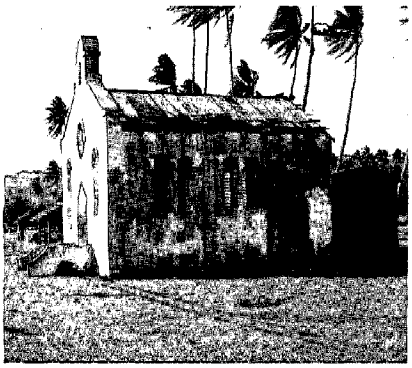
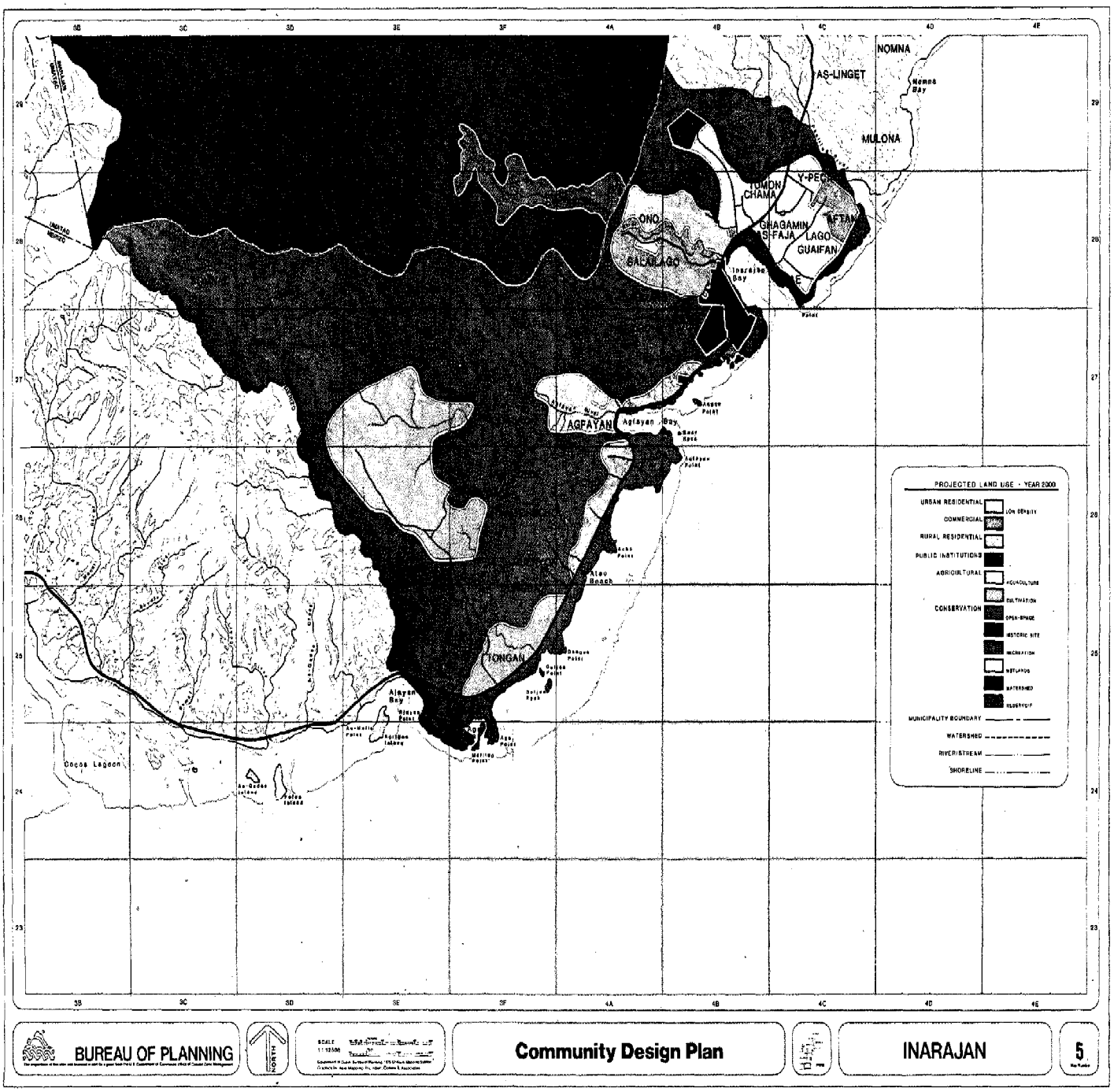
WILDLIFE RESERVE
RESERVOIR
MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY
WATERSHED
RIVER/STREAM
SHORELINE
Toguan Bay
Almo Beach
Gile Bay
PIGA
Piga Beach
TOA
LINGAE
JAOTAN
Aba Beach
Aang Beach
Acheng Bay
Cocos Lagoon
Ajayan Bay
BUREAU OF PLANNING
NORTH
Community Design Plan
MERIZO
4











BUREAU OF PLANNING

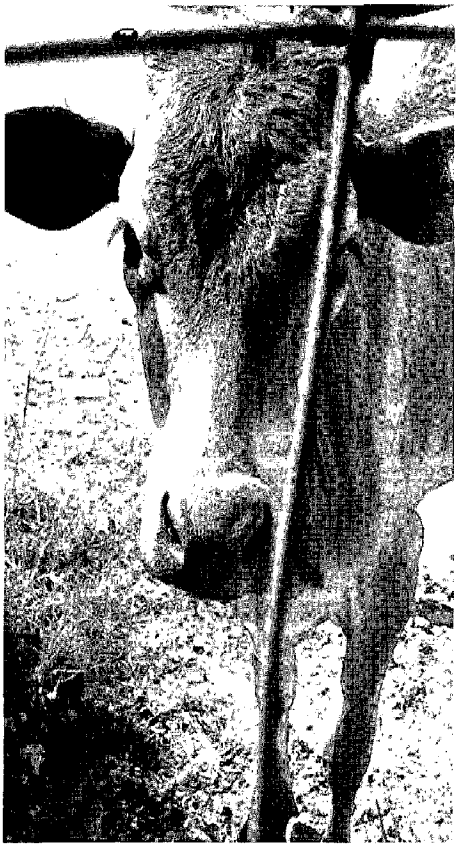
NORTH

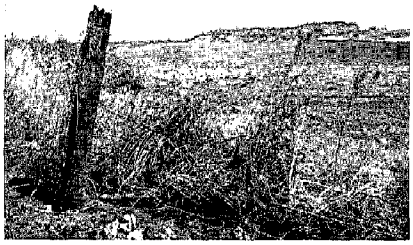
SCALE 1:12500

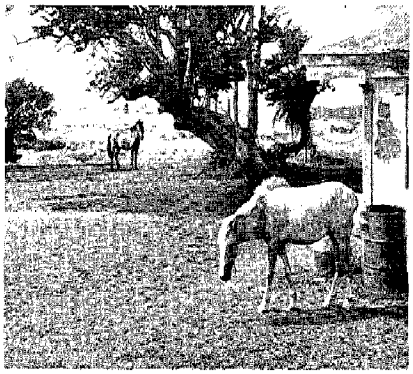
Community Design Plan

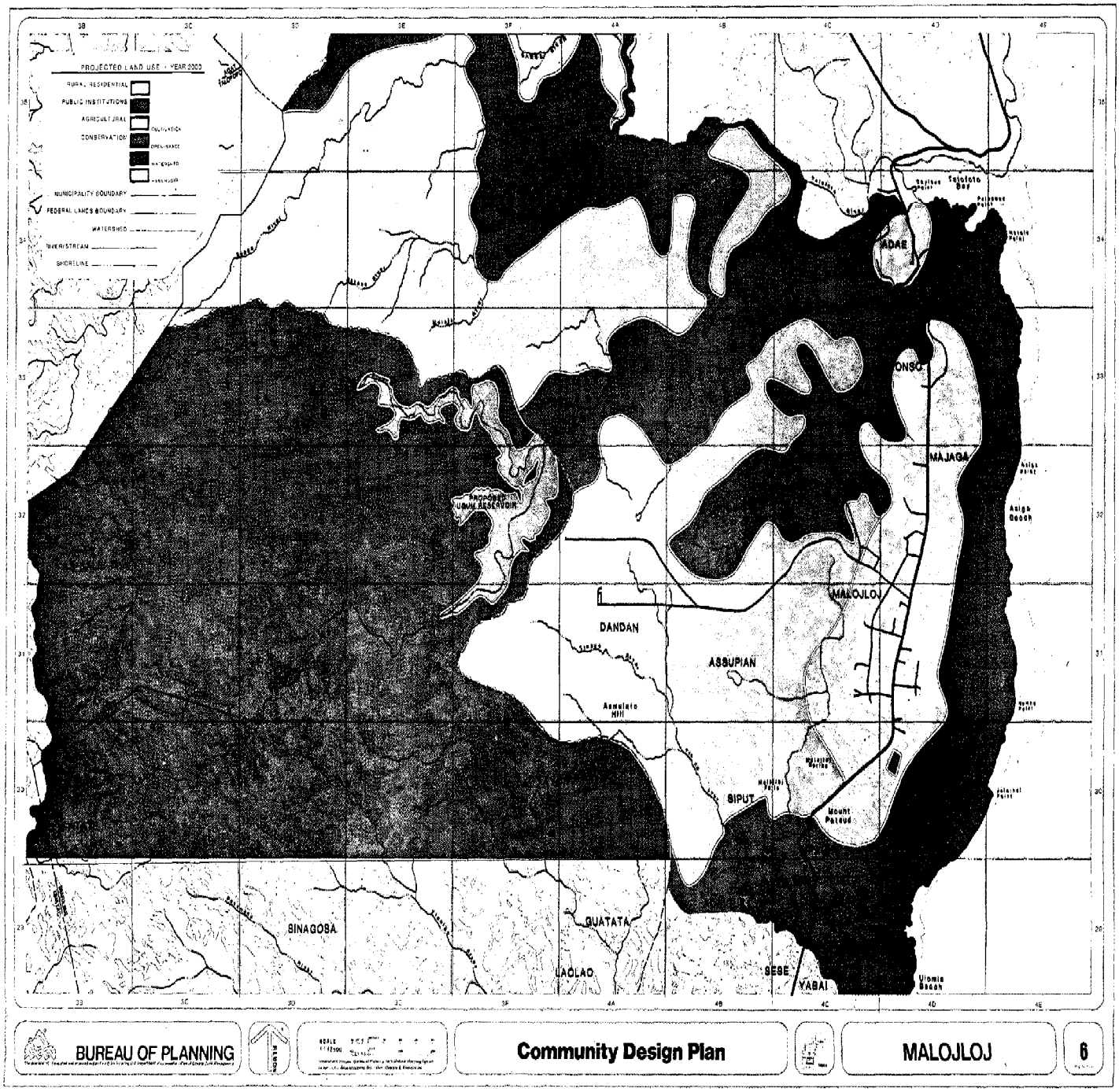
INARAJAN

5









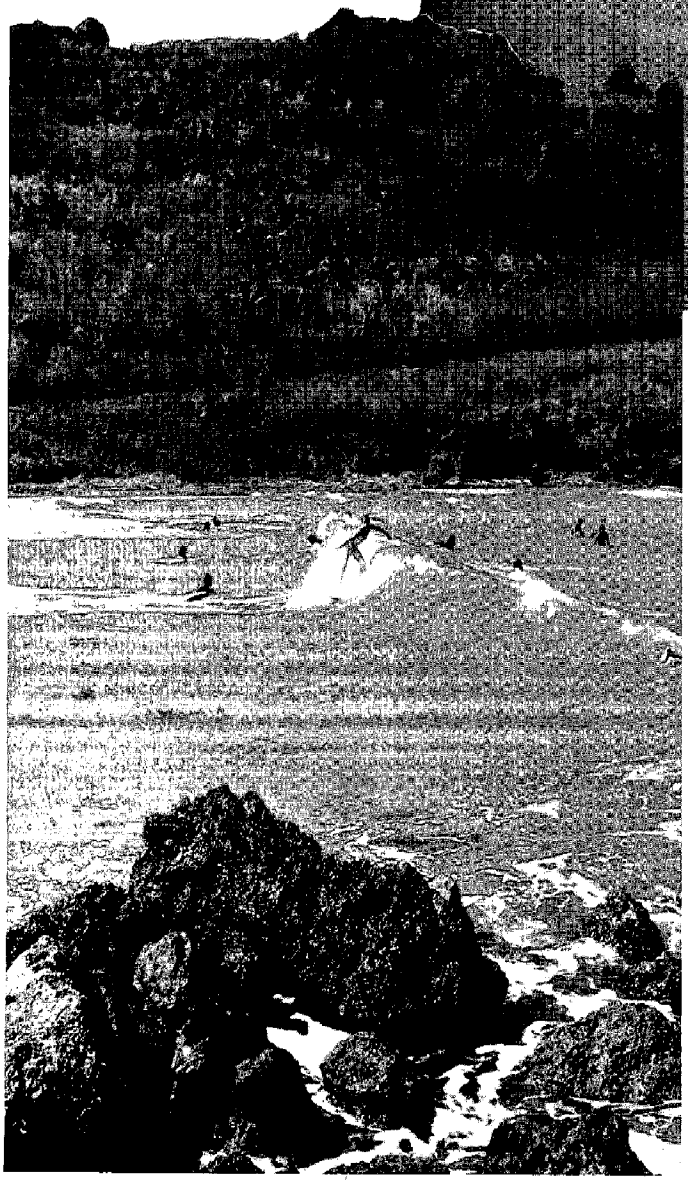
BUREAU OF PLANNING

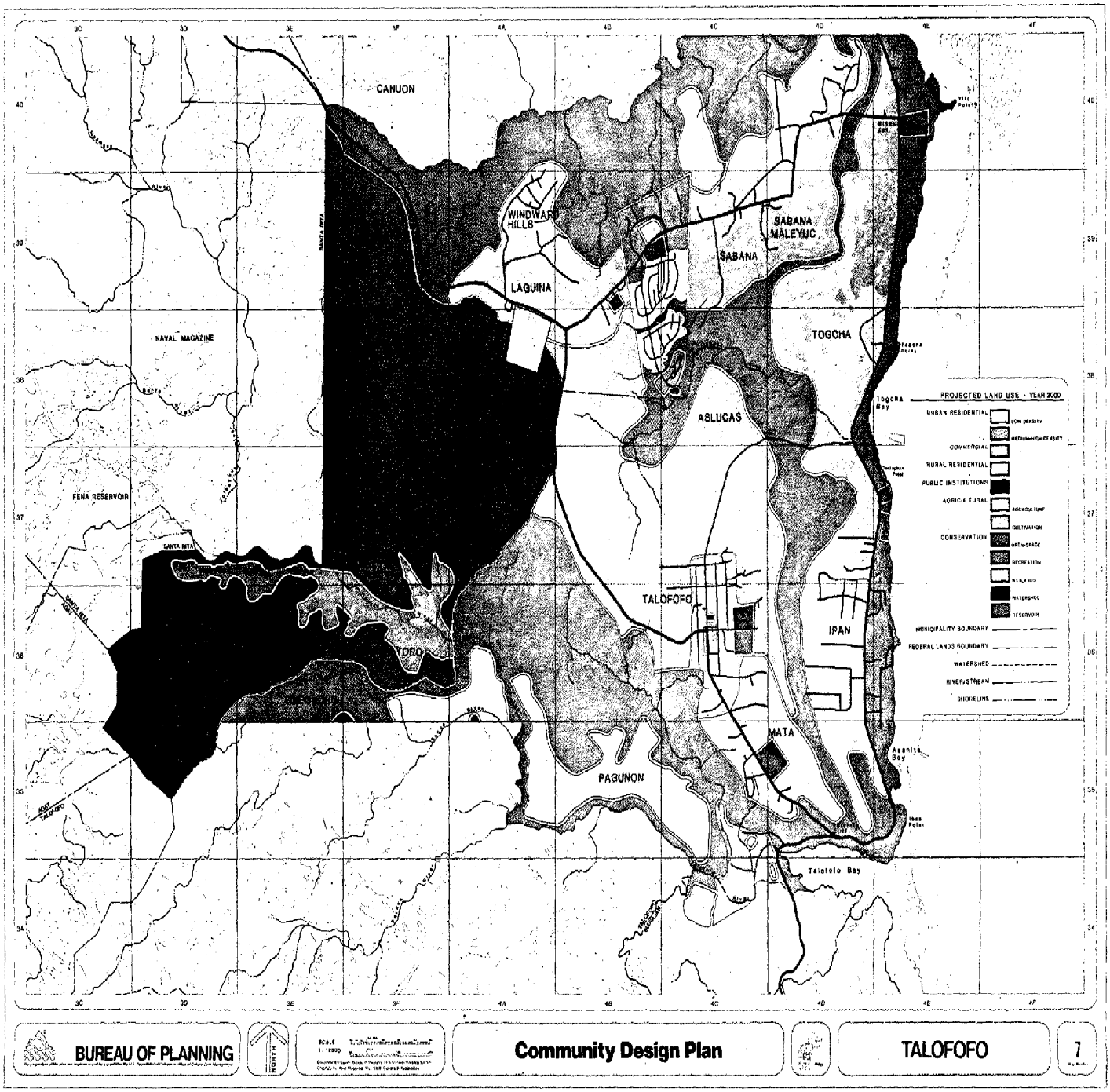
Community Design Plan

MALOJLOJ

6

SCENIC ROUTE
GUAM



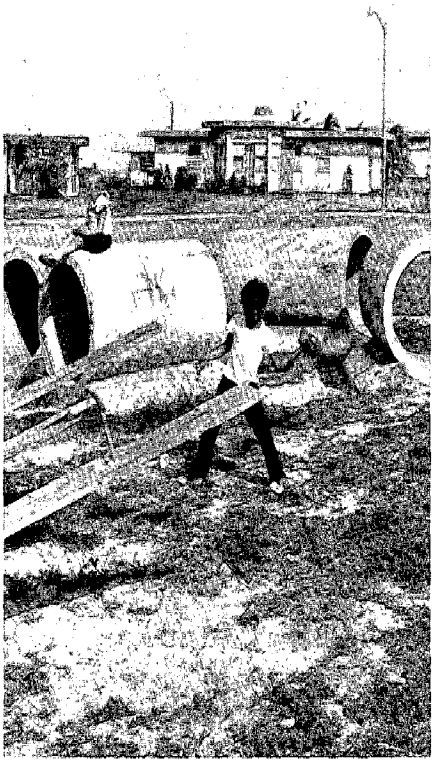


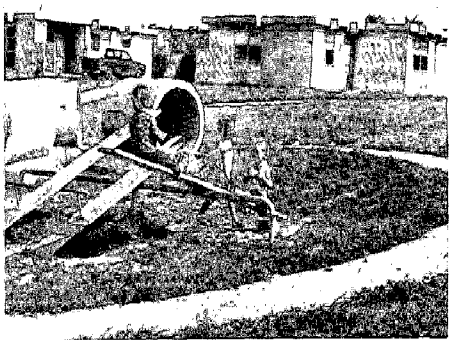
BUREAU OF PLANNING

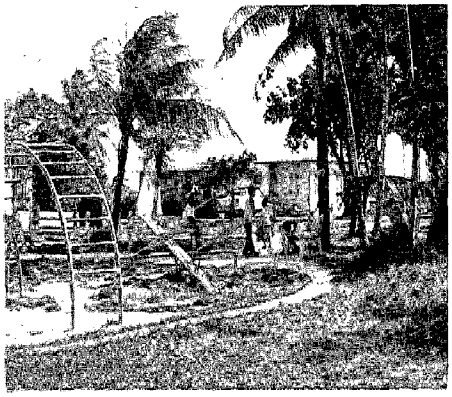
Community Design Plan

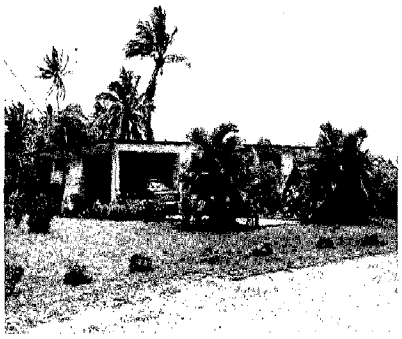
TALOFOFO

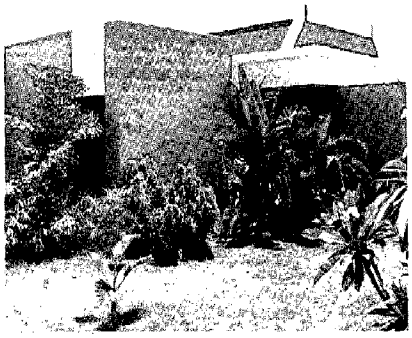
7

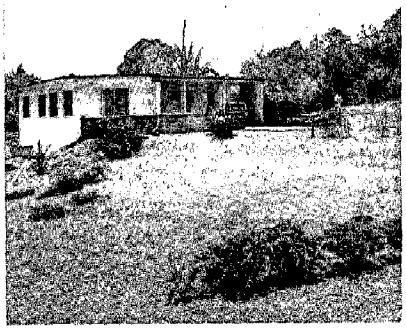


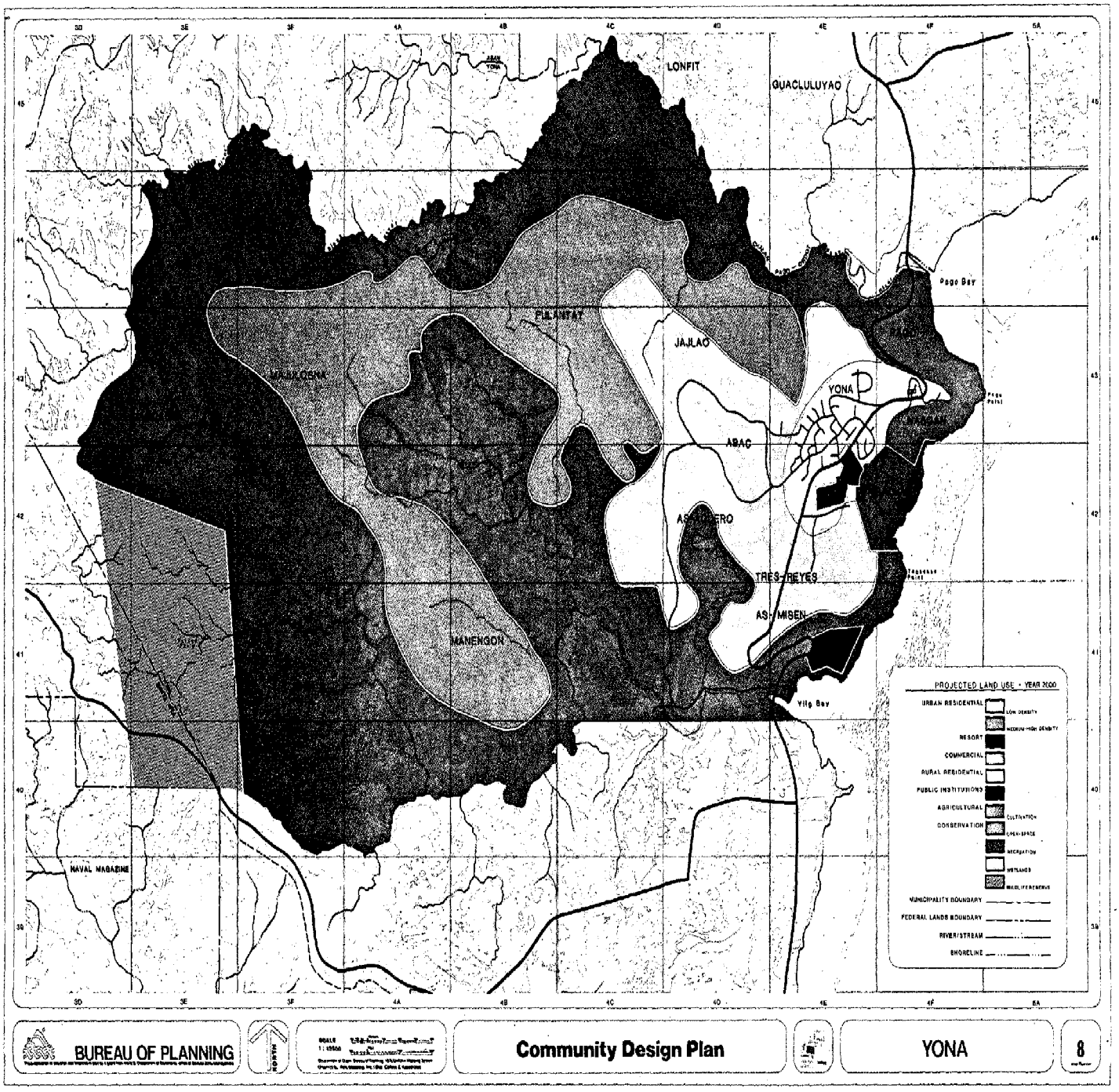










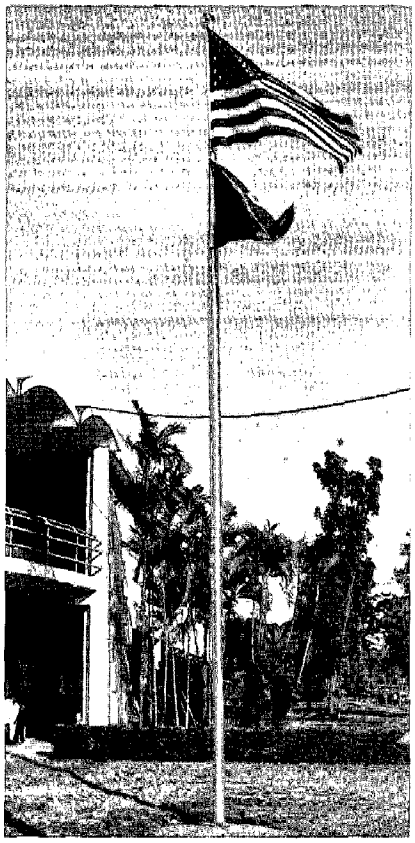


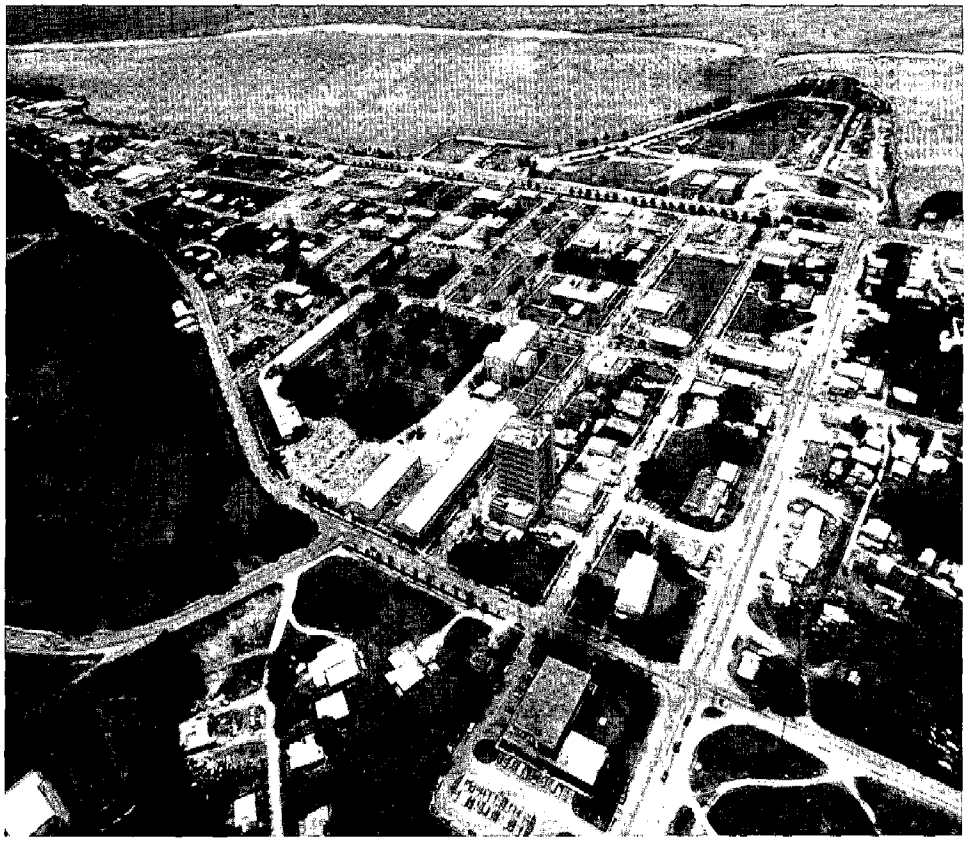
BUREAU OF PLANNING

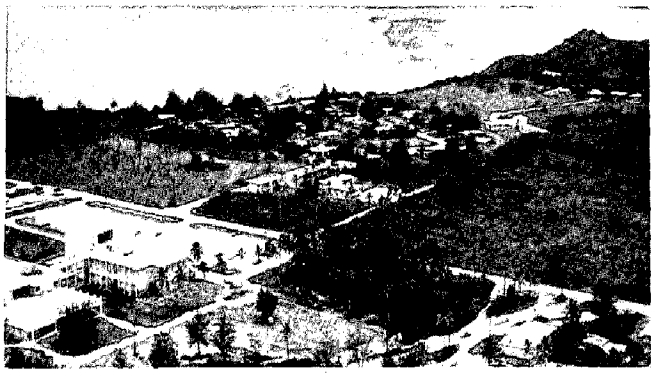
Community Design Plan

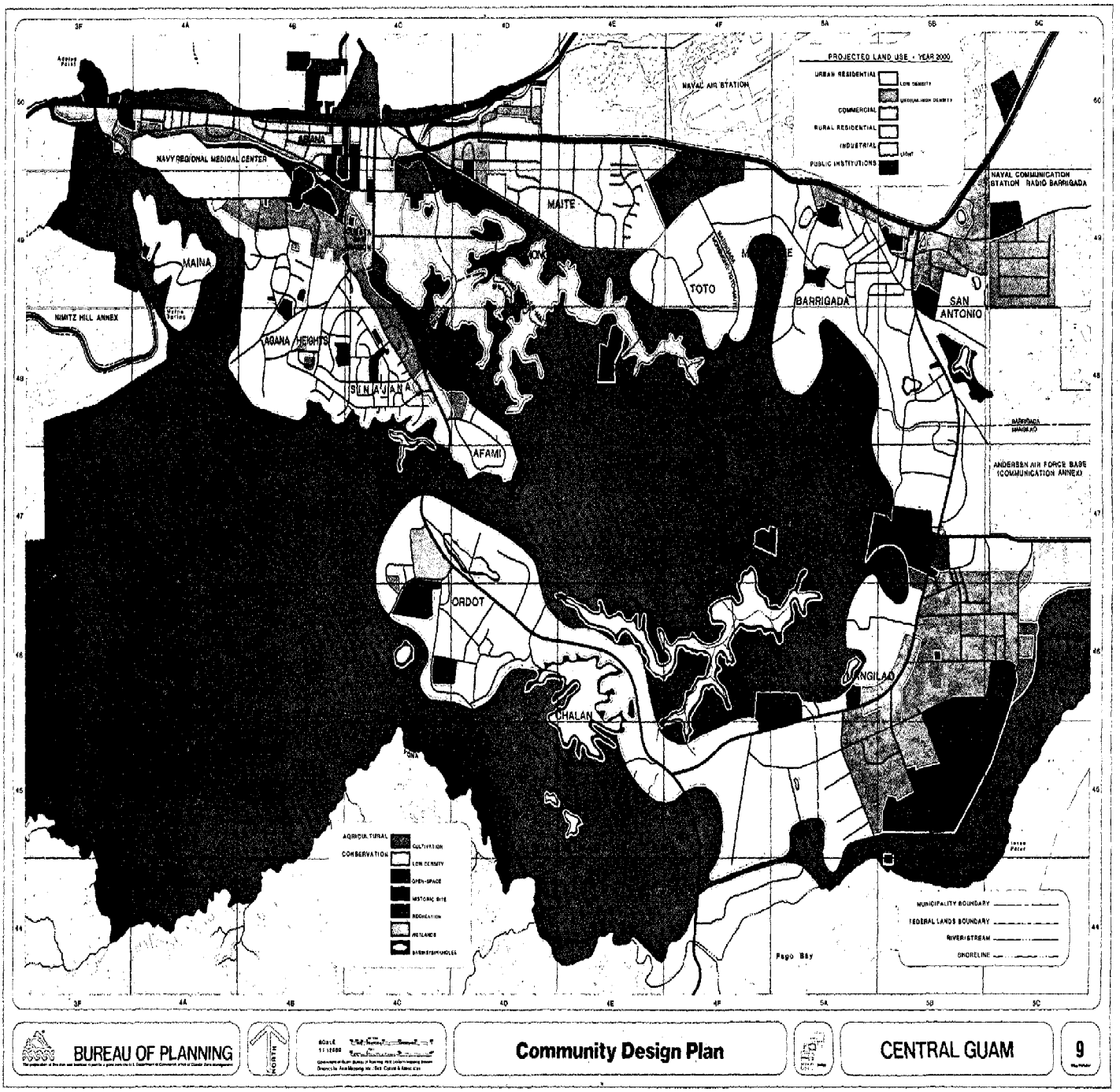
YONA

8









BUREAU OF PLANNING

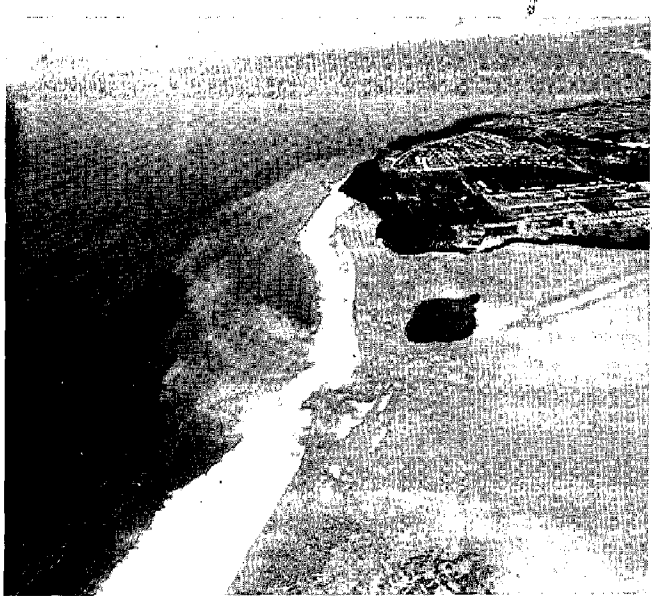
NORTH

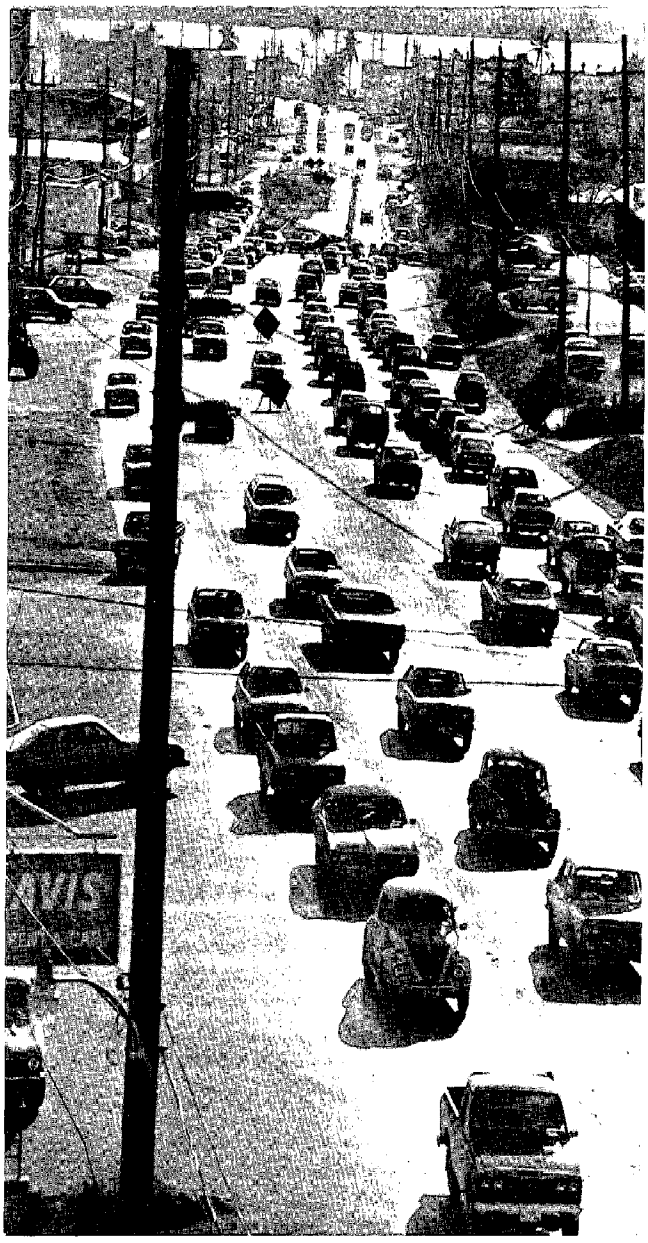
SCALE 1:12000

Community Design Plan

CENTRAL GUAM

9

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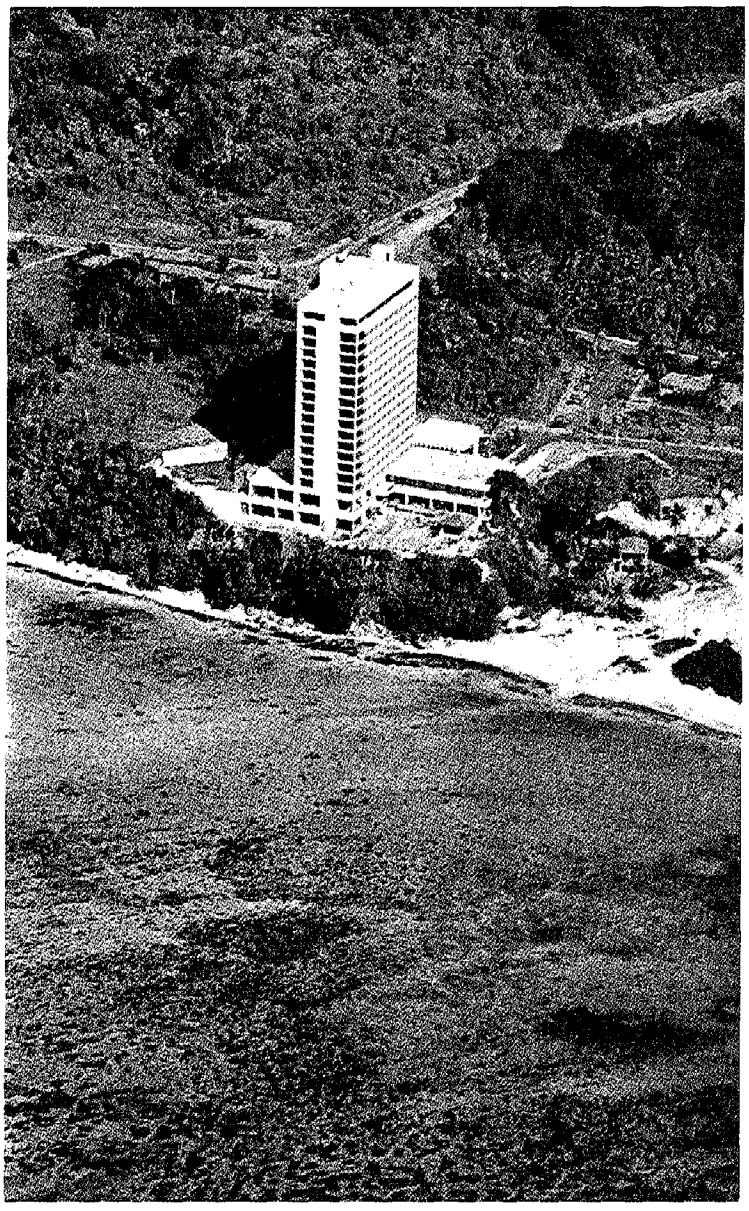
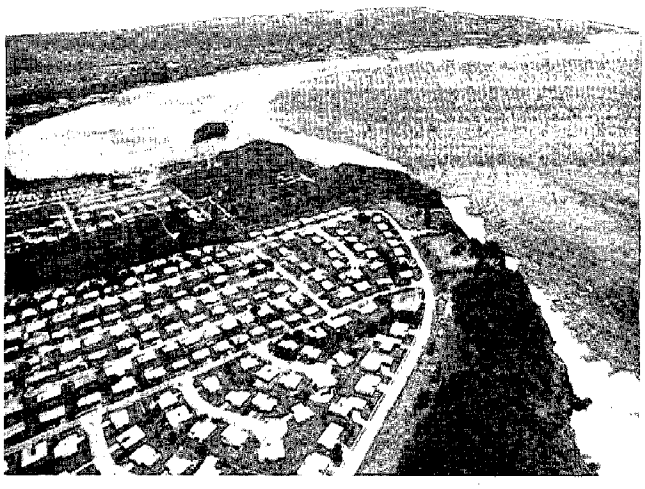
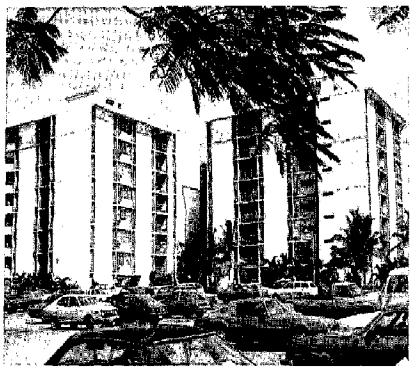
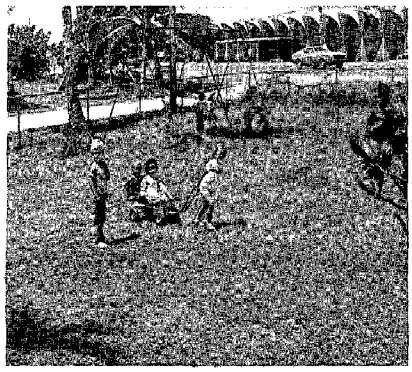
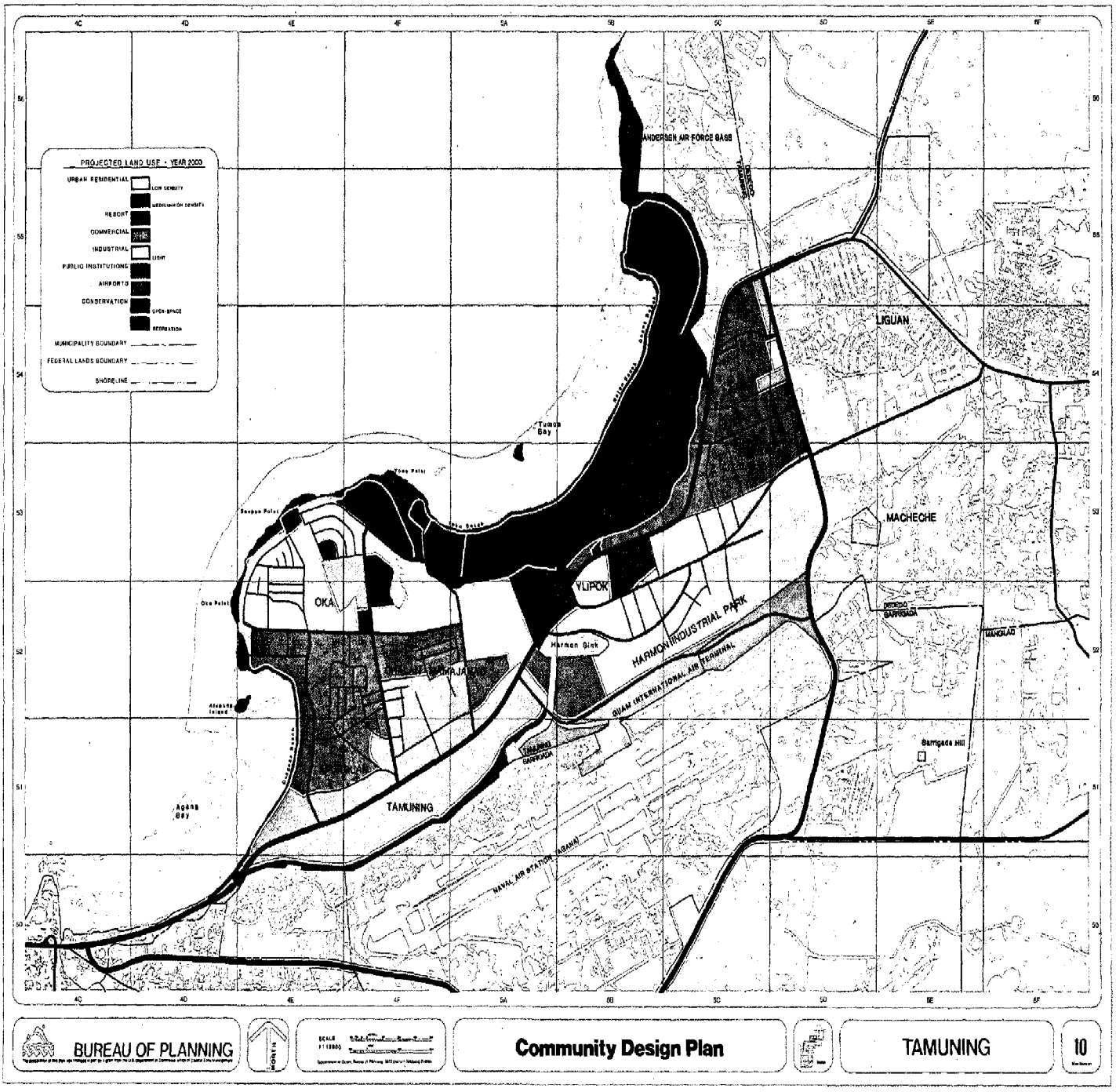










BUREAU OF PLANNING

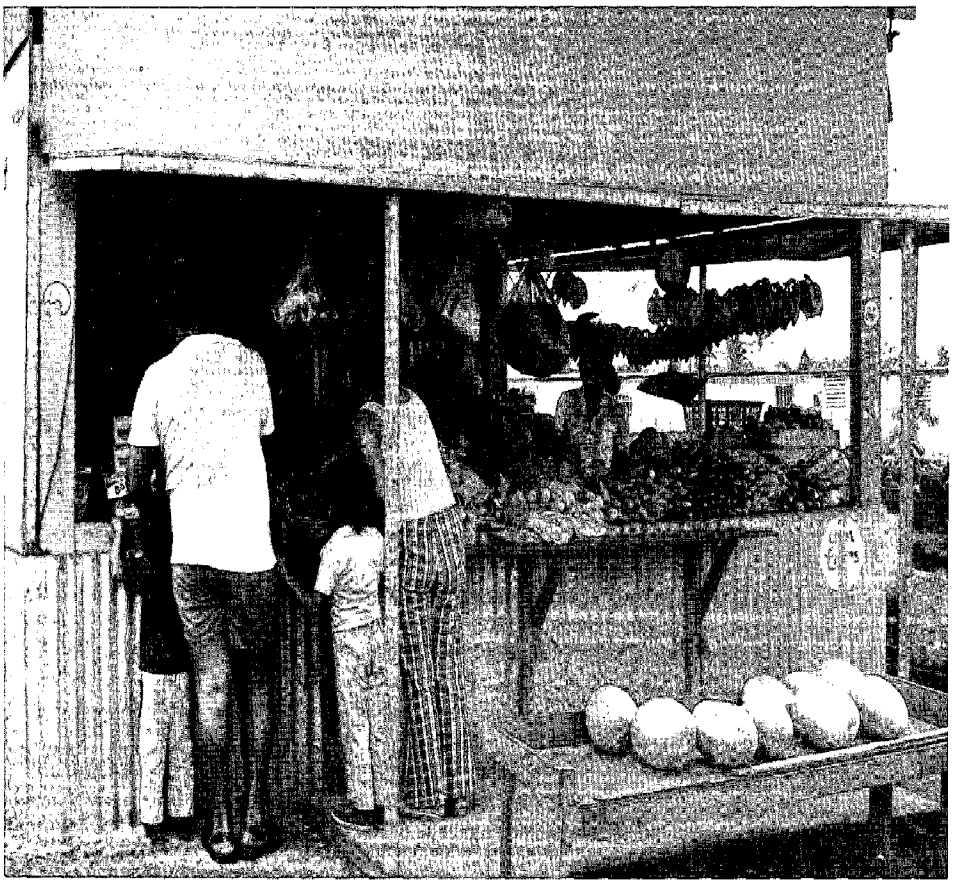
NORTH

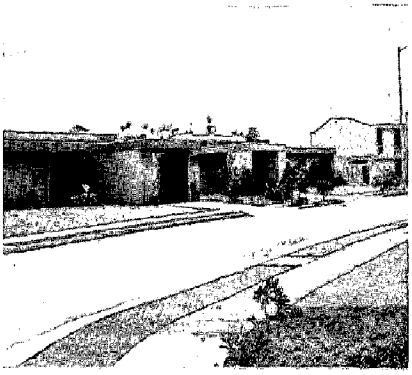
SCALE 1:15000

Community Design Plan

TAMUNING

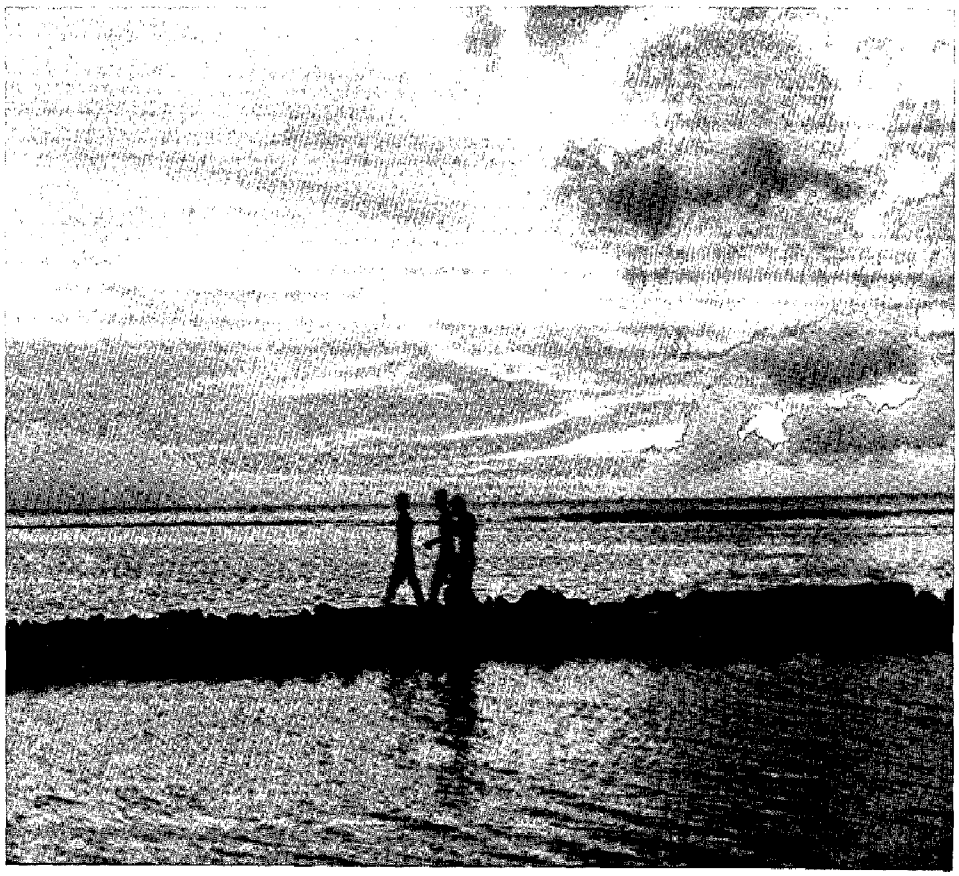
10

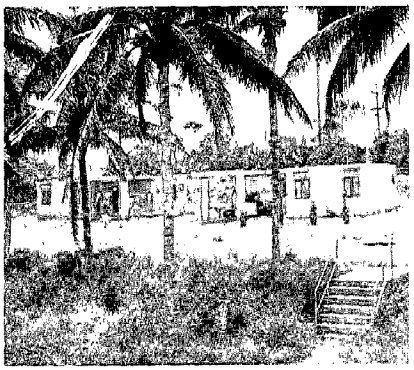




Pizza Hut

ADA-SEIYU MART





BUREAU OF PLANNING

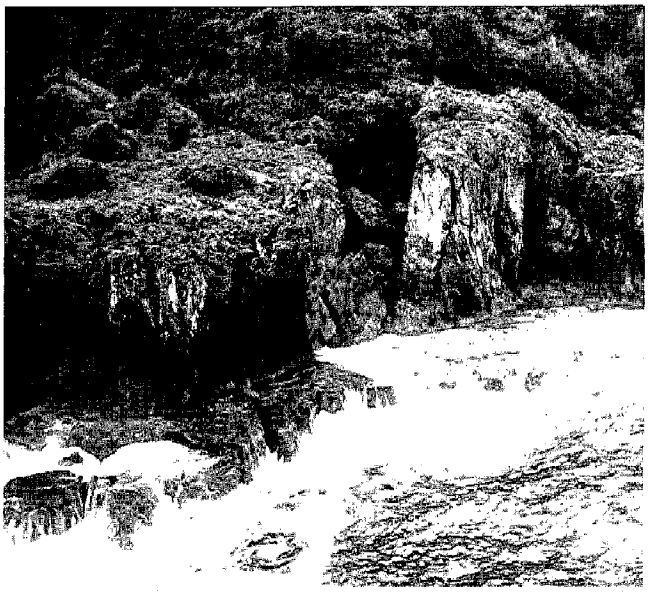
NORTH

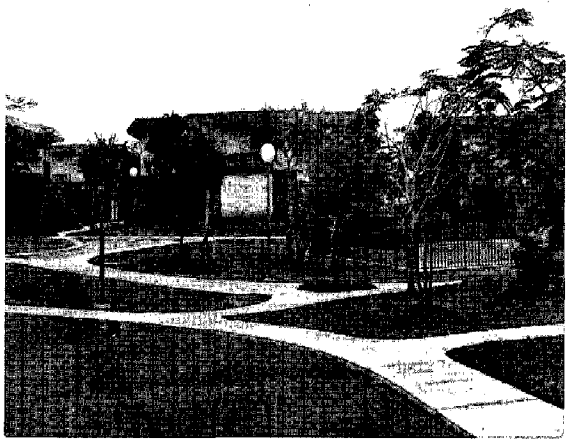
SCALE 1 : 12000

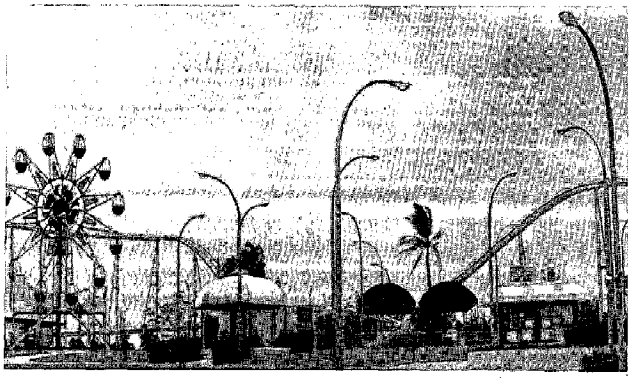
Community Design Plan

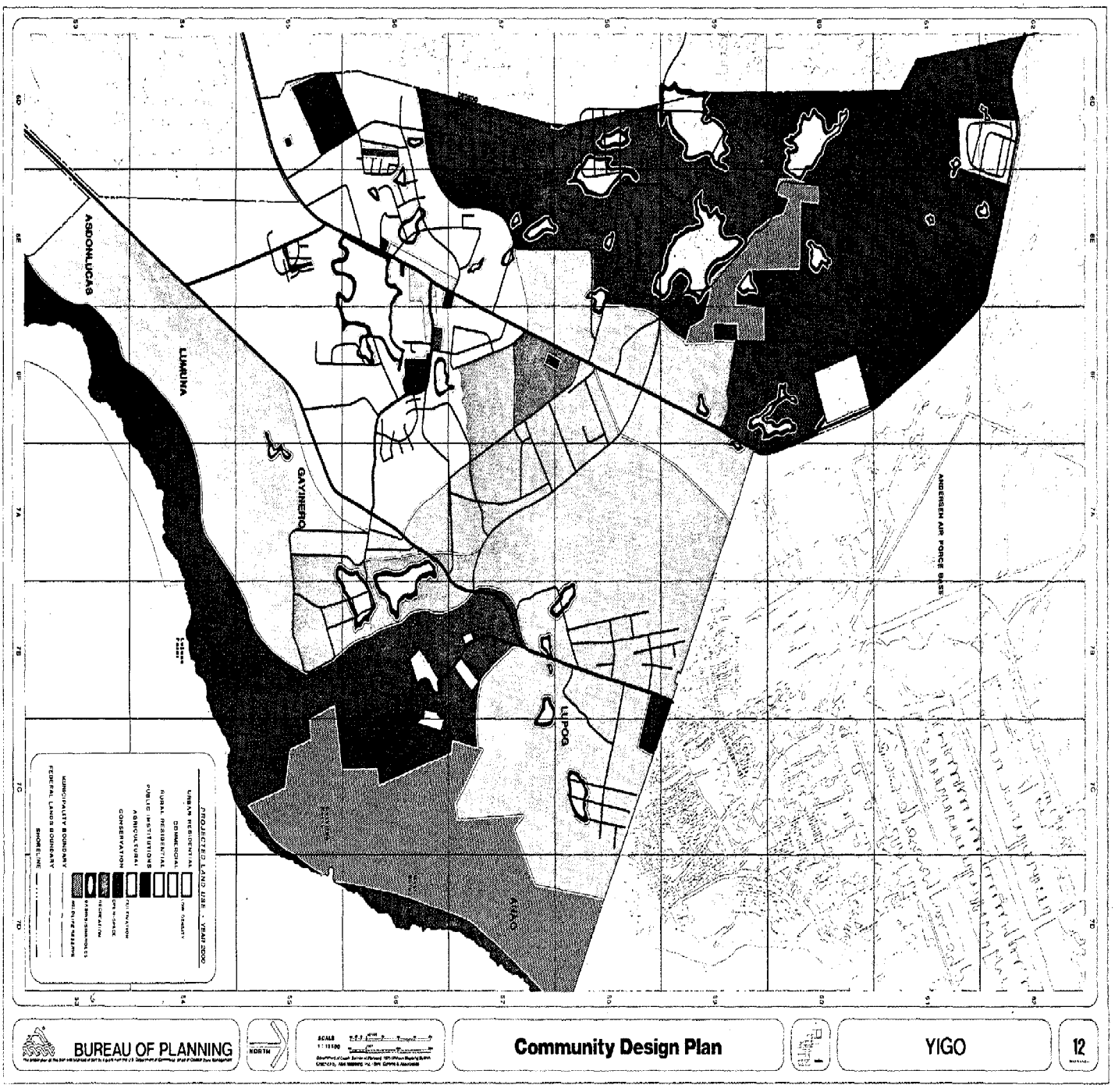
DEDEDO

11









BUREAU OF PLANNING

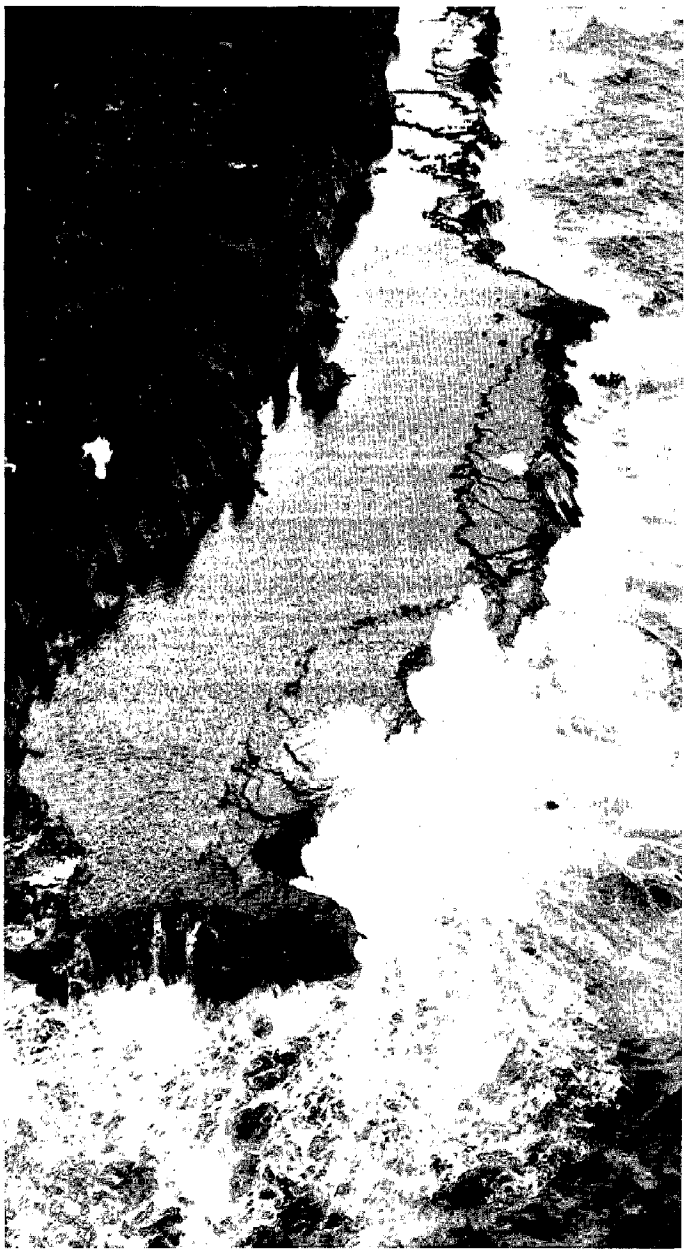
NORTH

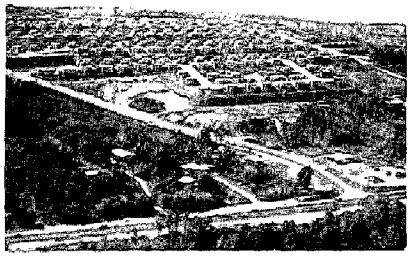
SCALE 1" = 1000' 1:12000

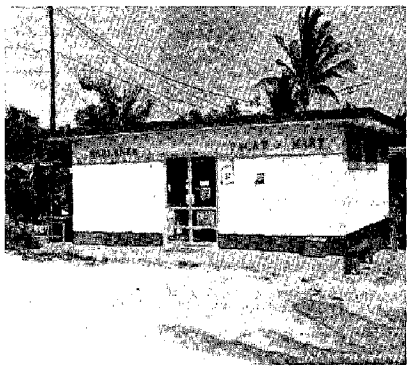
Community Design Plan

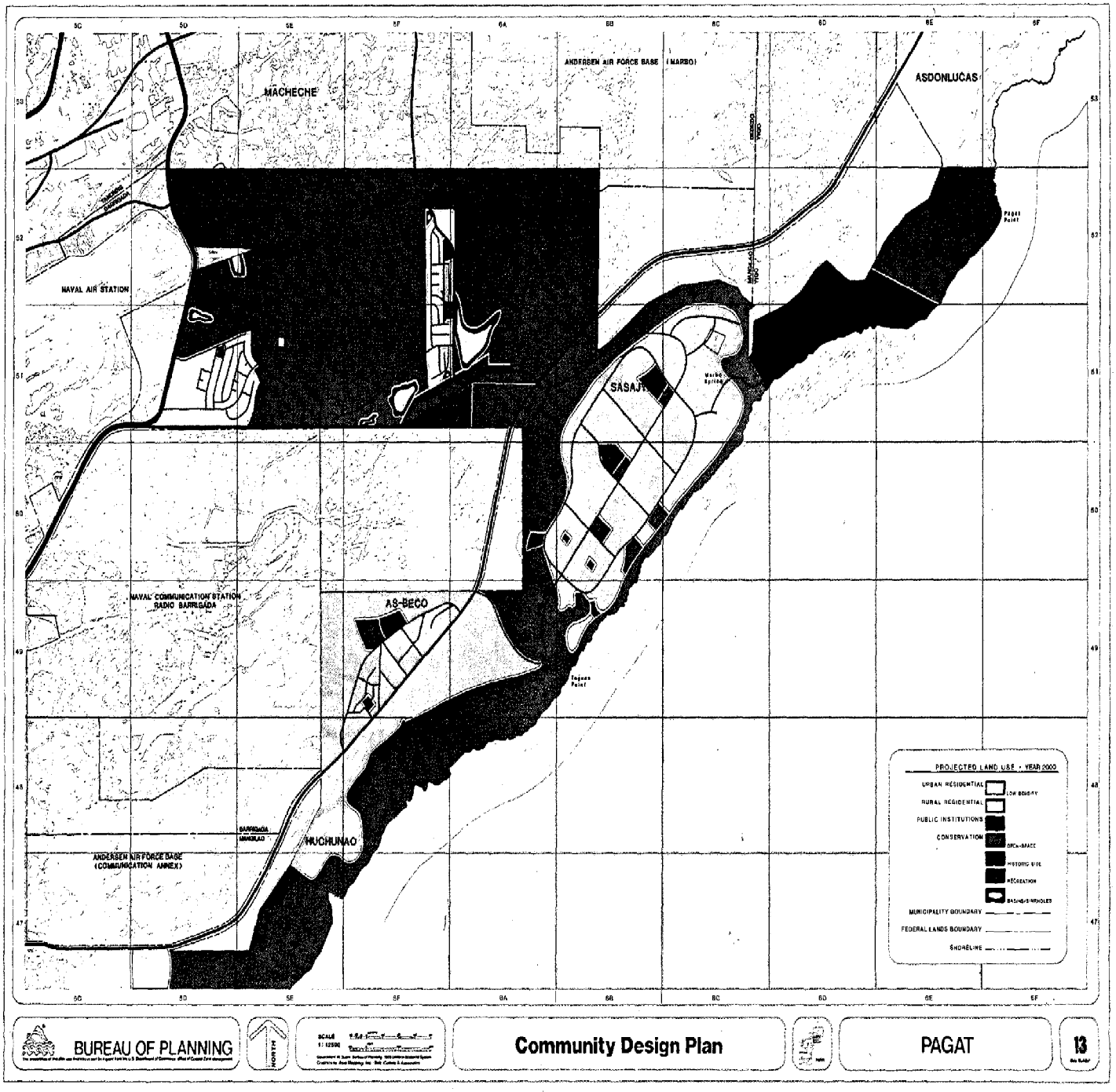
YIGO

12









BUREAU OF PLANNING

NORTH

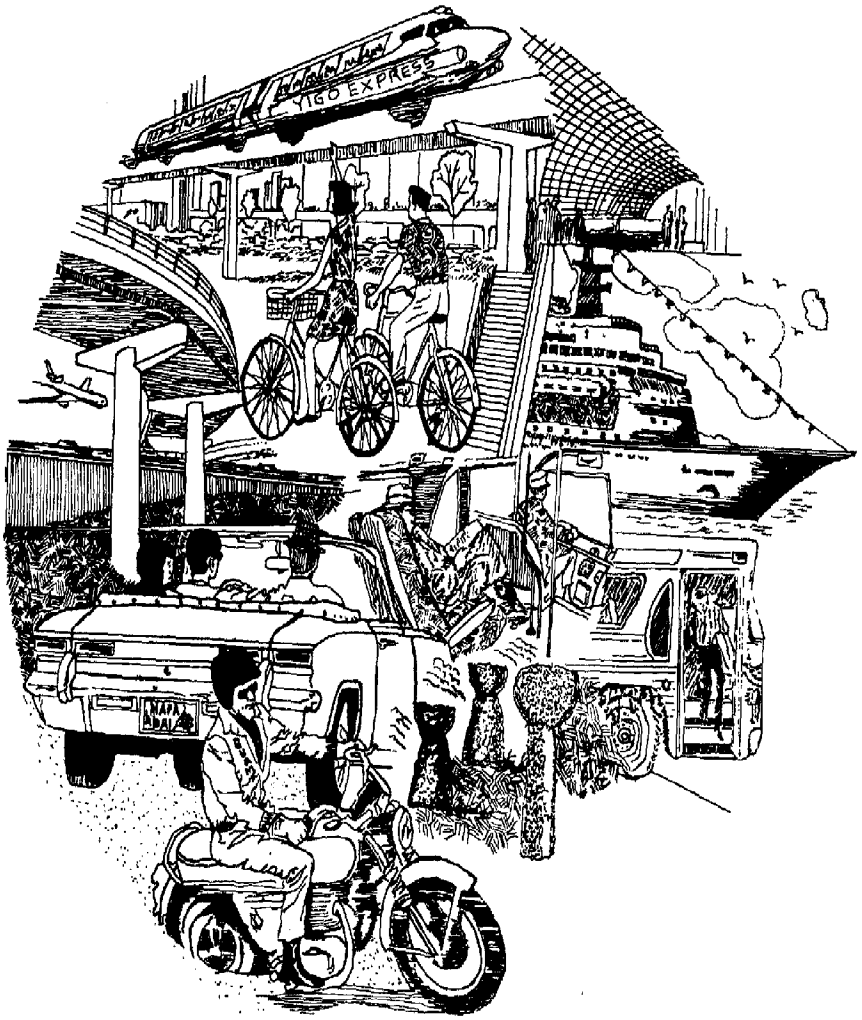
SCALE 1:12500

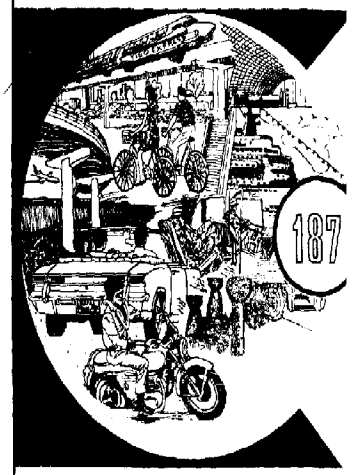
Community Design Plan

PAGAT

13

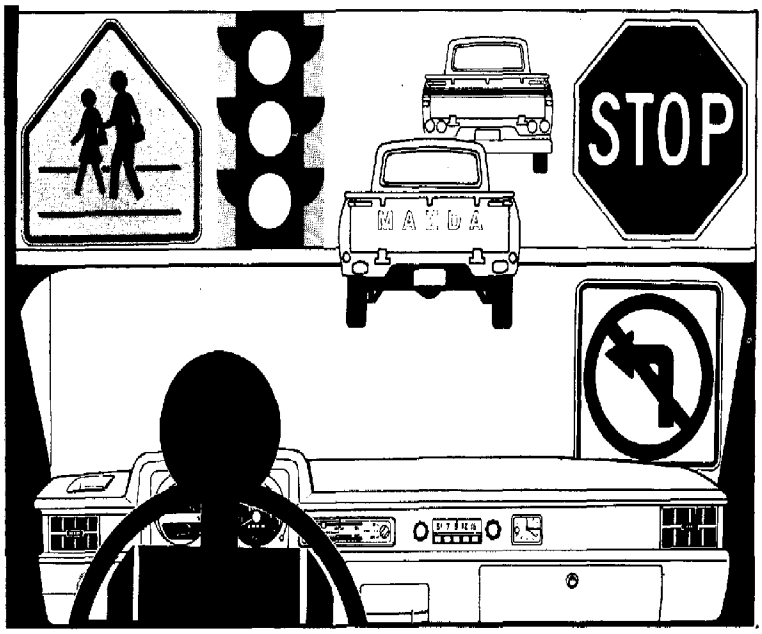
NOTES:

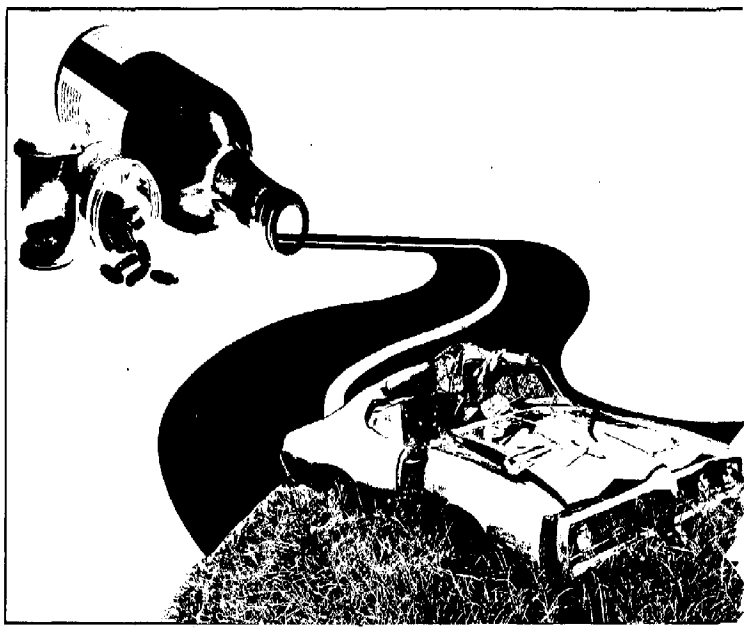




I meneggai-ña gi todu i chalan pa'go na tiempo manhinatsa mas di trenta años maloffan ni Navy *para u setbe dies pot siento ha' ni guaha na kantidan kareta pa'go. I kantidan kareta mampos meggai para i guinahan chalan pa'go. Maseha ma'arerekla pa'go i chalan siha, siempre mas motmot i kantidan kareta yan mas apmam na tiempo para magasta i taotao gi chalan yanggen sigi ha' ma'umenta i numirun kareta. I guaha pa'go na planun transpottasion pinat ayu ha' manma'a'atan i ma'usan i karetan endibiyu'at. Todu i otro siha na modelon transpottasion ti manmakonsidera pat ti dinanche humuyong-ñiha sa' ti ma'emplementa yan maplane'a maolek. Debi Guahan di todu i tiempo u aligao otro modelon transpottasion tat komu dankulo na transpottasion annai siña manma'udai meggai na taotao gi un hinanao, chalan bisikleta yan chalan pat otro fasilidat para i manmamomokkat.*

Most of Guam's road network was built more than 30 years ago by the United States Navy for a traffic volume one-tenth that of today's. The island's limited road system cannot adequately accommodate the present level of motor vehicle traffic. Even with reconstruction, congestion and longer travel times will persist and worsen with an increasing number of vehicles. The private motor vehicle has been the primary focus of transportation and transportation planning. All other alternatives either have been neglected or have failed due to improper implementation and planning. The island will have to increasingly look towards alternate modes of transportation such as mass transit and provision of bicycle and pedestrian facilities.





Rebaha i petsentahin aksidente, chinetnudan yan finatai giya Guahan ginen i mana'guaha kabales na prugramma ni ha embrabrasa i mana'la'metgot yan ma'enfuetsa mas i lai yan manma'eduka mas i pupbliku.

Reduce Guam's accident, injury and death rates through a comprehensive highway safety effort, involving strengthened legislation, enforcement, and public awareness.

GUAM'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IS UNSAFE.

Transportation fatality and injury rates are alarmingly high. Guam's fatality rate is 63% higher than the U.S. average. The island's injury rate is 85% higher. Pedestrian and bicyclist death and injury rates are even greater. Reducing these rates will require a number of improvements in highway safety measures, from both the public and governmental standpoint. Highway safety public education efforts must be supplemented in order to improve compliance with motor vehicle and highway safety laws. Legislation needs strengthening to require motorists and passengers to wear safety belts on Guam's public roads. Greater penalties should be imposed for recurring violations of all regulations.

I SISTEMAN TRANSPOTTASION GUINI GIYA GUAHAN TI SAFU.

I finatai yan i chinetnudan ginen i aksidente pot transpottasion mampos takhilo' ya na' ma'añao. I finatai guini na kondision guaha 63 pot siento takhilo'-ña ki i finatai gi Estados Unidos. Ochenta i sinko pot siento takhilo'ña guini ki i Estados Unidos i manchetnudan pot ginen transpottasion. I finatai gi manbinisiklekleta yan i manmamomokkat takhilo'-ña ha' lokkue' ki guihi gi i Estados Unidos. Para u marebaha este na kantidan finatai yan chinetnudan, debi di u mana'guaha areklamento pot i inadahin gi ma'usan i kareta parehu ha' gi gubietno yan gi taotao siha. Debi di u masuplimenta i guaha na edukasion para i pupbliku gi sinafu' i ma'usan i kareta gi chalan kosa ki siña mas ma'osge i lai pot ma'usan i kareta gi chalan. Manesisita u mana'lametgot i lai ya matago' i sumusugon i kareta yan i manma'u'udai na u ma'usa i korehas para u godde siha. U mana'la'atdet i kastigo kada maripiti i ofensa.

I SISTEMAN TRANSPOTTASION GOF GUAGUAN YA HA DEPENDE GUE'GI I TI MAOLEK MA'USAN-ÑA I MA'IMPOTTA NA PETROT.

Gof guaguan i ma'angokkon i karetan endibiyu'at para transpottasion. I regulat na gasto para u kalamten un kareta guini giya Guahan makatkukula gi $2,300 kada kareta kada sakkan. Humuyong este mas ki 120 miyon pesos gi sakkan para u fanngalamten todu i karetan Guahan. Ti makuekuenta guini i gaston i mafa'tinas i chalan, i mafa'maolek i chalan, i mafa'maolek i kareta yan todu ayu na fasilidat ni sumupopotte i kareta.

Abiba yan adilanta ayu siha i manefektibu yan baratu na sisteman transpottasion tat komu i mana'guaha separao na chalan bisikleta yan i manmamomokkat, yan otro modelon transpottasion debi di u daña' yan i marebahan i lugat annai mapapark i kareta gi chalan. Prugramma ni petmanente pat ayu i machagi para eksperensia siña ma'usa i lugat ni hihot gi chalan. Siempre manesisita un sentro na lugat para mapark i kareta gi siudat.

I kareta ha depepende gue' gi gasolina para u kalamten. Kinse pot siento ha na'sesetbe guihi para u falagu ya i pumalu ha u'usa para minaipe yan inaplacha' gi aire. Todu i gasolina yan diso' guini ma'impopotta ginen hiyong. I guaha na laña gi enteru i tano' maekspepekta na u mas takhilo' maprodusi-

GUAM'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IS COSTLY AND DEPENDENT UPON THE USE OF IMPORTED ENERGY SOURCES.

The reliance on the private motor vehicle for transportation is costly. The average cost to own and operate an automobile on Guam is estimated at $2,300 per auto per year. This amounts to more than $120 million a year to operate Guam's private motor vehicle transportation fleet. This figure does not include costs associated with construction, highway maintenance, auto repair, parking areas, driveways, access roads or other motor vehicle support facilities.

Separated bicycle and pedestrian paths, a light rail system and other alternate modes which are more effective and less costly should be promoted and developed. The provision of alternate modes should be accompanied by a reduction in on-street parking. Pilot or permanent projects can utilize land adjacent to the existing road systems. More centralized parking within urban centers will be necessary.

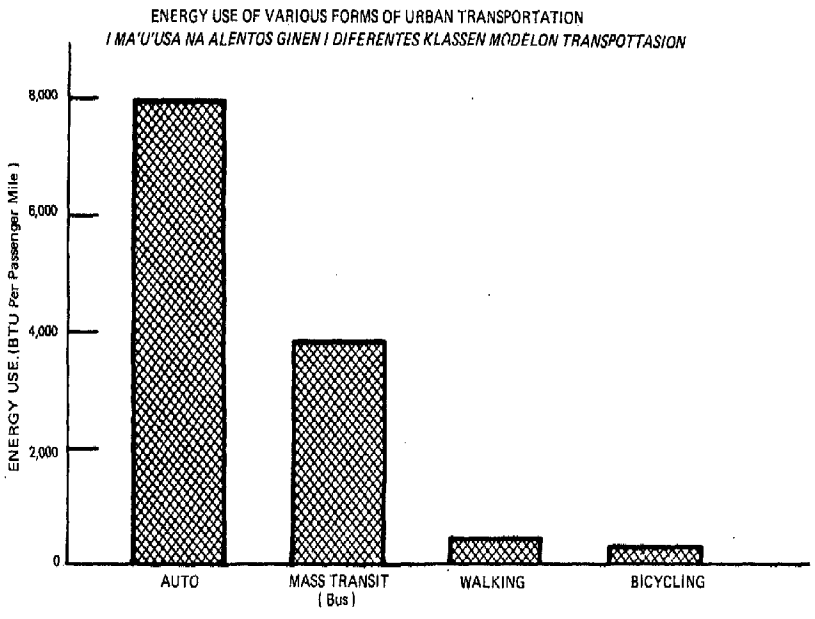
Motor vehicles depend on refined petroleum products to operate. The automobile converts less than 15% of this fuel energy into motion. The remainder is lost as heat and pollution. All of Guam's gasoline and diesel fuel is imported. The world's supply of these fuels is expected to peak between 1982 and 1990, and be economically una-

Abiba i ma'adilanton otro sisteman transpottasion mientras macho'chomma' i ma'usan i karetan endibiyu'at.

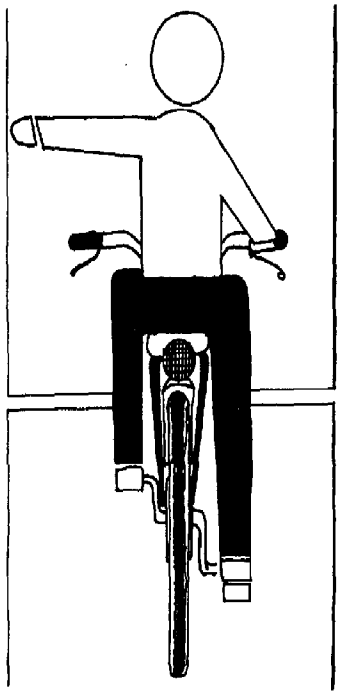
Establisa un espesiat na fondo para ma'adilanton otro siha na sisteman transpottasion ginen ma'umentan i kontribusion para petrot yan i malisensian i kareta siha.

Encourage the development of alternative transportation systems while discouraging the use of the motor vehicle.

Establish a special fund for the development of an alternate transportation system, using increased liquid fuel tax and vehicle registration revenues.



Source: Eric Hirst " Total Energy Demand for Automobiles" Society of Automobile Engineers, Inc., 1973



Na'daña' i ma'atahin i mapapark i kareta gi kanton katsada yan i adilanton un sentro na fasilidat para mapark i kareta.

Limit on-street parking in conjunction with the development of centralized parking facilities.

vailable by 2010. The cost of these fuels is projected to rise at a rate of at least 7% per year through 1990, at which time gasoline could cost more than $2.00 per gallon. Mass transit systems which are not dependent on petroleum fuels and which are the most energy efficient should be fully developed before the year 2000.

ña entre 1982 asta 1990 yan siempre ti u hulat i taotao mafahan gi 2010 na sakkan. I presiun gasolina makatkula na u kahulo' 7 pot siento kada sakkan asta 1990, ya guini na tiempo siña ha' kumahulo' i presiun gasolina asta dos pesos kada galon. I sisteman i dankulo na sahyan ni ha na' fanma'u'udai meggai na taotao ni ti ha depepende gue' gi gasolina yan ti gastado alentos debi di u make'usa antes di 2000 na sakkan.

THE LAND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IS INADEQUATE TO MEET GUAM'S PRESENT AND FUTURE TRANSPORTATION NEEDS.

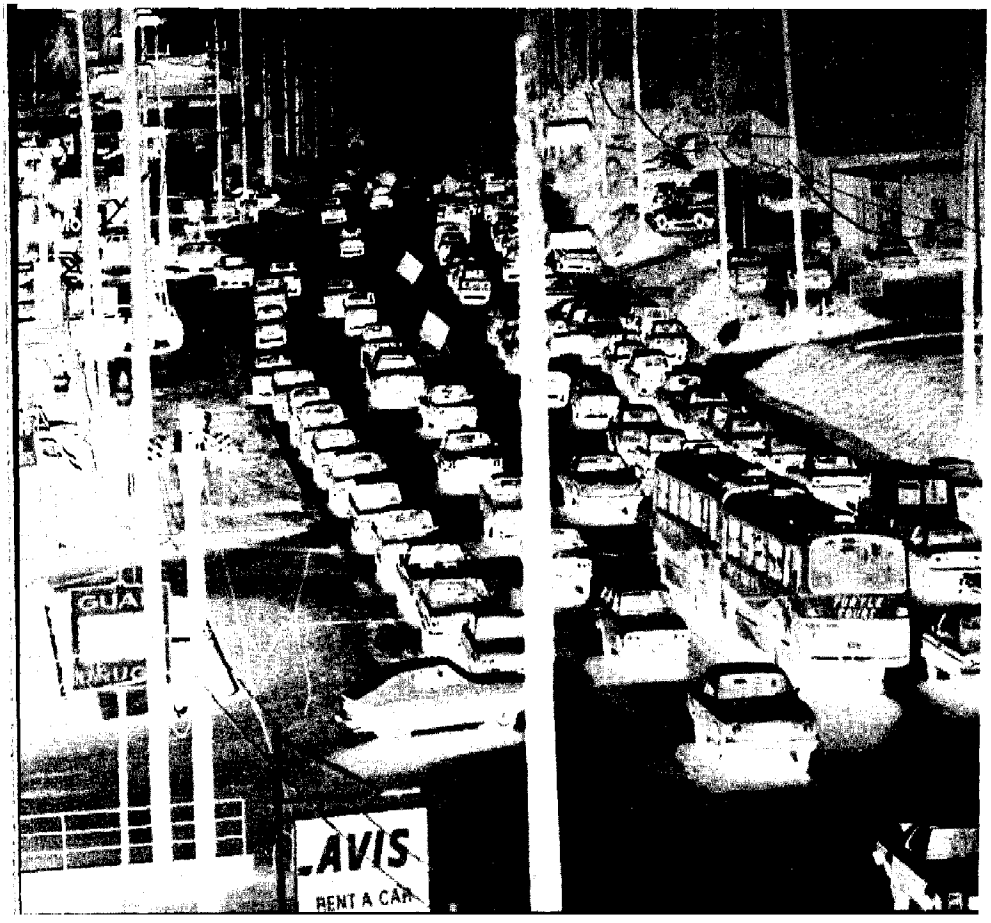
I SISTEMAN TRANSPOTTASION PA'GO TI SUFISIENTE PARA U KUBRE I NESISIDAT GUAHAN PA'GO YAN GI MANMAMAILA' NA TIEMPO.

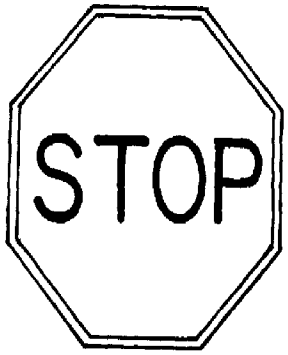
Guam's limited road network supports more than 260 registered vehicles per mile of road. If all of these vehicles were placed bumper-to-bumper they would fill one lane and almost all of the second lane of every major and secondary road on Guam. Guam's number of registered motor vehicles increased at an annual rate of more than 25% between 1965 and 1975 (compared to 6.2% for Hawaii). Hawaii, which has only 134 vehicles per mile, is considering legislation to limit the importation of automobiles in an effort to reduce congestion. Guam could similarly reduce the number of registered vehicles by half or construct an additional 200 miles of road at a cost of $200 million.

I sisteman chalan giya Guahan ha supopotte mas di 260 na kareta di kada un miya na chalan. Yanggen todu i kareta mana'fana'chetton siempre u tampe todu i un banda yan kahna' todu gi sigundu na banda gi todu i mayot yan sigundu na klassen chalan gi isla. Entre 1965 asta 1975 na sakkan i numirun kareta ni manmarehistra kumahulo' 25 pot siento kada sakkan (ma'akompara este na kantida yan 6.2 pot siento giya Hawaii). Hawaii ni ayu ha' guinaha-ña i 134 na kareta kada miyan chalan, ha konsidedera na u mafa'tinas lai para u ma'utot papa' i kantidan kareta ni manmana'fanhahalom ginen otro lugat pot para u ma'atahi i minetmot kareta. Guahan lokkue' siña ha rebaha i numirun i manmarehistra na kareta 50 pot siento osino u hatsa 200 miyas mas na chalan ni para u gasta hit 200 miyon pesos.

Rebaha i numirun kareta ni manma'impotta para u alibia i minetmot kareta gi chalan.

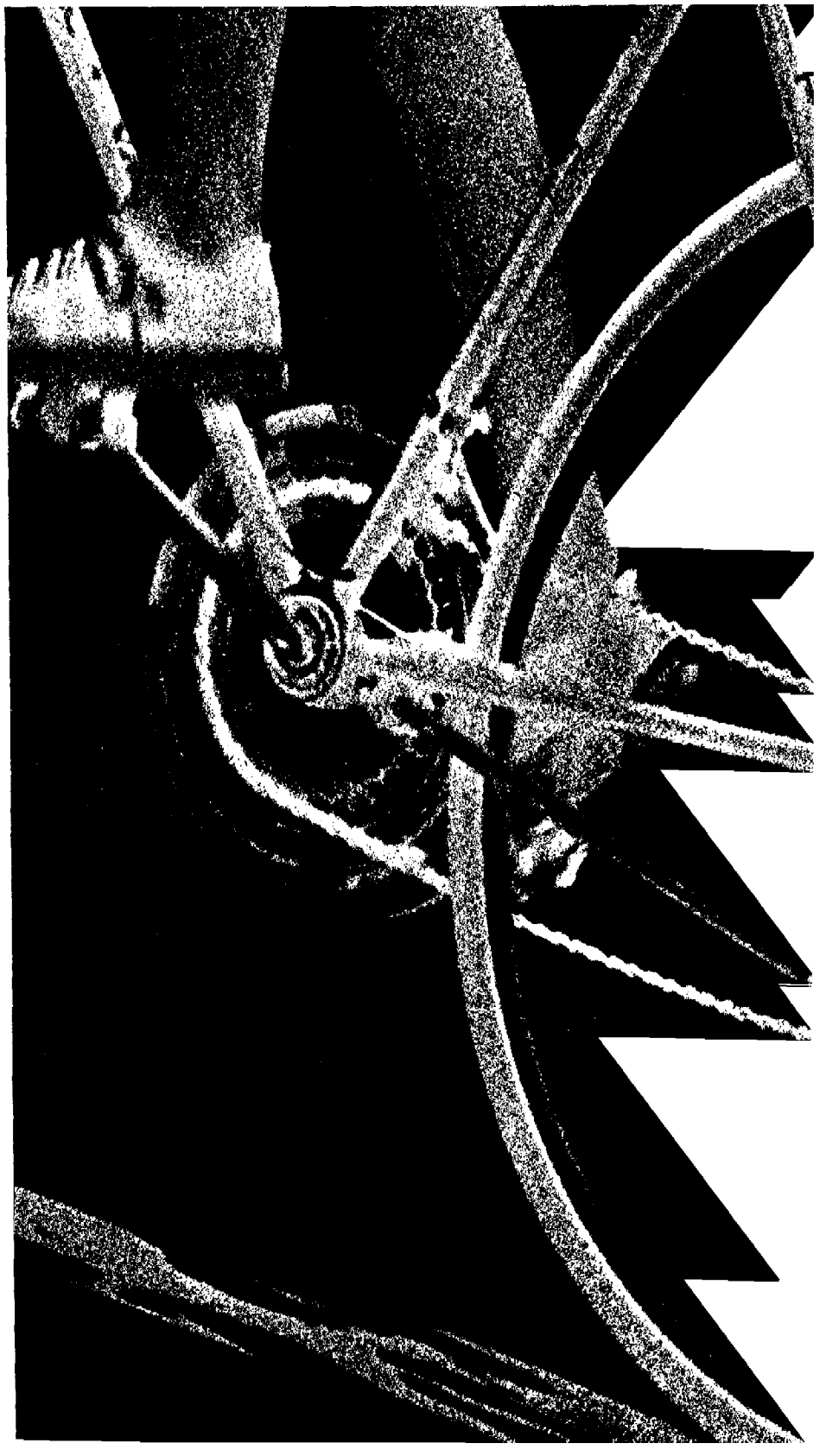
Reduce importation of automobiles to relieve further traffic and road congestion.





Muchumas, i prisente na sisteman transpottasion ti sufisiente sa' ti ha kukubre i nesisidat ayu siha i man tai lisensia, i man tai kareta, i manamko', i manhoben, i man inutet, i mamopble yan meggai na turista.

Additionally, the existing transportation system is limited in that it does not meet the needs of those without driver's licenses or personal vehicles, the aged, the youth, the disabled, the poor, and many of the tourists.



Na' lamaolek i kabales na planun chalan yan rebisa gigon ha nesisita.

Improve and update the Comprehensive Highway Plan.

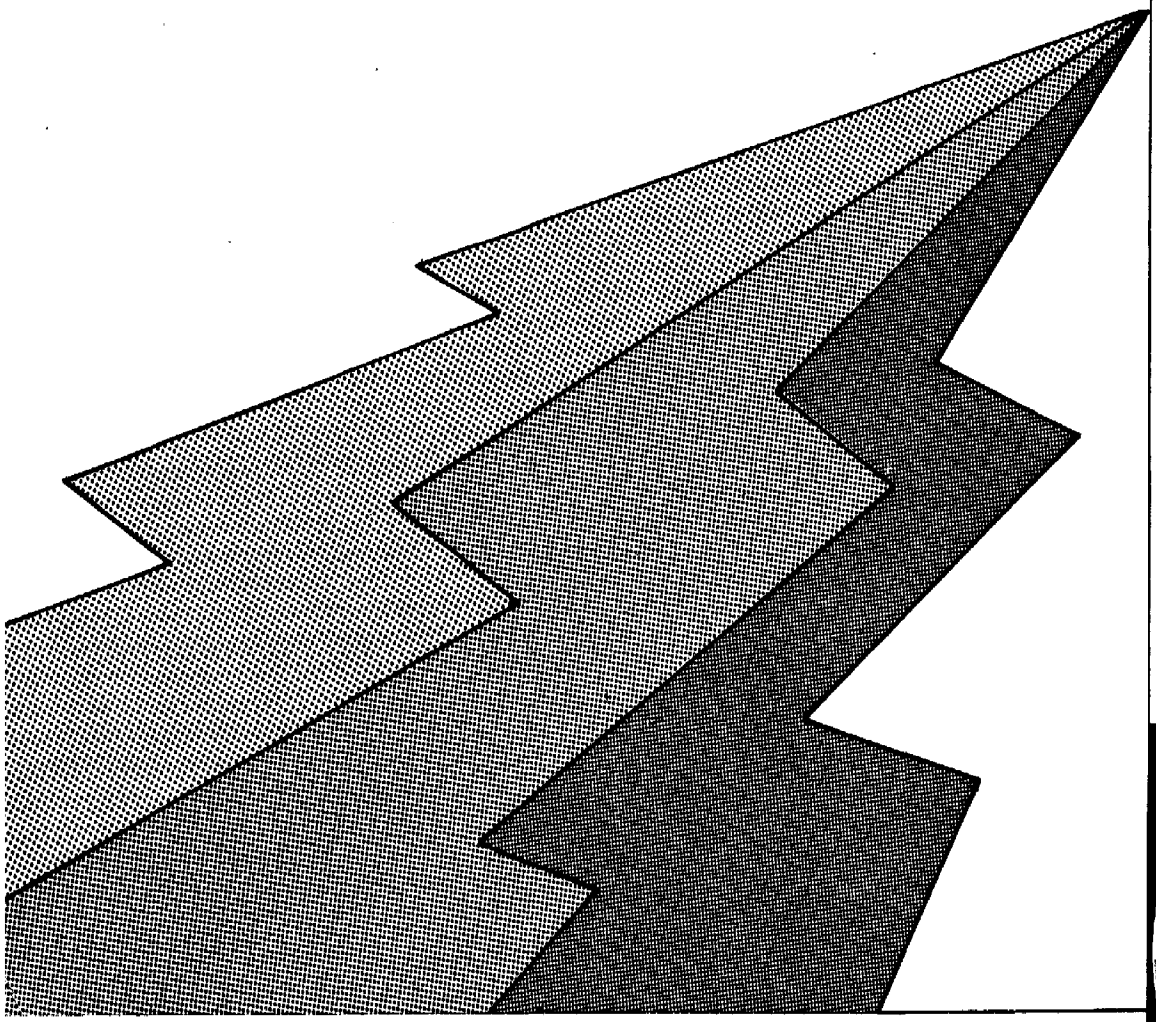
TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN INADEQUATE.

Current highway planning inadequately considers environmental, social, and economic consequences of road construction. Required studies on transportation projects are usually incomplete. The government must develop and implement a comprehensive transportation plan which includes an inventory of Guam's transportation needs, examines alternate transportation systems, and considers the adverse social, economic and environmental impact of the highway reconstruction program. The plan should promote energy conservation, recommend opportunities for the transportation disadvantaged, and recommend a strategy to end Guam's dependence on private motor vehicles.

I PLANUN TRANSPOTTASION YAN I PRUGRAMMAN MAMA'TINAS CHALAN TI MANSUFISIENTE.

I planun chalan pa'go ti ha konsidedera sufisiente hafa siña humuyong yanggen manmanhatsa chalan, gi tano', sosiat yan i ekonomia na banda. Sesso ti man kabales i manesisita na estudiu pot manhatsan chalan. Debi i gubietno di u na'guaha yan u emplementá kabales na planun transpottasion ni ha embrabrasa i imbentariun i nesisidat-ña Guahan gi transpottasion, ha eksamina otro klassen sistema yan ha konsidera i efektañiha gi sosiat, i ekonomia yan i tano' na banda. Este na planu debi di u abiba i mana'utas i ma'usan alentos, rekomenda opottunidat para u ma'alibia i prubleman ayu siha i man tai transpottasion yan u rekomenda un estratehia para mana' para i taotao Guahan dumipende siha gi karetan endibiyu'at.

Manmalakmanu todu i bus?
Where have all the buses gone?



Guahan ha' depepende gue' gi petrot para alentos-ña i estaon i hanom, transpottasion, kandet yan i muna'fresko i halom guma'. Todu este ha depepende siha gi milalak i petrot halom Apla.

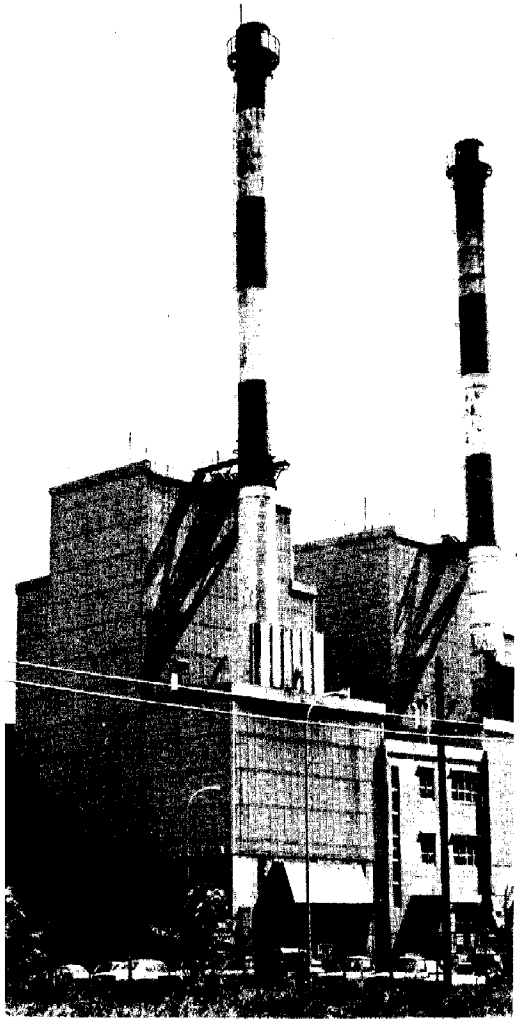
Kasi kuatro años tatte, i taotao maéksperensia i pumaran ñaihon i humalom petrot. I inangokkon Guahan gi petrot siempre mas grabbe na kondision antes di u fakpo' este na siklo.

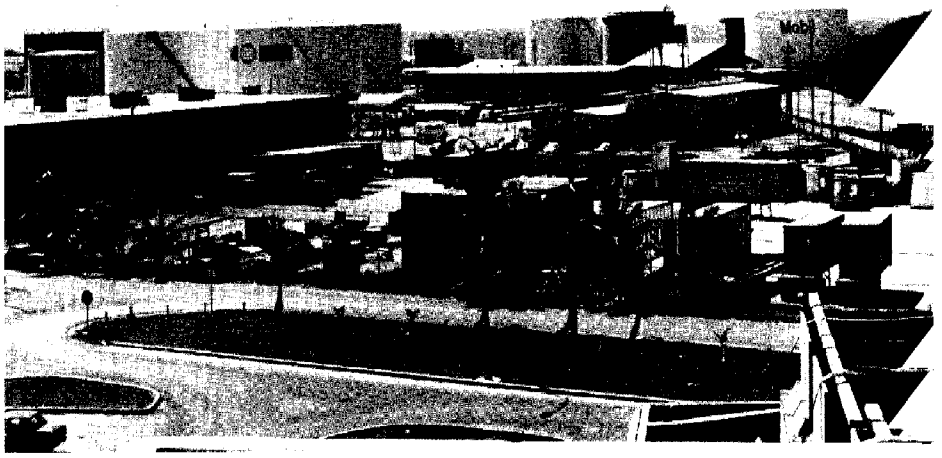
I guaha na resetban petrot esta lumala dididе'. Makatkula na gi 1980, i tano' u komple i mas takhilo' na produkton petrot. Pa'go, ha chuchule' Guahan i petrot ginen i Persian Gulf. *Siña tumaya' petrot-ña Guahan gi manmamaila' na tiempo, komu sumen guaguan i presiun-ña pat hokok i guaha na petrot gi todu i tano'. Ti siña ta ataha i kahulo'-ña i presiun petrot. Ha fafana' Guahan un predikamento pa'go ya este na predikamento siempre u la'addet. Este na kapitulu ha indidika i manera-siha annai siña Guahan ha pripara gue' para u alibia i predikamenton alentos.*

Guam depends entirely on petroleum as its source of energy. The maintenance of the island's water supply, its transportation system, its airconditioning and lighting, all depend on the flow of petroleum through Apra Harbor.

Four years ago, island residents experienced disruption of that flow. Guam's dependence on petroleum will be even more seriously threatened before the end of the century.

Existing petroleum reserves are being rapidly depleted. The peak world production is estimated to occur in the 1980's. Guam's oil currently originates from the Persian Gulf area. Significant disruption in our supply may occur either because petroleum becomes too expensive or it is exhausted as a worldwide energy resource. Significant annual increases in the cost of energy are inevitable. Guam faces a crisis now and this crisis will intensify. This chapter outlines the means to address Guam's critical energy dilemma.





Fa'tinas yan emplementa un planu para i ma'adilanton i guinaha na alentos.

194 *Na'guaha empeñu para u abiba i ma'usan otro guinahan alentos yanggen siña mana'setbe.*

Formulate and implement an energy resources development plan.

Provide incentives that encourage the utilization of alternate energy resources as they become available.

ALTERNATE SOURCES SHOULD REPLACE PETROLEUM IN MEETING GUAM'S ENERGY REQUIREMENTS.

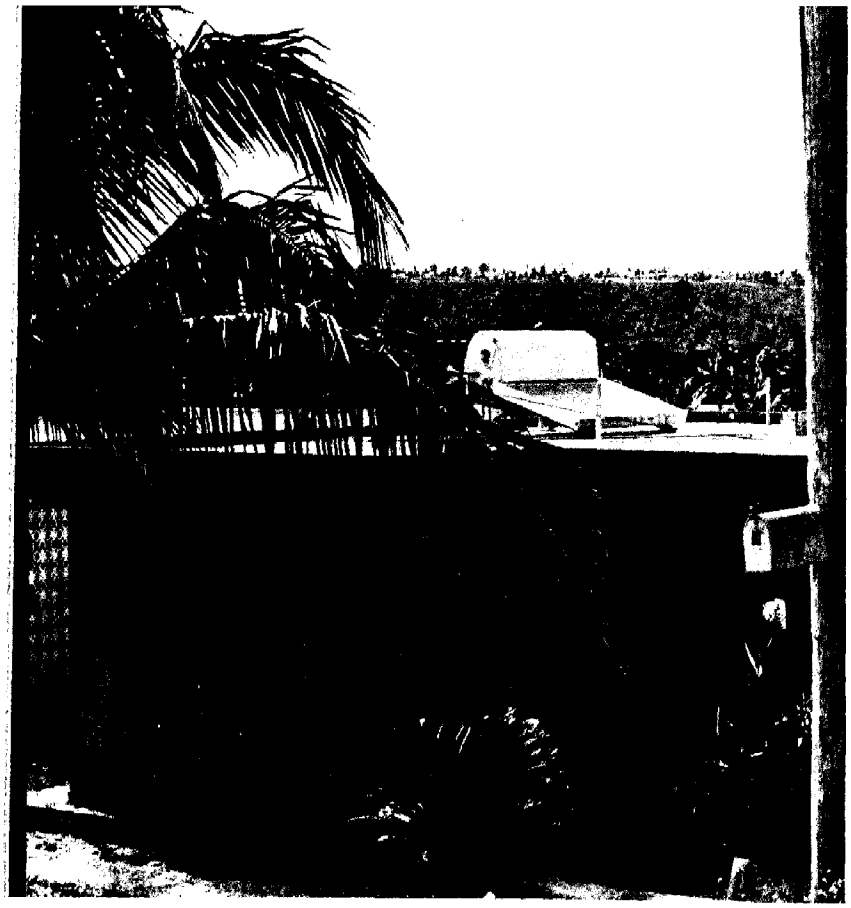
Alternate energy resources will replace petroleum as the world's supply of petroleum diminishes. New fuels can and must be introduced into the market. Synthetic fuels from waste and biomass, geothermal heat, and many forms of solar energy can have a substantial impact on Guam's energy situation between the years 1985 and 2000.

To reduce its vulnerability to increasing energy costs and fuel supply disruption, Guam must develop its abundant natural energy resources. One of the best potential ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) sites in the world is located on Guam. The island has the potential for extensively utilizing solar radiation since it receives about one-third more solar radiation per square foot than the U.S. average. Guam enjoys ample trade winds, waves, and ocean currents, as well as a high degree of geothermal activity. Other than a few solar water heaters and wind generators, the island has failed to develop and utilize these tremendous energy resources. As the prices for foreign fuel rise, these renewable energy resources will necessarily be more fully utilized.

OTRO HALE' ALENTOS DEBI DI U TAHGUE' I PETROT YANGGEN PARA U MAKUBRE I NESISIDAT GUAHAN.

Mientras humohokok i guinahan i tano' na petrot debi di otro hale' alentos u tinahgue. Nuebu na klassen alentos debi di u fanmá-introdusi. Guaha na alentos siña mafa'tinas ginen i basula, matai tinanom, taki taotao yan ga'ga', minaipen i tano', yan ginen i atdao, ya siña este siha na alentos u kubre patte gi nesisidat i isla desde 1985 asta 2000 na sakkan siha.

Para u marebaha i dañun i masubidan i presiun petrot yan i atboroto gi milalak-ña, debi Guahan di u fa'tinas empeñu ya u na'setbe i meggai na mannaturat yan pusipble na alentos ni guaha. Gaige Guahan gi mas pusipble yan mas faborapble na sitio para siña u machule' i minaipen yan minanéngheng i tasi ya u mafa'alentos. I isla pusipble abundansia na alentos siña machule' ginen i ininan i atdao. Kasi tetset mas meggai i ininan i atdao Guahan ki Amerika. Debi di u aprobecha Guahan i meggai na manglo', napu' yan kurrenten tasi parehu ha' yan i meggai na minaipen tano'. Fera ki ayu i dididé' na taotao ni muna'mamaipe i hanom-ñiha ginen i atdao, pat manma'titinas elektrisidat ginen kurrenten manglo', i isla ti ha atbabansa i ma'usan i taihinekok na manglo' yan atdao para alentos. Mientras kumahuhulo' i presiun petrot, este siha na hale' alentos ni siña manmarinueba nesisariu na mas u mana'fansetbe.



SOLAR POWER

I atdao un taihinekok na hale'alentos ni siña ma'usa para manna'maipen hanom yan mana'fresko halom guma'. Entre todu i hale'alentos ni guaha Guahan, i atdao para muna'maipe hanom yan muna'fresko halom guma' mas siña chaddek pusipble gi manmamaila' na dies años. Esta i mana'maipe hanom ginen i atdao mankompetetensia gi presiu ki i ginen i elektrisidat yan ginen i gasolina. I ininan i atdao siña mafa'elektrisidat. Este na klassen alentos hagas ha' ma'usa gi space program, *ya siña ha' mafahan lao mampos guaguan pa'go achok ha' maekspepekta na siña tumunok presiuña. Para u matutuhon ma'usa este gi gima' taotao siha yan i kometsiante gi duranten 1985 para mo'na. I elektrisidat ni maprodusi ginen i atdao manananga na u siknifikante ma'usa-ña gi gima' Guahan siha gi ettimon i 1980 na sakkan.*

The sun is an inexhaustible source of energy that can be used to heat water or provide energy for air conditioning systems. Of all the alternate energy options available for development on Guam, solar water heating and solar air conditioning systems appear to be the most promising over the next decade. Already solar water heaters are cost competitive with electric and liquid petroleum gas water heaters for many residences and businesses. Solar cells, or photovoltaics, directly convert sunlight into electricity. They have been used in the space program for a number of years, and are commercially available, although very expensive. However, the cost of solar cells is expected to decrease considerably. Initial residential and commercial use of solar cell systems is expected to occur in the mid 1980's, and solar cells are expected to be a significant residential power source on Guam by the late 1980's.

Abiba todu nuebu na kinahat para u na'setbe i makinan muna'maipen hanom ginen ininan i atdao yan otro klassen sisteman alentos komu faset mafahan-ñiha.

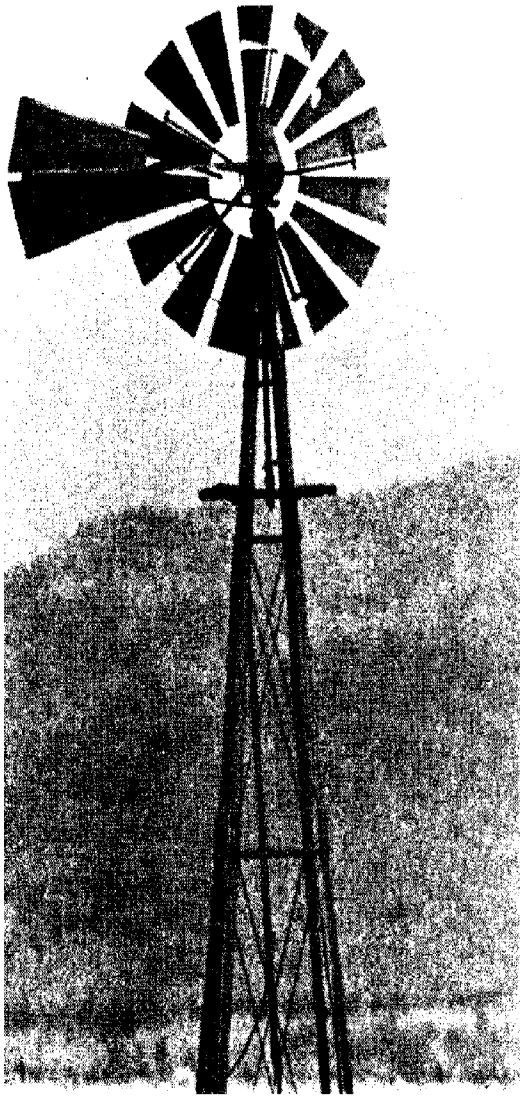
Atbansa umeduka i pupbliku pot i minaolek ma'usan otro guinahan alentos siha.

Emplementa prugramma para u enfotma yan u fanu'e i pupbliku ni i guinaha yan i bintaha na alentos ginen i atdao.

Encourage all new construction to include solar water heating and other alternate energy systems as they become economically competitive.

Promote public education of the advantages of using alternate energy resources.

Implement a public information program demonstrating the availability and advantages of solar cells and other solar energy systems.



Ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) systems utilize the enormous, but diffuse, quantities of heat collected and stored in the ocean to generate electricity. Ocean thermal systems use warm surface water to heat a liquid, such as ammonia, causing it to vaporize and turn a turbine connected to an electrical generator. Cold water from the ocean depths condenses the vapor, and the cycle is repeated. OTEC shows the greatest promise of all the energy alternatives available to Guam. Land-based OTEC plants are expected to provide electricity for the Guam Power Authority in the 1980's. Such plants are likely to replace the existing islandwide power system plants in the 1980's and beyond.

Ocean waves contain an enormous amount of energy. The harnessing of this energy source for electrical power production is feasible. Wave energy systems are now being developed and tested.

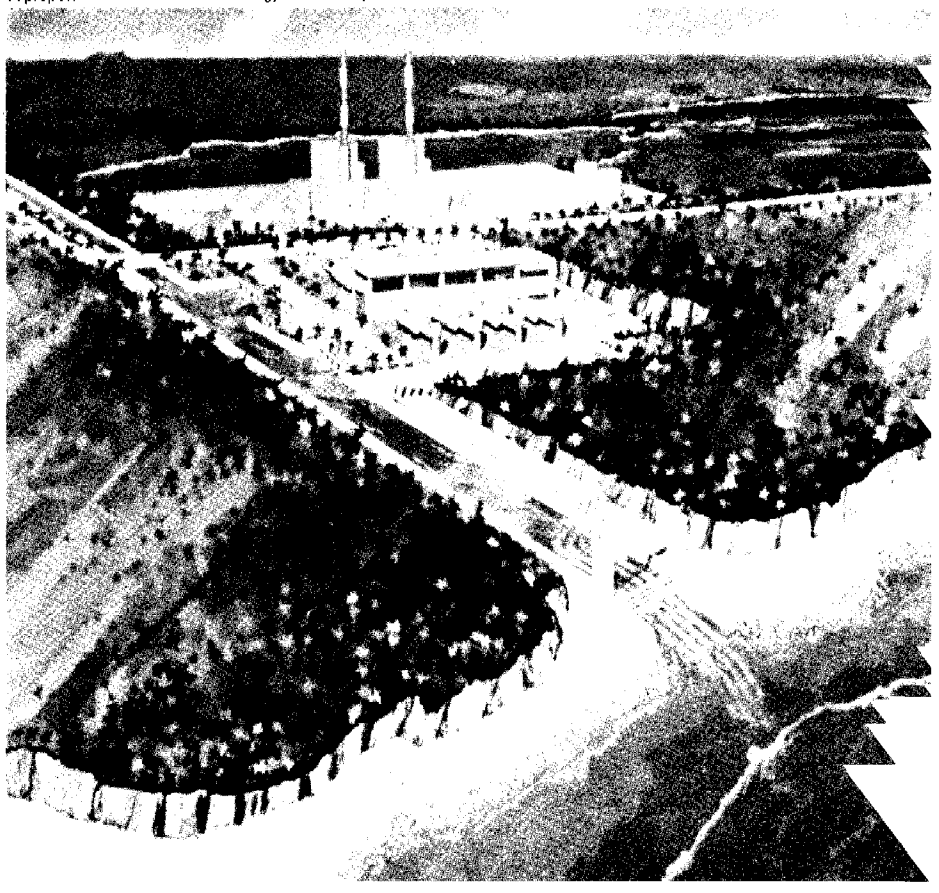
Like the ocean surrounding Guam, the winds over the island also can be used as an alternate energy resource. Wind energy conversion systems are modern, economical versions of the old-fashioned windmill. Small wind systems are being developed and will find increased use on Guam as they become economically available.

I sistema ni para matulaikan i minaipen yan minanengheng i tasi para alentos ha u'usa gof dankulo lao machalapon na kantidan minaipen yan manengheng i tasi para u na'kalamten i makinan elektrisidat. Este na sistema i mas pusipble na klassen alentos ni guaha Guahan. I operasion este na sistema manananga na u kubre i nesisidat elektrisidat Guahan yan para u tahgue i fasilidat manma'elektrisidat ni ha u'usa petrot gi año 1980 para mo'na.

Guaha gi napun tasi dankulo na kantidan alentos. Pusipble na siña este mana'setbe para u fanprodusi elektrisidat. Esta i alentos i napu marialisa yan machachagi pa'go.

Parehu yan i tasi, i manglo' siña lokkue' mana'fanahgue manprodusi elektrisidat. I ma'usa-ña este na alentos modetno yan baratu-ña ki i biho na klasse, i ga'ga' manglo'. Esta ma'atbabansa i dikike' na sisteman manglo' ya mas siempre ma'usa gigon mas baratu.

Un planu para i fasilidat ni ha u'usa i minaipe yan minanengheng i tasi para alentos giya Guahan.
A proposal for an ocean thermal energy conversion plant for Guam.



Na'annok na pusipble i ma'usan-ña i minaipen yan minanengheng i tasi para u fanprodusi elektrisidat ginen i mahatsan un fasilidat.

Embestiga i ma'usan i napu para hale' alentos giya Guahan.

Atbansa i mafa'tinas makina ni ha na'setbe i manglo' para manprodusi elektrisidat ni siña ma'usa gi un guma'.

Demonstrate the feasibility of the OTEC concept through construction of an operating plant.

Investigate the potential of wave energy utilization on Guam.

Promote the development of residential-size wind generator systems.

MINAIPEN TANO', BASULA YAN KINALAMTEN HANOM SIÑA LOKKUE' MAFA'ALENTOS.

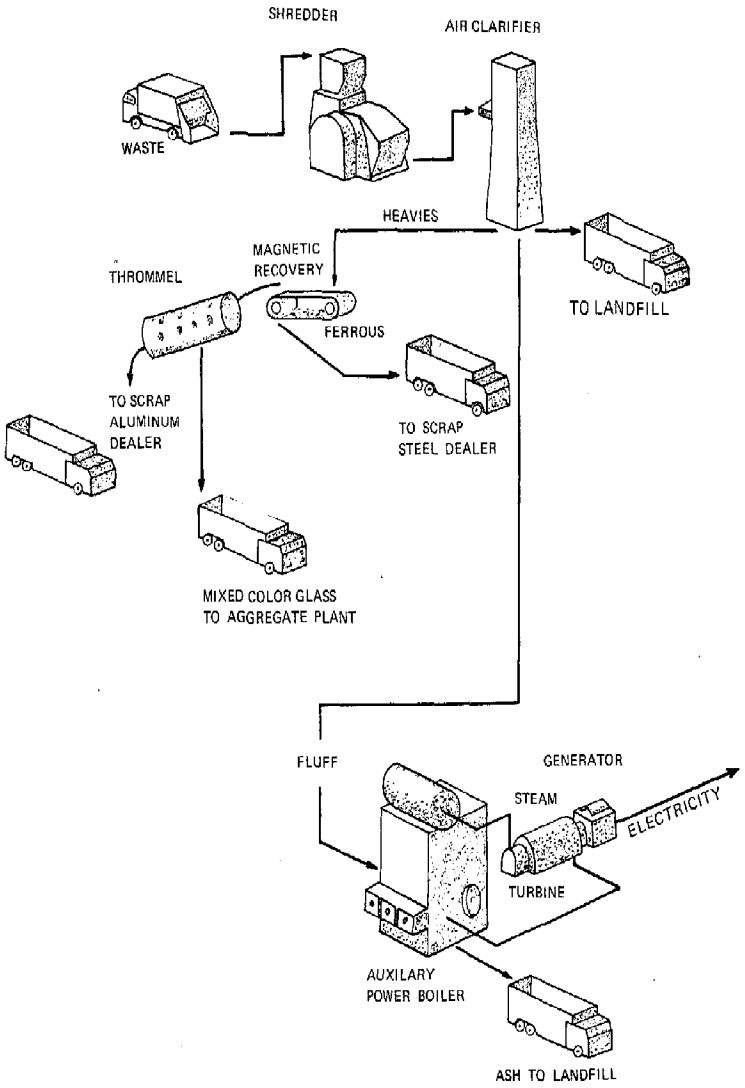
Siña ma'usa i minaipen tano' para manma'elektrisidat. Komu masodda' este na minaipe hihot kontra i hilo' i tano', siempre baratu ya libianu ma'onse. Matiriat yan hale' alentos ni machule' gi basulan i munisipat mas inalibia i prubleman manyuti basula, maúsan tano' para sagan basula, masuheta i inaplacha ya ha alibia i prubleman alentos. Siña lokkue' mana'setbe i taki taotao yan ga'ga' yan matai tinanom para alentos.

GEOTHERMAL, SOLID WASTE, AND HYDROELECTRIC ALTERNATIVES ARE ALSO AVAILABLE AS ALTERNATE ENERGY RESOURCES.

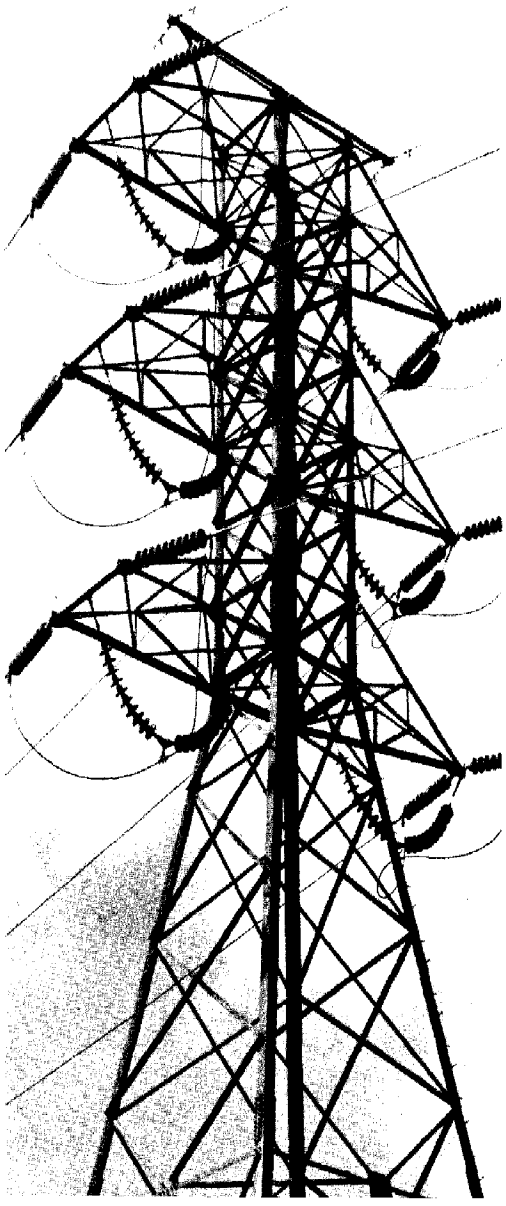
Geothermal energy production uses the heat contained beneath the ground to produce steam for electrical power production. If this heat is located near the surface of Guam, the economic costs and technical difficulties of drilling will be minimal. Material and energy recovery from municipal solid waste is an economical solution to some of Guam's disposal, land-use, pollution and energy resource problems. Other solid waste resources are sewage sludge, agricultural products and animal waste. All of these can be burned or converted to synthetic fuels.

Na'guaha estudio ni para u dinitetminia kao guaha minaipen tano' gi isla yan para u identifika kao pusipble mana'setbe para hale' alentos.

Conduct a geologic study of Guam to determine the geothermal potential of the island and identify any thermal resources and the feasibility of their development.



A POTENTIAL MATERIAL AND ENERGY RECOVERY SYSTEM FOR GUAM
UN SISTEMA NI SIÑA MA'USA PARA TA RIKOHI I AN'USA NA MATIRAT PARA HALE' ALENTOS PARA GUAHAN



Emplementa i rekomendasion ginen i estudio siha pot taimanu mayute-ña yan i mana'setben-ña i basula.

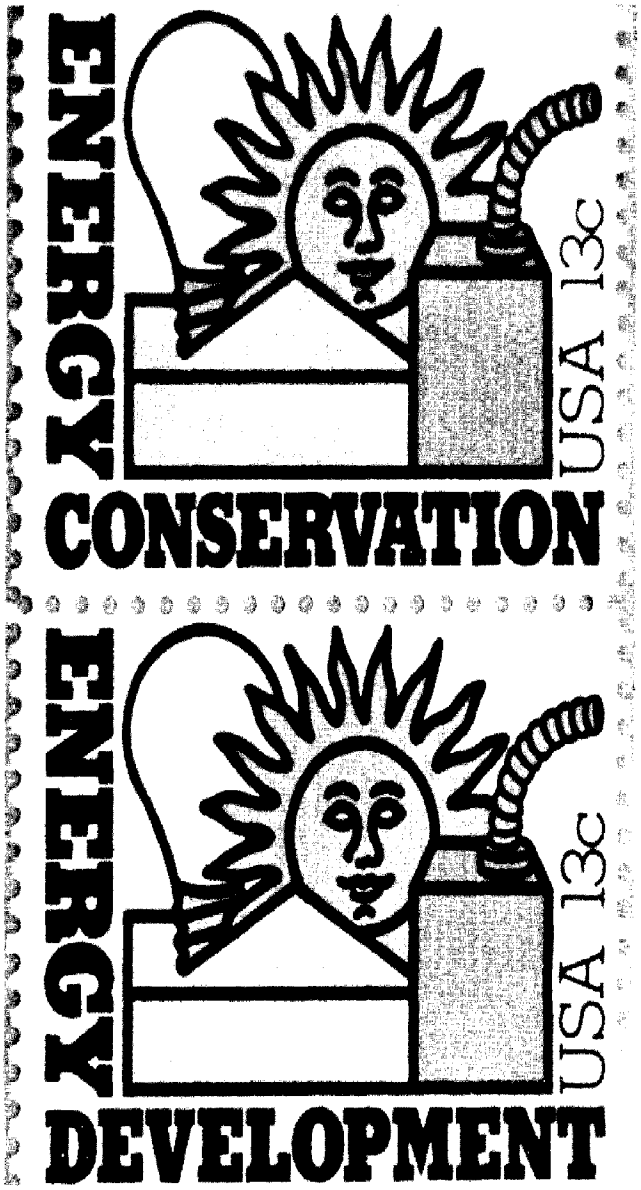
Embestiga kao pusipble ma'adilanta i fasilidat ni mama'titinas elektrisidat ginen i finalagon hanom giya Guahan.

Implement the recommendations of solid waste disposal and resource recovery studies.

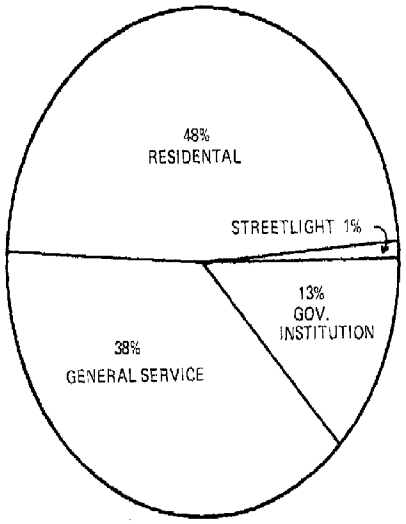
Investigate the feasibility for developing hydroelectric facilities on Guam.

Hydroelectric systems convert the energy obtained from moving water into electricity. These systems are usually a part of a dam, although the outfall from a sewage treatment plant is considered as a hydroelectric source. Rivers in Southern Guam may have potential for such development. Guam should become a leader in the utilization of the available alternate energy systems. Solar water heaters should be installed in all high school cafeterias. Government buildings should be converted to solar air conditioning. A demonstration wind generator system should be installed to provide the lighting for government offices.

I kinalamten hanom siña mana'setbe para u fama'tinas elektrisidat. Este na sistema ha na'sesetbe i finalagon i hanom ginen un fasilidat ni sumustietieni i hanom, achok ha' makonsidera lokkue' ayu i popodong na hanom ginen i makinan manna'gasgas taki. I saddok siha gi sanhayan Guahan siña manggai kapasidat para este na klassen adilanto. Debi di u fofo'na Guahan gi uson diferentes klassen sisteman alentos. Makinan manna'maipen hanom ginen i atdao debi di u fan mapega gi kosinan i high school *siha. I ofisinan i gubietno siha debi di u mana'setbe i makina ni muna'frefresko halom guma' ni ha u'usa i ininan i atdao. U mana'guaha makinan mama'tinas elektrisidat ginen i manglo' gi kada ofisinan gubietno para u fanu'e i pupbliku na pusipble ma'usan-ña este na sistema.*

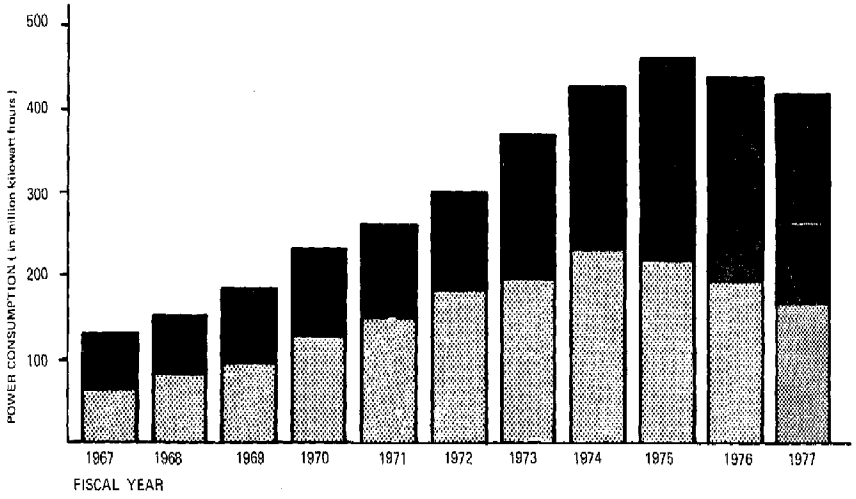


GUAM POWER AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY SALES
I MABENDE NA ELEKTRISIDAT NI GPA



SOURCE: GUAM POWER AUTHORITY

POWER CONSUMPTION ON GUAM
1967 to 1977
I MA'USAN ELEKTRISIDAT GIYA GUAHAN
1967 ASTA 1977



COMMERCIAL GOVERNMENT AND OUTDOOR LIGHTING
RESIDENTIAL
SOURCE: GUAM POWER AUTHORITY

NESISARIU NA U MANA'GUAHA PRUGRAMMA PARA MANA'UTAS I MA'USAN ELEKTRISIDAT ENSIGIDAS.

Maseha ha fafana' i isla un predikamenton petrot, makontinunu'a madispetdisia i elektrisidat. I kahulo'-ña i presiun elektrisidat gi manmaloffan siha na sakkan ti sufisiente na empeñu para u mana'utas i elektrisidat. I residensia ma'u'usa 48 pot siento na elektrisidat ni mabebende ni i Guam Power Authority. *Siña ta chonnek este na patte gi isla para u na'maok i usa-ña i elektrisidat.*

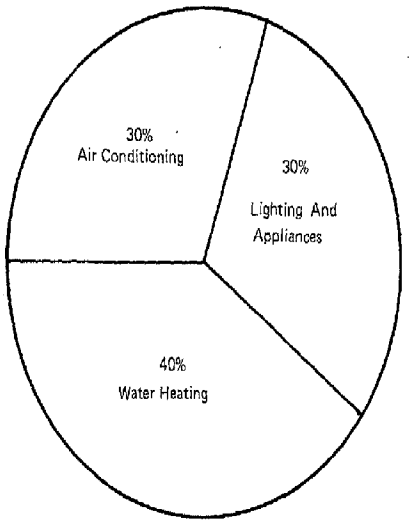
Masodda' na i ma'usan elektrisidat entre todu i taotao madibidi taiguini: 40 pot siento para muna'maipen hanom, 30 pot siento para manna'fresko halom guma', yan 30 pot siento para kandet yan otro kosas guma'. Siña manna'utas i elektrisidat yanggen marebaha i ma'usan makinan manna'maipe hanom yan manna'fresko halom guma'. I ma'usan i makinan muna'maipen hanom ginen i ininan i atdao siña nina'suha 40 pot siento gi ma'usan elektrisidat para este na aktibidat, ya yanggen maprohibi i minaipe na u halom gi gima', siña mana'suha o marebaha 30 pot siento gi ma'usan elektrisidat para manna'fresko guma'. Siknifikante mana'utas i ma'usan elektrisidat siña marialisa ni familia sin u na'latakpapa' i modelon lina'la'-ñiha.

ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES SHOULD BE INITIATED IMMEDIATELY.

Although the island is confronting an energy crisis, wasteful energy practices continue. The increasing cost of energy over the last few years has not been a sufficient incentive to encourage the population's adoption of conservation measures. Residential electrical consumption accounts for 48% of the Guam Power Authority's sales. A major energy conservation emphasis could be in this sector.

The electric consumption pattern for the average Guam household has been found to be divided into the following percentages: 40% for water heating, 30% for air conditioning, and 30% for lighting and appliances. Major electrical savings can be made by reducing water heater and air conditioner electrical consumption. A solar water heater can eliminate the 40% water heating demand, and the elimination or reduced use of air conditioning by insulating the roof can save another 30% of the average household's energy demand. Significant energy savings can be realized by the average household without lowering its standard of living.

DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD
ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION
I DISTRIBUSION I MA'USAN-ÑA I ELEKTRISIDAT
NI I MANOTDINARIO NA FAMILIA



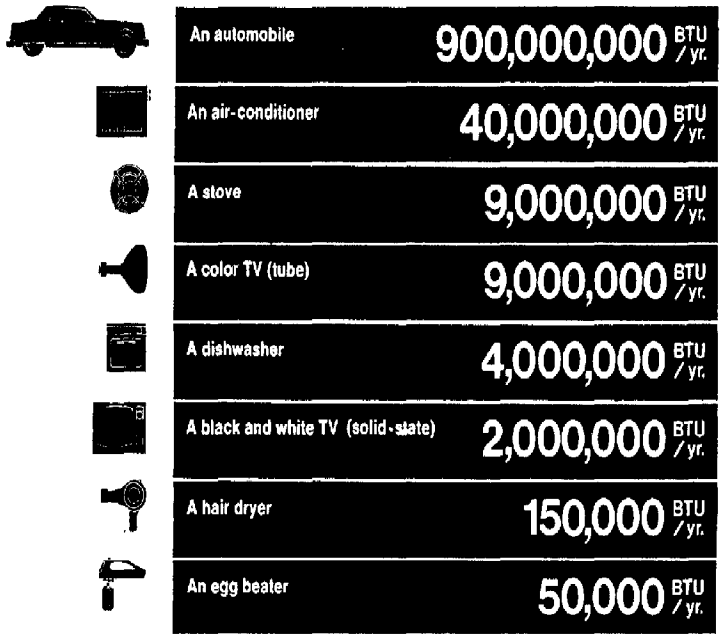
Source: Bureau of Planning

Kontinua mana' nuebu yan maémplementa i planu para mana'maok i alentos.

Kontinua yan na' lametgot i prugramman edukasion para i pupbliku para mana'utas i alentos.

Continue to update and implement the energy conservation plans.

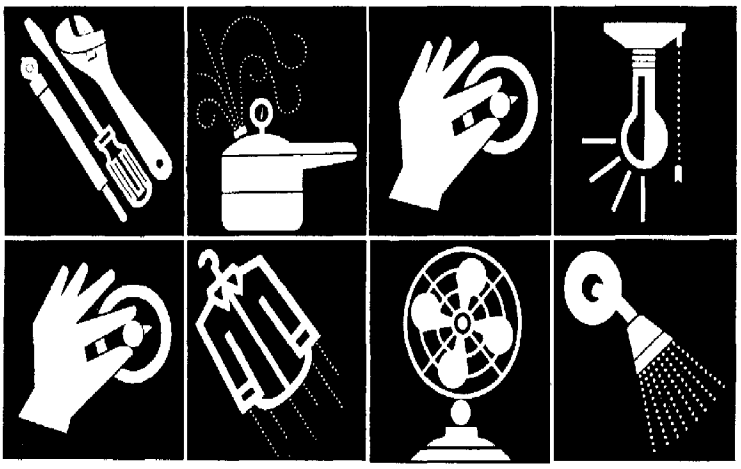
Continue and strengthen public education efforts in energy conservation.



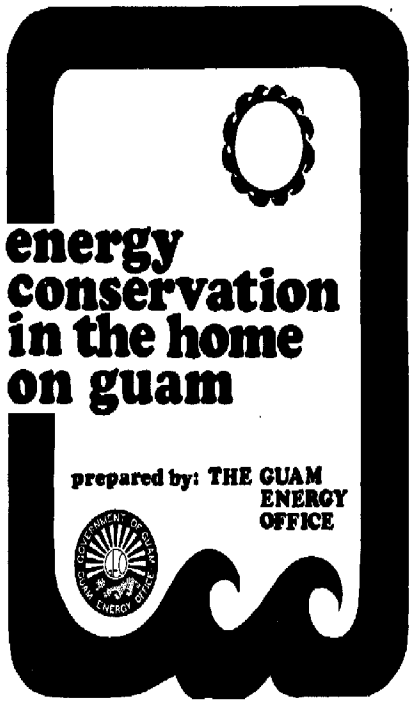
What uses the most energy?

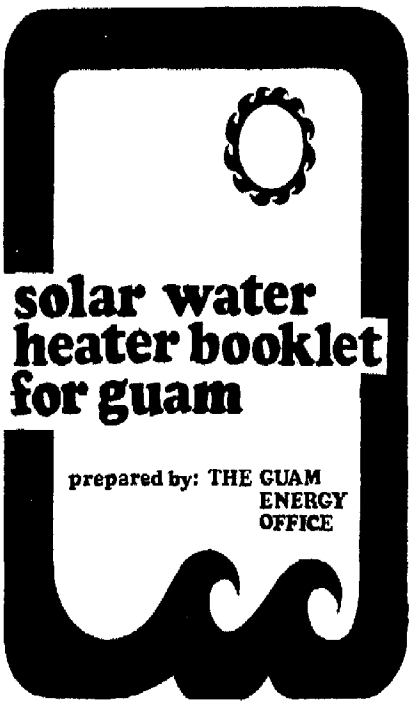
(average annual use)

Hafa manu'usa mas na alentos?
(I midianu na ma'usa-ña gi sakkan)



Enfotmasion para mungo madispetdisiu elektrisidat. Tips for Energy Savers.





Manggaige este na lepblo gi Guam Energy Office.
These booklets are available at the Guam Energy Office.

Na'guaha empeñu para u ma'atbansa i manna'utas i alentos ni pupbliku.

Provide incentives to promote energy conservation in all businesses and residences.

The government can support conservation efforts through tax incentives. Efforts to reduce electrical consumption will postpone construction of additional power facilities. More time will be provided by the Guam Power Authority to improve its financial status and raise funds for the construction of an additional plant.

Siña i gubietno ha supotte i mana'utas i elektrisidat yanggen mana'e empeñu gi kontribusion na manera. Komu siña marebaha i ma'usan elektrisidat, siempre mana'mahñao i mahatsan nuebu na fasilidat elektrisidat. Siempre nina'e' tiempo i Guam Power Authority *para u na' sanu i estao-ña gi salape' na banda kosa ki siña marikohiyi kopble para mahatsa mas fasilidat.*

THE NEXT STEP

Este na pupblikasion' i Kabales Na Planu, *ha matka i fine'nena na pasu para u mafotma hafa siha na ideha yan manera ni siña ma'usa para u ma'atbansa todu patte gi isla. Prisisu pa'go na u guaha fitme na aksion ginen i tumataitai este na dokumento yan i petsona siha ni manggai aturidat.*

I lai Pupbliku Numiru 12-200 ni ma'amende ni Lai Pupbliku Numiru 13-89 ha opbliga i Central Planning Council *na u fama' tinas rekomendasion pot i planu ni para u apreba si maga'lahi. Despues di ha apreba si maga'lahi, u masupmiti i dokumento guato gi Lehislatura para u ma'adopta kon resolusion komu* Kabales Na Planu *para i teritoriun Guahan.*

The publication of the *Comprehensive Development Plan* marks the initial step in the formulation of a development strategy. Decisive action by the readers of the document and individuals in positions of authority is now necessary.

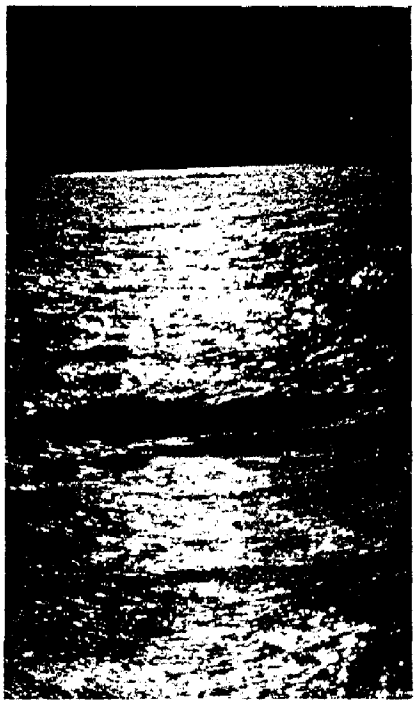
Public Law 12-200, as amended by Public Law 13-89, requires the Central Planning Council to make recommendations regarding adoption of the plan to the Governor. Upon the Governor's approval, the document is submitted to the Legislature for adoption by resolution as the Territory's *Comprehensive Development Plan.*

Despues di ha apreba i lehislatura, debi di u guaha ensigidas na aksion gi rekomendasion' ni manota guini gi Kabales Na Planu. *Meggai gi rekomendasion siña ma'emplementa sin mas gasto para i gubietno. Otro siha na rekomendasion nesisita ma'establisa hafa mas prisisu u macho'gue ya u ma'usa i kepble para i mas takhilo' na nesisidat. I dipattamento yan i ahensian i Gubietnon Guahan, debi di u marenueba i gaige pa'go na prugramma siha, establisa nuebu na prugramma, ya u fandaña' yan u fana'tungo' gi fina'che'cho'-ñiha para u ma'ataka i punto yan asunto siha ni manmadiskuti guini na planu. I Lehislatura debi di u pasa lai ni para u atbansa i espasifiku na rekomendasion ni manmaprisenta ni planu. I gubietnon federat debi di u fama'tinas fitme na disision ni para u supotte i makekekumple gi planu.*

Following adoption by the Legislature, immediate action should be taken on the recommendations outlined within the *Comprehensive Development Plan.* Many of the recommendations can be successfully implemented at no additional cost to the public. Other recommendations may require a new set of funding priorities. Government of Guam departments and agencies should redesign existing programs, establish new programs, and coordinate their efforts in addressing the plan's various issue areas. The Legislature should enact legislation promoting the specific objectives of the plan. The Federal Government should take decisive action supporting the goals of the development strategy.

Yanggen todu maémplementa i areklamento yan i prugramma siha ni ma'indika gi Kabales Na Planu, *magahet Guahan na pot fin ha emplementa i* capital improvement program. *Este na dokumento ha identifika i manesisita na fasilidat gi diferentes patte, kontodu edukasion, transpottasion, i guinahan hanom yan otro siha na nesisidat i sosiadat. Este na planu, ti ha prisenta i kalendariu para u fanmahatsa i fasilidat, sa' depende este parehu ha' gi ira yan kontodu i guinahan salape', lao este na planu ha ripara na siempre mahatsa este siha na fasilidat ginen i che'cho'ayu siha i chumo'chonnek yan sumupopotte i planu. Kumeke i lekña este na i manma'adilanta i fasilidat pupbliku siempre u reflekta i minetgot i pupbliku kumonbense i manma'gas pot i nesisidat yan minalago'-ñiha.*

Through implementing the policies and programs of the *Comprehensive Development Plan,* Guam will, in fact, be implementing its capital improvement program. This document has identified capital needs in a variety of areas, including education, transportation, water supply and other infrastructural categories. Rather than offering a specific long-term construction schedule for such facilities, subject as much to the whims of nature as availability of funds, this plan recognizes that the island's capital improvements will result more from efforts of those most effective in advocating and supporting the plan's specific policies. In other words, development of Guam's public facilities will ultimately reflect the public's effectiveness in voicing its needs and desires.



Sigun gi lai, i Bureau of Planning *u ina'atan i kinalamten gi ma'emplementan i* Kabales Na Planu *ya u ebalu'a i che'cho' kao ma'alibia i prubleman i isla siha. I estratehia siempre matulaika yanggen nesisariu. I fotturan i* Kabales Na Planu *ha depepende gue gi supotten i komunidat.*

As required by law, the Bureau of Planning will monitor progress towards the implementation of the *Comprehensive Development Plan* and will assess the plan's effectiveness in resolving island problems. Revisions of the development strategy necessarily will be made on a continuing basis. The future of the *Comprehensive Development Plan* is dependent, for the most part, on the support of this plan by the community.

APPENDIX

Espasifiku ginagao-ña i seksion 62020 gi Lai Pupbliku 12-200 hafa para u makubre gi Kabales na Planu. *Ha lista este na apendita todu i asunto ni ministet madiskuti yan i manla'nuebu na estudio, ripot yan dokumento ni manmapripara ni i* Bureau of Planning *pat otro siha na ahensian gubietno gi manmaloffan na tres años. I tumataitai este na dokumento siña mariferi siha guatu gi este manmalista na dokumento para mas kumplidu na diskuti pot este siha na asunto yan areklamento ni manmaprisenta guini na planu.*

Section 62020 of Public Law 12-200 specifically describes the content required to be included in the *Comprehensive Development Plan.* This appendix outlines the required elements and lists more recent studies, reports, and background documents prepared by the Bureau of Planning or other government agencies during the past three years. The reader may refer to the documents for a more detailed discussion of those issues and policies presented in this plan.

Required Elements

A. Land-Use Element

Land-Use Plan, Guam: 1977-2000, August 1977, Bureau of Planning
The Guam Coastal Management Program, 306 Document, draft, January 1978, Bureau of Planning
An Inventory of Present and Projected Coastal Land and Water Uses on Guam, February 1977, Bureau of Planning.
A Summary of Major Federal Agency Land Holdings in the Territory of Guam, January 1977, Bureau of Planning.
Mechanisms for Land Use Control on Guam, 1977, Bureau of Planning
A Guide to Changes in Laws Relative to Land and Water Use, 1969-1976, October 1976, Bureau of Planning
Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Study, U.S. Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam, Mariana Islands: Prefinal Report, December 1977, U.S. Department of the Navy, Pacific Division Naval Facilities, Engineering Command, Facilities Planning Department
Atlas of the Reefs and Beaches of Guam, 1976, Bureau of Planning

B. Community Design Element

Community Design Plans, Guam: 1977-2000, October 1977, Bureau of Planning
Project Report: Asan Community Redevelopment, 1977, Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

C. Transportation Element

Tumon Bay Scenic Highway Design for San Vitores Road, September 1977, Bureau of Planning
Guam: Comprehensive Highway Plan, October 1976, Department of Public Works
Comprehensive Highway Safety Plan, 1976/1977, May 1975, Department of Public Works
A Bicycling Program for Guam, August 1976, Department of Public Works

D. A Regulatory Element

Land Use Districts and APC Guidelines
Street Atlas of Guam, 1976, Bureau of Planning

E. Public Services and Facilities Element

Hydrological Study for Potential Water Supply Reservoir-Ugum River, March 1977, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Plan of Study, Ugum River, Territory of Guam, April 1977, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Future Power Production and Transmission Alternative Plans, Guam, U.S.A., June 1977, Bureau of Planning
Solid Waste Disposal and Resource Recovery Study for the Island of Guam, draft, January 1978, Guam Environmental Protection Agency
Wastewater Facilities Plan, 1978, Public Utility Agency of Guam
A Preliminary Management Study of the Guam Petroleum Storage System and the Feasibility of the Establishment of a Guam Petroleum Reserve, December 1976, Strategic Petroleum Reserve Office, Federal Energy Administration
Guam Public Market Feasibility Study, July 1977, Department of Commerce

F. Public Buildings

Specifications for Farmer's Market, Agana, (Old Abandoned Pump House), 1977, Department of Public Works
Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library: Detailed Building Program, October 1974, Mackinlay/Winnacker/McNeil
Guidebook to the Architecture of Guam, 1976, The American Institute of Architects, Guam and Trust Territory Chapters

G. Housing Element

Residential Development Policy Report, October 1976, Bureau of Planning

H. Redevelopment Element

Project Report: Asan Community Redevelopment, 1977, Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority
Residential Development Policy Report, October 1976, Bureau of Planning

I. Conservation Element

Evaluation of AAFB Forest Reserves for a Potential Management Plan, October 1977, U.S. Air Force
Conservation of Unique Farmlands, August 1977, U.S. Air Force
Endangered and Threatened Species, 1977, Department of Agriculture
An Ecological Survey of Pristine Terrestrial Communities on Guam, August 1977, Bureau of Planning
Inventory and Mapping of Wetland Vegetation in Guam, Tinian and Saipan, M.I., June 1977, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
Marine Environmental Baseline Report, Commercial Port, Apra Harbor, Guam, April 1977, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Cultural Reconnaissance of Cabras Island, Apra Harbor, Guam, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Aquaculture and Its Potential Environmental Impact on Guam's Coastal Waters, 1977, Bureau of Planning
Environmental Management Study, 1978, Guam Environmental Protection Agency
Island Air – Can Guam Keep It Clean? January 1977, Richard R. Justice, University of Oklahoma
Additions to the Avifauna of Guam, June 1977, Nick Drahos
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Para mas kumplidu na listan dokumento siha pot i asunto ni manmaprisenta gi Kabales Na Planu *debi di i tumataitai este u riferi gue' gi* Inventory of Planning Information *ni siña mali'e' gi ofisinan i* Bureau of Planing.

RIKOKNISASION

I Bureau of Planning *ha nana'e dankulo na agradesimento yan Si Yu'os Maase i meggai na ahensian i Gubietnon Guahan, i Federat yan kompanian yan endibiyu'at san hiyong pot i ayudun-ñiha gi mapriparan este na planu. Lao i* Bureau, *guiya ha' mismo responsapble pot i sustansian i planu, i fino' Engles yan i fino' Chamorro.*

Malago' lokkue' i Bureau *na u na'e dankulo na agradesimento i Lehislaturan Guahan pot i supottasion-ñiha desde mapasa i Lai Pupbliku 12-200.*

Este siha hamiresi espesiat na agradesimento:

- ✶*I* United States Department of Commerce *ginen i* Office of Coastal Zone Management *yan* Economic Development Administration.
- ✶*I* Department of Housing and Urban Development *ginen i* Federal Disaster Assistance Administration *yan i* Office of Community Planning and Development.
- ✶*I matranslada este na planu gi lengguahi-ta pumusipble ni inayudan i* Insular Arts Council of Guam *ginen i asistensian i* National Endowment of the Arts (Federal Catalog No. 45.007.)
- ✶*Monsignor Oscar L. Calvo, Robert Underwood, Pilar Lujan, Esther Underwood, Bernadita Dungca, yan Olympia Camacho trumansladan in planu gi lengguahi-ta.*
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- ✶*Enfin, i manmalista guini manmanna'e pinentan yan litratun-ñiha para u mas efektibu i maprisentan-ña i planu. Hafa na linache ti mahasgnon. (I ma'usa na abrebiasion: L-Akague, R-Agapa', B-Sanpapa', T-Sanhilo' yan C-Talo'. I numiru siha harefiefieri guatu gi pahina annai annok i pinenta pat litratu.)*

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- ✶Finally, listed below in alphabetical order are the sources for the sketches and photographs used to illustrate the document. Any error is inadvertent. (Abbreviations used: L-Left, R-Right, B-Bottom, T-Top and C-Center. The numbers refer to the page on which the illustration appears.

Department of Agriculture: 99 (LT & LB), 103, 106 (CR & CL) & 108 (BL & RC)
American Cancer Society: 32 (L)
G.G. Anderson: 87, 96 (BR), 115, 116, 117 (R) & 131 (BR)
Arizala, Costiniano, Villareal & Associates: 24 (TL), 66, 88, 89 & 120
Bicentennial Commission, Guam, Historical Exhibit Committee: vi, & 71 (L)
Richard Calamba: 83 (R)
Cal-Island Development Company: 24 (BR)
Department of Commerce, Government of Guam: 15, 92 (R), 93 (R), 97 (L), 98 (L) 100, 102, 109, 111 & 113
Office of Consumer Counsel, Government of Guam: 51, 52, 53 & 54
Sue Couch: 61
Thomas J. Davis, Inc.: 25, 38, 39, 41, 44, 45 (L), 49 (L), 92 (T), & 118
Destination Development Corporation: 91 (T)
Department of Education, Chamorro Language and Culture Program: 68, 69 (TL & TR), & 70 (R)
Federal Energy Administration, Office of Conservation Education, Washington, D.C.: 191, 196 (TL), 198 (BL) & 200 (TL & BL)
Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library: 125 (BR), 126 (TL & LC)
Governor's Office: 14, 27 (TC), 37 (C), 49 (R), 81, 83 (L), 128 & 138
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Alex Stern, California: 16, 58, 59 & 73
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Bureau of Planning: 1, 106(BR), 187, 190 (R) & 193
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Peter Leon Guerrero: 94 (L), 110 & 112 (BL)
Patrick McMakin: 27 (TR), 67, 70 (C), 71 (B), 75 (R), 97 (R), 112 (CR), 117 (L), 127 (C), 148 (LB), 150, 167 (C), 177 (TR), 182 (BR), 190 (L), 195 (L) & 197 (BR)
Paul Souder: 2, 3 (T), 4 (B), 5 (RC), 9, 19, 63, 65, 70 (L), 71 (R), 72 (L), 75 (L), 96 (BL), 114, 142 & 152 (BR)
Armand Speidel: 98 (R), 140 (L), 143, 154, 160 (LT, LC, LB) 161, 162 (RT & RB), 164 (TL & TR), 165 (LC), 166 (TR), 167 (L & R), 168 (TL & BR), 169, 170, 171, 172 (TL & BL & BR), 173, 174, 175, 176 (TL & BR), 177 (R), 179, 180, 181, 182 (CR & BR), 183, 184 (TR & BR) & 185 (CR)

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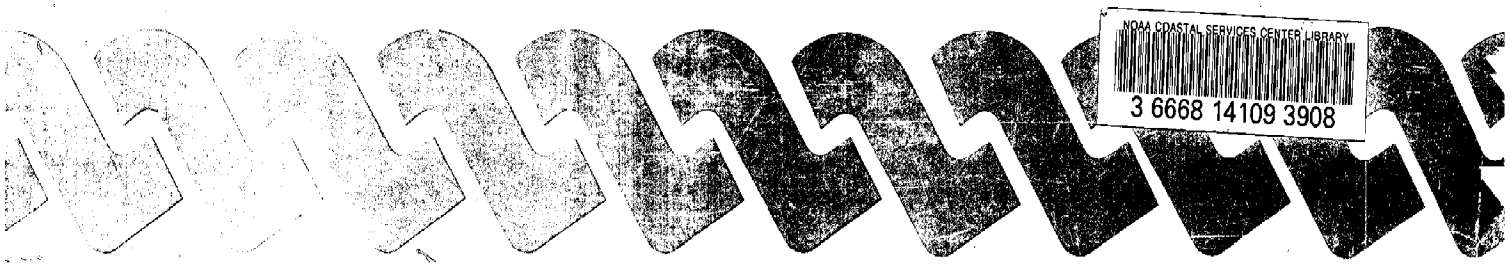

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