



U.S. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE : 1959

Final Report—Vol. I—Part 52—Districts

FARMS • FARM CHARACTERISTICS

LIVESTOCK and PRODUCTS

CROPS • FRUITS • VALUES

Guam

DISTRICTS

Prepared under the supervision of
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 4, 1961)

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PREFACE

The 1960 Census of Agriculture for Guam was authorized by an Act of Congress (Title 13, U. S. Code, Census codified August 1954 and amended in August 1957). Section 191 of Title 13 provided that the Census shall include each State, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Section 191 further provided that the census data for Guam may be collected by the Governor, or highest ranking Federal official, in accordance with plans prescribed or approved by the Director of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

In accordance with the provisions of Title 13, collection of the data for the 1960 Census of Agriculture in Guam was directed and supervised by the Governor of Guam. The actual collection of data was carried out by census enumerators supervised by Manuel U. Lujan and Antonio C. Cruz working under the direction of the Governor. The planning of the Census and the compilation of the statistics were supervised by Ray Hurley, Chief of the Agriculture Division, assisted by Joseph Correll and Helen Teir.

Acknowledgment is made of the technical assistance of the personnel of the Guam Department of Agriculture in the planning of the Census.

May 1961

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1959

FINAL REPORTS

Volume I—Counties—A separate part for each State. Statistics on number of farms; farm characteristics; acreage in farms; cropland and other uses of land; land-use practices; irrigation; farm facilities and equipment; farm labor; farm expenditures; use of commercial fertilizer; number and kind of livestock; acres and production of crops; value of farm products; characteristics of commercial farms, farms classified by tenure, by size, type, and economic class; and comparative data from the 1954 Census of Agriculture.

Volume I is published in 54 parts as follows:

Part	State or States	Part	State or States	Part	State or States
1	New England States: Maine.	19	West North Central—Continued South Dakota.	38	Mountain: Montana.
2	New Hampshire.	20	Nebraska.	39	Idaho.
3	Vermont.	21	Kansas.	40	Wyoming.
4	Massachusetts.		South Atlantic: Delaware.	41	Colorado.
5	Rhode Island.	22	Maryland.	42	New Mexico.
6	Connecticut.	23	Virginia.	43	Arizona.
	Middle Atlantic States: New York.	24	West Virginia.	44	Utah.
7	New Jersey.	25	North Carolina.	45	Nevada.
8	Pennsylvania.	26	South Carolina.		Pacific: Washington.
9	East North Central: Ohio.	27	Georgia.	46	Oregon.
10	Indiana.	28	Florida.	47	California.
11	Illinois.	29	East South Central: Kentucky.	48	Alaska.
12	Michigan.	30	Tennessee.	49	Hawaii
13	Wisconsin.	31	Alabama.	50	Other Areas: American Samoa.
14	West North Central: Minnesota.	32	Mississippi.	51	Guam.
15	Iowa.	33	West South Central: Arkansas.	52	Puerto Rico.
16	Missouri.	34	Louisiana.	53	Virgin Islands.
17	North Dakota.	35	Oklahoma.	54	
18		36	Texas.		
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Volume II—General Report.—Statistics by Subjects, United States Census of Agriculture, 1959. Summary data and analyses of the data by States, for geographic divisions, and for the United States, by subjects, as illustrated by the chapter titles listed below:

Chapter	Title	Chapter	Title
I	Farms and Land in Farms.	VII	Field Crops and Vegetables.
II	Age, Residence, Years on Farm, Work Off Farm.	VIII	Fruits and Nuts, Horticultural Specialties, Forest Products.
III	Farm Facilities, Farm Equipment.	IX	Value of Farm Products.
IV	Farm Labor, Use of Fertilizer, Farm Expenditures, and Cash Rent.	X	Color, Race, and Tenure of Farm Operator.
V	Size of Farm.	XI	Economic Class of Farm.
VI	Livestock and Livestock Products.	XII	Type of Farm.

Volume III—Irrigation of Agricultural Lands. Western States (Dry Areas)—Data by States for drainage basins and a summary for the area, including number and types of irrigation organizations, source of water, expenditures for works and equipment since 1950, water used and acres served for irrigation purposes.

Volume IV—Drainage of Agricultural Lands. Data by States on land in drainage organizations, number and types of organizations, cost of drainage and drainage works.

Volume V—Special Reports, Part 1.—Horticultural Specialties. Statistics by States and a summary for the United States presenting number and kinds of operations; gross receipts and/or gross sales; sales of nursery products, flower seed, vegetables grown under glass, and propagated mushrooms; number of container-grown plants; inventory products; sales of bulb crops; employment; structures and equipment.

Titles of additional parts of this volume are not available as this report goes to press.

GUAM

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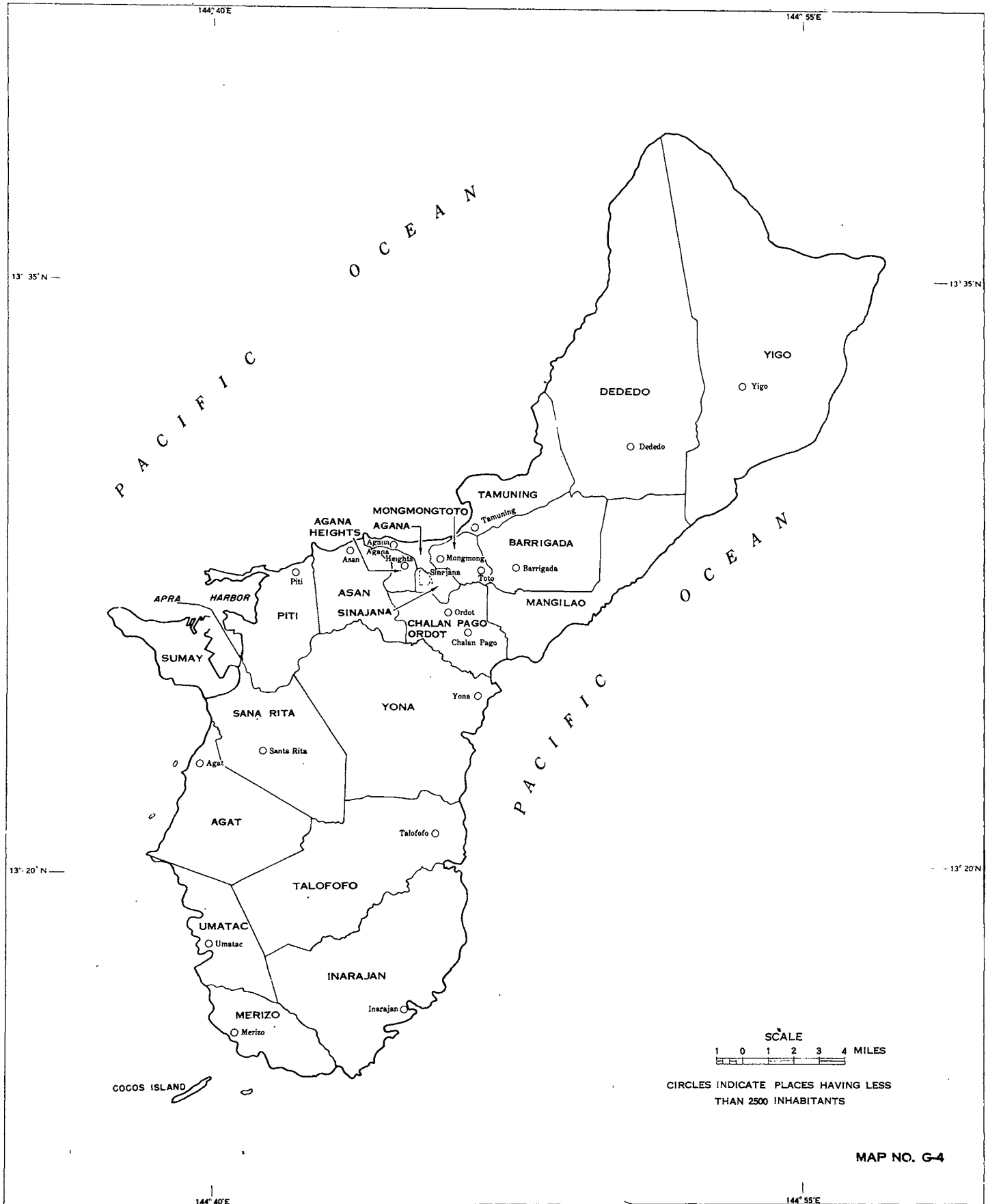
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INTRODUCTION

(VII)

GUAM

Election Districts, Cities and Villages



INTRODUCTION

THE 1960 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

History of the Census.—The 1960 Census of Agriculture is the fifth United States agricultural census of Guam. The first such census was taken in 1920, in conjunction with the Census of Population. Since 1920, a census of agriculture has been taken in Guam every 10 years, at the same time as the population census.

Legal Basis for the Census.—The 1960 Census of Agriculture was authorized by an Act of Congress, as were the prior censuses of Guam. "Title 13, United States Code—Census," codified in August 1954, and amended in August 1957 and September 1960, is now the legal basis for the census of agriculture as well as for all other censuses and surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Section 191 of Title 13 specifically provides that the censuses "shall include each State, . . . the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico" as well as other areas under the jurisdiction or control of the United States. Section 191 further provides that the census data for these areas may be collected by the Governor or highest ranking Federal official in accordance with plans prescribed or approved by the Director of the United States Bureau of the Census. Pursuant to this provision, collection of data for the 1960 Census of Agriculture in Guam was directed and supervised by the Governor of Guam according to procedures prescribed by the Bureau of the Census.

Pretest of the 1960 Census.—A "pretest" of the 1960 Census of Agriculture was conducted in Guam during April 1958. Its purpose was to provide the Bureau with a measure of the effectiveness of the questions and procedures planned for the 1960 Census. During the pretest, agricultural agents on the staff of the Guam Department of Agriculture, using preliminary versions of the agriculture questionnaire and the enumerators' reference manual, interviewed approximately 300 farmers.

Training of Enumeration Personnel.—Each supervisor, crew leader, and enumerator employed for the 1960 Census of Agriculture in Guam received special training for his job. All training was presented according to procedures contained in guides and manuals prepared by the Bureau of the Census. It included filmstrips, map reading, practice interviewing, and practice filling of questionnaires.

Enumeration Period.—The enumeration for the Census of Agriculture began on April 4, 1960. The bulk of the work was completed within two weeks thereafter.

Data for inventory items—land in farms, fruit and nut trees, livestock, poultry, and fishponds—represent the situation existing on or about April 1, 1960. Data for area harvested and for quantities of crops harvested or gathered relate to the crop year 1959.

ENUMERATION FORMS AND PROCEDURES

The Agriculture Questionnaire.—The questionnaire for the 1960 Census of Agriculture was prepared by the staff of the Census Bureau in cooperation with the Governor of Guam. It contained a total of 65 inquiries as compared with only 39 on the questionnaire for the 1950 Census. Selection of the inquiries was based on current needs for agricultural information as well as on experience gained in earlier censuses.

The 1960 questionnaire contained more detailed questions about land tenure than had been asked in any previous census in Guam and was the first questionnaire to include questions about land use in Guam. In the section on tenure, each operator was asked to give separate figures for the amount of land owned, rented to others, rented from others, used under permit, occupied as a squatter (or borrower), or furnished by the Government in connection with living quarters. The reports for land owned and land rented to others specifically excluded land used by the United States Military Services. The combined area of land reported by each operator, minus the land he rented to others, was taken to represent one Census farm, regardless of where the land was located. In six questions about land use, the area in each farm was distributed according to its principal use.

In the sections for crops, the 1960 questionnaire contained separate inquiries for 20 field crops and vegetables and for 17 kinds of fruits and nuts as compared with 9 and 14, respectively, on the 1950 questionnaire. Both the 1960 and the 1950 questionnaires contained space for the reporting of crops that were not specified in individual inquiries.

The questions on livestock and poultry were essentially the same in 1960 as in 1950. The only difference was that the 1960 questionnaire specified chickens 4 months old and over whereas the 1950 questionnaire referred to chickens of all ages.

About two weeks before the start of enumeration, agriculture questionnaires were distributed through post offices to most households in rural areas. A letter was attached to each questionnaire asking the farm operator to fill the questionnaire and to give it to the enumerator when he called. The purpose of this procedure was to save time and money in taking the census and to improve the quality of the information given by farm operators. By having the questionnaire ahead of time, the farmer could determine what information was required and could prepare his report in advance of the enumerator's visit. The enumerator, however, was directly responsible for obtaining a questionnaire for each place requiring one. If the farm operator had filled the questionnaire, the enumerator was instructed to examine it for completeness and consistency and, as necessary, to help the operator arrive at valid estimates of his agricultural operations.

The Enumeration.—The questionnaire used by enumerators for taking the 1960 Census of Population and Housing in Guam contained the question "Does anyone living in this house operate a farm?" If this question was answered "Yes," the enumerator knew that he must obtain an agriculture questionnaire for the farm operator. If it was answered "No," the enumerator was instructed to ask whether any member of the household harvested or gathered any crops in 1959, kept any livestock or poultry on April 1, 1960, or had a fishpond on April 1, 1960. A "Yes" answer to any one of these additional questions indicated that an agriculture questionnaire was required. The enumerator was also instructed to ask enough questions about tracts of land on which no one lived to determine whether an agriculture questionnaire was required for the person in charge of the land. This instruction was designed to assure enumeration of all land used for agriculture, whether operated by an individual, a partnership, a corporation, or an institution.

Enumeration Districts.—For purposes of enumeration, the Territory of Guam was divided into 95 Enumeration Districts, or "ED's." The ED's were clearly outlined on special maps prepared for the census. Each enumerator was required to canvass the entire area within his assigned ED and to indicate his route of travel on the map. This procedure was designed to assure complete enumeration coverage of all land and dwellings in Guam.

Processing Operations.—After the completion of enumeration, all agriculture questionnaires were sent to the Agriculture Operations Office in Parsons, Kansas. There, all questionnaires were individually edited and coded prior to tabulation of the data. In the editing process, questionnaires that did not represent farms according to the Census definition were withdrawn from further processing. (See below, "Census definition of a farm.") The remaining questionnaires were then examined for completeness and consistency. Errors in calculations and in units of measure, inconsistencies, and misplaced entries were corrected. Incomplete reports were adjusted on the basis of related information on the same questionnaire or on questionnaires for nearby farms of similar size. In the coding process, numerical codes were entered on all questionnaires to classify farms by size, in terms of total area, and by tenure of operator. As necessary for tabulation purposes, numerical codes were also assigned to individual crop and livestock items to assure their inclusion in the appropriate farm product totals.

After the questionnaires had been edited and coded, the information on them was transferred to tabulation sheets. These tabulations were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency.

Presentation of Statistics.—This report contains data as compiled from the questionnaires used for the 1960 Census of Agriculture in Guam. Totals are given for the Territory of Guam and also for the 19 Election Districts. Comparable figures for preceding census years are given for the Territory of Guam for those items for which information is available.

In the 1950 and 1940 Censuses, data were compiled for municipalities. Prior to the 1960 Census, the 15 municipalities were rearranged into 19 Election Districts. Because of differences in boundaries resulting from the rearrangement, comparable data for prior censuses could not be presented for Election Districts.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The definitions and explanations that follow refer specifically to the 1960 Census of Agriculture but many of them also apply to earlier censuses. Most of the definitions consist of a résumé of the questionnaire wording, supplemented by excerpts from instructions given to enumerators. For exact wording of the questions and of the instructions included on the questionnaire, see the facsimile of the 1960 Agriculture Questionnaire in the appendix of this report.

GENERAL FARM INFORMATION

Census Definition of a Farm.—For the 1960 Census of Agriculture in Guam, a farm was defined as any "place" on which crops were grown in 1959, or on which any livestock, or five or more poultry, were kept on or about April 1, 1960. The word "place" designates all land under the control of one person or partnership, exclusive of land used by the United States Military Services. Control may have been exercised through ownership or management or through a lease, rental, permit, squatter, or governmental arrangement.

To avoid biases arising from an enumerator's personal judgment as to what constitutes a farm, the Census Bureau stressed the concept that the Census of Agriculture was a census of agricultural operations (including fishponds) rather than a census of farms. Accordingly, enumerators were not given the definition of

a farm but were instructed to obtain questionnaires for all persons who considered themselves as farm operators and for all other persons who had charge of harvesting or gathering crops in 1959, or of keeping livestock, poultry, or fishponds on April 1, 1960. Consequently, questionnaires were filled for a number of places that did not qualify as farms. The determination as to which questionnaires represented farms was made during the processing operations. Only those questionnaires meeting the Census definition of a farm were included in the tabulations.

The 1960 Census definition of a farm is comparable with the definition adopted for the 1950 Census. In the 1940 Census, however, a farm was defined as follows: "The term 'farm' . . . relates to any parcel or parcels of land—regardless of size and of value of production—on which crops were grown by one person, either alone or with the aid of members of his household or of hired help." Questionnaires containing reports of livestock only, with no crops, were considered to represent "nonfarm places." In the 1940 Census report for "Territories and Possessions," the 1940 data for Guam are given for farms and nonfarm places separately. In the 1950 and 1960 reports, the 1940 data represent totals for farms and nonfarm places combined.

In the 1930 Census, the questionnaire for crops contained the following definition of a farm: "A farm for Census purposes is all the land directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees." A separate questionnaire was used for the enumeration of livestock whether they were on farms or elsewhere.

In the 1920 Census, also, separate questionnaires were used for crops and for livestock but neither one contained the definition of a farm. Moreover, no attempt was made to classify data according to farms or nonfarm places.

Farm Operator.—The term "farm operator" designates a person who operates a farm, either doing the work himself or directly supervising the work. He may be the owner, a member of the owner's household, a hired manager, a tenant, a renter, a squatter, or a person who operates land under a permit or rent-free arrangement with the Government of Guam. If he rents land to others, he is considered as operator only of the land he retains for his own use. For farms operated in partnership, only one partner is counted as an operator. By definition, the number of farm operators is the same as the number of farms.

Farms Reporting.—Figures for "farms reporting" represent the number of farms for which the specified item was reported. For example, if there were 120 farms in an Election District and only 100 had chickens on hand, the number of farms reporting chickens would be 100. The difference between the total number of farms and the farms reporting a particular item represents the number of farms not having that item, provided a correct report was received for all farms.

Land in Farms.—The land to be included in each farm was determined from the answers to questions 2 through 7, which relate to land tenure. (See the facsimile of the questionnaire in the appendix.) The amounts of land reported as owned, rented from others, used under permit, occupied on a squatter basis, and furnished by the Government were first added together and then the amount of land reported as rented to others was subtracted. The result represented the land in the farm.

In both the 1960 and the 1950 Censuses, all data for land area were obtained in terms of hectares and ares rather than acres, as in earlier censuses. In this report, all figures for land area are given in terms of hectares (100 ares = 1 hectare). The corresponding acreage figures for years prior to 1950 were converted to hectares (2.47 acres = 1 hectare).

Land Owned.—All land that an operator and/or his wife held under title, purchase contract, homestead law, or as heir or trustee of an undivided estate was considered as owned.

However, the reports for land owned exclude land used by the United States Military Services.

Land Rented to Others.—This item includes all land that an operator rented or leased to others, except land used by the United States Military Services, and also land he assigned to others on a share basis or permitted others to occupy rent-free.

Land Rented from Others.—This item includes land that the operator rented or leased from private owners, whether individuals, partnerships, or corporations, and also land that he worked on shares for others.

Land Used under Permit.—Rights to use land owned or controlled by the Government of Guam are in the form of permits rather than lease or rental arrangements. Accordingly, this item includes all land for which the operator had a Government permit.

Land Occupied as a Squatter.—This item includes all land that the operator occupied on a "borrower" basis with neither ownership rights to the land nor any kind of permit, lease, governmental, or rental agreement.

Land Furnished with Living Quarters.—This item includes all land that the Government of Guam furnished to the operator in connection with living quarters.

Land in Two or More Election Districts.—An individual farm was always enumerated in the Election District in which the farm operator lived, regardless of where the farmland was located. If an operator had a residence in more than one Election District, his farm was to be enumerated in the Election District where his family lived or, if he had no family, in the Election District where he lived for the greater part of the year.

Land in Farms According to Use.—In this report, land in farms has been distributed according to the way in which it was used, as reported for the 1960 Census. The land uses described in the following paragraphs are mutually exclusive in that each hectare of land was to be reported in only one land-use classification even though it may have had more than one use during the year. No reports of land use were required for places of less than 10 acres. Since questions on land use were asked for the first time in the 1960 Census, there are no comparable data for earlier years.

Land used for crops refers to all land that was used for crops at any time in 1959, except land used only for soil-improvement crops. It includes land from which any crop was harvested; land in growing crops to be harvested after 1959; and land planted to both bearing and nonbearing fruit and nut trees, plants, and shrubs. Land from which two or more crops were harvested in 1959 was to be reported only once.

Cropland used for pasture includes all cropland that was used only for pasture in 1959, or in the first quarter of 1960. Land planted to crops was specifically excluded, even in cases where the crops were not harvested.

Cropland not used for crops or pasture includes idle cropland, land planted to soil-improvement crops not harvested, and any unused land that could, in the opinion of the operator, be satisfactorily cleared, planted, and cultivated for the production of field crops, vegetables, fruits, or nuts.

Pastureland used for pasture or grazing includes all land that was actually used for the grazing of livestock in 1959 or in the first quarter of 1960. It does not include any cropland, even if the cropland was used for pasture or grazing.

Pastureland not used for pasture or grazing includes all land that did not qualify as cropland but that could, in the opinion of the operator, support enough plant growth for grazing, provided the clearing and grazing of the land would not seriously damage it.

Other land includes all land that did not qualify as either cropland or pastureland, such as house lots, barn lots, land area of ponds, ditches, swamps, steep slopes, cliffs, roads, brushland, wasteland, and forest areas.

CROPS

The 1960 agriculture questionnaire contained individual inquiries for all crops commonly grown in Guam; space was also provided for the reporting of any additional crops that were harvested in 1959.

Field Crops and Vegetables.—The total quantity of each field crop and vegetable harvested in 1959 was always to be reported, even in cases where the farm area amounted to less than 10 acres. The area from which an individual crop was harvested was asked only if the quantity amounted to 50 pounds or more. Therefore, yields per hectare computed on the basis of the area and production figures in this report may be slightly overstated for some crops.

In cases where two or more crops, or two or more plantings of the same crop, were harvested from the same land in 1959, the area was to be reported for each separate crop or planting, provided the total production amounted to at least 50 pounds. For some Election Districts, therefore, the area given for crops may closely approximate, or even exceed, the area given for total land in farms.

Fruits and Nuts.—Questions on fruits and nuts were separated into two groups on the 1960 questionnaire. For the fruits commonly grown on farms, information was obtained for the total quantity harvested in 1959 and also for the number of trees or plants, both bearing and nonbearing, that were on the farm on April 1, 1960. For breadfruit, betelnuts, coconuts, gado and other wild root crops, guavas, soursops, starfruits, and anonas, the reported data represent total quantities harvested or gathered in 1959 by all members of the operator's household, both from land in the farm and from other land.

Unit of Measure.—On the 1960 questionnaire, all quantities were to be reported in pounds. In earlier censuses, quantities of fruits harvested were generally reported in number of fruits. In this report, no attempt has been made to convert numbers of fruits (or nuts), as reported in previous censuses, to pounds.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

In accordance with the Census definition, an April 1 inventory of one or more farm animals or of five or more poultry qualified a place as a farm in both the 1960 and the 1950 Censuses. In earlier censuses, all livestock and poultry were enumerated, whether or not they were on places qualifying as farms according to the definitions then in effect. Except for milk cows and other cattle and calves, the data for the major livestock as given in this report are entirely comparable from one census year to another and represent the total livestock in Guam. The 1960 and the 1950 data for poultry are also entirely comparable. Such lack of comparability as may exist with earlier years is considered to be negligible.

To avoid double counting in the enumeration, each farm operator was asked to report all livestock and poultry on his place as of April 1, regardless of ownership. Livestock running loose or grazing on public land were to be reported as being on the place operated by the person who had control over them.

Cattle and Calves.—In the 1960 Census, "milk cows" were defined as cows that had been milked at any time in 1959 or in 1960, up to the time of enumeration. All other cows were to be included in the report for "other cattle and calves." Questionnaires for the 1950 and 1940 Censuses contained no definition of milk cows but enumerators were instructed to report, as milk cows, all cows kept for the purpose of providing milk for human consumption. Therefore, the data for milk cows and other cattle and calves as given for 1960 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

FISHPONDS

Only fishponds stocked with fish for food purposes were to be reported. This specification was given to enumerators so that ponds or pools kept for other purposes would not be reported.

CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS

Farms by Size.—Farms were classified by size on the basis of the total land area established for each farm. According to the Census definition, a farm is essentially an operating unit, not an ownership tract. All land operated or managed by one person or partnership represents one farm. In the case of share-tenants, the land assigned to each share-tenant is considered a separate farm, even though the landlord may consider his entire landholding to be one unit, rather than several separate units.

Farms by Tenure of Operator.—Farms were classified by tenure of operator on the basis of data for land owned, rented from others, used by permit, occupied as a squatter, or furnished by the Government. During the processing operations, each questionnaire for the 1960 Census was coded to indicate whether the farm operator was to be classified as a full owner, part owner, tenant, permittee, squatter, or "other" operator. The various classifications of tenure, as used for the 1960 Census, are defined below:

Full owners operate only land they own or land they own plus land they operate on a permit, squatter, or Government-furnished basis.

Part owners operate land they own plus land they rent from others.

Tenants operate only land they rent from others.

Permittees have a permit from the Government for all the land they operate, or they have a permit for some of the land and occupy the remainder on a squatter basis.

Squatters "borrow" all the land they operate, with no rental agreement with the owner. They neither own nor rent any land nor do they occupy any land by permit or other governmental arrangement.

Others are operators who did not qualify for any of the foregoing classifications. All the land they operate may have been furnished by the Government in connection with living quarters; or the land they operate may be partly owned, partly rented from others, and partly held on a permit, squatter, or Government-furnished basis.

The tenure classifications for the 1960 Census are more precise than those used in earlier censuses. Data for 1940 and 1950 were classified according to whether operators were "owners," "lessees," "renters," or "borrowers." These terms may be roughly compared with the 1960 classifications as follows:

Owners—Full owners and part owners

Lessees—Permittees

Renters—Tenants

Borrowers—Squatters

For exact definitions of the tenure classifications used in earlier censuses, see the 1950 report for Guam in "Territories and Possessions" (*Volume 1, Part 34, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1950*).