1958 Annual Report
THE GOVERNOR OF
American Samoa
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1958
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REVIEW OF THE YEAR

THE GENERAL social, political, and economic advancement of American Samoa in accordance with the desires and capabilities of the people continues to be of primary concern in the administration of the Territory. Because of the rapid changes occurring in the whole structure of Samoan society, vigorous efforts are being made to strengthen the Samoan social and political system by bringing Government and the people more closely together to enable the community to feel more closely identified with their Government.

A searching review of the events of the past 15 years reveals that the approach of Government to the people must be reappraised in the light of what happened to Samoa during and after the war years. The great influx of military personnel during the war, triple that of the Samoan population, the tremendous input of money and material, and effects of improvements in education have wrought significant changes in Samoan life. Almost overnight, Government became big business, compared to prewar years, and the Government, because of its preoccupation with administration and finances, tended to lose its close personal touch with the people.

This condition has influenced us to believe that many of the problems facing an underdeveloped area such as Samoa, the frustrations, the new wants, the uncertainties, and the impersonal impact of modern industrial techniques and technology, are due to this lack of close touch of Government with the intimate, warm, personal problems of all categories of people. The natural restrictions of unsophisticated island life require a close relationship.
Accordingly, during the year the Governor instituted a program of personal, onsite inspections of all villages and plantations in the Territory, meeting with councils of chiefs and people of each village and traveling many miles by foot in order to become better acquainted with the intimate political and social problems of the Territory. In some areas accessible only by boat, these visits were the first since early Navy days.

During these visits, stress was laid on the importance of more effort in the production of subsistence agricultural products, and the groundwork for a long-range agricultural development program was introduced. One noticeable, important effect of these personal Territorial village inspections has been an increased awareness by Government officials of the real needs of the people. Also, as a counterbalance to the new ideas constantly affecting Samoan life, a program of reviving interest and pride in the Samoan language, culture, and traditions is now being emphasized. It is felt that a strong Samoan society, proud of its heritage, can better adjust itself to the sociological changes taking place.

The return of Government to the people is expected to enable the Samoans to progress more effectively toward self-government under their own impetus. In Samoa, the term “self-government” is identified with self-determination, signifying the ability of the Samoans to participate in determining their form of Government and way of life.

Early in the year the Department of Medical Services was reorganized and the previous medical board replaced by a medical director for more effective administration. The medical program is now directed by a medical doctor who has his master’s degree in tropical public health. Under his direction, emphasis in public health programs at the village level has resulted in such programs as aid to the villages in improving their water supplies and health centers, general health surveys which will eventually embrace all schoolchildren in the Territory, dental examinations of schoolchildren, and prenatal and well-baby clinics. Public health teams visited the public schools and gave the students physical examinations and inoculations against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, smallpox, and poliomyelitis. A filariasis eradication program is now being formulated and has been scheduled to be completed within a 5-year period. At the hospital, both inpatient and outpatient loads increased substantially, indicating greater use of the medical services available to the Samoan people.

As a step toward a youth development and physical fitness program, a youth officer for the Territory was appointed in December 1957 and encouragement was given to the formulation of athletics and competitive sports programs.

The program for training of key Government officials has been stepped up. Visits of these officials to Honolulu and other overseas areas has been most helpful in stimulating these employees. During the year a delegation of six legislative members and one legislative staff member visited New Zealand and Fiji as a part of the program of indoctrinating the legislature in a better understanding of the governmental processes in other areas.

The newly formed Planning Commission was instrumental in developing a 6-year construction program and in considering long-range plans for reclaiming land, zoning, developing roads, and, in general, planning to meet the problems of a rapidly growing population, organization, and the move of country people into an already overcrowded bay area.

Improvements to the economy during the year resulted from the increased production and employment at the local tuna cannery which now employs over 400 persons and which exported canned fish and fish products valued at $5,671,981. At present the cannery is supplied by Japanese-caught fish, but in the forthcoming year it is hoped more success will be achieved in the fisheries training program designed to train Samoans in the art of long-line fishing to enable them to participate more widely in supplying fish to the cannery.

Benefits have also resulted from the increased numbers of cruise vessels visiting the area. These provided a wider outlet for handicraft products, as well as created income from services provided the vessels, their crews, and passengers. Similar benefits came from more frequent stops by naval vessels due to improvements in the dock and fueling facilities.

Preliminary rough clearing of some 75 acres of the new runway has been accomplished. This marks the first tangible step in the development of a modern international airport with a 9,000-foot runway which will be able to accommodate jet aircraft.

An important event during August 1957 was the 3-day visit of the Honorable Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior, with members of his staff. This visit by the Secretary was the first under the administration of the Department of the Interior and was a positive indication to the Samoan people of the interest of the Department in the affairs of the Territory.

Education in Samoa continues to be a joint undertaking between the Government and the villages, especially on the village level. The dedication of the Governor Coleman Elementary School in Pago Pago in February 1958 marked an outstanding example of the initiative of
months the winds are variable. The heaviest rainfall occurs from December to March and the average per year for the past 40 years has been approximately 200 inches. The yearly temperature ranges from 70° to 90° F., and the humidity is about 80 percent.

The soil of the islands is of two kinds—clay and sandy loam. In the valleys it is alluvial and quite fertile for growing tropical fruits and taro. Due to the heavy rainfall the soil on hillsides is thin and there is no subsoil. Certain elements necessary to Temperate Zone plant life were apparently burned out at the time of the formation of these islands. In certain localities one kind of tree or vegetable will grow well and only a short distance away the same tree or vegetable will not thrive. Lack of growth in certain localities is due to mineral deficiencies in the soil. The natural resources of the Territory are meager.

History

American interest in the islands of Samoa commenced with the report made by the United States exploring expedition, which visited the islands under the leadership of Lt. John Wilkes in 1839. It was not until some 30 years later, however, that a formal relationship was entered into with the people of Samoa by a representative of the United States. Primarily as a result of commercial interest in obtaining harbor facilities and rights for a coaling station on the shores of Pago Pago Harbor, the U. S. S. Narragansett visited Tutuila in 1872 and upon his own responsibility Comdr. Richard Meade entered into an agreement entitled “Commercial Regulations, etc.,” with High Chief Mauga, the highest chief of Pago Pago. While this treaty was never ratified by the United States Senate, it served effectively to prevent foreign influence from asserting any strong claim to the harbor.

In January of 1878, a further treaty of friendship and commerce was negotiated with the leaders of the villages adjacent to Pago Pago and this treaty was ratified later in the same year. It was proclaimed jointly by the United States and “the Government of American Samoan Islands.” This treaty remained in force for more than 20 years until it was superseded.

As a result of international rivalry between Great Britain and Germany and because of warfare between various factions of the Samoan population, the United States, Germany, and Great Britain entered into a general act on June 14, 1889, for the purpose of providing for “the security of life, property and trade of the citizens and subjects of the respective governments who were residing in or having commercial relations with the Islands of Samoa.” This act also had as its aim the desire “to avoid all occasions of dissensions between their
respective governments and the people of Samoa" while at the same time “promoting as far as possible the peaceful and orderly civilization of the people.”

Under this tripartite agreement a form of government for the islands was brought into being; however, after a trial of some 10 years, it proved to be ineffective and destructive of the ends for which it was created and was superseded by the convention of 1899. This treaty between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain had the aim of “advancing amicably the questions which have arisen between the three powers in respect to the Samoan group of islands” and provided that it would supersede and annul all previous treaties between the powers relating to Samoa.

A major provision of the convention was the renunciation by Great Britain and Germany of any claims, which they may have had to the islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich. Reciprocally, the United States renounced in favor of Germany all her rights and claims in respect to the islands of Upolu and Savaii and all other islands west of 171° longitude west of Greenwich. This treaty was proclaimed, after ratification, on February 16, 1900, and on February 19 of the same year, President McKinley, by means of General Order No. 540, directed the Secretary of the Navy to “take such steps as might be necessary to establish the authority of the United States” in the island of Tutuila and the other islands of the Samoan Group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich.

In accordance with President McKinley’s general order, the Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, established a naval station at Pago Pago and assigned as commandant, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. In April 1900, Governor Tilley negotiated deeds of cession with the leading chiefs and orators of Tutuila and Aunu'u, and on April 17 in recognition of this fact the United States flag was raised for the first time over these islands. On June 14, 1904, High Chief Tuimanu’a, the King of Manu’a, and the chiefs of Manu’a agreed to cede their lands to the United States.

The islands remained under naval administration with Pago Pago as an active naval base from 1900 to June 30, 1951. During this time considerable progress was made in the establishment of public works, medical and educational facilities. Little, however, was done to disturb the traditional village life of the people.

Under the terms of the deeds of cession, the United States agreed that the chiefs of the villages would be permitted to retain their individual control over their separate villages, provided that their control was in accordance with the laws of the United States pertaining to Samo and provided that such control was not obstructive to the peace of the people and the advancement of civilization. The United States also agreed to respect and protect the individual rights of the people especially in respect to their lands and other property. As a result of this commitment, no large tracts of Samoan-owned land have been alienated during the 57 years during which the United States has had administrative responsibility for these islands. Although the deeds of cession were not formally accepted by the Congress until February 20, 1929, the fundamental personal rights of the inhabitants of Samoa were protected by the Constitution and the people of American Samoa were given the status of American nationals. On June 29, 1951, the President of the United States by means of Executive Order 10264 transferred the administration of American Samoa from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior, effective July 1, 1951.

People

Ethnic composition.—The inhabitants of American Samoa are Polynesians and are closely related to other people of the central and eastern Pacific. They form a part of the family which includes the Hawaiians, the Tahitians, the Tongans, and the Maoris of New Zealand. They are a friendly and generous people and their culture is rich in ceremony and mythology. The Samoan language, which is closely related to other Polynesian tongues, is believed to have been derived from Malay origin at the time that the central Pacific was settled. The best evidence available to date indicates the ancestors of the present Samoans arrived in the islands from a homeland in southeastern Asia between A.D. 400 and 600. Although the Samoans have had increasingly close contact with European institutions, they remain today an outstanding center of Polynesian culture. After more than 125 years of contact with western influences, the fabric of the Samoan social organization remains intact and continues to be the dominant influence in the lives of the Samoan people. Samoa’s basic economic and political unit is the extended family composed of related kin tracing their origins bilaterally back through the generations to mythological ancestors. Within their extended group, which is administered by a matai or chief, a collective family economy prevails. The matai is responsible for control of family lands and property and represents the family in the political affairs of village, county, and district councils. He is responsible for their welfare and is trustee of family lands and property.

Since the middle of the 19th century, the people of Samoa have been converts to Christianity and indeed have been active in sending missionaries to other islands of the southwest Pacific. They have,
houses is carried out in the Samoan language and later translated into English.

At the present time the legislature meets twice annually in regular session and at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Governor. At its initial regular session the legislature drafts and passes resolutions to the Governor. In the interim, prior to the second regular session, the Governor comments on the proposals and refers them to the appropriate departments of the Government for action or further comment. Those that are approved in substance are reviewed by the second regular session and returned to the Governor for enactment.

A special session of the Fifth Legislature met on August 12-13, 1957. Called by the Governor for the purpose of considering the proposed Corporation Law and Industrial Incentive Act for American Samoa. Both acts were passed and were submitted to the Governor for review. The legislature convened again on August 16 to meet the Secretary of the Interior and his party from the United States who were paying a special visit to the Territory.

Upon the request of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, the Governor again called a session of the legislature for December 16-20, 1957, for the purpose of receiving and discussing his comments made on the resolutions passed by the Fono during its regular session in May and June 1957. Both Houses concurred in the comments submitted.

The 1958 regular session of the Fifth Legislature convened from February 17 until March 1, 1958. During this session, 24 resolutions were introduced in the Senate; 8 were passed by both Houses and sent to the Governor. In the House, 20 of the 59 House concurrent resolutions and 3 of the 12 House bills introduced were passed by both Houses and submitted for review.

From April 21 to 24, a special session was convened to consider proposed amendments to the Code of American Samoa submitted by the Governor and incorporated as House bills, all of which were tabled in the Senate during the regular session. All bills were passed by both Houses.

Two additional special sessions were held during the fiscal year, one on May 7 for the purpose of electing a new President of the Senate following the death of the President and the latest from June 18-19 in which several bills from the past session came out for reintroduction. Both Houses passed 3 of the 13 House concurrent resolutions introduced, all of which were pending during the regular session. Of 9 Senate resolutions introduced, 5 were passed by both Houses.
The Legislative office handles the administrative matters of both houses. It is divided into three sections: the business section, responsible for routine transactions of the legislature; the printing and engraving section, which transcribes, types, and prints journals, debates, and proceedings of both Houses; and the reference and research section, which maintains the official files and reference section of the legislature.

A head clerk or acting administrator is in charge of the sections which are composed of a supervisor and clerks; there are nine full-time employees, including the administrator.

Judicial.—All judicial power exercisable in American Samoa is vested in the High Court and five district courts. In accordance with the American principle of separation of powers, the judicial power is independent of the executive and legislative. However, the judicial branch is under the supervision and administration of the Chief Justice of American Samoa, who is known as the Chief Judge. All courts are courts of record.

The High Court consists of the Chief Justice and four associate judges. Sessions are held at such time and places as the Chief Justice deems essential to the promotion of justice. The High Court has an appellate division, a trial division, and a probate division. The appellate division consists of the Chief Justice and four associate judges, the presence of the Chief Justice and at least two associate judges being necessary to constitute a quorum for the hearing and determination of an appeal. The trial division ordinarily consists of the Chief Justice and two associate judges, the presence of the Chief Justice and at least one associate judge being necessary to constitute a quorum for the trial and determination of a case or controversy. For the trial and determination of a charge of treason, murder, manslaughter, or assault with intent to kill, the trial division consists of the Chief Justice and four associate judges, two of whom are temporary associate judges assigned by the Chief Justice from the panel of persons so designated by the Governor. The presence of the Chief Justice and four other judges is necessary to constitute a quorum for the trial and determination of any such charge. The probate division consists of the Chief Justice alone.

American Samoa is divided into five judicial districts each of which has a district court. The district court for each district consists of the Chief Justice, if present, and of the associate judge assigned to it from time to time by the Chief Justice. The district courts have jurisdiction, concurrently with the High Court, of all civil cases of debt or injury to persons or property in which the amount in dispute is less than $1,000 and does not involve the title to or rights claimed in land. The district courts have original, exclusive jurisdiction of all criminal cases in which the maximum penalty which may be imposed is a fine of not more than $10 or imprisonment for not more than one month. The district courts also have original jurisdiction, concurrently with the High Court, of all other criminal cases of misdemeanor. District courts in Manu‘u, which comprise the fourth and fifth districts, in addition have original jurisdiction, concurrently with the High Court, of cases of divorce, separation, annulment of marriage, adoption, all probate matters, and all criminal cases of felony except treason, murder, manslaughter, and assault with intent to kill.

A Samoan judge, or judges, sits in all cases, except cases in probate in which the court is exercising original jurisdiction.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, there were 447 persons tried on criminal charges. Of these, 375 were convicted and 72 acquitted. Of those convicted, 23 were sentenced to jail and 352 fined. One jail sentence and one fine were suspended. Of those fined, 42 worked out their fines by doing labor for the public benefit in their respective villages under the direction of the pulenu‘u (village mayor) of the village or the county chief. During fiscal year the courts disposed of 195 civil cases.

Criminal cases are disposed of with as much promptness after they are filed as the circumstances permit, due consideration being given to the defendant’s rights under both the Constitution of the United States and the bill of rights in the American Samoan Code.

It should be stated that the fundamental human rights of American Samoans are protected not only by the Constitution of the United States but also by the American Samoan bill of rights in the Code of American Samoa, which is patterned largely after the Bill of Rights in the United States Constitution. The courts are very alert to see that these fundamental human rights are fully protected.

Charges of felony are prosecuted by the Attorney General. If a defendant pleads guilty to a charge of felony, the Government is nevertheless required to prove a prima facie case in order to avoid even the remote possibility that the guilty plea may have been made by mistake or through misunderstanding.

In the case of a plea of guilty to a misdemeanor, the court must be satisfied that the defendant clearly understands the charge and makes his plea voluntarily. If in any case it appears to the court that there may be a reasonable doubt as to the defendant’s guilt, he is permitted to withdraw his guilty plea and enter a plea of not guilty in order to avoid a possible miscarriage of justice.

The American Samoan Government provides at its own expense a public defender who is available to assist persons charged with crime.
Boards and commissions.—To aid the Government in its administrative duties, various boards and commissions have been established to study different aspects of Government responsibilities and either to act on or to submit their findings and recommendations to the Governor for his information and action. These boards and commissions include:

- Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
- Board of Appeal
- Survey Board
- Board of Marine Inspectors
- Samoan Industry Board
- Board of Directors, Bank of American Samoa
- Copra Board
- Board of Pardon and Paroles
- Board of Education
- Personnel Advisory Board
- Immigration Board
- Planning Commission
- Dry Dock Commission
- Board of Appeals
- Property Survey Board
- Medical Survey Board
- Commerce Commission

Department of Local Government.—This department functions as a link between the local Samoan officials and the various departments of the territorial administration. The objective of the department is to develop a greater measure of responsible administration among the leaders of the Samoan community. Emphasis has been placed upon creating a system of local government which is consistent with the ideals of the American political system and which at the same time is not in conflict with the traditional social organization and family structure. By continually pressing greater measures of responsibility upon Samoan officials at the district, county, and village level, the administration is furthering the development of a self-reliant and self-sustaining formal political organization wherein Samoan leadership can meet the problems of contemporary life in this island community.

A Samoan talking chief, who is well versed in traditional matters, acts as the liaison officer in the handling of district affairs. The administrative head of each of the three political districts within the Territory is presently a Samoan district governor. He is selected by the district council of chiefs and appointed by the Governor for a 4-year term. The district governor has a district administrative assistant and a policeman on his staff. Within each district there are a number of counties and each of these counties has a county chief who is also selected by his county council and appointed by the Governor for a 4-year term. Within each village of the territory, a village mayor is selected by the council and appointed by the district governor. His term of office may vary in length, being subject to the continuing approval of his village council, his county chief, and the district governor. All local officials are responsible to their respective district, county, and village councils. Under the provisions of the Code of American Samoa these councils are empowered to recommend laws which they consider to be desirable or necessary and to enact regulations of a strictly local nature in respect to the cleanliness of their villages, the making and clearing of roads, the planting of their lands, and all other local matters.

A Local Government council composed of 3 district governors and 14 county chiefs was created during the fiscal year 1957. This council is gradually assuming the role of a policymaking body within the Local Government organization. It appoints its own officers who form an executive committee. This body maintains constant liaison with the Governor and the Secretary of the Territory and acts as the coordinating body for all matters pertaining to local government. The council had its origin in the regular monthly meetings conducted by the Governor with the district governors and county chiefs. As it became apparent that these officials were able to assume a more important role in determining the direction of local government, it became desirable to establish a more formal organization. The council meets in the administration building and its officers are provided office space in order that they may be readily available for consultation with the Governor and other Territorial officials.

Structure of Island Administration

For purposes of administration, the islands of Tutuila and Aunu'u are divided into two districts, known as the Eastern District and the Western District. The three islands forming the Manu'a group, constitute one district, known as the District of Manu'a. Swains Island, privately owned, is not included in any of these three districts; for purposes of administration of governmental services, it is directly under the Governor of American Samoa. By an executive order in 1954 a village council, with mayor and policeman, was set up and a Government agent appointed.

The three districts are divided into the following counties:

**Eastern District:**

- **Itumia County** (portion of the island of Tutuila) includes:
  - Faga'ituta
  - Mata'ua
  - Fagatogo
  - Nu'uali

- **Maunaua County** (portion of the island of Tutuila) includes:
  - Aua
  - Fagatogo
  - Faga'ituta (includes settlements of Aua, Atua, and Lepua)
  - Pu'u-Pu'u (includes settlements of Fatumafuti and Satala)
  - Utulei
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Eastern District—Continued

Saole County (Aunu'u Island and portion of the island of Tutuila) includes:
Alofau
Amouli
Aunu'u
Utumea

Sua County (portion of the island of Tutuila) includes:
Afono
Fagaitua
Falefa (includes settlements of Alega, Amaua, Auto, and Avaio)
Laulii
Masefeau
Masausi
Sallele

Vaituana County (portion of the island of Tutuila) includes:
Alao
Aoa
Onenoa
Tula
Vatia

Western District:

Lealatua County (portion of the island of Tutuila) includes:
Afao (includes settlement of Atauloma)
Amanave
Aasili
Fagali'i
Fagamalo
Finiu
Leone
Poloa
Seetaga

Leasina County (portion of the island of Tutuila) includes:
Aitulagi
Aoloua
Asu

Tualatai County (portion of the island of Tutuila) includes:
Futiga
Ituau
Taputimu
Vaivotaili

Tualuma County (portion of the island of Tutuila) includes:
Falelei'a
Hihi
New Mapusaga
Pava'ia'i
Vaitogi
Tafuna

District of Manu'a:

Ta'u County (portion of the island of Ta'u) includes:
Luma
Si'ufaga (includes settlement of Amouli)

District of Manu'a—Continued

Faleasao County (portion of the island of Ta'u) includes:
Faleasao

Fitiuta County (portion of the island of Ta'u) includes:
Leusoali'i
Maia

Ofu County (the island of Ofu) includes:
Ofu County

Olosega County (the island of Olosega) includes:
Olosega
Sill

Status of Samoans.—Persons residing in American Samoa on April 17, 1900, and persons born in American Samoa after that date are nationals of the United States of America and owe allegiance to, and are entitled to the protection of, the United States. Nationals have free access to the United States and can become citizens after having met the necessary requirements of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Immigration.—Immigration and consular functions in American Samoa are performed by the Attorney General, who is assigned the function of passport officer. Under his direction, the Immigration Branch is responsible for the investigation of applicants for documentation and preparation of papers in connection with such consular powers. The position of chief of this branch is filled by a locally trained Samoan who has had many years of practical experience in immigration matters and who also assists the Attorney General in administrative matters.

During the year 25 passports were issued; 26 renewals and 22 extensions and amendments to passports were made; 42 quota immigrants and 5 nonquota immigrants were processed; 19 students' and 22 visitors' visas were granted; and 387 letters of identity were prepared. These figures indicate that the amount of work the branch performed is double that of 2 years ago.

Letters of identity have been approved by the Department of State and the United States Immigration Service for issuance to American Samoans who are United States nationals, in lieu of regular passports, for use in traveling to and from the United States or its Territories and possessions. Under certain circumstances they can also be used by United States citizens. All revenues derived from the performance of consular duties are forwarded to the Finance Division of the State Department.

The work of the Immigration Branch has increased because of the use of the Tafuna Airport by regularly scheduled planes and the visits of the Matson liners.
Qualifications of voters.—All residents of 5 years standing, over the age of 20 years, not having been convicted of a felonious crime for which no pardon has been issued and not owing allegiance to any foreign power, who have resided for 1 year within the county in which they intend to vote, are eligible to vote in elections in American Samoa. All persons who have these qualifications, and who are at least 25 years of age and are either American nationals or American citizens, are eligible to run for and to hold office in the House of Representatives. At the village level the heads of families each year select one village chief to be the village mayor, and the county and district councils make recommendations to the Governor with regard to the appointment of county chiefs and district governors whenever vacancies occur in these offices or whenever elections are held.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General

The population of American Samoa is predominantly Samoan and there is no conflict of cultures, and no problems are created from diversity of races. It is a well-established policy of this Government to foster understanding and respect for Samoan customs, culture, and traditions. The Government endeavors to conduct its affairs in upholding the laws and policies of the Territory without interfering with the Samoan way of life.

Human Rights

The Code of American Samoa contains a bill of rights. The fundamental personal rights of the inhabitants of American Samoa are also protected by the Constitution of the United States. There has been no need for specific antidiscrimination legislation in American Samoa.

Status of Women

The women of Samoa today enjoy privileges equal to those of the men. In some cases they have held matai titles, and have represented their villages as members of the House of Representatives.

Labor

The census taken in September 1956 sets forth the occupations of Samoans by race and sex. See appendix XIII.

During the year a five-man Industry Committee was appointed by the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor and sent to American Samoa to investigate economic and competitive conditions in the industries having employees covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. This was the second such visit by a committee. A report of the committee’s findings and recommendations as to the minimum wage rate that would not substantially curtail employment in industries was then made to the Division.

The following minimum wage rates were adopted by the United States Department of Labor for the Territory and were effective June 21, 1958:

- Fish canning and processing industry: $0.52
- Petroleum marketing industry: $0.52
- Shipping and transportation industry: $0.50
- Miscellaneous Industries: $0.38

Employment

The Personnel Office is responsible for recruiting all Government employees and the processing of all documents pertaining to their employment. It is the policy of this Government to hire stateside personnel only for those positions requiring skills and administrative abilities not available in the Territory. At present there are 41 stateside employees, including schoolteachers, in these key positions.

At the end of fiscal year 1958 there were 1,041 employees on the rolls of the Government, exclusive of local government. Approximately 34 percent of the total personnel is employed in the Public Works Department and 24 percent each in the Medical Services and Education Departments.

As a result of the policy of employing Samoans or part-Samoans in key jobs when their abilities merit, the following positions are now being held by experienced local personnel: Governor, Director of Port Administration; Assistant Director of Budget and Finance; Assistant Director of Agriculture; Assistant to the Director of Education; Assistant to the Public Defender; Manager of the Experimental Farm; Chief of Adult Education and Public Information; Chief of Immigration; Chief of Revenue Division; Assistant to the Territorial Secretary; Chief of the Accounts Division; Chief of Police; Fire Chief; General Supply Officer; Medical Supply Officer; Customs Officer; 3 high school teachers; X-ray technician; 4 dental and 10 medical practitioners; Manager of the Rainmaker Hotel; Manager of the Print Shop; and many others in responsible administrative work such as general foreman and administrative assistants to department and office heads.

A comprehensive review and revision of the 1952 classification and pay plan was made in conjunction with a consulting firm. A con-
continuing program of job classification was followed, and during the fiscal year 1958 established position descriptions were reviewed and rewritten when necessary. New positions established in the various departments total 149, and 12 stateside employees were recruited to replace personnel who had completed their tenure of office.

During the year 233 Samoans were promoted to a higher grade level and 1 was removed from the rolls for cause.

Employees of the Government have the right to appeal to the Merit System (Personnel) Advisory Board for any personnel action they feel is unjust. This board reviews the facts and submits its findings and recommendations to the Governor for action.

Labor or employment disputes of outside interest are usually settled fa'a-Samoan (according to Samoan custom). There is no unemployment per se, as those not gainfully employed work on plantations; however, there is an increasing number of persons so employed who would prefer to work for wages. There is no seasonal employment, although the cannery employs additional help when heavy canning schedules warrant.

Various training programs have become an integral part of furthering the education of the Samoans. Two graduate nurses from the Department of Medical Services were sent to Leahi Hospital, Honolulu, for 1 year's training in tuberculosis nursing and ward management and in the nursing care of thoracic surgery cases. An X-ray trainee completed 2 years' training at St. Francis Hospital, Honolulu. He is now a registered technician and has relieved a stateside employee in the hospital. An additional X-ray trainee is being processed for training in Honolulu beginning this calendar year.

Each year the Department of Medical Services selects candidates to attend the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji. This year it is anticipated that 2 candidates for medical practitioners, 1 for pharmacy and 1 for laboratory training, will be assigned. Two teachers were selected from the Department of Education to further their teaching experience in Honolulu. Funds used for this training were provided by the Frederic Ducas Barstow Foundation.

The Chief of Police from the Department of Legal Affairs and Public Safety received a course of training and observation in the Planning, Research, and Training Division of the Honolulu Police Department.

Special classes in mathematics as engineering aids were held jointly by the instructor of the vocational school and the civil engineer.

The training of Samoans in the technique of long-line fishing by the small boat unit of the Department of Port Administration is being continued. Funds for the operation of this program have been pro-

vided from the catches obtained and from donations of private individuals. The services of a Japanese fisherman is used when available. Approximately six Samoan trainees are taken as crew members on the cruises of a Korean fishing vessel operating in this area.

Town and Rural Planning and Housing

There is no substantial housing problem in the villages of Samoa, except in the crowded bay area. When a matai determines the necessity for a new fale, it is built fa'a-Samoan and handled within the family group. Samoan fales (houses) are of a graceful type of architecture and require a great deal of knowledge and experience in their construction.

In October 1956 the Director of Local Government was assigned as development officer to work in conjunction with the Planning Commission in preparing, developing, and maintaining a comprehensive and coordinated plan for Territorial development. This commission acts as a coordinating agency for the clearing of new building permits and for decisions in respect to the leasing of Government land and facilities, and serves as a clearinghouse for interdepartmental programs. It gives recommendations as to drainage, sewage, water supply, housing, zoning regulations, public and private buildings, commerce and industry, electricity supply, wharves and docks, harbor and airport facilities, roads, use of Government property, and all other proper elements of Territorial planning.

The commission is comprised of the Secretary of American Samoa as chairman, Attorney General, Director of Port Administration, Director of Budget and Finance, Director of Education, Director of Public Works, Director of Agriculture, and the Public Health Officer, and two members at large from the public.

Social Security and Welfare

The aged and infirm are cared for by the Samoan families to which they belong. A system to provide security for Government retirees appears desirable, and various sources have been contacted to obtain the best possible plan for retirement or security benefits.

Those Samoans not gainfully employed work on family plantations and unemployment presents no problem.

Free medical, dental, and hospital care is furnished the Samoans. The only cost for hospital care is 25 cents per day for subsistence. When a Government employee is injured while on duty, he is assured of free medical treatment since hospital subsistence charges are waived by administrative action. If he is obliged to take sick leave over and
above that to which he is normally entitled, consideration is given to waiving the sick leave. If death should occur, funeral expenses are paid (an important item of custom and prestige in American Samoa) and at times a nominal monetary gift is presented to the family to tide them over. At times it has been possible to compensate for the loss of one wage earner by the employment of another member of the family by the Government. These types of actions, in the Samoan mind, usually measure the appreciation of the Government for the work and record of the employee, and act as a form of employment compensation.

A unit of the Red Cross is active in Samoa, and the Ladies' Welfare Association has assisted greatly in providing personal effects to hospital patients and acquiring and distributing recreational equipment for the leprosy and TB patients.

Juvenile delinquency is not considered a serious problem in Samoa, nor is prostitution, although it is recognized that the increasing use of the money system as a medium of exchange, the gradual industrialization, economic development, and opening up of the Territory may eventually bring these social problems more sharply into focus.

Public Health and Sanitation

Department of Medical Services.—This department is organized to provide medical and dental care and hospital service for residents of American Samoa and stateside Government employees. Medical care, operations, and medicines are free, and a charge of 25 cents a day is made to patients of the hospital. The department is also charged with all public health work in the Territory.

In July 1958 supervision of the department was reestablished under a medical director who replaced a professional board of staff medical doctors which was previously in charge of the hospital administration. The new director also became Chief of the Public Health Division, allowing for better coordination of the public health programs with the medical care program.

Medical Supply, a division under the Department of Budget and Finance, is responsible for procuring all medical equipment and supplies for the Department of Medical Services.

Summary of progress during the fiscal year.—A program of renovation was systematically conducted in the hospital during the fiscal year. Three-quarters of the building interior was repainted, and many sections were rearranged and rebuilt for greater efficiency.

At the end of the year 72 graduate nurses and 48 student nurses were on the hospital staff. Fifteen graduate nurses left for the States during the year. This is not a new problem but adds to the difficulty of keeping a well-trained nursing staff.

A program to collect hospital charges from patients immediately upon discharge was put into effect and greatly increased cash revenues. A workable accounting and budget control system was also established during the year.

There were 3,984 admissions to the general, tuberculosis, and leprosy hospitals with 61,829 patient-days. In July 1957 there were 1,849 patient days in the tuberculosis hospital and by June 1958 this had dropped to 742 patient-days, due to better diagnosis and the release from the tuberculosis hospital of those patients suffering from lung diseases other than tuberculosis.

During the year 237,468 meals were served to patients, student nurses and on-duty personnel. Cost of the food was $45,367, at an average cost per meal for food of 19 cents each.

Outpatient visits at the general hospital were 42,084.

Total expenses of $449,659 for the year were as follows:

- Personnel services, travel and transportation: $293,842
- Supplies: 4,267
- Equipment: 2,330
- Printing, communications, contract services, and utilities: 11,122
- Total dispensaries: 12,830
- Public Health nursing: 19,641
- Sanitation (including filariasis control, sanitary inspectors, rubbish and garbage removal): 25,078
- Tuberculosis: 11,122
- Leprosy: 23,455
- Dental (9% of total cost): 4,340
- Laboratory (9% of total cost): 3,389
- X-ray (9% of total cost): 8,758
- Public Health Officer (9% of director's salary): 3,717
- Total dispensaries: 17,835
- Total expenses: $449,659

Of the total expenditure, the following was spent on Public Health Dispensaries:

- Ta'u: $4,930
- Ofu: 5,583
- Leone: 5,717
- Amouli: 3,461
- Central: 2,144
- Total: 17,835

Personnel relations were good. A mutual feeling of trust and respect between the stateside and Samoan personnel prevailed. The
big problem with personnel is that so many capable employees resign in order to go to the States. This trend makes more difficult the task of training Samoans to take over the positions of responsibility.

Medical care program.—The patient load in the 184-bed general hospital increased substantially over previous years and outpatient services were expanded. It is felt that the quality of medical care was improved under the competent supervision by well-qualified United States physicians in surgery, medicine, chest, and pediatrics. It was evident that the Samoan people felt they were receiving improved medical care and the Fono commended the department on its improvements. Training of the Samoan medical practitioners was intensified by ward teaching and case conferences. The Samoan medical practitioners were also given greater responsibility for the care of patients and began to assume their proper role as physicians for their people. At the close of the year at least two practitioners were doing very creditable major surgery. Perhaps more important, the practitioners felt secure in their relationship with the medical doctors and a good spirit of professional association was established.

Tuberculosis.—Chest surgery was added to the treatment program. This, together with overall better inpatient case management, resulted in a 50-percent drop in the tuberculosis unit census. The older sanatorium-type therapy was abandoned and by the end of the year patients were receiving all the benefits of tuberculosis treatment as it is currently practiced in the United States. These include all the known antituberculosis drugs, laboratory facilities with cultures and sensitivity tests, X-rays, bronchoscopy, bronchograms, and the common chest surgical operations (pneumonecomies, segmental resections, lobectomies, etc.).

A central register of all known tuberculosis cases was established and a regular system for patient and contact followup was started.

Routine 70-mm. X-rays of all hospital admissions were instituted. Twenty-five percent of the total population received a chest film during the year.

The previously separate tuberculosis building was vacated and is now being reconstructed into a school. The tuberculosis unit was incorporated into the main building of the general hospital by remodeling a floor. This resulted in better coordination of other services with the chest ward and simplified tuberculosis management. Placing the tuberculosis unit within the general hospital area, but in a separate section, has resulted in better care to the tuberculosis patients and a better attitude among the patients, as well as a reduction in administrative costs, sharing of diagnostic and treatment facilities, less maintenance, etc.

The department has considered the advisability of a BCG immunization program but is not convinced that a program is indicated under present conditions, except for certain groups, e. g., negative reactors among student nurses and other medical personnel. More study will be given to this question during 1958.

Filariasis (nonperiodic type of Wuchereria bancrofti).—As a preliminary step in an islandwide attack on the filariasis problem, a 40-percent, age-sex stratified blood film sample of all the villages on Tutuila was started and will be completed in August 1958. At the same time a survey of clinical prevalence of filariasis was completed. These will be used (along with other indices) as a baseline for future evaluation. Tabulation of this data will not be available until September 1958. In anticipation of a long-range project in filariasis control, an office and laboratory area was constructed (by remodeling) for the control team. Three Samoan boys with previous medical experience were given training in entomology, mosquito control, and laboratory techniques, and are now employed full time on the project.

Child health.—The main problems in child health are malnutrition, infant diarrheas, intestinal parasites, skin diseases, and trachoma. Periodic problems include the usual contagious diseases, particularly whooping cough and measles, which are often fatal when they strike a child in poor health from one or more of the first-listed diseases.

The main attack on child health problems was made by the establishment of village-wide regular well-child conferences. These began in October 1957, and by the beginning of 1958, village child clinics were being held in each village every 6 to 8 weeks. These were conducted by medical doctors and practitioners. Treatment, diet advice, and health education are followed up by the village public health nurse from the recommendations recorded at the clinics. There has been a marked improvement in the health of the preschool children, directly resulting from these clinics and indirectly from the stimulating effect they have had on the work of the village nurse. In October 1957, nearly 80 percent of the preschool children had either scabies, impetigo, infected sores, or fungus disease—a large number of children, particularly between 9 months and 2 years, had obvious undernutrition. By July 1958, less than 20 percent had any appreciable skin diseases, and nutrition in the young was considerably better. In spite of these gains there is still much to be done in child health and a continuing need for health education and health counseling in this field.

In October 1957, routine immunization of all preschool children was given for smallpox, whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, and poliomyelitis; this is a continuing program through the well-child conferences. During the fiscal year, 4,750 children were immunized for
these diseases. Salk polio vaccine was given (starting at 3 months of age) at the same time as triple (DPT) vaccine with no unfavorable reactions. Approximately 5,000 adults were also immunized with Salk vaccine.

During the fiscal year all schoolchildren (6,000) received a general physical examination by a medical doctor. The results are not yet completely tabulated, but this survey brought out the widespread problem of trachoma in schoolchildren. In some villages up to 30 percent of the children were infected. Different treatment regimes were administered on selected groups in order to determine a suitable method for mass treatment of the disease.

Leprosy.—The census at the leprosarium remained at about 24 during the year. Three leprosy patients were picked up on the school survey—all tuberculoid cases, with negative bacteriological studies. All leprosy cases (inpatient care and followup) were placed under the medical service with chief of medicine (medical doctor) in charge. A register was established for all known leprosy victims, active or otherwise, and a scheduled followup plan was adopted. During the year, each leper was examined and a complete summary was made of his case. A similar summary record is started for each new leper so that all leprosy records are filed in one place. During the year, all family (home) contacts of known lepers were examined. During this program of examining old cases and contacts, nine active cases of leprosy were found and put under management.

Village sanitation.—The director, with a sanitarian, visited every village in the area during the year. Plans for mosquito control, better water supplies, and feces disposal were discussed with the pulenu'u (mayor) and sometimes with the village chiefs. Five villages undertook the construction of new water supplies. It was more difficult to get community action for improved sewage disposal, but better success is expected in the coming year. A full-time post of Chief of Sanitation Section was budgeted, and became open on July 1, 1958. Six sanitarians with master's degrees in public health have applied for the post. One trained Samoan sanitary inspector is on the staff. It is hoped that a stateside sanitarian can train additional personnel locally. There is great need for long-range work in environmental sanitation and health education.

Effect of epidemics.—There were two major epidemics during the year. During April, May, and June, there were large numbers of measles cases, and in August and September there were approximately 4,000 cases of influenza. Serum test by the California State Laboratory confirmed these cases as typical of the Asiatic strain that was spreading throughout the world at that time. The effect of these diseases on mortality has already been noted above.

**Personnel**

Qualifications.—Samoan medical practitioners, Samoan dental practitioners, and pharmacists receive their certificates from the Central Medical School at Suva, Fiji, for satisfactory completion of their respective training. They are then licensed to practice under the provisions of the Code of American Samoa. Samoan nurses receive their training in a 4-year course at the School of Nursing, at the Hospital of American Samoa, and the High School of American Samoa. Upon completion of this training they are given a certificate. They are not eligible for registered nurse status.

Training of resident personnel.—The following is a summary of resident personnel training in the department:

1. The incoming class of nursing students was increased from 13 to 18 to allow for future losses by emigration to Hawaii and the United States.
2. One medical practitioner returned from Fiji and began his intern year. One senior resident practitioner left the department to enter church school to train as a pastor. One new student was sent to Fiji for practitioner training.
3. One Samoan medical doctor (Santa Thomas University in the Philippines) left in June 1958 for 2 years' residency in pediatrics at the Children's Medical Center at Boston. She also plans to take public health training at Harvard.
4. One Samoan returned from X-ray training at St. Francis Hospital, Hawaii, after passing examination as a registered technician (stateside qualified).
5. One locally-trained laboratory trainee was sent to Fiji for the laboratory training course.
6. Two nurses were sent to Leahi Hospital, Hawaii, for 1 year's training in tuberculosis and public health nursing.
7. Three Samoans (chief public health nurse, sanitarian and educator) returned from the South Pacific Commission's seminar course in health education.
8. One Samoan medical practitioner attended the World Health Organization-sponsored seminar on environmental sanitation held at Port Moresby, Papua, New Guinea.
9. Local trainees were started in laboratory for filariasis and mosquito control.
10. Medical doctors began instructing (for the first time) in our local nursing school.
11. A refresher training course was given to our 33 public health nurses.

**Records and Vital Statistics**

All inpatients and outpatients were registered under a permanent unit number system. Clinical records, X-rays, laboratory slips, etc., are now filed under the same unit number. A central file office was set up and all clinical records are filed in one jacket under the person's medical number.

More than 10,000 people were registered under this new system during the year. Each received a metal tag, bearing his name and number, which he brings to the hospital when he needs care. There
is an alphabetical cross-reference file in case the patient fails to bring his tag and forgets his number. The system was well established during the year and has practically eliminated all the previous troubles caused by misfiling, changing of names, etc.

A new birth record was designed that is more satisfactory than the old one. Births and deaths are more fully reported. All certificates are serialized in order to detect errors between the health department and the registrar.

Vital statistics and causes of death are found in appendix VII. A few comments will be made about the probable significance of these figures:

Completeness and accuracy of reporting.—Reporting of births and deaths is established by law and is carried out quite thoroughly. It is not felt that the data have been significantly influenced by reporting failures, but there is a question as to the accuracy of the assigned causes of death mainly because of deaths that occur in more remote villages with incomplete medical observation. To minimize inaccuracy, each death certificate was reviewed by the health officer. Unless a specific cause of death could be assigned with confidence, the department's policy was to include it as "cause of death unknown." It should be noted that, of the 216 deaths, 48 deaths, or about 22 percent of the total, were designated as "unknown." In assigning the primary cause of death the following policies were followed:

1. When severe malnutrition was known to have preceded an acute fatal episode of "diarrhea" or "pneumonia," the death was assigned to malnutrition and not to the final mode of death. This more accurately pinpoints the influence of malnutrition on child mortality and will be a useful index for evaluating preventive child health programs in the future.

2. Deaths that occurred from the complications of measles (mostly pneumonia) were designated as deaths due to measles rather than to the complicating disease.

3. Under "Diseases of the lungs (other than tuberculosis)" have been included three deaths that were probably indirectly due to influenza (Asianic strain) with a complicating pneumonia.

Discussion of the rates.—Crude birth and death rate: Ordinarily, these rates reflect the age distribution of the population. American Samoa has a very young population and a relatively high birth and a low death rate would be expected. Table I, below, shows crude birth and death rates for American Samoa compared with an "old" population (United States) and a "young population" (Puerto Rico).

Although it is hazardous to compare unadjusted crude birth and death rates in different populations, the following observations are probably valid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Births per 1,000 population</th>
<th>Deaths per 1,000 population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1. American Samoa shows an expected high birth rate in keeping with its young population.

2. The crude death rate in American Samoa appears higher than would be expected.

An examination of the total deaths shows that 120 of the total 216, or 55 percent, of the deaths occurred in children 0-5 years old. This is excessive and undoubtedly these deaths in the young account for the relatively high crude death rate noticed above. This in confirmed and further demonstrated by the infant mortality rate and the age specific death rates computed for the first 5 years of life. Table II compares the infant mortality rate in American Samoa with other selected countries.

Table II.—Comparison of infant mortality rates, 1957, American Samoa and other selected countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Infant Mortality Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>117.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>99.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maoris (New Zealand)</td>
<td>58.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>56.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>49.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>47.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


A comparison of the infant mortality rate in American Samoa with those of other developing areas in South America and the Orient is given below in table III.

Table III.—Comparison of infant mortality rate, American Samoa, 1957, with 1956 rates for developing countries in South America and Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Infant Mortality Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>117.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>74.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>55.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>48.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>118.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>108.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is apparent that the mortality in American Samoa during the first year of life is extremely high and that this tendency continues until the fourth year of life. (See age specific death rates, first 5 years of life.)

The neonatal mortality rate (deaths in first month of life) is not relatively high. See table IV for comparison. This means that the excessive early deaths are not due to an unusual number of congenital defects, prematures, birth injuries, and other factors associated with or immediately following birth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table IV.—Comparison of neonatal mortality, 1957, in American Samoa and other selected countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The chief causes of death in the young are indicated by the breakdown of causes of death shown for age group 0-5. Diarrhea of a non-specific type, malnutrition, and pneumonia account for over two-thirds of these deaths. These are all preventable diseases. A good child health program should substantially reduce these deaths.

Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders

The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the Government and is the Director of the Department of Legal Affairs and Public Safety. He serves as legal counsel for its executive and legislative branches, represents the Government as prosecutor in all criminal cases, and serves as its attorney in all actions in law and equity.

In connection with these duties, the office of the Attorney General also drafts and promulgates all laws, amendments, proclamations, and executive orders; drafts all necessary legal documents and forms required by the Government; and renders formal and informal advice and opinion for the legal guidance of the Government.

Legal aid and counseling.—The office is also the legal advisor of the people of American Samoa, and in that capacity renders free legal advice and assistance, including conciliation service, to the people of American Samoa. Since there are no lawyers in private practice in American Samoa, this type of service to the people is essential to their welfare. During the fiscal year, 365 matters were handled by the legal aid division. Many of the legal aid matters are handled by the chief investigator, who is a locally trained Samoan; many others require more formally educated legal assistance. The Attorney General also informally advises many persons concerning the effect of Government acts and decisions and other matters which, while not legal aid within the strict sense of the term, require a trained attorney.

Immigration and consular functions.—The Governor of American Samoa also has consular powers and the implementation of such powers is a function of the Office of the Attorney General.

Prosecution Section.—The Attorney General prosecutes all criminal cases tried in the High Court. The Public Defender, a trained attorney paid by the Government, assists and represents each defendant who desires his services. During the fiscal year, 430 complaints of alleged crimes were received and processed, of which 161 cases were prosecuted and disposed of as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convictions</th>
<th>139</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nolle Prosequi</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquitted</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remaining complaints were closed without prosecution mainly for the reasons of no crime having been committed and lack of sufficient evidence to justify prosecution. The statistics in this report do not include those criminal cases covering infraction of village regulations that are prosecuted by the village chief (pulemu'u).

In some instances minor cases will be withdrawn at the request of the complainant. Before the request is considered, however, the Chief of Police, a highly respected title in American Samoa, checks whether a settlement in Samoan fashion has been made by the families involved. His report and recommendations are reviewed by the Attorney General and a decision is made. It is found quite often this procedure prevents further outbreaks, which might be incited by hard feelings caused by having the matter publicly heard in court. This procedure applies only to minor cases and is in recognition of the fact that some crimes set forth in the Code of American Samoa were developed over centuries of occidental evolution which have been superimposed upon a civilization, the history and culture of which in many respects is entirely different.

Division of Public Safety.—This division has charge of the police department, fire prevention facilities and personnel, and prison, and is under the administration of the Attorney General.

Police.—The police branch staff consists of the Chief of Police, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 5 sergeants, and 44 patrolmen.

American Samoa has no narcotic problem, very little grand larceny, and, in fact, very little major crime of any nature. Most of the offenses against the code are occasioned by thoughtless acts of violence or passion. With this in mind, the Chief of Police, with the assistance of the Attorney General, continues to conduct training courses...
All criminal investigations are under the direction of the police investigating division. Preliminary investigation and prevention is usually handled by the patrolmen who are sent to the scene by the watch officers and who furnish the investigating division with a list of witnesses and a general description of the offense. The investigating officers then complete the investigation by questioning witnesses, taking photographs, and, when necessary, obtaining laboratory and hospital reports. The information obtained is then furnished to the Attorney General who determines whether or not the matter requires prosecution. Reports forwarded to the Attorney General are usually in such form that no further investigation need be made before presenting the matter to the court.

Work of the police force was increased considerably by the expanded use of the airport, the regularly scheduled arrival of the SS. Mariposa and SS. Monterey, and the relatively large number of naval ships refueling at Pago Pago. The police are available to the visitors for information and assistance and also, when necessary, to quell minor disturbances.

Another law enforcement problem which developed during the fiscal year was caused by the increased number of cars using the roads of American Samoa. A division of traffic patrol consisting of two policemen was formed to enforce traffic regulations, to conduct driver-training programs, and to inspect vehicles.

Prison.—The Police Branch has control over the prison which is supervised by a warden. Prisoners are confined in a concrete building with adequate sleeping and eating facilities. During the day, they work in the various Government departments, mainly in janitor and manual labor jobs. The prisoners are fed the usual Samoan diet of banana, taro, breadfruit, meat, fish, bread, and rice, much of which is grown on the prison farm at Mapusaga where one trustworthy prisoner is permanently assigned. The prison menu is examined periodically by the Public Health Officer.

Prison discipline and morale is high for this kind of institution, and generally the Governor paroles a prisoner for good behavior after completion of about two-thirds of his sentence. The Governor is advised in matters of parole by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. There were no instances of parole violation during the year. The average prison population for the year was 15 prisoners.

Firefighting and fire prevention.—This branch is under the immediate supervision of a fire chief and has a complement of six firemen operating three firetrucks. To supplement the fire crew, a number of policemen have been trained in the use of firefighting equipment and technique, and a police mechanic, who makes minor repairs on the equipment of the fire and police departments, is also on duty at the fire station to render assistance when necessary. The branch answered 15 fire calls in 1958, none of which resulted in extensive damage.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Objectives

The basic approach to education in American Samoa is to provide training which will enable the people to serve more effectively within their social, economic, professional, and political structure. (A total of 37.5 percent of all high school graduates since the first graduating class of 1950 is now employed by the Government of American Samoa.) At the same time, education must provide suitable background for those who will find it possible to take advantage of opportunities for higher education in the United States or other countries. The mastery of the English language must not be the sole subject goal, but also mastery of basic skills related to science, medicine, law, business, the arts, and other varied fields must be accomplished. Therefore, it becomes the responsibility of the Government of American Samoa, as the Samoans are influenced more and more by contact with the Western civilization, to conserve the best of Samoan culture, to guide the Samoans in developing social changes which are to their advantage, and to bring them to a better understanding of what is best for their well-being, health, and general improvement.

Additional aims of the Government through education are the preservation and development of their economic resources to enable the people to cope with the problems of an increasing population and increasing demands which accompany modern society and to become as self-supporting a government as possible.

As English is an international language and the official language of the Government, it is essential that the children become literate in that language while maintaining the bilingual nature of the society.

Policies.—In line with the above objectives, it shall be the policy of the Department of Education to maintain a program adapted thereto in the following fields:

(a) Curriculum.—(1) Teach both Samoan and English as a language in the elementary schools; (2) the fundamental processes of reading, writing, and arithmetic; (3) science and health; (4) social studies; (5) vocational preparation; and (6) avocational pursuits.
(b) School organization.—Continue the village elementary schools (grades 1 to 6), the junior high schools (grades 7 to 9), the senior high school (grades 10 to 12), and the vocational school (grades 10 to 12). The latter two schools are for a select group of junior high school graduates. Continue, in addition, the 1 1/2-year teacher-training college program. (It is proposed to further expand the teacher-training college program to a 2-year course.)

(c) Compulsory education.—To continue the long-established and popular policy of compulsory education between the ages of 7 through 15.

(d) Buildings and equipment.—An expanding population makes it essential that buildings and equipment are adequate and up to date. The general policy shall be that public school education shall be a cooperating enterprise between the local communities and the Government. As a school becomes more advanced in character, the Government shall be responsible for additional support. In the elementary school, the villages provide the school buildings and teachers' living quarters; the Government provides teachers, equipment, and supplies. In the junior high school, high school, vocational, dependents' school, demonstration school, and teacher training college, the Government has sole responsibility of the physical plant.

(e) Scholarships.—Provide for and promote scholarships and special training for qualified Samoans in needed fields.

(f) Standards.—It shall be the policy to upgrade the entire school system as rapidly as possible, with initial emphasis being placed in the five junior high schools which will feed a better trained group of young people into the high school and community life. Special attention will be given to the teacher-training college and related demonstration school. This becomes essential in order to provide facilities whereby teachers can be better trained to do their job in upgrading the school system.

Educational Administration

The function of the Office of the Director is that of general administration of the entire school system in direct regard to objective and long-range plans set forth by the Governor of American Samoa. Its function is to supervise and coordinate activities of the school system in relation to curricula, organizations, building facilities, training programs, scholarships, budget submissions, accreditation, certification, etc. The administrative responsibilities include supervision over the Division of Secondary Education and the Division of Elementary Education. It is responsible for coordinating the activities of private
School inspection.—All private and public schools are inspected and approved by the Department of Education. Each school must meet standards of physical plant maintenance and academic instruction.

Statistics of expenditures for education.—The budget for the Department of Education for the fiscal year 1958 was $307,259. This does not include the cost of elementary school construction and maintenance which is the village responsibility.

The Department of Education is making use of existing facilities for its headquarters, which, with some remodeling, are adequate. The problem of the Government's responsibility as related to junior high school housing continues to be acute. Three hundred more students are anticipated in the junior high schools for the 1958–59 school year. A 6-year building program has been submitted, including adequate junior high school buildings (five new plants), increased high school plant, new buildings for the teacher training college, demonstration school, vocational school, dependents' school, and department offices. The tuberculosis unit of the hospital is being converted into eight classrooms to meet immediate needs of the junior high school enrollment. Present housing for junior high school teachers is still inadequate.

There are 45 communities that maintain elementary schools. During the year two villages, Pago Pago and Leloaloa-Atu'u, completed construction of permanent-type school buildings. One community, Aua, was to complete its permanent building by September 1958. Five other communities should complete new buildings within the next year and a half.

Private schools provide for their own buildings and personnel.

School buildings and other facilities.—Each village builds and maintains its own elementary public school building. The Government of American Samoa bears the cost of construction and maintenance of all other public school buildings. The Government also bears the cost of the equipment in all public school buildings; most of it is built in the department's shops.

The high school facilities consist of a 2-story building containing 15 classrooms, a library, 8 offices, and a teachers' room. An auditorium, dining hall, kitchen, and dormitory are housed in an adjacent building. The playground facilities include an athletic field and an electrically lighted cement basketball court. A large area close by the school is used as a recreation area.

A frame structure is provided for the teacher-training college and demonstration school.
Another frame building is provided for the vocational school. It was formerly occupied by the Department of Public Works. Added facilities in the former Public Works compound, assigned to the vocational school this year, will permit expansion of the school's program by the addition of 40 more students and provision for the employment of 1 more Samoan instructor.

The administrative offices of the Department of Education are located in a frame building, formerly a Navy dispensary.

Junior high school classes are spread over six buildings located on the main island of Tutuila, with one on Ta'u, Manu'a. Two buildings are of concrete construction; the others are wooden frame buildings.

Curriculum and language of instruction.—A description of the school levels with regard to curriculum and language of instruction is as follows:

(a) Preprimary schools.—None.
(b) Primary schools.—The elementary grades extend from grade 1 through grade 6. They are administered and taught by locally educated Samoans. The average age at entrance is 7 years. The languages of instruction are English and Samoan. The ratio of language used in grades 1 through 3 is approximately 75 percent Samoan and 25 percent English. The ratio of languages used in grades 4 through 6 is approximately 50 percent English. The junior high school division consists of grades 7 through 9. The administration and instruction in these schools are carried out by locally educated Samoans. Average age at entrance to the junior high schools is 13 years. The English-Samoan language ratio is 75 and 25 percent, respectively.

Present elementary and junior high school curriculum consists of the usual school subjects used for those levels of education such as health, general science, social studies, arithmetic, English, spelling, reading and comprehension, music, art, Samoan culture and projects, and practical agriculture. Courses in Samoan culture, tradition, history, and the values of the Samoan way of life are taught in the elementary schools.

Instruction is based principally on standard elementary textbooks published in the United States. Magazine materials and radio information are also used.

(c) Secondary schools.—The high school is composed of grades 10 through 12. Admission is based upon examination. At present 105 new students are admitted yearly. The language of instruction is English and instructors are university graduates. The subjects meet the requirements of United States certification agencies. Average age of the students on entry is 17 years; the average age at graduation is 20. Standard high school textbooks published in the United States are used.

The vocational school provides special training in crafts and the use of trade tools. Selected ninth-grade graduate boys are trained to do cabinetwork, carpentry, machine work, electricity, boat repairs, sawmilling, and plumbing. Second and third years are offered for those students who show outstanding ability. Second- and third-year students also attend high school classes.

The Feleti Memorial Teacher Training College was organized as a 1½-year course in February 1958. Students must be high school graduates. The school trains teachers in the basic skills of instruction especially as related to teaching in the elementary schools. Graduates from the college are in great demand and are employed immediately upon graduation to teach in the elementary and junior high schools.

A teachers' institute is held yearly to keep the Samoan education personnel abreast of new techniques and methods. Approximately 5 weeks is devoted to this activity and it is attended by all Samoan teachers and supervisors.

Students who wish other university or advanced technical school training usually go to Honolulu or to the mainland of the United States. A few high school graduates go to the Central Medical School in Suva, Fiji.

There is no formal system of apprenticeship. Instruction exists informally in on-the-job training for the young helpers of specialists, technicians, and mechanics employed by private industry or by the Government of American Samoa.

Youth organisations.—At the present time there are Boy Scouts, Girl Scout, YWCA, Boys' Brigade, and Girls' Life Brigade groups in American Samoa. These groups are not under the sponsorship of the Department of Education although some of them use school buildings as meeting places.

Adult education.—The objective of the Office of Adult Education and Public Information is to promote and develop adult education in American Samoa by providing the people with additional opportunities for education and an understanding of events and ideas which will be helpful to them in their participation in civic and world affairs. The office consists of one supervisor and five assistants, all of whom are Samoans.

Newspaper publication and the preparation of information broadcast scripts are performed by the Information and Editorial Section. Information for an average of forty-seven 15-minute weekly broadcasts is gathered, compiled, written, and edited. This material is also used for the local papers, a weekly Samoan-language "Fa'auluga Samoa" (Samoan Orator), daily English-language newsheet "Le
Asō” (Today), and a bilingual Government quarterly journal “O Le Fa’atōmu” (The Director), as well as other special pamphlets. With the exception of the quarterly journal which is printed in the printshop, all publications of this office are mimeographed. This section also handles mimeograph work for all departments and offices of the Government.

The Government-owned radio station, WVUV, is operated by the Broadcasting Section.

Cultural institutions.—A library in the high school provides library services to both the school and the community. Funds are appropriated from time to time to purchase new books. Many gifts of used books were received during the past year from interested persons and schools in the United States. Several small libraries are located throughout the Government which contain technical reference books pertinent to a specific vocation. One of these is the teachers’ library in the Department of Education offices and another is the library in the teacher-training college. Library statistics are found in appendix IX.

Samoan arts and crafts are encouraged by the Department of Samoan Industry and the vocational school and by the art department of the high school. A Samoan Culture Committee sponsors and teaches a required course of Samoan culture in the high school. This course will be taught in the junior high schools beginning with the 1958-59 school year.

The Department of Education cooperates with the Department of Agriculture in teaching the conservation of flora and fauna. A special course in conservation is taught in the teacher-training college.

Information on educational development.—During the year openhouse programs and parents’ conferences were held in all village elementary schools. Villages have been most receptive to this type of meeting and the voluntary attendance demonstrated the good will existing between the personnel of the Department of Education and the people in the villages.

A new school calendar was adopted in November 1957 after careful study. All schools, public and private, in American Samoa are now following a Northern Hemisphere or stateside school schedule. This will enable students traveling to the United States to make a quicker adjustment to the stateside schedules and will permit the Government to recruit teachers at the end of the school year in the States. In order to accomplish the change in the calendar, a new semester was added from January 13 to May 16 in 1958.

During April, 1,284 promotions were awarded to children doing outstanding work or who were overage for their grade and could handle adequately the next grade. They included 702 boys and 562 girls; 180 because of outstanding ability and 1,048 because of age.

Results of the high school entrance examination (Cooperative Inter-American Tests) given in November and December 1957 were announced during April. The statistics show that 385 students were tested, and the 1957 average was 45 as compared with 44 for 1956 and 42 for 1955.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Agriculture and Livestock

The Government of American Samoa has the policy of providing such assistance, guidance, and encouragement as is possible to its people in improving and increasing plantings of existing subsistence crops and to introduce additional practical supplemental subsistence crops. The objective is thus to enable the people to become more self-supporting and to help self-government by delegating responsibility through the political authority of the traditional chiefs.

Office of the Director and the Experimental Farm.—A reorganization in the department during the past year brought about an abolishment of the Dairy and Extension Service, formerly divisions of the department. The latter was discontinued because the benefits derived from its operation did not justify operational costs; the former because coliform germs could not be eradicated from the water and the cost of milk production did not justify continuance of its operation.

Office of the Director.—All projects affecting the department are divided and coordinated by the Director and the Assistant Director. Under the Director an entomologist conducts field research for injurious plant pests, and breeds parasites and predators in the laboratory for release in badly infested areas to assist in the problems of control.

Experimental Farm.—This division introduces new crops of possible economic worth for testing and distribution when found worthy, and conducts experiments for better production, flavor, and disease resistance of all locally grown crops. Breeding experiments to improve the quality and production of chickens, swine, and beef cattle is an important and constant activity. Emphasis is placed on improved production, disease resistance, and quality.
Land utilization.—Most of the land is precipitous but is used for plantations. One church group operates 200 acres for pasture. The Government-owned experimental beef herd uses the only other pasture land. This herd is the former dairy herd. The dairy cattle were dried up as milk producers with the closing of the dairy and an experiment is now being conducted to establish this herd as beef cattle. It should prove financially advantageous as the hospital can purchase all the beef that can be furnished. However, this experiment is still in its early stages of development and it is too early to judge its success.

The Government policy on land ownership is to retain it in the hands of the Samoan people. Land tenure is under the matai or family group, and with Samoans may be leased or rented without restriction. In cases of nonindigenous persons, however, permission must first be obtained from the Government. As most of the land is under the matai or communal system, the chief of the matai rents the land with the advice of his village council and the proceeds are divided among its members. There is no agricultural indebtedness in American Samoa.

There is a small amount of freehold land owned primarily by churches and a few merchants. The Government owns land in the harbor district, controls the airfield by lease, and leases 248 acres used as an experimental farm.

Extension Service.—Agricultural extension has been placed in the hands of the traditional leaders, the chiefs, who hold the political authority in the villages. This has proved more effective than using numbers of young men with only limited training and who were not generally well received as extension agents.

Statistics of crops, animal products, and livestock are listed in appendix II.

Forestry.—There is no regular forestry system established in the Territory. Tree seedlings are produced in small quantity at the Experimental Farm and then distributed to interested individuals for planting. Some wood craftsmen sell their artifacts locally to tourists.

Fisheries.—Tilapia mosambica were planted in a pond at Aunu’u Island on an experimental basis last year in the establishment of a fisheries training program. They have become well established, and as other ponds become available more will be planted.

Assistance for agricultural production.—Agriculture is primarily on a subsistence basis, and although bank credit is available it is not used. Copra, the only exportable crop, is marketed by a Government-controlled Copra Board which provides facilities for grading, storing, and marketing of the crop. This board serves without pay.

All machinery, equipment, and fertilizer are bought from the United States.

Water supply.—Total rainfall for the fiscal year 1958 totaled 232.89 inches, an increase of 31.08 inches during the year. Water consumption showed an increase of 80 million gallons from 274 million gallons in fiscal year 1957 to 354 million gallons during the year. There are 205 flat-rate consumers of water, but meter installations scheduled in 1959 fiscal year will eliminate this type of dispensation. Installations of meters now total 61 as compared to 54 during fiscal year 1957.

A continued program of assisting villages with repairs to their water systems was carried out through the Department of Public Works. The department installed new sanitary catchment basins in Alao and Asau, and new village pipelines with the village bearing the cost and the department assisting with technical and supervisory help. The village projects at Si’ufaga, Sili, and Aoa are now being contemplated and will be completed during fiscal year 1959.

The Government of American Samoa entered into a cooperative sharing agreement with the United States Geological Survey, Surface Water and Underground Water Division, during the last fiscal year to lay out and install four new gage stations at the villages of Asili, Matu’u, Alega, and Vaitolu. Seven stream gages are now in operation.

Control and plant and animal pests and diseases.—During the year the following parasites and predators were introduced:

(a) Titomastix sp., collected in New Guinea and obtained for this Government through the Government of Fiji. This is a small wasp which parasitizes the larvae of the banana scab moth, the Territory’s worst pest of bananas.

(b) Rhabditis sp., introduced from Madagascar. A colony of this nematode was obtained from the South Pacific Commission during February of this year. This colony is established in Hawaii. It is hoped that other ponds become available more will be planted.

(c) Copris incertus, a colony was obtained from Ceylon in May.

(d) Bacillus popillae, obtained originally from the United States Department of Agriculture. These bacterial spores were released in the field during July and are responsible for the disease known as “milky disease” which occurs in the Japanese beetle. It is established in Hawaii.

(e) The mosquito species Toxorhychites splendens and Toxorhychites brevipalpus have been bred in the Entomological Laboratory for...
Handicrafts.—One large Samoan handicraft cooperative, the Samoan Industry, is located in the Territory. Two new businesses, Saole County Enterprise and Pago Pago Products, were established this year and represent producers not included in the former. Samoan industry is a quasi-Government, producers-type cooperative which has been in operation many years. Its yearly income was $23,221.06, mostly from customers in Hawaii and the continental United States. Most of the villages contribute to some cooperative. These, in turn, market the wares through export. Items produced include laufala floor mats, woven goods, tapa cloth, woodcraft, and shell articles. An estimate of material available for laufala mat weaving suggests possible production of 85,000 square feet a month. There are approximately 7,000 women and young girls skilled in mat weaving.

Printshop.—No private printing industry exists in Samoa. The printshop is a Government plant with a staff of four Samoans. This unit turns out practically all Government printing and stationery requirements at a reasonable cost as well as provides printing needs for private concerns, offices, and the general public. New equipment is gradually replacing the old Navy equipment used in the shop and a new rubberstamp-making machine has been ordered to meet the demand from the Government and the public.

Hotel Rainmaker.—A 10-room hotel with a 6-room annex is operated by a Samoan manager and three workers. Besides catering to social activities, it provides the only local accommodations for travelers and official visitors, the influx of which increased during the year.

Copra Fund.—The Copra Fund is maintained under the direction of a board of directors whose members are appointed by the Governor and who serve without pay. The board is the policymaking body of the Copra Fund and has authority to make administrative decisions. The fund is the medium through which all the producers market their copra for shipment and sale in the United States. Its function is to carry out the policies and procedures set up by the board, purchase copra from the producers, negotiate copra sales, and maintain equipment and accounting records.

Purchases amounted to 762.49 tons valued at $60,998.36, or 57 percent of the 1957 purchases. There was one shipment of copra to the United States market, equaling 23 percent of the 1957 shipments. Inventory shrinkage amounted to 8.5 percent. An increase in production is expected in the next fiscal year.

Fuel oil company.—With the leasing of the Government tank farm facilities to a United States oil refining concern during the 1957 fiscal year, the Territory became a fueling station for vessels operating in...
this area. Stocks of Navy standard bunker fuel are dispensed to both privately owned and naval vessels.

Fish canning company.—A United States company leased an established canning plant in American Samoa in 1954 and today employs approximately 400 Samoans. Fish is supplied to the cannery by Japanese catcher boats. Canned fish and fish products are the principal exports.

Bakeries.—Four small, indigenous concerns provide bread and pastries for the island population.

Communications and Transport

Telephone facilities.—The telephone exchange is Government operated and is a responsibility of the Department of Public Works. During the third quarter of the year, the exchange and its equipment were relocated. Local Samoan technicians completed this relocation. Moving of the equipment required 2 days. Preparation (tagging of lines and disconnecting) took almost a month. Private trunklines now total 227 for an increase of 1 during the year. Extensions increased from 125 to 127. Numerous requests are awaiting availability of additional lines when the revamping of the complete cable system in the area is completed.

Telegraph.—The Communications Office is responsible for all communications. The department operates on a 24-hour continuous basis and maintains radiotelegraph circuits connecting American Samoa with relay and terminal facilities in Hawaii, Fiji, and Western Samoa. Local radiotelephone and radiotelegraph circuits are maintained with the islands of Ofu, Ta’u, and Swain’s Island.

Communication facilities consist of a receiving station and central office and a Radio Material Office and transmitter building, all located in Pago Pago. Aircraft control facilities, the meteorological office, and the radio beacon transmitter are located at the Tafuna Airport.

These facilities provide Government and commercial cable service, ship-to-shore service, air-ground en route and control service, meteorological observations for local and international dissemination, and beacon facilities for the radionavigation service. The Radio Material Office, in addition to maintaining the above facilities, is responsible for maintaining all Government-owned electronic equipment, including the local broadcast station. As a courtesy service, emergency repairs are made for a fee to radio equipment aboard merchant and other privately owned ships.

The increasing workload, due mainly to the expansion of the

Tafuna air-ground facilities, has leveled off. Emphasis is now being placed on the improvement of existing facilities, the replacement of obsolete equipment, and an expanded training program to deal with the increasing need for technicians, meteorologists, and air-ground operators.

During the fiscal year, the office handled 21,061 messages with a total of 359,695 words, an increase of 8 percent over 1957. Total revenue was $14,511.40. Revenues amounting to $20,000 are estimated for the next fiscal year. This increase will be due to higher cable rates recently established.

Radio.—The only radio station in the Territory is station WVUV, operated by the Office of Information and Adult Education. It is authorized by the Inter-Department Radio Advisory Committee to broadcast on the frequency of 1120 kilocycles with a carrier power of 50 watts. The station is on the air 75 hours a week—40 hours of regularly scheduled broadcasts and 35 hours of unscheduled music. Of the 40 hours of scheduled broadcasts, 11 hours and 45 minutes are devoted to information-education material.

Roads.—A continued program of maintaining the roads of Tutuila was carried on during the year; road maintenance at Manu’a was discontinued. Coral was used as roadfill in areas where roads have been scraped down to the base.

Land transportation.—Eight Government-owned buses, operated over 80 miles of main and secondary roads, use a 7-day schedule. This has brought a service to all accessible villages and a means of transportation to school students, daily workers, and the general public. Buses previously used were all-metal types obtained from United States Government excess property; however, this type of vehicle is not economical to operate in the Territory. During the past 2 years six schoolbus chassis were purchased and sturdy local-built bodies were installed to make utility buses with seats along each side and high road clearance. Travelers now have more space for baggage and produce, and the buses create a very low maintenance cost to the Government. Approximately 500 to 600 students take advantage of Government bus service daily at charges of $1 per month, irrespective of distance.

Postal.—The postal system consists of a main post office (second class) and two branch offices located to give maximum postal service to outlying villages. The offices are entirely staffed by Samoans. United States domestic postal rates apply and United States postage stamps are used as there is no special stamp for the Territory. During the year under review the following mail was handled:
In the fiscal year 1958 the Government operated a direct Federal appropriation of $123,039 which financed the following Federal activities: Governor's Office, $58,422; Judicial $36,617; and Legislature $28,000. To supplement its limited revenues, American Samoa annually receives a grant-in-aid from the United States Government. The 1958 grant of $1,169,400 supplemented local revenues totaling $767,002 earned as indicated by the following activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture (sale of farm and dairy products)</td>
<td>86,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget and finance (hotel, bus, printshop, rents, and leases)</td>
<td>131,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications (radiograms)</td>
<td>14,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (book sales)</td>
<td>1,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical services (hospital care, nursing fees, and laundry)</td>
<td>15,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Works (electricity, telephone, water, building permits)</td>
<td>119,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Administration (export, import duties; dock, harbor and airfield charges)</td>
<td>347,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous (licenses, copra processing tax refund, personal taxes, travel permits, business tax)</td>
<td>150,426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net obligations for the year were $1,721,279 for operations and maintenance. The sum of $322,916 was obligated for construction projects, including work on the new airfield at Tafuna.

Division of Accounts.—This division handles all financial accounting records, payrolls, disbursements, reconciliation, and accounting
reports, and is staffed by a part-Samoan Accounts Division Chief and nine Samoan clerks.

Division of Revenue.—A part-Samoan and six Samoan clerks receive all incoming Government revenues in this division and make daily deposits of all cash receipts, including fees for various licenses. This division also handles collections of fees, rents, utilities, etc., from all persons using Government services.

Division of General Supply.—A part-Samoan and 24 Samoan employees handle procurement of all supplies, equipment, and materials for the Government. The division maintains eight warehouses for general stores, one warehouse for automotive spare parts, and a lumber yard. The cold storage plant operated by this division was discontinued as of July 31, 1958. During the year stores valued at $865,753 were purchased by this division. Issues reflecting a value of $419,405 were processed by issue of 27,415 documents. The inventory as of June 30 was $534,954.

In its efforts to maintain a balanced inventory, the division continued its screening of stock records and many warehouse-type items left by the Navy were declared excess and disposed of. Certain canned and fresh meats were purchased from New Zealand because of lower prices and lack of freezer space on freighters from the United States; there is only one freighter that regularly calls from the United States.

Medical Supply.—Five Samoans handle the medical supply needs of the Government. The division chief is a college-educated Samoan. During the course of the fiscal year the division began utilizing the services of the Veterans' Administration in the procurement of all medicine and medical supplies from the Veterans' Administration Supply Depot at Wilmington, Calif. Stores issued during the year were valued at $118,117. Issue documents processed total 27,415. The division processed 292 purchase orders valued at $120,185 for stock replenishment. Inventory as of June 30 was $165,348.

Management Services.—This division is headed by a European contract employee with a staff of three Samoans. It maintains complete property accounting records, leases buildings and land surplus to Government requirements, controls assignment of all Government real and personal property. The division is responsible for its custody and for obtaining maximum utilization. Properties consist of buildings, docks, roads, heavy and light automotive and construction equipment, electric and office equipment, furniture and fixtures. Plant account cards are maintained for all capitalized equipment. Living quarters are kept in readiness for occupancy and renovated during personnel turnover. Programs of this division during the year consisted of replacement of heavy and electrical equipment and motor vehicles, correction and completion of all Government lands and land lease records, and a physical inventory of all Government property.

Land Transportation.—This division is responsible for the management of the bus system and vehicles used by the Government, and is operated for the purpose of affording a safe, comfortable, and reliable transportation service.

Audit Office.—Responsibility for conducting internal audits for the Government is charged to this office. Findings on 12 general audits of departments and offices and reports on 13 special investigations were submitted. The staff consists of one auditor and two assistants.

Taxation.—The only tax levied on American nationals in this Territory is a $5-per-year general personal tax which is required of every male over 18 years of age and of all aliens over 18 residing in the Territory 5 years or longer. There is no income tax in American Samoa, but the United States citizens that serve as Government employees pay an income tax to the United States.

Banking and Credit

The Bank of American Samoa was established by the Government of American Samoa to provide a depository for the people of American Samoa and to carry on a general banking business.

Officers and the board of directors of the bank are established by section 693 of the code. The officers are the President (Governor), the Vice President (Attorney General), and the Manager, who is appointed by the Governor. The board of directors consists of the President, the Vice President, the Manager, the Secretary of American Samoa, the Director of Public Health, the Treasurer of American Samoa, and one Samoan representative, appointed by the Governor.

It is the only American bank in the South Pacific and has continued to grow, keeping in step with the economic and cultural development of American Samoa. During the past year all phases of the bank's activities increased. Total deposits are at an all-time high of $1,766,508, an increase of $41,600 over last year, in spite of reductions in Government deposits. This is one indication of the increased economic benefits experienced by the people of the Territory.

Various shipping companies have stepped up their visits to American Samoa, both in luxury liner and freighter operations. This has caused considerable increase in the number of incoming collections processed by the bank. It has also given the people and
industries of American Samoa a greater opportunity to export handicrafts, fish, and other local products to all parts of the world, evidenced by the fact that the bank handled 163 outgoing collections, an increase of 190 percent over last year.

Operating income increased nominally over the previous high of 1956-57, but net profit was reduced 29 percent due to an increase in operating costs. The two major factors contributing to the larger operating expenses are salary, travel, and household shipping costs incurred by the hiring of an additional stateside employee and biannual audit expenses. In combating the rise in operating expenses during the year, the bank was authorized to increase borrowing rates. During the fiscal year, 351 loans were granted which totaled $278,691. Loan classification is diversified. Grants went to villages for school construction, water conservation projects, and electrification; to merchants and businessmen for inventory purchases, expansion, and modernization of shops; and to individuals for home construction and repairs, personal needs, and automobile purchases.

Experience has found that the bank is in a position to meet all future banking needs of the public. Indications for the coming year are encouraging.

International Trade

The Department of Port Administration has charge of all customs matters, imports and exports through its Custom Division. This division collects duty at the time of importation; the duty is submitted to finance as revenue. Most goods and merchandise imported into American Samoa, with the exception of that imported by the Government, are taxed. No levy is placed on sacramental wines, clerical vestments, or Bibles when imported by any religious order for use in the conduct of religious services. The basis for computation is the purchase price and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, and insurance and other shipping charges from the country of export to American Samoa. Other items free of duty are listed in the Code of American Samoa as: perishable items (fresh meats, milk, eggs, fish, butter, etc.); agriculture seeds and cuttings for planting; school supplies when imported by an educational institution; printed materials; livestock feed; fine mats (jetega); condensed or evaporated milk and baby food; and Christmas parcels.

Import and export statistics.—Records reflect that 14,087 tons of general cargo were imported the past year. The figure for the previous year was 12,041 tons. This figure does not include 7,682 tons of bulk fuel products. Exports totaled 10,441 tons as compared to 9,265 tons for the previous year.

The value of imports, excluding imports by the fish cannery, oil company, and that of religious groups in American Samoa, was $1,262,497 as received from the following countries: United States, $751,232; Australia, $182,319; New Zealand, $200,014; Japan, $37,374; Apia, $27,502; Suva, $35,661; Great Britain, $20,198; and Germany, $8,192. Total value of imports for the previous year was $1,339,930.

Of the above total, $833,694 worth of merchandise was transported by American vessels, $172,785 by Norwegian vessels, $162,930 by British vessels, and $92,088 by all others.

Exports totaled $5,854,258.23, of which $55,237.61 is the estimated value of approximately 360 tons of copra. Breakdown is as follows: Fish and fish products, $5,671,981.47; handicrafts curios, and all other exports total $182,276.76. Exports for the fiscal year 1957 totaled $5,002,832.34.

American vessels carried $4,820,589.32 worth of the merchandise exported, Norwegian vessels $456,789.51, and all other vessels $576,570.40.
APPENDIX I

AMERICAN SAMOA—STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Objectives

The objectives of the Department of the Interior in the administration of American Samoa are (1) to provide for the orderly and progressive development of the people toward self-government; and (2) to assist the people to attain the maximum possible self-support.

Policies

Political advancement.—It is the policy to support the continuance of the Territorial government with separate legislative, executive, and judicial departments, constituting a system of checks and balances.

Within this framework, the political structure of the Government shall be in accord with the desires of the Samoan people in regard to such adaptations as may be desirable by virtue of Samoan customs, traditions, and land ownership. During the period of development of self-government, the people and their resources shall be protected against undesirable exploitation.

It is also the policy to delegate to, and encourage the acceptance of, increased authority by local Samoan officials, including the District Governors, County Chiefs, and Village Mayors. As the legislative advisory body demonstrates a continual ability to legislate effectively, increasingly greater measures of authority shall be granted to it.

With respect to organic legislation, it is the policy to support such legislation when the Samoan people desire it and are ready for it. It is the policy to seek the views of the Samoans and consult with them as regards such legislation in order that it will contain adequate protection for the rights of the people, including their historic land rights. In the meantime, the Samoans are encouraged to take such forward steps as may be consistent with organic legislation if and when such legislation is considered desirable.

Economic advancement.—Economic policy in the Territory shall be directed toward creating a sound basic economy that will (1) be suited to the needs and resources of Samoa, (2) will provide adequately for the food and monetary needs of the rapidly increasing population, and (3) will establish a firm foundation for self-government and maintain Samoa for Samoans. The Territory’s limited land resources and rapidly growing population make it essential that every effort be made to increase agricultural production, industrial development, and tourist trade.

Since the economy of the area is basically agricultural, emphasis shall be given to encouraging and stimulating agricultural production. This includes the improvement of food crops, poultry and livestock, and the increased production of copra and other exportable crops.

Protection of Samoans against the loss of their family lands is an important policy not only as regards the economy but also as it may affect the Samoan matrilineal system. It is the policy to maintain this protection.
In view of Samoa's lack of resources, and the existence of a substantial labor pool previously accustomed to wage income, it is the policy to look with favor upon the establishment of processing and other minor industries which will bring a source of income to the people. In view of the need for this type of economic activity, favorable consideration shall be given to industrial incentives in the form of tax and other benefits.

As the principal employer of wage workers in the Territory, the Government of American Samoa shall maintain a wage structure and conditions of employment which are consonant with the advancing social and economic conditions of the Territory.

General Government.—It is the policy to respect the Samoan's desire to protect the matai system and to consult fully with the Samoans, through their legally constituted representatives, on any question which may affect the preservation or destruction of the system. It is also the policy to encourage the acceptance of such nonindigenous social concepts as would be beneficial and provide such social regulations and services as may be necessary in the light of local conditions and dictated by precepts of common humanity and governmental responsibility.

(a) Health.—The Public Health Program shall be administered so as to provide necessary medical and dental services, to improve the health and sanitary conditions of the people, to minimize communicable diseases, and to train native health personnel.

(b) Education.—It is the policy to maintain a free public school system for the education of American Samoans and to provide in that school system a curriculum which will (1) prepare students for life in American Samoa, and (2) establish a firm foundation for the political, economic, and social advancement of the people and thus hasten the date when more Samoans can replace state-side employees in their government and Samoa can achieve a greater degree of self-government.

Relationship with Western Samoa.—Close cooperation and consultation between the Governments of American and Western Samoa shall be encouraged in order that action taken by the two governments will take into account the close ties and relationships between the peoples of the two areas.

FRED A. SEATON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Approved November 27, 1958.

---

APPENDIX II

Statistics of crops, livestock, and animal products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal crops:</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Annual production by value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taro</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadfruit</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yams</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>782</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal livestock:</th>
<th>Number estimated</th>
<th>Annual production by value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle (dairy)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>$28,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>21,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX III

Statistics of industrial production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of production</th>
<th>Number of establishments</th>
<th>Number of workers employed</th>
<th>Annual production by value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative (Samoan handicrafts)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7,000 weavers 1, 250 carvers</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish canery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>12,000 tons (approximate)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 This represents number of Samoans who could be utilized in making handicraft.

55
REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF AMERICAN SAMOA

APPENDIX IV

Statistics on electrical energy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Kilowatt-hour output</th>
<th>Kilowatt-hour yearly increase</th>
<th>Percent increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>3,136,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>3,530,200</td>
<td>393,500</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>3,999,300</td>
<td>459,100</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>4,290,800</td>
<td>241,400</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>5,077,000</td>
<td>850,100</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>5,907,100</td>
<td>750,100</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX V

Copra fund—copra purchases by district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>1957 (Tons)</th>
<th>1958 (Tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manu’a</td>
<td>734.5</td>
<td>504.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutuila (Eastern)</td>
<td>99.6</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutuila (Western)</td>
<td>410.8</td>
<td>42.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swains Island</td>
<td>90.2</td>
<td>270.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,343.9</td>
<td>702.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX VI

Crime statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offenses</th>
<th>Number of persons tried</th>
<th>Convicted</th>
<th>Acquitted</th>
<th>Jailed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Felonies, misdemeanors, violations</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>code and regulations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treatment of offenders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons sentenced to</th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>Nons Adults</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deprivation of liberty</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial penalty</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporal punishment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF AMERICAN SAMOA

APPENDIX VII

Statistics of institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of institution</th>
<th>Government prison.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average population (adult only)</td>
<td>15—all male (no others).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convicted persons</td>
<td>15—all male.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons on remand or detained</td>
<td>No change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental patients</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custodial</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX VII

Statistics concerning medical and health facilities

Medical Staff and Institutions

Medical and Health staff:

Administrative:

1 Medical Director M. D.

1 lay administrator.

Physicians:

3 M. D.—stateside trained.

1 M. D.—Philippine trained.

1 D. D. S.—stateside trained.

Nurses (R. N.), 3—stateside trained.

Nurses, certified, 72.

Nurses, student, 48.

Midwives, none.

Midwives, certified, none.

Sanitary inspectors, 1.

Laboratory and X-ray technicians:

Laboratory:

1 Scotland trained.

2 Central Medical School trained.

1 in service trained.

1 trainee.

X-ray:

1 stateside.

1 trainee.
Acute bacterial infections, including bacteremia and overwhelming local septic conditions not included elsewhere...3
Drowning...1
Tuberculosis (other than pulmonary)...1
Epilepsy...1
Tetanus...1
Whooping cough...1

Total known causes of death...96
Deaths from unknown causes...24

Total deaths...120

Known causes of death total population, calendar year, 1957

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Rate (Deaths per 100,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of the lungs (other than tuberculosis)</td>
<td>33...165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea, nonspecific</td>
<td>26...130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malnutrition</td>
<td>23...115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of the heart</td>
<td>15...75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>11...55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents (including accidental poisoning)</td>
<td>10...50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant tumors</td>
<td>9...45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infections of the brain and coverings, including meningitis (except TB meningitis)</td>
<td>6...30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of blood vessels, including hypertension, arteriosclerosis and cerebral vascular accidents (not including coronary artery diseases)</td>
<td>4...25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prematurity</td>
<td>4...20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital defects</td>
<td>4...20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute bacterial infections, including bacteremia and overwhelming local septic conditions not included elsewhere</td>
<td>5...20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of the kidney</td>
<td>3...15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of the liver</td>
<td>3...15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis, pulmonary</td>
<td>3...15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis, other than pulmonary</td>
<td>3...15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>1...5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus</td>
<td>1...5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of pregnancy and complications of labor</td>
<td>1...5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whooping cough</td>
<td>1...5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of gastrointestinal tract other than malignant tumor</td>
<td>1...5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total known causes of death...168
Deaths from unknown causes...48

Total deaths...216
## APPENDIX VIII

### Educational Statistics

Illiteracy in the Territory is approximately 1 percent of the total population 10 years of age and over.

Number attending literacy classes: None.

Number of children of school age: Samoan, 6,400 (approximate); non-Samoan, 41 (ages 7 to 15); total 6,441.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public schools</th>
<th>Private schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of schools:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary (1-6):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior high (7-9):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school (10-12):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational school:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher college:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public schools</th>
<th>Private schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of teachers (non-Samoan in parentheses):</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary (1-6):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior high (7-9):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school (10-12):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational school (10-12):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher college (12-14):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public schools</th>
<th>Private schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of pupils:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior high:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational school:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher college:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## APPENDIX IX

### Statistics of cultural institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
<th>Annual circulation</th>
<th>Persons using</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public and high school combined:</td>
<td>10,250</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers' library:</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher training college - demonstration school:</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Exclusive of students.

## APPENDIX X

### Statistics relating to mass communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers and periodicals</th>
<th>Frequency of issue</th>
<th>Circulation</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O Le Fa'atoni:</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>English and Samoan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Ase:</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>350-500</td>
<td>English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fa'asau Samoa:</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>Samoan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cinemas and projection facilities</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Frequency of operation</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent cinemas:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Semiweekly</td>
<td>Approximately 72,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile units:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film projectors:</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The Adult Education Office has a movie film projector which is portable and is used to show educational films to villages. Approximate annual attendance, 4,500. This service has been temporarily suspended.

### Radiobroadcasting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Wavelength (kc.)</th>
<th>Power (w.)</th>
<th>Number of broadcasting hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WVUV</td>
<td>Pago Pago</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>75 s week.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Licensed radiobroadcast receivers: 500 (estimated)
REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF AMERICAN SAMOA

APPENDIX XI

Government of American Samoa—Office of the Treasurer

General fund—Balance sheet, June 30, 1958

ASSETS

Current assets:

Cash:
- Impested funds: $536.00
- Change funds: 245.00
- Bank of American Samoa—General fund: 82,276.52
- Bank of American Samoa—Payroll account: 73,321.13
- Bank of American Samoa—Retirement fund: 4,390.10
- Bank of American Samoa—Special deposit: 31,099.66
- American Trust Company—General fund: 20,748.53
- General Services Administration—General fund: 103,877.01
- Bank of American Samoa—General fund time certificate of deposit: 400,000.00
- Bank of American Samoa—Retirement fund time certificate of deposit: 15,000.00
- Total cash: $740,523.95

Taxes receivable:
- General personal taxes: $87,552.17
- Real property taxes: 412.44
- Taxes delinquent: $1,979.52
- Less estimated uncollectible delinquent taxes: 990.00
- Less estimated uncollectible taxes: 989.52
- Total taxes receivable: $88,954.13

Accounts receivable:
- Electricity: $15,504.48
- Telephone: 647.00
- Water: 2,058.20
- Bus charges: 161.70
- Charge sales—General and medical supply: 7,311.86
- Communications: 891.59
- Printing: 372.01
- Harbor crafts: 342.12
- Hospital bills: 9,245.73
- Hotel: 1.50
- Port charges: 6,436.42
- Rents and leases: 10,610.77
- Interest and dividends: 333.32
- Miscellaneous: 14,638.90
- Delinquent: $24,135.24
- Less estimated uncollectible: 11,940.00
- Total accounts receivable: $80,731.14

Notes receivable:
- Notes receivable current: $9,500.00
- Notes receivable delinquent: $8,115.50
- Less estimated uncollectible: 1,385.00
- Total notes receivable: $11,030.50

Inventories:
- Supplies and materials: $700,303.88
- Construction and rehabilitation (work in progress): 462,536.02
- Total inventories: $1,162,839.90

Investments:
- Bank of American Samoa: $106,000.00
- Total current assets: $2,184,079.62

Fixed assets:
- Land: 18,867.02
- Buildings: 526,372.48
- Furniture and fixtures: 343,835.68
- General equipment: 24,904.49
- Total fixed assets: 2,716,412.91

Deferred charges:
- Prepaid expense—Insurance: 70.29
- Total assets: $4,900,562.82

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Current liabilities:
- Accounts payable:
  - Miscellaneous: $280.49
  - Payrolls: 24,299.49
  - U. S. savings bond deductions: 753.35
  - Contract and leases: 6,805.68
  - Veterans Administration: 7,061.58
- Total accounts payable: $39,190.54
REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF AMERICAN SAMOA

Trust funds:
- Special deposits: $12,769.32
- Utility deposits: 13,053.00
- Estate deposits: 610.42
- American Samoa Medical Trust Fund: 532.43
- Barstow Foundation: 441.17
- Barstow Foundation—Scholarship Fund: 3,693.32
- Retirement Fund—GAS: 10,390.10

Total trust funds: 50,480.76

Deferred credits:
- Unearned revenue: $10,632.71
- Navy stock fund liability: 282,125.51

Total deferred credits: 292,758.22

Capital:
- Available funds unallotted:
  - Operating and maintenance—fiscal year 1958: $425,995.82
  - Work in progress: 51,379.99
- Unobligated allotments:
  - Operating and maintenance—fiscal year 1958: 31,554.04
  - Work in progress: 738,326.41
  - Revolving funds: 65,387.65
- Unliquidated obligations:
  - Operating and maintenance—fiscal year 1958: 32,037.11
  - Work in progress: 27,522.57
  - Revolving funds: 15,422.84
  - Invested and donated capital: 2,987,111.14

Total capital: 4,518,124.30

Total liabilities and capital: 4,900,562.82

APPENDIX XII

The Bank of American Samoa—Pago Pago, American Samoa
Statement of condition, June 30, 1958

RESOURCES
- Cash and due from banks: $347,590.71
- United States Government obligations: 1,308,988.75
- Overdrafts: 5,460.50
- Loans and discounts: 250,872.37
- Bills of exchange purchased: 3,785.30
- Bank premises and equipment: 1,635.93
- Accrued interest receivable: 11,400.39
- Customers' liability under letters of credit: 15,422.84
- Other assets: 13,588.83

Total resources: 1,958,045.82

LIABILITIES
- Deposits:
  - Demand: 549,671.41
  - Time: 860,448.51
  - United States Government: 131,957.89
  - Government of American Samoa: 224,429.72
- Letters of credit: 15,422.84
- Other liabilities: 18,291.31
- Capital account: 157,824.14
- Capital stock: 100,000.00
- Surplus: 25,000.00
- Undivided profits: 658.81
- Reserves for contingencies: 32,165.33

Total liabilities: 1,958,045.82

United States Government Bonds of $50,000 par value pledged to secure U. S. Government deposits

APPENDIX XIII

Census of American Samoa, September 25, 1956

Total, all districts: 20,154

Tutulua: 17,897
Manu'a: 2,767
Swain's Island: 80