annual report
fiscal year
1971
government of
AMERICAN SAMOA
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Art work contributed by students of art classes of American Samoa Elementary Consolidated Schools
INTRODUCTION

The Government of American Samoa can mark fiscal year 1971 as a period of progress in a variety of areas and also as a period in which a promise made by President Richard Nixon over 2 years ago was kept.

That promise was expressed in this passage of specific directions given to me when I became Governor on August 5, 1969:

"The declared goal of the United States in its relationship with American Samoa is the promotion of economic, social and political development leading to a full measure of self-government, and the active participation of residents of the territory in the life of the nation."

This promise has been and will continue to be implemented with the complete support of Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton, Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management Harrison Loesch and the dedicated and talented people in the office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Territorial Affairs, which replaced the Office of Territories at the end of the fiscal year and was headed at the time of its inception by the Honorable Royston C. Hughes.

I will not dwell in this message on progress which has been made for continuing development of a more viable economy which will offer jobs and better and more reasonably priced services to our people. This is sufficiently covered in the report's section on the Office of Economic Development and Planning which was established during my administration and which is now showing results as an effective arm of our government.

Social advancement continued on many fronts, again with complete backing of the territory's supporters in the national government. Working under guidelines agreed upon with the Honorable Julia Butler Hansen, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, and the Honorable Alan Bible, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, thousands
of dollars have been allocated to the territory under grant programs. We have moved with caution and honesty in requesting these grants and not once during the year did we face a denial. Much credit for this successful condition must go to administrative officials in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Sections of this report deal in detail with the social benefits brought to our people through grant funding above and beyond our direct appropriations by Congress. Public health programs have been expanded, a growing community college is now a progressing actuality which did not exist 2 years ago.

Social progress must go hand in hand with economic development and this area has also benefited from a sensible, fiscally sound participation in the various grant programs.

An indication of local acceptance of this type of government financing is the cooperation shown by the Legislature of American Samoa in providing matching funds for these programs when needed.

It is my belief and my government policy that social advancement must also develop within a people a pride in what they are and a great value for their culture, especially one of such dignity as that of the Samoans.

To help preserve the Samoan culture, we have turned to a number of sources. And our requests for aid in this field have been welcomed. The National Endowment for the Arts generously provided us with $130,000 for such projects as the permanent establishment of the museum which our people have developed in Government House during the past 2 years. The Legislature has made this an official museum and funds are available to move it to the old post office building in Fagatogo which will be refurbished and professionally equipped and staffed so that local residents and visitors can learn of history and culture of Samoa and Polynesia.

An ancient Polynesian wooden gong is one item collected in the Government Museum, where it will be preserved as a historical item in the day-to-day life of Samoa.

Moves to protect the beauty and healthfulness of American Samoa began when the Smithsonian Institution commissioned Dr. Arthur Lyon Dahl of its Department of Botany to begin a series of ecological studies in American Samoa.

His initial report, supplemented by one which I drafted, gives us the knowledge that our ecology can be saved and tells how to save it.

By executive order I have created Environmental Commissions which began work with specialists from Federal agencies on standards for the protection of our water and air, for the proper handling of solid refuse and for land and reef conservation.

We have had excellent cooperation from the Coast Guard and local industries in curbing pollution of Pago Pago Bay and this program will continue hand in hand with development of sewage systems which eventually will serve all of the urbanized area around the bay.

Local acceptance of a movement to save our ecology has been shown in many ways. Fifteen thousand people, encouraged by the churches, schools, and village leaders, joined with the government in a massive cleanup drive sponsored by the Interior Department's "Johnny Horizon" campaign. Hundreds of tons of litter were removed from our villages and roads.

At the end of the fiscal year about 240 youngsters were earning a total of $48,000 in a Youth Conservation Corps program which saw beach parks cleaned and recreation areas developed in nine village projects. Part of their time was devoted to dis-

A dress made of ancient traditional Samoan fine mats which are used on ceremonial occasions is one entry in the expanding Government Museum. The weaving in some mats is so fine, it took a weaver one year to make a six-inch square.

The National Endowment for the Arts also allocated funds during fiscal year 1971 for the continued recording of original Samoan folk music, a highly successful arts festival held for the first time during the Flag Day celebration, and for Samoan participation in the coming South Pacific Arts Festival in Fiji.

The entire world has learned the shocking lesson within recent years that mankind can be his own worst enemy and can, indeed, completely destroy the environment in which he lives.

The prevention of such destruction is certainly a critical requirement of social progress and in American Samoa we have in fiscal year 1971 made a good start in turning the tide of ecological disaster which may be beyond recall in many other areas.
American Samoan youths took part in the Youth Conservation Corps program, which saw nine recreational areas created and during which the youngsters studied ecology.

cussions of the need to protect the land around them from the ravages of pollution.

Fiscal Year 1971 saw political development in American Samoa unmatched in previous years.

Every effort was made to find qualified American Samoans for vacant government positions in all departments. Some 70 key jobs formerly held by contract workers now are filled by local people and this movement will continue. A survey shows that the average Samoan salary in the government service now is 100 percent greater than it was 5 years ago. And an ad hoc committee, composed of representatives of the executive and legislative branches, was named to complete in early fiscal year 1972 an overall study of Samoan salaries and to make recommendations for an equitable pay structure.

Another political advancement came when the Legislature created the post of delegate-at-large and the people voted for the first time in a territory-wide election to name a prominent Samoan chief as their first representative in Washington. His office was staffed and operating in January.

Just as far-reaching was a change in the Constitution, approved by the people and the Secretary of the Interior, creating a full-time, salaried legislature for the territory. This change prohibits a condition of conflict which existed in the past when employees of the executive branch also served in the Legislature.

The fiscal year also saw the orderly functioning of a Joint Budget Review Committee, including members of the legislature, which works together in the preparation of the overall budget and which sends representatives to Washington for budget hearings to voice the needs of the people of American Samoa.

No government can progress without fully assuming a program of fiscal responsibility. Reorganization to meet this need has been carried on and more is planned.

The year saw a great deal of effort spent on the development of plans for future budgets. These efforts have brought an increase in our overall budget for fiscal year 1972 to almost $22 million. That compares with $13.1 million budget in 1969 which was burdened with a $1.7 million deficit, leaving the government only $11.4 million on which to operate. Fiscal responsibility will continue to be a watchword of this administration.

The year did not pass without setbacks. Fire destroyed the ancient building which housed the legislature and $490,000 had to be included in the 1972 budget to build a new structure. Fire badly damaged the Marine Railway facility. Both tragedies brought home the need for better fire protection in the bay area and steps were taken to secure it as rapidly as possible.

The year also had its times of satisfaction, not the least of which was the brief but impressive visit here of Pope Paul last November. The Pontiff was making a lengthy tour in the interest of peace and his appearance here gave hope and inspiration to our people who have given the lives of 19 of their sons in combat in Vietnam.

As we close fiscal year 1971 we see a future which we know will be beset by many problems. But we also see a future bright with promise because of the determination of the U.S. Government and the people of American Samoa to progress and preserve, to move forward and to keep faith and mutual respect which has existed for over 70 years.

John M. Haydon, Governor.
entry to the United States.

They are among the last remaining true Polynesians and they cling steadfastly to their Samoan culture and traditions. The Interior Department and the Naval Government before it have strongly supported the people in their desire to preserve their culture while encouraging them to advance in the areas of health and education.

The land area of all seven islands is only 76.2 square miles of which the Government of American Samoa occupies 1,400 acres or 2.3 square miles. A very small amount of the land is owned in fee simple by individuals but over 96 percent is owned communally and is regulated as to occupancy and use by Samoan custom.

Tutuila is the main island. It runs east and west with a spiny, jungle-covered mountain range running from one end to the other. Tutuila is almost bisected by famed Pago Pago Bay which is recognized as one of the best harbors in the South Pacific. Governmental operations and a great portion of the commercial activities are located in the bay area.

Aunu'u is a small island off the southeastern shore of Tutuila. The Manu'a group, composed of Tau, Olosega and Ofu, lie about 60 miles east of Tutuila. The Manu'a population is below 4,000. Swains Island, a small privately-owned coral atoll, is about 280 miles north of Tutuila and has a population of about 70 people. Rose Island, a small island 250 miles to the east of Tutuila, the seventh in the American Samoan group, is a tiny atoll and is uninhabited.

Trade winds and frequent rains make American Samoa's climate normally pleasant. Pago Pago normally receives about 200 inches of rain yearly with most of it falling from December to March. The temperature range is between 70° and 90° and the humidity usually is 80 percent.

Because of the heavy rains and mountainous terrain the soil qualities vary greatly due to leaching. A plant which will thrive in one place cannot survive in an area a short distance away. Some fertile valleys have rich clay and sandy loams but the slopes support only tough growths of jungle.

The people are closely related to the Hawaiians, Tahitians, Tongans and New Zealand's Maoris. They are friendly, generous and totally dedicated to ceremonial and mythological practices which are centuries old.

Their social structure is built around the aiga, an extended family which may take in as many as several thousand relatives. At the head of the aiga are matais (chiefs) who guide the communal economy which still exists to a great degree. The matais are responsible for control of family lands and property and it is their responsibility to care for the wellbeing of their aigas and to represent them in the county and district councils.
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United States exploration of what is now American Samoa came 61 years before formal relations were established between the powerful nation of the Northern Hemisphere and the group of tiny islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

A vessel commanded by Lt. John Wilkes made the first American stop on what was then Eastern Samoa in 1839, but only for exploration purposes. In 1872 the need for a coaling station in the South Pacific brought the USS Narragansett to Tutuila where Cmdr. Richard Meade formed an agreement called the "Commercial Regulations, etc," with High Chief Mauga of Pago Pago. The agreement was never ratified by the U.S. Senate, but it did serve in preventing other nations from making claims on Pago Pago Harbor, one of the most protected and beautiful bays in the world.

A second agreement, negotiated with the chiefs of Tutuila in January 1878, was ratified and remained in force for more than 20 years. Meanwhile, international competition for bases in the South Pacific increased, and repeated wars among the Samoans added to the problems.

On June 14, 1889, a general act of agreement for the security of the islands was entered into by the United States, Great Britain, and Germany. However, this pact was not successful and was followed by the Convention of 1899. Germany and Great Britain agreed to drop all claims to those islands east of 171° west of Greenwich, and the United States gave up all claims to the islands of Upolu and Savai'i, which now comprise the independent state of Western Samoa.

This treaty was ratified, and on February 19, 1900, President McKinley directed the Navy to establish U.S. authority in what is now American Samoa. As a naval station was being established in Pago Pago Harbor, a series of deeds of cession was negotiated with the chiefs of Tutuila on April 17, 1900. Four years later, on June 14, 1904, the king of the Manu'a chain ceded those islands to the United States. The Navy built and maintained public works and medical facilities over the years, but the agreement provided that Samoan chiefs would continue to govern so long as they did not violate U.S. laws or act to obstruct the advancement of civilization.

Swains Island was settled in 1856 by American trader Eli Jennings and his Samoan wife. Although it had been linked historically to the Tokelau Island chain, Jennings' citizenship linked it to American Samoa. The Jennings family still owns Swains, and its people still produce copra as their only crop. Government of American Samoa personnel include an agent who also teaches school, a public health nurse who staffs the dispensary, and a radio operator who maintains the Island's station.

The naval government remained in effect until June 30, 1951, when administration of the territory was transferred to the Department of the Interior by executive order.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

U.S. efforts in American Samoa traditionally have been devoted to the satisfaction of immediate and pressing needs for health care, education, water, sewers and other public facilities. In 1970, the Government of American Samoa initiated the territory's first organized economic development and long range planning program with the establishment of the Office of Economic Development and Planning. This Office completed its first year of operating in 1971.

The Office made several important conclusions during the period. It determined that American Samoa has a large number of opportunities for economic advancement that can be exploited almost immediately, and it found that economic advancement can proceed swiftly, without serious sacrifices in culture, traditions, physical environment or political advancement.

In all business development activities, Samoan participation is stressed at every level including ownership, employment, management and, wherever feasible, construction by Samoan firms.

Industrial Development

Pacific Time Corp., a subsidiary of Bulova Watch, is erecting its plant in American Samoa and will employ approximately 50 persons. The plant manager is training prospective employees, and four Samoans—including one who will be plant foreman—have been sent to Bulova’s school in New York for more intensive training. At the earliest possible date, a Samoan will manage the entire operation in American Samoa.

Negotiations have been completed with Beatrice Foods to produce milk, ice cream, and other milk products for local consumption. It is anticipated that up to 40 percent of this plant will be locally owned. In addition to providing ownership and employment opportunities to American Samoans, the price of milk will be considerably reduced.

Substantial cannery expansion is now under way due primarily to the innovative approach the Government of American Samoa has taken to the use of tax incentives. The canneries have been granted tax exemption on corporate income resulting from increases in production over the annual average production of the past 5 years.

The Office of Economic Development and Planning is actively negotiating with manufacturers of food products, steel wire, industrial gas, textiles, paint, petroleum products and several other items. Some of these projects should materialize in the next year.

Commercial Development

One of the weakest links in the economy of American Samoa is its retail industry. Inefficiencies in this sector cost American Samoan consumers $4-5 million per year in excessive prices—which low income consumers in the territory can ill afford to pay. Among the reasons for this inefficiency is lack of effective competition, land, capital, and a knowledge of modern retailing methods.

The Office of Economic Development and Planning is nearing completion of negotiations with a commercial shopping center development firm in Hawaii to design and operate a shopping center in the territory. The center will be locally owned and will accommodate Samoan merchants only. It will be operated by the shopping center development firm until the Samoan people are well enough trained to operate it themselves. The initial structure will be a 65,000 square feet mass merchandise store.

Hotel Development

Tourism has characteristically been marked as American Samoa’s most favorable hope for economic development. The DPO’s role in this sector of the economy has been in hotel development. There are two hotels in American Samoa at the present time with a total of 122 rooms. There are two others under active consideration—one on the east side of Pago Pago Harbor and one near the international airport in Tafuna.

In addition, the Samoan-owned Intercontinental Hotel with 100 rooms made several moves in 1971 which will result in reversing an extended period of financial and operating difficulty. First of all, the board of directors will take more direct responsibility in management of the hotel; the Office of Economic Development and Planning is negotiating a new management and operating agreement with the Intercontinental Hotel Corp. which will give the American Samoa Development Corp. greater control over costs. Secondly, architectural, engineering and financial arrangements are nearing completion for the expansion of the hotel by at least 75 rooms.
to increase the revenue producing capacity of the facility.

**Land and Capital**

The above accomplishments have been achieved in the face of development obstacles which have been for many years regarded as insurmountable—the availability of land and capital. It is in these two critical areas that the barriers have been reduced to economic development within the territory.

Because private land is so difficult to obtain, the Government of American Samoa has made government land available near the international airport for light industrial and commercial purposes. An application to the Economic Development Administration for a $1 million public works grant has been submitted. This will finance the basic development for the 83 acre site which will include fill, grading, streets, sewers, water, power, landscaping and other work. Many of the firms mentioned earlier will be located in the 50-acre industrial portion of this park. The remaining 30 acres will be developed for commercial or shopping center use.

Several advances were made during the year to provide additional capital for development in the private sector. The Development Bank of American Samoa’s loan guarantee program gained momentum in 1971. The Development Bank guaranteed $167,000 in loans to American Samoa and is negotiating with the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Economic Development Administration for financial assistance on the Intercontinental Hotel expansion and several other private ventures.

In addition, the Office of Economic Development and Planning prepared for the Legislature of American Samoa a justification for a $5 million development loan fund. The Legislature passed a resolution requesting the Government of American Samoa and the Department of the Interior to seek congressional authorization of the economic development loan fund to augment the diminishing loan resources of the Development Bank of American Samoa.

**Long Range Planning**

In addition to its economic development activities, the Office of Economic Development and Planning initiated the territory’s first long range planning program and received a $60,000 grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to initiate it. In its first year, the program will concentrate primarily on land use analysis and regulation to prevent haphazard physical development in the future.

The planning program is a natural and necessary adjunct to the development program of American Samoa. It is very difficult to prevent development from disrupting the quality of life in an area if there are no firm plans or guidelines concerning land use, public facilities and services, natural resources and other factors that affect a region’s environment.

A master plan for the Fagatogo area—the commercial and governmental center of American Samoa—was completed in 1971. It is in need of a total redevelopment program, and this long range plan is the first step in this direction.

The development of Community College of American Samoa in its first year of operation highlighted educational strides in the territory during fiscal year 1971.

The college, operating out of refurbished former Navy structures which had been scheduled for demolition and using classrooms in an adjoining high school, recorded a spectacular increase in enrollment. The full-time equivalency enrollment, based on a formula which combines part-time and full-time students, was 474 when the college opened its first classes in the summer of 1970. The fall full-time enrollment increased to 550 and the spring semester of 1971 jumped to 820.

But, perhaps the most significant indication of the popularity of the college program was reflected in the withdrawal figures. In the fall semester, when enrollees were charged a modest tuition, the withdrawal rate was 61.5 percent. The tuition requirement was lifted in the spring semester, offering any resident of the territory a chance to improve himself. There was criticism of this action by those who said students would register, because it cost nothing, and then drop out. However, the withdrawal figures decreased dramatically to 36.3 percent.

To meet the varying needs of the territory, the Community College of American Samoa offered the following programs:

1. Two-year degree programs for transfer to senior colleges—Associate in Arts (A.A.) and Associate in Science (A.S.).
2. One-year certificate program for entry level occupational training.
4. One-year vocational technical certificate program for job entry level occupational training in such specific areas as electricity, metals fabrication, construction trades and automotive mechanics.
5. Adult and continuing education to offer nongraded courses for adults who have not formally completed high school.
6. Federally-funded adult education to provide the basic skills of oral English language, literacy, and arithmetic.
7. Manpower Development Training, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, to offer institutional training for unemployed persons.
Samoan directors and technicians took prominent parts in producing 6,000 television lessons which were developed and used during fiscal year 1971.

Early Childhood Education

The education of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children in village Early Childhood Education centers and the training of parents as their teachers is a unique and recent development in American Samoa. It was started in 1969.

The 1971 school year opened in September 1970 with 85 centers in operation, serving 2,200 youngsters. There were 40 centers in September 1969.

In January 1971, after 3 months of teacher training for 175 village men and women, 53 centers were added. The total of 138 centers now serve 2,700 of the territory’s estimated 3,000 children in the 3-to-5 age group. All the teachers and supervising teachers are Samoan and are drawn from nonprofessional ranks.

The Talofa Tamaiti (Hello Children) televised program presented 546 programs during the fiscal year.

The program has been taped since 1969 by Toeaso Fa’atili, a Samoan who has written and composed 75 songs, 40 rhymes and innumerable stories aimed at children below 6.

Elementary Division

Television continued to be a major resource in the elementary classrooms of American Samoa. However, there were many changes in scheduling structure, the nature of televised materials, quantity and kind of other instructional material, and recommended classroom activities.

During the fiscal year, the elementary division expanded its curricular offerings to six levels, with plans to systematically expand to a full 8-year program by fiscal year 1973.

While the number of telecasts per week decreased for some teachers, there was an increase in the actual number of lessons telecast as a result of expanded curricular offerings.

Secondary Division

Despite the existence of many problems, including the need for more classrooms and the upgrading of teacher qualifications, the achievements of the secondary division were significant.

Samoans were assigned to all administrative positions in the division, systematic in-service training of principals was instituted, work began for accreditation of the high schools, and in-service training activities at the school level were increased.

The decision to make wider use of stateside textbooks reflected increased English competency of students, as well as improved levels of teaching expertise.

A producer-director and a teacher discuss the production of a Samoan language arts lesson for ETV. A successful lesson makes TV effective in meeting the teacher’s instructional goals.
Library

It was a big year for library development in American Samoa. A Marine barracks built in 1936 was completely remodeled under two matching Federal grants.

The space was doubled and the library is now one of which any stateside community of 30,000 people could be proud. This pride was made manifest when Governor Hayden dedicated the building during the April 16 opening of the annual Flag Day ceremonies, in the presence of Director of Territories Elizabeth Farrington, Prime Minister Tamasese and his Lady of Western Samoa and other dignitaries. For another island first, the ceremony was carried live by the education television facilities.

School Lunch

The school lunch program, which serves all the school children of American Samoa, provided 1,375,662 lunches during the fiscal year. A pilot program was launched during the latter part of the year under which 105,710 breakfasts were served. A greatly expanded breakfast program is anticipated for next year.

Former Director of Territories Elizabeth Farrington signs the guest book at the dedication of the new Library of American Samoa. Western Samoa’s Prime Minister Tupua Tamasese is at center left.

American Samoan camera crews used the educational television system to provide live coverage of Flag Day events.

The Department of Medical Services continued to work during fiscal year 1971 to meet the goals of improving the public health of the territory’s people through a variety of programs.

A study of the operations of Lyndon B. Johnson Tropical Medical Center, which employs 413 people, shows that it compares favorably with any other of its size in a similar rural situation in the United States. But the desires of the government and the people of American Samoa for even better health services have meant new burdens and new challenges which all concerned have attempted to meet.

These desires stem from the fact that the general state of public health in American Samoa needs improvement. Infant mortality remains too high, there are too many deaths from trauma and many deaths from heart attacks and strokes are occurring at much too early an age. For example, in 1970 the average age at death was 38.4 years.

A major step toward improvement came with the approval of a grant under the Partnership for Health Program, Public Law 89-749, to enhance work in public health. During the year a more detailed comprehensive health plan
was drafted, approved by the Health Planning Council and submitted to the Regional Office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare where a revised Partnership for Health grant was renewed.

Hill-Burton funds totaling $129,100 were made available on a matching basis for dispensary construction. A grant request in the area of intensive care unit training was approved but not funded. An Office of Economic Opportunity Family Planning Education grant of $20,000 was approved. A similar grant from the Developmental Disabilities Program will enable the department to begin to identify the magnitude of mental retardation, cerebral palsy and epilepsy in American Samoa. Each of these grant programs has supplemented existing efforts to improve medical services.

A support contract with the University of Hawaii was implemented and it began providing valuable consultative services in public health.

During the fiscal year the Public Health Division was reorganized, beginning with the appointment of an experienced specialist in tropical medicine as public health officer in November 1970. A health educator was named, a new chief public health nurse was selected and a maternal and child health officer was chosen.

This reorganization at the supervisory levels altered the structure and the focus of the division and, with the aid of Federal grants, saw the beginning of additional significant projects in the public health field.

The communicable disease reporting system was reactivated to provide more accurate morbidity reporting of contagious disease.

Filling personnel needs for the department continued to be a problem. Contract terminations and the difficulty of recruiting in the United States caused harrassing delays in staff replenishment. A past policy of not sending Samoans to Fiji for medical training has begun to reap a bitter harvest as there simply are not enough Samoans in medical training to meet normal growth patterns and the difficult task of recruiting contract personnel must continue.

Fiscal year 1971 saw some corrective measures taken in the personnel field. Two young Samoans were sent to Fiji to attend the School of Medicine of the University of the South Pacific. Two Samoan medical practitioners were sent to New Zealand, one to work for his diploma in public health and the other to work on his primaries in surgery. A Samoan registered nurse was sent to Hawaii for additional training in mental health nursing and another was sent to Honolulu for additional training as a social work technician. Ten Samoan employees within the department were sent to the mainland for short courses and conferences.

A Samoan nurse was named associate comprehensive health planner and a highly trained Samoan who holds a degree from Yale University was elevated to departmental administrator.

The School of Nursing, which provides a continuing supply of young Samoans for the department, under-
took a new method of selecting candidates, including a comprehensive battery of achievement and ability tests which promise to identify more correctly girls who will succeed in nursing. The school's library was airconditioned and $8,000 was allocated to purchase books and teaching aids for a functional library. Plans were formulated to increase and upgrade the faculty and to reexamine the curriculum with a view to updating it.

Four additional contract physicians, including an experienced surgeon and a certified pediatrician, were employed. The other two are Samoan doctors who returned to practice in the territory after living on the mainland.

These additions brought the medical staff to 21 and negotiations were being completed to add three more medical staff members.

The emphasis on early treatment, encouraged by the fact that the service is free, enabled the hospital to hold down the in-patient load to some 5,000 cases while out-patient treatments totaled almost 100,000.
The Government of American Samoa's role as the largest employer in the territory was strengthened during Fiscal year 1971, with an increase of 727 workers to a total of 3,515. Much of that strength came through grant money provided by the Manpower Development and Training Act.

The work force was composed of 3,259 local career employees, an increase of 662 over the previous year; 170 contract workers, an increase of 50; 15 Federal civil service employees, one less than last year; and 71 locally hired statesiders, 14 more than last year. Of the 3,259 local career service workers, 267 were part-time students employed through Federal grants.

Increases were reported also by the two fish canneries, the can manufacturing plant, and privately-operated retail and wholesale businesses.

Van Camp, served by 75 fishing boats with 1,500 Oriental fishermen, had a Samoan work force of about 600 with an average monthly payroll of $80,000. Star Kist, served by 102 fishing boats manned by 2,040 Orientals, employed approximately 500 Samoans with an average monthly payroll of $85,795. The Oriental crewmen make a minimal contribution to the territory's economy, as they spend most of their time at sea.

Federal and territorial statutes govern minimum wages for everyone employed in the territory, except domestic workers and agricultural workers, most of whom work on family or village lands.

The Workmen's Compensation Office processed 403 injury claims and disbursed $42,706 in compensation awards and $23,943 in medical awards.
year intervals and fixes minimum wages for the canneries, stevedoring and maritime occupations, airline and travel agency fields, petroleum distribution, construction, bottling, printing and publishing, retailing, wholesaling and warehousing, hospitals and educational facilities, laundry, hotels and miscellaneous. The minimum hourly wages, effective June 5, 1971, range from 60 cents for shipping and transportation industries to $1.30 in the petroleum marketing industry.

The Department of Manpower Resources includes the Personnel Division, Wage and Classification Division, Housing Division and Workmen's Compensation Division. The administration of the retirement system, recently approved by the legislature, has also been assigned to the department.

The department is continuing a classification survey which began in late fiscal year 1970 and which will eventually encompass all departments and offices within the government. The purpose of this study is to ensure that proper alignment among all jobs is realized as well as to guarantee to each employee equal pay treatment for equal work.

Other projects of the department were a wage and salary review aimed at bringing all government employees under one salary schedule and the establishment of an employment agency which would provide services for both the local labor force and local businesses and industries.

The basic employment policy of the government is that American Samoans have the first right to any and all jobs. Persons are recruited from outside the territory only to fill positions for which no qualified local applicant can be found. Employees hired from off-island areas are on short-term contracts, and must understand that they are responsible for training Samoan successors.

The Workmen's Compensation Office processed 403 injury claims and disbursed $42,706 in compensation awards and $23,943 in medical awards.
The Department of Legal Affairs and Public Safety has been reorganized in contemplation of a future separation into two distinct departments.

The Attorney General remains responsible for the Immigration Division and general supervision of the Territorial Criminal Justice Planning Agency. The Commissioner of Public Safety now reports directly to the Governor and is responsible for the police department, fire department, corrections and civil defense.

The Office of the Attorney General has all three posts of assistant attorney general filled for the first time in 3 years. There are two attorneys assigned to handle all civil matters; and one assigned full-time to handle criminal matters.

The office has continued to participate in the Legal Intern Programs with the University of California at Los Angeles. Under this program, second year law students from UCLA are assigned to work as legal assistants for 10-week periods. The program provides legal services of students to the government at very little cost, while providing valuable practical training for the students.

The Territorial Criminal Justice Planning Agency has submitted a plan for continued upgrading of the Samoan criminal justice system in the territory, which has resulted in approval of a $54,000 grant to the territory.

The Immigration Division continues to implement the authority of the Governor as a passport and consular official and is responsible for alien registration and checks of incoming and outgoing vessels and aircraft.

During the fiscal year, 507 U.S. passports were issued, an increase of 8.33 percent over the previous year. Immigrant visas were increased by 36.49 percent at 50, and nonimmigrant visas increased 26.12 percent at 139.

There are 7,774 permanent resident aliens in the territory and 690 nonresident aliens. Also it has been discovered there are 1,791 illegal aliens in American Samoa and efforts have begun to insure their departure from the territory.

The Department of Public Safety, which outgrew its status as a division of the Department of Legal Affairs during the fiscal year, concentrated on the upgrading of the police force and firefighting units.

Utilizing funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Agency, the police force was able to purchase six patrol cars, two police base stations, 12 mobile radios and numerous pieces of training equipment.

A major problem with the police force was the difficulty in attracting and retaining qualified personnel and of providing sufficient training to permit personnel to keep abreast of changing conditions.

Through LEAA funds, police officers were sent to stateside police academies for specialized training. In addition to an in-service training program, preparations were made for a full-time police academy. A harbor patrol division also was established to provide police protection in both the harbor and airport areas of the territory.

The police department is also developing an officer-in-the-school program, an explorer scout program, a youth activities program, law enforcement assistant award, sanitation project, police-community relations, and citizens against crime program.

A vigorous training program to improve the capability of firemen has been implemented, with the help of the Community College of American Samoa. The program is being coordinated by a stateside training officer.

A fire survey was undertaken by highly skilled firemen through a reciprocal training program with the city of Albany, Oreg. The results of these detailed studies found that although American Samoa has fire hazards greater than those of a medium-sized municipality, its protection is severely substandard.

That fact was graphically illustrated in November, when the legislature building was destroyed by flames, although the undermanned and underequipped fire department waged a successful battle to keep the fire from spreading to other buildings in Fagatogo.

Actual blazes were set off to give firemen training in fighting aircraft fires as protection at the International Airport was upgraded.
Officers at the new correctional institution in Tafuna are receiving special training in the field of rehabilitation and parole. Treatment programs for the inmates presently include prevocational and full vocational training through Community College.

Mental health resources are now available at the institution for diagnosis and for some treatment of mental disorders suspected in relation to antisocial behavior. The corrections program also has been improved by the appointment of a full-time probation officer.

The Judicial Branch of the Government of American Samoa is made up of three divisions—probate, trial, and appellate.

The Probate Division handles administration of estates, trusts, guardianship, and other related matters.

The Trial Division hears both civil and criminal cases and all are conducted in accordance with the Federal rules of Civil and Criminal Procedure. Within the Trial Division are courts of limited jurisdiction, such as small claims court, traffic court, and 59 municipal courts.

Another facet of the Trial Division is the land and title court, which exists nowhere else in the world but American Samoa and its neighbor, Western Samoa. The land court adjudicates disputes on matters relating to Samoan communally held land, while the title court makes disposition of contested matai (family) titles.

The Trial Division sits as court of review from matters held in the small claims court, traffic court and various municipal courts. Appeals are heard by the Trial Division on trial de novo—while the Appellate Division sits in appeal on all matters, as well as limited original jurisdiction.

Approximately 6,000 cases were heard in all courts during fiscal year 1971. This was made possible through massive decentralization of the adjudication of cases, in addi-
tion to judicial reform which resulted in Samoan judges, without stateside judges present, presiding in approximately 70 percent of the total cases heard in the Trial Division of the high court.

Fiscal year 1971 also saw the addition, through assistance by the Law Enforcement Assistance Agency, of the first complete law library in the history of American Samoa.

The Office of Marine Resources functioned as a separate entity during fiscal year 1971 which could be termed a period of development of numerous expansive programs to enable the Samoan people to benefit more from the seas around them.

The budget was restructured to support basic programs in research, development and conservation and plans laid during the year were expected to begin showing results within the coming months.

Two additional biologists were hired to increase capabilities in fishing association development and statistical analysis. Lower staff assignments were shifted to increase efficiency, and staff training was provided to eliminate previous equipment maintenance problems.

Construction of a 28-foot demonstration-training vessel and a 50-foot research vessel was completed in the last quarter of the fiscal year. Sea trials of the vessels were supervised by members of the Marine Resources staff. This enabled the necessary modifications to be implemented at the respective factories. Delivery of both vessels is expected in the first quarter of fiscal year 1972.

Research programs included surveys of skipjack tuna, baitfish, plankton and larval fish, and a statistical analysis of fisheries.

Seventy-two short survey tracks of skipjack were run during the fiscal year, with 239 schools sighted and 200 schools fished. The considerable number of schools and the large mass of many of them presented an optimistic picture for the future of a Samoan skipjack industry.
The baitfish resource of Pago Pago Bay was sampled by night-light lift net on 156 nights during the fiscal year and it was established that five baitfish species are present in useful quantities at various times of the year.

In cooperation with the National Marine Fisheries Service, a series of monthly plankton tows was initiated in March 1971, at Pago Pago Bay and Pala Lagoon. The sampling will provide, among other things, valuable background information on baitfish resource potential.

In January 1971, the Office of Marine Resources inherited the cannery sampling program previously conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service. The project was subsequently expanded to include the subsistence and local commercial components of the Samoan fishery.

Development programs include local fishing, Pacific tuna, sport-fishing development, and projects of the South Pacific Commission and the South Pacific Islands Fisheries Development Agency. Potential SPC-SPIFD projects included turtle farming, oyster cultivation, and lobster harvesting.

Conservation functions included ecological surveys of reefs around Tutuila, Ofu, and Rose Island and participation in the preparation of territorial water quality standards for the Environmental Quality Commission.

The Office of Marine Resources contracted for the construction of a 50-foot research fishing vessel and developed a program for its use to stimulate the fishing industry.

The Marine Railway Department operates through a board of directors which is responsible to the Governor. Its income is derived from the sale of services and materials. The Marine Railway receives no appropriations but operates from a revolving fund, generating its own income for expenditures.

Financially, fiscal year 1971 was a profitable one but the Marine Railway suffered two serious, costly setbacks. In August 1970, the operator of the main winch made an error and the cradle ran loose and almost sank. Repairs were costly in manhours.

On June 9, 1971, a major fire of undetermined origin damaged the railway and totally destroyed the office building and badly damaged the machine shop. Estimated cost of replacement was $240,000. Because the office was destroyed and most of the records burned it was impossible to determine the cost of the earlier mishap.

During the fiscal year a new carpenter shop was built in order to reduce fire hazards in the old location. At the same time a sand shed was built to store sand used for sandblasting vessels and to allow for a new main office structure.

The year saw the Marine Railway taking part in new kinds of work. The agency helped in salvaging the Chinese fishing vessel Tong Chang-21 which had capsized. It also undertook and completed the refurbishing of another Chinese vessel, the Yon Chin Fu-3, which had burned at sea. The revenue due from the latter job totalled $58,000, an indication of the size of the undertaking.

The Marine Railway also worked extensively on the building of new fender systems for the main dock, a job which was nearing completion when the year ended.

During the year the Marine Railway worked on 947 job orders. The gross revenue was $926,648 and the gross expenditure was $912,972.
The Department of Port Administration established new records during fiscal year 1971, but it had more than its share of setbacks.

The Customs Division issued clearances for 944 vessels, an increase of 17 percent over the previous record year. They carried a total of 926,361 net tons, compared to 730,250 net tons for the previous 12 months.

The contrast in the figures on exports and imports was again startling. The territory's exports, nearly all products of the two local fish canneries, were valued at $41,369,235. The imports, from 28 different nations, totalled $19,556,873. In fiscal year 1970 exports were $36,735,382 and imports were $15,713,339.

The increase in shipping brought with it associated problems of berthing and mooring needs. On several occasions vessels were placed at anchor to await availability of dock space for loading and unloading.

Interisland shipping, with the addition of two more commercial vessels, added to the problems of docking space. Six interisland vessels are now operating from 10 to 15 trips a week, and often three arrive within the space of a few hours.

In line with the policy of the Department of the Interior and the Government of American Samoa, the positions of manager and assistant manager of Water Transportation were filled by Samoans. The Territorial Boat Act was finally enforced in April and by June a total of 50 vessels were registered and numbered.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ship Surveyor conducted a month-long survey and took soundings of the harbor and outside approaches, with the cooperation of the department. The work was in connection with upgrading navigational charts of the area.

The Water Transportation Division registered a 64 percent increase in activities during the year, operating 2,198 trips as compared to 1,334 in fiscal year 1970. That included 318 pilots trips and 559 moorings and unmoorings.

Pago Pago Harbor had its busiest year in history, chiefly due to the Van Camp and Star Kist canneries in the background of this photo.
A continuous increase in yacht arrivals was noted. Thirty-eight yachts visited Pago Pago Harbor in 1971 as compared to 29 in 1970. Seventeen naval vessels stopped for refueling or recreation, and 48 cruise ships visited the port.

But, there were setbacks, some of them tragic.

The Korean fishing vessel Nam Hae–255 mistook the approaches to the harbor and went on the reef at Fatumafuti, with a loss of eight crewmen. A surplus World War II crane barge went down in the Manu'a group and replacement costs were estimated at $35,000. Another small barge loaded with equipment sank off Aunu'u Island with an estimated loss of $25,000.

Airport Activities

Pago Pago International Airport recorded 3,369 aircraft landings, with increases in overseas air traffic, commercial air carriers, general aviation and military. Two shift supervisors were hired to assist the airport manager with operations on a 24-hour, 7-day weekly basis.

Military air traffic increased to the point where it was necessary to negotiate with the Air Force and Navy for landing charges to compensate for the use, wear, and tear of the runways and airport facilities.

American Airlines increased its schedule from one to two flights a week, while the number of Pan American flights remained the same, with some schedule changes. World Airways operated a weekly flight in support of Canton Island operations, Air New Zealand began bi-weekly flights from Nandi, Fiji, to Rarotonga, with fueling stops at Pago Pago on the outbound and return legs.

A master plan of the airport was completed during the year. It took into consideration the anticipated traffic increase, the entry of jumbo jets into the area, military operations, repair and maintenance facilities, fuel storage and concessions. The plan covers the period 1970 to 1985.

The airport was used for the reception of Pope Paul VI during his trip to Asia and the Pacific in November, and preparations were underway at the close of the fiscal year for the return of the Apollo 14 crew from the moon. American Samoa also greeted the crews of Apollo 11 and Apollo 13.

The overall objective and function of the Department of Agriculture of American Samoa is to provide services and technical assistance to local farmers, with emphasis on modern agricultural practices which enable them to increase production and income. However, the immediate goal is to make the territory self-sufficient in its basic staple foods.

The four major activities under the office of the director include the demonstration farm, extension services, marketing division and entomology division.

The demonstration farm conducts tests and provides planting materials to local farmers. It also operates the swine and poultry programs which provide fresh meat and eggs to consumers and raises breeding animals for better swine production.

The demonstration farm sold 134,833 taro tops, 3,530 banana bits, 1,380 coconut seedlings, 676 banana suckers, 480 ta'amau taro and 102 Chinese cabbage. The new poultry units for layers and broilers were completed, but the proposed sow operation is still under study to determine its feasibility and suitable size of operation.

A new dormitory is under construction for use in the department's training program.

Personnel of the Extension Services Division provide technical and educational services, conduct demonstrations and organize village meetings to discuss and evaluate various agricultural problems.

The division is comprised of one supervisor, 10 extension agents and two home economists. The extension agents made 10,241 farm visits, held 92 meetings and conducted 70 demonstrations during the fiscal year. The Home Economics Section provided services and technical advice on family living, including food preparation, family budgeting, nutrition and sewing.

The Marketing Division operates the Fagatogo municipal market, the only central outlet where farmers can sell their produce directly to the consumer. During the year the market handled 715,450 taros, 931,800 bananas, 297,890 breadfruits, 10,550 ta'amau taro, 1,730
yams, 703,590 assorted vegetables, 121,270 assorted fruits, 920 ears of corn, 16,790 green coconuts, 236,470 ripe coconuts and 5,210 baskets of luau (taro leaves).

The Entomology Division includes the Quarantine Section and the Pest Control Section. The Quarantine Section received and inspected a total of 2,601 aircraft and 836 vessels, issuing a total of 2,702 import permits and certificates for imported plants and plant products.

The Pest Control Section destroyed approximately 16,000 diseased banana plants, with the assistance of the mayors of the villages involved.

The first annual territorial Farm Fair was a tremendous success, and the Department of Agriculture looks to the future with such proposals as establishment of a livestock feed mill, construction of more copra dryers, and a beef cattle industry.

PUBLIC WORKS

Work on the completion of major projects highlighted fiscal year 1971 for the Department of Public Works.

The Construction Division was involved in 16 major projects and 277 job orders at a total cost of $2,521,941. Of this amount, $2,033,582 was for continuing projects of prior years, $227,109 was for new projects started during the fiscal year, and $261,250 was for support work for other departments and Federal agencies.

During the early part of the year, the Construction Division concentrated its efforts in refurbishing the former Utulei Hospital into a central administration building for the government. At a cost of $81,977, the job was completed and government offices moved in as scheduled.

At the same time, the Aua, Aunu'u, hotel-market main, and Pago Pago sewer systems were completed at a total cost of $1,722,370.

The Division's concern about water systems extends well into fiscal year 1973. Negotiations were under way to obtain rights-of-way for village water systems, an island-wide pipe line on Tutuila and proposed sites to supplement existing systems.

Negotiations also were in progress for continuing water systems such as Tafuna-Malaeimi, completed during the fiscal year at a cost of $48,206. The well-drilling program, continued from prior years, amounted to $63,752 for the fiscal year.

In November 1970, the Construction Division completed the Fitiuta dispensary in the Manu'a Islands, with closing costs of $25,274. Such projects give the Department of Medical Services added capability in servicing the outlying villages.

Road improvements totaled $75,511 and included the Luma-Fitiuta road, Masefau road, plus highway signs and safety features. Sidewalks, curbs and gutters were also completed at a cost of $32,938.

Inmate labor from the correctional facility, supervised by a VISTA volunteer and financed by the Public Works Department, completed several village water storage facilities.
Maintenance and Operation

The Maintenance and Operation Division was reorganized during the fiscal year. The electric utility system was made a separate division, and maintenance of the Lyndon B. Johnson Tropical Medical Center was turned over to the Department of Medical Services.

The planning, estimating, and control of the preventative maintenance program for government buildings started late in fiscal year 1970 and gained momentum in better maintenance and fund control in fiscal year 1971. Schools and housing received very extensive renovation work to bring them up to acceptable standards.

The sanitary landfill method of solid waste disposal, started during late fiscal year 1970 at an old quarry site near the Tafuna construction compound, was carried on and that site was filled by June 1, 1971. Another site was selected in the airport area and filling began. During the year, 2,500 pick-up stations were established, and an estimated 250 cubic yards of solid waste were hauled daily. A future long-range site on private property near Futiga was found.

Other means of coping with solid wastes are studies for coming fiscal years, and the Department has requested approval of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for a solid waste planning grant. Other local proposals were being studied as to sites and the economic feasibility of locating each site by district.

Outside of the regular maintenance program, the Maintenance and Operation Division also was involved in operating the cable tramway high over Pago Pago Harbor, the motor pool to support all government activities, and the telephone branch which needed significant capital investment to solve the overloading of the existing system.

Roads and grounds work showed some improvement. Maintenance of secondary roads was realized through the development of a cinder pit. The use of cinders in maintaining secondary roads was proved better than coral sand, but the lack of proper equipment continued to hamper this program. Grounds maintenance was greatly improved by the procurement of riding-type mowers, reducing the number of hand mowers required.

Water and sewer operations were strained to keep up with recurring water shortages and pumping problems. A program to rehabilitate the old Navy water systems was developed, and additions to the bay area sewer system were tied into the main system.

Over and above its assigned responsibilities, the Division also was involved in more than 2,000 work orders and approximately 4,000 trouble calls. An exterior paint program for all government structures was started; primary roads were re-striped, all government structures received at least one inspection and were repaired when necessary, and new garbage pickup equipment was received and put into use immediately.

Electric Utilities

The Electric Utilities Division, previously a branch of the M&O Division was established to meet increasing responsibilities and customers' demands.

During the year, the division installed a 3,000 kw. diesel generating unit, a chemical treatment system for engine cooling water, and two sumps for collecting oil seepage as an antipollution measure. Major re-wiring was completed on one other generator, and overhauls were accomplished on three more.

Expansion of the system led to the purchase of a new 120 volt battery to augment the d.c. supply for circuit breaker and control operation. A new gas-driven air compressor to support the air starting system was also purchased and installed.

An increase of approximately 10 percent in power demand was registered at the end of the fiscal year. The total consumption recorded for the year was 36.2 million kilowatt hours, with a total revenue of $1.3 million. There was a 3 percent increase in customer services, as 2,286 customers were served by the division.

To improve voltage conditions, primary lines in various sections of Tutuila were extended. On the island Aunu'u two diesel generators were installed to provide power previously supplied by submarine cable, which faulted and had to be replaced.

Electrification of the Manu'a group began during the fiscal year, but difficulties were encountered in shipping, weather conditions, transportation equipment failures, and spare parts procurement delays. The program was also hampered by the lack of wharfage facilities for off-loading equipment, supplies and personnel.

Despite these difficulties, the project progressed steadily and is scheduled for completion early in fiscal year 1972. A total of 873,600 kw. hr. is estimated to be the annual consumption of the Manu'a group in the first year and a gradual increase of 10 percent in the next 2 years. To handle these electrical developments in the Manu'a group, new superintendents and trained operators with office personnel are being processed and hired to handle the workloads.

The division also modernized its office space and equipment. New procedures, schedule rates, and customer services were installed. Accounting procedures and equipment were initiated and are now in full operation.

In line with the government policy and the long-term goal of training Samoan personnel for all positions, numerous positions were upgraded and reclassified. A number of qualified Samoans were placed in positions as contracts of stateside personnel expired.
The Office of Samoan Information continued to fill a need created by the lack of a commercial daily newspaper and radio station in American Samoa during fiscal year 1971.

The News Bulletin was published 5 days weekly for distribution in the community generally, in the high schools where it is used as a teaching tool and to a large number of officials, libraries, and individuals outside the territory who have a need for news from American Samoa.

The major news story of the year involved the November visit of Pope Paul VI to the Samoas. Because of the brevity of the visit, the OSI prepared and sent to Manila detailed press kits which were used by the more than 50 newsmen aboard the Pontiff's aircraft to write their stories. Working with the American Samoan Council of Arts, station WVUV received a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts to conduct a unique project which was well underway at the end of the fiscal year. The station has the world's largest collection of original Samoan folk music which has been recorded by village singing groups. Selections from the collection now are being retaped on a background track with a translation in English by a WVUV staff member in the foreground. It is planned to make this collection available to some national museum or agency where it can be preserved and used for the study of the Samoan culture.

A concentrated effort was made to upgrade WVUV from a physical standpoint, chiefly because of its importance to a wide area of the South Pacific during hurricanes, tidal wave alerts and other emergencies as it is the only dependable, long-range warning facility.

The legislature appropriated $26,000 for a new hurricane-proof antenna which was needed to replace the old one consisting of two wooden utility poles. By carefully contracting for the antenna a savings was effected and the station was able to reprogram some of the funds to purchase support equipment, including a new standby generator to replace an undependable military surplus machine. The OSI also began an orderly program of replacing and upgrading other station equipment and made long-range plans which should put station WVUV into excellent condition as funds become available.

Using the radio station, the OSI continued to cooperate with the local U.S. Weather Service Station in maintaining a weather warning service but the fiscal year passed without a serious hurricane threat.

In the training area, the OSI sent one Samoan announcer to the East-West Center for an extensive course in radio station operations.
The Communications Office, in the absence of bona fide operating companies capable of providing commercial grade communications facilities, is charged with the responsibility of providing telecommunications services between American Samoa and the rest of the world.

Its fiscal year 1971 operations established record totals when it handled more than 34,000 revenue telegrams, an increase of 14 percent over the previous year; 23,000 overseas telephone calls, an increase of 24 percent; and nearly 2,000 telex calls, an increase of 60 percent.

Unlike revenue producing traffic, the volume of nonrevenue traffic during the fiscal year remained about the same.

The Communications Office completed a 4-year project integrating all of the Federal Aviation Administration circuits with its systems.

The office also completed and commissioned its main VHF relay station on Mount Olotele, which station quickly became the hub of most intra- and inter-island radio systems. Through the Mount Olotele relay station, two new VHF radio systems serving the Public Works Department and the Department of Medical Services were installed. Several other new VHF systems for governmental agencies are being planned.

While new radio systems were being developed, the Communications Office rehabilitated the public safety radio system by installing modern radio equipment on patrol cars and in control offices. At the same time, the second shipment of teletype machines in a 5-year replacement program arrived and were installed to replace worn-out machines at the Communications Office.

In spite of the noticeable increase in traffic volume, the Communications Office was able to cope with the situation with the same number of employees as the year preceding. As in previous years, maximum continuity of service was insured by an all-Samoan staff.

Despite a serious shortage of hotel space, nearly 30,000 visitors stayed 24 hours or more in American Samoa during fiscal year 1971—an increase of 100 percent over the previous year. More than an additional 20,000 stayed in the territory for less than 24 hours, pushing the total number of visitors over the 50,000 mark.

Firm steps were taken in the hotel field to meet the rapidly increasing flow of tourists.

Plans to enlarge the size of the 100-room Pago Pago Intercontinental Hotel were completed. The Malaeimi Hotel opened during the first half of the year, adding 18 units. A local businessman completed plans for a hotel near the airport, but construction is being held up pending approval of a Federal loan to expedite the endeavor. And Continental Airlines still has plans to construct a hotel at Mulinu'u Point.

American Airlines initiated its air service to American Samoa on August 2, 1970, with once-a-week flights between New York and Auckland, New Zealand. It added a second flight weekly on April 25, 1971, to meet the increasing flow of traffic into the South Pacific area.

Pago Pago played host to an increasing number of tourists, and boat day continued to be colorful as visitors shopped for Polynesian handicraft items.
Pan American World Airways maintained its regular four southbound and four northbound flights each week, with schedule changes only. Encouraging news also came in the latter part of the year when it became known that President Nixon would award new air routes through the Pacific to Pan American, Continental Airlines, and Air Micronesia.

There was a dramatic increase in the number of cruise ship stops during fiscal year 1971, when there were 48 such visits. Many of the visits were made by a vessel belonging to a Seattle firm, which flew visitors from the mainland for cruises to Fiji and Tahiti, with American Samoa the midpoint. Pacific and Orient Lines continued its visits, Pacifi Far East Lines acquired Matson's two cruise ships and continued service, and European cruise ships included the territory in their ports of call.

Plans for a golf course were in the talking stage, and the project has been designed a priority by both the Office of Tourism and the Department of Public Works. The nine-hole course will most likely be situated near Tafuna.

The Museum of American Samoa, founded and guided by Mrs. John M. Haydon, wife of the Governor, had a very successful second year. Its displays of valuable Samoan artifacts, handicrafts, and artcrafts were substantially increased and attracted hundreds of visitors and school children. The museum occupies the ground level of Government House, but will be moved soon to the building presently occupied by the post office in Fagatogo.

Fiscal year 1971 also saw the creation of the American Samoa Arts Council, a voluntary group working to perpetuate and preserve the art of the territory.

The Office of Tourism continued to direct and coordinate the territory's efforts in the field. The staff was increased and now includes the director, information officer, research officer, promotion manager, beautification supervisor, statistical clerk, secretary and special events officer.

The Office of Samoan Affairs serves as an intermediate mechanism, or liaison, between the Government of American Samoa and the people of the territory. It assists the people with their problems, both legal and cultural, and directs them to the proper governmental body for further assistance.

The local government is made up of three territorial districts, each headed by a district governor appointed by the territorial Governor from recommendations of the Secretary of Samoan Affairs and the respective district councils.

There are 14 counties, each headed by a county council and approved by the district governor and the Secretary of Samoan Affairs. Each county is subdivided into villages, headed by a mayor who is selected by the village council.

A major function of the Office of Samoan Affairs is the settlement of land disputes on claims which are submitted almost daily. Most of the differences are solved either with legal advice or through "fa'a Samoa," the way of Samoan custom. The office also compiles a census report annually.

The Secretary of Samoan Affairs, one of the territory's paramount chiefs, is appointed by the territorial Governor. He sits in all opening and closing sessions of the legislature and makes recommendations to the Governor or Chief Justice on legislative measures. The Deputy Secretary, in addition to his other duties, serves as election commissioner and supervises the election of members of the legislature and the territory's delegate-at-large to Washington, D.C.

The office has 11 staff members, five of whom are assigned to the Parks and Recreation Division. This group prepares, directs, and supervises athletic programs for the elementary and secondary schools throughout the territory. It also promotes very successful intervillage cricket matches.
The Audit Office in addition to its audit responsibilities, is temporarily charged with responsibility for developing a financial management system. Personnel problems have plagued progress in this area. Two systems accountants were recruited early in fiscal year 1971 and another was transferred to the Audit Office in September 1970. The transferred employee made a further transfer to the Electric Utilities Division in early November; one of the new recruits left in January for health reasons and the other was promoted to the position of controller in May.

A start has been made toward developing a financial management system and a systems and procedures manual to go with it. A preliminary statement of Accounting Principles and Standards for the Government of American Samoa was developed, printed, and submitted to the Department of the Interior during the year. A new chart of accounts designed to be compatible with data processing was completed during the year and was installed to become effective as of July 1, 1971. A section of the Financial Management Manual covering imprest, petty purchase, and change funds was published and issued to all Government of American Samoa cashiers. The procedure is an effective tool for the disbursing officer in creating or discontinuing petty cashiers' functions and assuring himself of their compliance with appropriate standards of documentation. A simplified clearing account procedure was installed for the newly created motor pool. Although not yet formalized, the procedure is working well and has reduced the total paper workload for motor pool operations.

Preliminary work was performed on a new payrolling procedure aimed toward better functional use of the bookkeeping machines on hand and the creation of adequate controls. Preliminary work looking toward better controls and simpler paperwork was accomplished on the purchasing, receiving, and payment procedures. This work is far from complete; it was necessarily suspended when the systems man assigned left for reasons of health. A number of additional bookkeeping machines have been obtained from government surplus.

Preliminary studies looking toward possible use of a data processing system were made. These studies are as yet, inconclusive.

Several internal audits were completed during the year, but because of the high priority of establishing a financial management system, auditing has not received the emphasis it needs. Audits completed were:

1. Imprest funds
2. Construction heavy equipment
3. Landing bonds—immigration
4. Tramway
5. GAS liquor operations
6. Police and firemen's accommodation fund
7. Agriculture Department—sales of farm products, fertilizers, feeds, etc., and controls over livestock inventories.
Documents Issued by the Immigration Office during Fiscal Year 1971

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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tourist visas</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business visas</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and tourist visas</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange visitors visas</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse or child of exchange visitors visas</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student visas</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student dependent visas</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiances or fiancé of U.S. citizen</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intracompany transferee visa</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International organization officer/employee</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alien registration cards for permanent resident alien</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alien registration cards for temporary resident alien</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel permits</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry permits</td>
<td>7,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affidavits of support</td>
<td>4,958</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Actions Taken by Immigration Board, Fiscal Year 1971

Number of cases heard by the Immigration Board during fiscal year 1971: 400

Cases extended by the board for various purposes:

(a) Contract employees: 30
(b) Missionaries and families: 70
(c) Farm workers and baby sitters: 181

Cases denied and ordered to depart voluntarily: 72

Cases deported: 22

Cases pending: 25

Number of cases ordered by this Immigration Board section to depart voluntarily due to:

(a) Overstayed and misconduct: 257

Total aliens removed off from territory during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1971: 351
General and Construction Fund
Combined Balance Sheet
June 30, 1971

Assets
Cash—imprest and change funds ........................................ $24,260
Cash in banks—operating funds ........................................ 360,172
Cash in banks:
  Trust funds:
    Demand deposits .................................................... $314
    Time certificates ................................................ 735,000
    735,314
  Special deposits:
    Demand deposits ................................................ 341,206
Total cash on hand and in banks ......................................... 1,460,952
Accounts receivable .................................................. 2,145,430
Less: reserve for uncollectible accounts ................................ 457,265
Deferred charges ....................................................... 333,071
Due from Treasurer of the United States .............................. 1,585,817
Inventory of supplies .................................................. 1,554,81
Investment in Development Bank of American Samoa
  Investment in Development Bank of American Samoa .................. 100,000
Investment in electric utilities ...................................... 206,179
Fixed assets 1 ................................................................ 49,674,080
Total assets ....................................................................... 56,603,065

Liabilities and Capital
Accounts payable ........................................................... 119,537
Accrued payroll liabilities ............................................... 1,112,326
Trust fund liabilities:
  Retirement funds ....................................................... 735,314
  Special deposits ........................................................ 341,206
  Unliquidated obligations ............................................ 1,076,520
  Unobligated allotments ............................................. 1,316,628
Invested and donated capital ........................................... 2,361,348
Total liabilities and capital ............................................ 56,603,065

1 Includes $359,791 for export taxes in dispute but due and payable in accordance with Department of Interior Solicitor's opinion. A 100 percent reserve has been provided since there is little likelihood of collection without litigation.
2 The Development Bank of American Samoa is wholly owned by the Government of American Samoa.
3 The entire $560,000 depreciation reserve shown in fiscal year 1970 annual report has been reprogrammed by the Legislature of American Samoa.

Federal Appropriated Funds
Balance Sheet
June 30, 1971

Assets
Current Assets—cash with Treasurer of the United States ........... $74,559
Fixed assets—equipment ................................................. 71,328
Total assets ...................................................................... 145,887

Income Statement
Marketing Division
July 1, 1970–June 30, 1971

Cash Sales:
  Taros ................................................................. $52,636.89
  Bananas .............................................................. 4,359.31
  Boxes ................................................................... 459.40
  Sacks .................................................................... 206.00
  Vegetables ............................................................ 649.91
  Fruits ................................................................. 131.90
  Ta'amu ............................................................... 33.75
  Stall Rents ........................................................... 11,052.25
Total ................................................................. $52,636.89

Credit sales ................................................................. 1,087.71

Gross income ........................................................... $70,938.12

Inventory:
  As of July 1, 1970 .................................................. 140.00
  As of June 30, 1971 ................................................ 1,131.22

Purchases:
  As of December 31, 1970 ........................................... 51,014.03
  As of June 30, 1971 ................................................ 4,500.00

Income before expenses .................................................. $76,436.87

Expenses:
  Salaries ............................................................... 12,949.54
  Supplies ............................................................... 1,056.16
  Electricity ............................................................. 120.50
  14,126.20
Net income ................................................................. 310.67
Table I.—Crops planted for fiscal year 1971

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Tutuila</th>
<th>Manu’a</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taros</td>
<td>2,209,200</td>
<td>458,070</td>
<td>2,667,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td>227,840</td>
<td>72,680</td>
<td>300,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta’amu</td>
<td>141,070</td>
<td>52,210</td>
<td>193,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yams</td>
<td>5,160</td>
<td>1,570</td>
<td>6,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconuts</td>
<td>7,180</td>
<td>2,170</td>
<td>9,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>10,380</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>13,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadfruit</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>1,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>5,030</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>8,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kava</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>1,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapples</td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>2,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongo taros</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet potato</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables* (farms)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Vegetables farms average one-fourth of an acre.

Table II.—Livestock farms under department’s program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Tutuila</th>
<th>Manu’a</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Swine:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of farms</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of animals</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Poultry:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of farms</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of birds</td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>2,528</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not included local breeds of swine and chickens.
1. Marketed 20 animals per month, approximately 60 cents per pound liveweight.
2. Marketed 3,500 dozen eggs per month, approximately 85 cents per dozen.

Table III.—TV and radio programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>*Oiga manula</th>
<th>*Aiga manula</th>
<th>Spot announcement</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News bulletin</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Titles for program.

Table IV.—Local unloads at market place (approximate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Produce</th>
<th>Tutuila</th>
<th>Manu’a</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taros</td>
<td>692,660</td>
<td>22,790</td>
<td>715,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td>914,600</td>
<td>17,200</td>
<td>931,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadfruits</td>
<td>297,890</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>297,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta’amu</td>
<td>8,850</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>10,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yams</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>3,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>703,590</td>
<td>3,250</td>
<td>706,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>118,020</td>
<td>3,250</td>
<td>121,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>1,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green coconuts</td>
<td>16,790</td>
<td>16,790</td>
<td>33,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripe coconuts</td>
<td>235,020</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>236,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luau (bks)</td>
<td>5,210</td>
<td>5,210</td>
<td>10,420</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not include produce sold in stores, restaurants and for family consumption.
1. Include radishes, cabbage, tomatoes, beans, green onions, cucumbers, eggplants, etc.
2. Include papaya, ripe bananas, mangoes, quavas, pineapples, etc.

Table V.—Agricultural produces received, inspected and released

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Produce</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Produce</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taros</td>
<td>5,824 sacks.</td>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>188 cartons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td>841 sacks.</td>
<td>Cherries</td>
<td>23 cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta’amu</td>
<td>169 sacks.</td>
<td>Parsley</td>
<td>197 cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yams</td>
<td>196 sacks.</td>
<td>Pineapples</td>
<td>618 cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet potatoes</td>
<td>498 sacks.</td>
<td>Capsicum</td>
<td>1,309 cartons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish potatoes</td>
<td>1,939 sacks.</td>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>14 cartons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions (bulb)</td>
<td>2,213 sacks.</td>
<td>Cucumbers</td>
<td>185 cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
<td>777 cartons.</td>
<td>Radishes</td>
<td>206 cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapok</td>
<td>282 cartons.</td>
<td>Melons</td>
<td>1,066 cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon</td>
<td>244 cartons.</td>
<td>Green peppers</td>
<td>67 cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>1,689 cartons.</td>
<td>Mangoes</td>
<td>21 cartons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbages</td>
<td>4,636 cartons.</td>
<td>Peaches</td>
<td>316 cartons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oranges</td>
<td>1,201 cartons.</td>
<td>Plums</td>
<td>77 cartons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>2,613 cartons.</td>
<td>Mushrooms</td>
<td>33 cartons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pears</td>
<td>816 cartons.</td>
<td>Assorted vegetables</td>
<td>1,008 cartons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery</td>
<td>1,150 cartons.</td>
<td>Plant cuttings</td>
<td>26 cartons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>2,405 cases.</td>
<td>Kava root</td>
<td>57 bundles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>57 cases.</td>
<td>Baskets</td>
<td>67 each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots</td>
<td>1,198 cartons.</td>
<td>Tapa</td>
<td>33 bundles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapefruits</td>
<td>424 cartons.</td>
<td>Thatches</td>
<td>206 bundles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlic</td>
<td>80 cartons.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Compiled by Quarantine Division.
Table VI.—Livestock and miscellaneous animals received, inspected, and released

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogs</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cats</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ducks</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens</td>
<td>3,920</td>
<td>Parrots</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geese</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bees</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Compiled by Quarantine Division.

Table VII.—Materials fumigated for overseas shipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mats</td>
<td>658 bundles</td>
<td>Laumaile leaves</td>
<td>2 cartons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kava roots</td>
<td>50 each</td>
<td>Table and chairs</td>
<td>8 sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine mats*</td>
<td>135 each</td>
<td>Handicrafts</td>
<td>233 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapa</td>
<td>51 each</td>
<td>Ula (seeds)</td>
<td>37 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baskets</td>
<td>39 each</td>
<td>Kava bowls</td>
<td>11 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapok</td>
<td>7 sacks</td>
<td>Tikis</td>
<td>24 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pandana seeds</td>
<td>9 each</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Exported to Western Samoa.

Table VIII.—Taputimu farm activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of plants</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Crops planted:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Tarotops</td>
<td>66,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Banana bits</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Plants sold:</td>
<td>134,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Tarotops</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Banana suckers</td>
<td>3,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Banana bits</td>
<td>1,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Coconut seedlings</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Ta'amu</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Chinese cabbage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Crops harvested:</td>
<td>108,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Tarotops</td>
<td>936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Banana suckers</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Banana bits</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Coconut seedlings</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Offenses Known to Police and Clearances, Fiscal Year 1971

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFENSES</th>
<th>REPORT OR KNOWN</th>
<th>UNFOUNDED</th>
<th>ACTUAL</th>
<th>CLEARED BY OTHERWISE</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1a. Murder</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b. Manslaughter</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Intoxicated driver committing acts of negligence causing death</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rape</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>88.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Robbery</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. A and B with deadly weapon</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>59.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Burglary</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7a. Larceny-$25 and over</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>61.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7b. Larceny-under $25</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>62.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Auto theft</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>41.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total part I: 566 57 278 53.2  

9. Other assaults            | 82              | 82         | 63     | 76.6                 |         |
10. Forgery                  | 14              | 2          | 12     | 5                    | 41.7    |
11. Embezzlement and fraud   | 6               | 1          | 5      | 3                    | 60      |
12. Receiving stolen property| 3               | 3          | 3      | 100                  |         |
13. Weapons                  | 8               | 8          | 8      | 100                  |         |
14. Prostitution             | 2               | 2          | 2      | 100                  |         |
15. Sex offenses             | 36              | 4          | 32     | 21                   | 65.6    |
16. Offenses vs. family      | 74              | 74         | 63     | 85.1                 |         |
17. Drug laws                | 5               | 5          | 5      | 100                  |         |
18. Drunkenness              | 10              | 10         | 8      | 80                   |         |
19. Disorderly conduct       | 217             | 2         | 209    | 107                  | 88.5    |
20. Gambling                 | 9               | 9          | 9      | 100                  | 55.6    |
21. Drunk driving            | 31              | 4          | 27     | 18                   | 66.7    |
22. Hazardous traffic violations | 874       | -         | 874    | 100                  |         |
23. Parking violations       | 276             | -         | 276    | 100                  |         |
24. Regulatory traffic violations | 2,293    | -         | 2,293  | 100                  |         |
25. All other offenses       | 649             | 68         | 581    | 412                  | 70.9    |

Total part II: 4,589 86 4,502 4,246 94.8

Grand total: 5,155 143 5,011 4,517 90.1
COMMUNICATIONS TRAFFIC SUMMARY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971
(With figures from 1968 and estimated figures through 1973)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of messages handled:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue traffic ..........</td>
<td>25,213</td>
<td>27,466</td>
<td>30,054</td>
<td>34,142</td>
<td>37,100</td>
<td>43,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonrevenue traffic ........</td>
<td>10,545</td>
<td>9,105</td>
<td>11,801</td>
<td>11,723</td>
<td>20,400</td>
<td>22,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ..................</strong></td>
<td>35,758</td>
<td>36,571</td>
<td>41,855</td>
<td>45,865</td>
<td>57,500</td>
<td>66,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of words handled:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue traffic ..........</td>
<td>627,900</td>
<td>658,420</td>
<td>738,998</td>
<td>906,250</td>
<td>994,600</td>
<td>1,196,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonrevenue traffic ........</td>
<td>439,705</td>
<td>673,782</td>
<td>768,762</td>
<td>826,435</td>
<td>1,108,200</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ..................</strong></td>
<td>1,067,605</td>
<td>1,332,202</td>
<td>1,507,760</td>
<td>1,732,685</td>
<td>2,102,800</td>
<td>2,396,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TELEX SERVICE

| Number of calls .......... | 505 | 684 | 1,036 | 1,670 | 2,580 | 4,200 |
| Number of minutes ........ | 2,922 | 2,986 | 4,626 | 7,739 | 11,210 | 17,800 |
| Number of subscribers .... | 8 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 20 | 22 |

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE SERVICE

| Number of completed calls | 10,029 | 15,069 | 18,891 | 23,521 | 31,200 | 40,400 |
| Number of minutes .......... | 47,764 | 74,212 | 99,998 | 127,578 | 200,400 | 280,000 |

Statistic Report of Traffic Accidents

Fiscal Year 1971

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Traffic accident</th>
<th>Fatal</th>
<th>Injured accident</th>
<th>Record only</th>
<th>Citation issued</th>
<th>Prosecuted</th>
<th>Guilty</th>
<th>Not guilty</th>
<th>Not prosecuted</th>
<th>Dismissed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. July</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. August</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. September</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. October</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. November</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. December</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. January</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. February</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. March</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. April</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. May</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. June</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>519</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>3,443</td>
<td>3,441</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE I
**Vital Statistics, American Samoa Calendar Years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number Rate/1,000</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total Deaths</th>
<th>Total Live Births</th>
<th>Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1707</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1707</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1707</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1707</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE II
**Death by age, Calendar 1970**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 year</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 29</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 39</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 49</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 to 59</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 69</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 to 79</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80+</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Average age at death = 38.36 years.*

### TABLE III
**LBJ TROPICAL MEDICAL CENTER**

**Hospital Statistics**

**Calendar 1970**

**Death statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Both sexes</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis of respiratory system</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis, other forms</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syphilis and its sequelae</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhoid fever</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysentery, all forms</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whooping cough</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningococcal infections</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plague</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute poliomyelitis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhus and other rickettsian diseases</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other diseases classified as infective or parasitic</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant neoplasms</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benign and unspecified neoplasms</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemias</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonmeningococcal infections</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheumatic fever</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic rheumatic heart disease</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other diseases of heart</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension with heart disease</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension without mention of heart disease</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronchitis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulcer of stomach and duodenum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendicitis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intestinal obstruction and hernia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhea of the newborn</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirrhosis of liver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephritis and nephrosis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperplasia of prostate</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GENERAL STATEMENT

COUNTRIES INTO AMERICAN SAMOA

During the fiscal year 1971

### Merchandise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Merchandise</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Dutiable value</th>
<th>Free value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aircrafts, engines and parts</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>5,905</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol, industrial, gallons</td>
<td>493,022</td>
<td>102,184</td>
<td>70,15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletic goods</td>
<td>1,512,737</td>
<td>397,155</td>
<td>71,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammunition, rounds</td>
<td>694,620</td>
<td>11,559</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baking powder, pounds</td>
<td>439,672</td>
<td>7,374</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baskets, laulau, bamboo</td>
<td>493,022</td>
<td>360,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas, green and ripe, pounds</td>
<td>26,295</td>
<td>3,215</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer, alcoholic, gallons</td>
<td>34,371</td>
<td>5,136</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverages, N.E.C</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,646</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycles and parts of</td>
<td>13,750</td>
<td>6,572</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, fresh, pounds</td>
<td>197,485</td>
<td>66,355</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigars, 100's</td>
<td>741,893</td>
<td>741,893</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigars, 100's.</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>5,658</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes, 100's</td>
<td>172,039</td>
<td>172,039</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth, bleached, unbleached, yards</td>
<td>257,165</td>
<td>84,810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth, colored and printed, yards</td>
<td>571,167</td>
<td>248,072</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa, pounds</td>
<td>32,970</td>
<td>15,788</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, pounds</td>
<td>98,522</td>
<td>81,892</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cookies and crackers</td>
<td>39,776</td>
<td>39,776</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crockery</td>
<td>197,485</td>
<td>66,355</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutlery</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>5,658</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs, fresh, dozen</td>
<td>96,857</td>
<td>43,995</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical goods</td>
<td>3,983</td>
<td>699,034</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extracts and flavoring, gallons</td>
<td>5,957</td>
<td>14,974</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour, cake, pounds</td>
<td>1,650,321</td>
<td>224,699</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour, wheat, pounds</td>
<td>1,345,854</td>
<td>167,014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits, canned, preserved, pounds</td>
<td>374,245</td>
<td>72,973</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits, fresh, pounds</td>
<td>191,441</td>
<td>39,776</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit juices, gallons</td>
<td>5,671</td>
<td>26,532</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>190,001</td>
<td>190,001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline, aviation, gallons</td>
<td>924,862</td>
<td>275,177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline, motor, gallons</td>
<td>1,512,737</td>
<td>397,155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glassware</td>
<td>493,022</td>
<td>102,184</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TRAFFIC CASES PROSECUTED

#### Hazardous Traffic Violations:
- a. Convictions: 658
- b. Not guilty: 70
- c. Nolle proseque: 67
- d. Dismissal: 34

#### Parking Violations:
- a. Convictions: 211
- b. Not guilty: 20
- c. Nolle proseque: 32
- d. Dismissal: 13

#### Regulatory Traffic Violations:
- a. Convictions: 1,587
- b. Not guilty: 173
- c. Nolle proseque: 51
- d. Dismissal: 55

### CRIMINAL CASES

#### Felonies:
- Convictions: 32
- Not guilty: 3
- Nolle proseque: 1

#### Misdemeanors:
- Convictions: 39
- Not guilty: 4
- Nolle proseque: 6
- Dismissal: 4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount 1</th>
<th>Amount 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tea, pounds</td>
<td>22,007</td>
<td>13,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, pounds</td>
<td>1,642</td>
<td>1,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet articles</td>
<td>122,969</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools</td>
<td>32,952</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toys and notions</td>
<td>50,700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twines and other fibres</td>
<td>53,816</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables and pickles, pounds</td>
<td>141,845</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable, fresh, pounds</td>
<td>828,255</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables, fresh, pounds</td>
<td>1,930</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut, and peanuts, pounds</td>
<td>50,496</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watches and clocks</td>
<td>50,762</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wearing apparel</td>
<td>429,999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, bran, oats, pounds</td>
<td>14,479</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wines, gal.</td>
<td>4,752</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire articles</td>
<td>34,818</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood crafts</td>
<td>8,553</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolen clothing</td>
<td>3,645</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free total</td>
<td>$12,654,658</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutiable total</td>
<td>$6,902,215</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total imports</td>
<td>$19,556,873</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>$13,846,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>2,040,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>8,494,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>742,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>175,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>174,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Samoa</td>
<td>174,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>91,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>40,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>38,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>29,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>28,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>20,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>8,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>6,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>5,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>2,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Caledonia</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>854</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exports from American Samoa during fiscal year 1971 to the United States, Fiji, Western Samoa, Japan, Niue Island, Tonga and South Korea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Merchandise</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canned Tuna</td>
<td>2,561,882 cases</td>
<td>$38,248,159.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet Food</td>
<td>542,172 cases</td>
<td>1,917,783.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frozen Fish</td>
<td>5,398,620 pounds</td>
<td>963,637.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Meal</td>
<td>3,910,000 pounds</td>
<td>179,084.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shark Fins</td>
<td>136,929 pounds</td>
<td>72,155.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor Mats</td>
<td>13,929 square feet</td>
<td>2,226.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other curios</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,187.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Exports $41,396,235.04
Fiscal Year 1970 $36,735,382.00