A REPORT CONCERNING DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM (DERP) INVESTIGATIONS IN AMERICAN SAMOA

JANUARY, 1985


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SUMMARY

This report details work carried out under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, (DERP). In October and early November of 1984, prefield investigations were conducted in Honolulu. This work took the form of in-person interviews, archival research at a number of different locations, letters and telephone calls. From early November, 1984 until early December 1984, field investigations took place in American Samoa. This work also involved in-person interviews, archival research at a number of different locations and telephone calls, together with numerous on-site visits to locations of potential DERP concern. A total of eleven potential DERP candidate sites were identified and Candidate Site Forms, together with maps, photographs and other enclosures are included along with the narrative report.

Listed individually, the sites included on the eleven forms are: 1). A tank farm in the Village of Aua. Some tanks are filled with toxic substances. 2). A tank farm in the Village of Utulei. Tanks at this site are also filled with toxic substances. 3). A single pillbox in a parking lot in the Village of Utulei. 4). A group of 42 pillboxes located between the ocean and the road on the south shore of Tutuila. An individual at the Department of Public Works requested that these pillboxes be included on DERP forms as "unesthetic". The Historic Preservation Office, on the other hand, see these structures as war memorials and would like to see them remain. The Samoan people seem to have incorporated these structures into their daily lives and do not object to them. It is my opinion that they should be left where they are providing there are no more substantial objections. 5). A form was filled out for the U.S. Naval Station, Tutuila. Many original buildings still exist and are occupied by offices of the Samoan Government. 6). Artillery shells (unexploded). Much effort was taken in this report to follow-up on ASG reports of unexploded ordnance. In my opinion, the U.S. Government has expended a considerable amount of time and effort towards discovery and disposal of live ordnance from the second world war, and may very well have located most of the ammunition. However, the chance of some additional shells turning-up from time to time is a distinct possibility and most like will continue to happen on a random and occasional basis. It is also my opinion that additional archival research will not provide any more information on the subject than is known at this time. 7). Gun Emplacements at Blunt's Point and Breakers Point. 8). Air Station at Tafuna. Fighter Strip at Leone. 9). An operational generator at Tafuna, and 10). A concrete ramp near Goat Island.
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM (DERP)
AS IT APPLIES TO DOD PROPERTIES IN AMERICAN SAMOA

By the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1984, and
Public Law 98-212, under the title "Operations and
Maintenance," Congress appropriated $150 million for a
program for environmental restoration.

The DERP provides for the identification, investigation and
clean-up of contamination from hazardous substances and
wastes, unexploded ordnance detection and disposal,
demolition and removal of unsafe and unsightly buildings and
structures, and the removal of debris. The DERP covers both
active installations and formerly used DOD properties.

The purpose of this study is to identify abandoned Army, Air
Force, Marine and Navy installations and other sites on the
seven islands that comprise American Samoa. These properties
include all sites held under fee title, leases, licenses or
other forms of short or long-term real estate control which
are now controlled or occupied by non-DOD governmental
agencies (Federal or local), private organizations, private
individuals or aigas and which pose a threat to public safety
or which are unsightly.

In order to achieve this end, data including location of past
and present ownership, type of DOD-generated hazard and
problems known to be associated with the hazard or site,
current use of the site and other background information was
collected by the author and is presented in this report. In
every case, an attempt was made to establish DOD interest or
use and, when possible, documents relating to this matter
were gathered and are presented as appendices to this report.

This study emphasizes archival research designed to target
potential problem areas. In addition, on-site historical
research, interviewing of local informants and on-site visits
to selected areas was also conducted.
A SHORT HISTORY OF
U.S. MILITARY ASSOCIATIONS WITH AMERICAN SAMOA

The initial United States military foothold in Samoa came on August 5th, 1878 when United States Commissioner Gustavus W. Goward, at the request of the Samoan Government, signed agreements transferring certain lands to the U.S. Navy for use as a coaling depot. The flag of the United States was raised over Goat Island the same day. Twenty one years later, on August 13th, 1899, Commander B.F. Tilley sailed into Pago Pago Bay on the freighter USS Abarenda. Upon arrival, he became officer in charge of the expanded United States Naval Station which was already under construction.

Commander Tilley's authority in Samoa was soon to take an unexpected leap. Six months after Tilley's arrival, President William McKinley directed that:

The Island of Tutulua of the Samoan group and all other islands of the group east of longitude 171 West of Greenwich, are hereby placed under control of the Department of Navy for a Navy Station. The Secretary of the Navy shall take such steps as may be necessary to establish the authority of the United States, and to give the islands the necessary protection.

(McKinley cited in Gray 1960:107)

This act proved to be a Deed of Cession and effectively made Commander Tilley the first American Kova'a or Governor of the aforementioned islands in the Samoan group. Accordingly, Tilley issued his Declaration of the Form of Government, in which he proclaimed that the laws of the United States were in force. From this point on, the U.S. Military was to play a very dramatic role in Samoan affairs. Tilley's administration became involved in education, transportation, health and public works. Even after U.S. civilians assumed the title of Kova'a, the military still exerted a powerful influence on island affairs. For example, as late as 1927, a bill of rights drafted by former Governor's Bryan and Kellogg was incorporated into the Code of American Samoa. Nevertheless, on nomination of the President, the Secretary of the Navy appointed a chief judge for American Samoa and the post of Attorney General was created and filled by a U.S. Naval officer with legal training.
It goes without saying that the U.S. Military presence in Samoa increased exponentially after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7th, 1941. Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, ordered that the Hawaii-Samoa-Fiji-New Guinea line be held at all costs and, in the words of Captain Gray, "In December of 1942...American Samoa stood exactly upon the frontier." (Gray 1960:240).

All manner of military activity took place in Samoa at this time including the construction of concrete pillboxes erected upon every beach which offered the slightest possibility of a landing at sea (ibid:242). As will be seen later, these pillboxes play a part in the DERP investigations of this report. A telling paragraph attesting to the degree of U.S military involvement at this time may be quoted from Gray:

While Samoa's position as a front line station in the war lasted only a few months, the results of the war were far-reaching in the islands. The Tutulians lived in an armed camp in which, at one time, the United States Marines were said to have outnumbered the local inhabitants...

( ibid:241)

Immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor the military governor of Samoa assumed responsibility for all construction operations. In January of 1942, Admiral W. F. "Bull" Halsey arrived in command of a task force conveying a contingent of Marines and the Fifth Battalion of Seabees. With the Marines that Halsey's task force brought to Samoa was a brigadier general who was empowered by the President to assume military governorship and command of the defense forces.

Before the outbreak of the war, the Navy installations in Samoa consisted of a refueling station and a communication center at Pago Pago Harbor (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1947:210). Naturally, facilities were greatly expanded and construction began immediately after the Fifth Seabee Battalion arrived, and were joined later by the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, and 11th Construction Battalions (it was the 11th Battalion, in fact, that constructed the fuel storage tanks referred to earlier in this report) (ibid:212) All of these Construction Battalions were under the planning direction of the Bureau of Docks and Yards. In May of 1943, the 11th Battalion was relieved by CBNU 506 which, in turn, was later relieved by CBNU 505.
The details of the expansion of the Naval Station at Tutuila and other military construction activities are quite extensive, and rather than recount each episode here in the text, the reader is directed to Appendix I of this report entitled Table of Administrative Data, wherein is listed a complete, individual inventory of the early wartime construction activities at the Naval Station.

Of special interest, as far as this report is concerned, is a PNAB contract, dated July 1, 1940, authorizing the construction of fuel-oil, diesel-oil and gasoline storage facilities at Samoa at an estimated cost of $300,000 (ibid:210). It is very likely that some of these tanks remain on the island and are the object of two of the DERP candidate sites submitted in this study.

As the war progressed, military activities in American Samoa shifted from a defensive to an offensive posture. It is known, for example, that after Admiral Halsey delivered the first contingent of Marines to Samoa, he moved his task force north and raided Japanese positions in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands (Gray 1960:241). In fact, the very first land offensive in the Pacific theater, the Marine invasion of Guadalcanal, was staged from Pago Pago, American Samoa.

On only one occasion did the shooting war actually reach Samoa. On January 11, 1942, a Japanese submarine surfaced and fired a number of shells into the island of Tutuila. Four shells reached land and did little damage, producing only a minor injury to a single sailor. Ironically, the first round to reach the island struck the home of Mr. Frank Shimaseke in the Village of Utulei. Let it be noted that Mr. Shimaseke was one of only a small handful of Japanese living in Samoa at that time.

War-time redistribution of excesses in the South Pacific began as early as the end of 1942 when the first reduction in missions of South Pacific bases were made. The principal South Pacific Bases established during the war were Auckland and Wellington in New Zealand, Noumea, in New Caladonia, Efate, and Espiru Santos in the New Hebrides, Guadalcanal and Tulagi in the Solomons, the Russells and Tutuila, American Samoa.
By the middle of 1943, a large flow of general supplies, equipment and dismantled structures was moving forward from rear area bases in keeping with the progress of the war and was accelerated until the whole South Pacific Area was in a reduced status several months before V-J Day. Guam had been designated as the major forward base to be supported by materiel from SoPac; previously large quantities of materiel had been moved forward to Okinawa from the South Pacific.

Near the close of the war in the Pacific, roll-up operations began throughout the operational theater. The roll-up at Samoa was the first extensive activity of this nature in the South Pacific. By order of the SoPac Commander, dismantling began throughout Samoa on February 19th, 1944 (U.S. Goverment Printing Office 1947:216).

By August, 1944, CBMU 506 had completed the salvage of valuable materiel. Most of these goods were sent to Noumea for segregation, improvement of crating where necessary, and determination of future use (ibid:218). Interestingly, because Tutuila was one of the few South Pacific bases with a permanent post-war mission, goods sent to Noumea were later returned to Samoa as part of the twenty-thousand tons of equipment and supplies earmarked for post-war use after September 1st, 1945.

Operations at Tutuila included unloading the aforementioned material rolled-up from Noumea, re-storage of Marston Mat and structural tools for shipment to Pearl Harbor, dismantling twelve 10,000 barrel steel fuel tanks at an inactivated tank farm on private property (note that all remaining fuel tanks listed as candidate DERP sites in this report are made of concrete; suggesting that perhaps steel containers may have been salvaged by Naval personnel while concrete ones, being less valuable and harder to dismantle, tended to be left behind in situ.), crating and shipping ship-repair equipment to Pearl Harbor for the Machine Tool Conservation Program, dismantling and shipping a rock crusher required at Tsingtao and shipment of approximately 3500 M/T of miscellaneous supplies all of which completed the roll-up at Tutuila.

By early 1946, only a token Navy garrison remained in Samoa in order to maintain an emergency seaplane operation, report weather conditions in the area and to facilitate communications. Activities of this nature continued somewhat uninterrupted until 1951 when U.S. Naval administration of American Samoa was transferred to the U.S. Department of the Interior.
The operational portion of this project began with an archival investigation of former DOD properties on six islands of American Samoa; namely the islands of Tutuila, Ofu, Olosega, Ta'u, Aunu'u, and Rose Atoll. The purpose of this initial investigation was to determine the number and location of these DOD sites and to establish their function.

In addition to the archival research, a number of individuals with specific knowledge of Samoan affairs were contacted in order to familiarize the author with different aspects of local geography, language, social custom, bibliographical information, etc. These individuals were contacted prior to all other activities in an effort to be as comprehensive as possible in terms of documentation research and to insure that time in the field would be used in the most economical way possible.

A number of preliminary consultations with Mr. David Sox and Ms. Helene Takehara of the Environmental Section, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Shafter, Hawaii, were of particular help in that they offered an even a better understanding of the DERP program and what was to be presented in this report. In addition, both had been to Samoa in the recent past and were most helpful in establishing leads pointing to possible study areas and providing the names of important contacts.

Dr. Mark Merlin, a Polynesian Geographer at the University of Hawaii, Manoa, and Dr. James Juvik, who holds the same position at the University of Hawaii, Hilo, were contacted and offered perspectives on Samoan landscape. A valuable introduction to the Samoan social system was provided by Dr. Dennis T.P. Keene of West Oahu College. Dr. Keene spent more than twenty months in the islands collecting information on Samoan social control and familiarized me with etiquette appropriate to the chiefly system. This lesson proved to be an important one and is essential for doing research in Samoa. Dr. John Kauer of the Indo-Pacific language Department of the University of Hawaii, Manoa, was contacted by telephone and was a very good general source of information regarding Samoa. I also spoke with Mr. Dick Wass of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior in regards to former DOD sites on Rose Atoll, which is under his jurisdiction. Mr. Waas informed me that there has been no DOD activities on Rose Atoll.

After gaining the assistance of the individuals mentioned
above, a specific-task approach to organizations and institutions was formulated and amounts to the prefield research design for this report. This work included a survey of available military documents, maps, photographs, etc. that are available at the various Government installations and offices located in the State of Hawaii.

This process began at the Army Corps of Engineers POD Real Estate Division, located in the Federal Building, Honolulu. The only documents available concerned the recent construction of an Army Reserve building at Tafuna and the reconstruction of portions of the airport runway, which is also located at Tafuna. No available information concerning military land transactions were forthcoming from this office, nor any information whatsoever predating 1960. I was told by the Director of the office, Mr. Masa Tanimoto, that I had seen all the information in their possession. Mr. Tanimoto and his staff were very cooperative and conducted what seemed to be a comprehensive search of their files.

It had been suggested that a search of the fee disposal records of the General Service Administration may provide information pertaining to this study. Accordingly, an appointment with Mr. Jack Bauer, Director of the Hawaii Office of the GSA was arranged and took place at the Federal Building in Honolulu. Mr. Bauer said that his office had none of the information in question but referred me to a Ms. Gwen Cornyll of the GSA office in San Francisco, California. On October 10, 1984, Ms. Cornyll was contacted by telephone in San Francisco and a request was made for documents that may assist this study. At that time I was told that Xerox copies would be made and sent to me in Honolulu. As of this writing (January, 1985) no documents have been received nor communications of any sort have appeared from the GSA San Francisco Office.

The next order of business was to contact the numerous U.S. Military organizations in the State of Hawaii in the hope that records pertaining to former DOD activities in American Samoa may be available; emphasis was centered on contacting Navy and Marine personnel as it is known that these two branches of the service had the greatest impact in Samoa. The list of individuals contacted is a long one and includes conversations with: Petty Officer Pratt, USN, Explosive Ordnance Division, Lt. Singer, USN, Explosive Ordnance Division, Capt. Held, USMC, Explosive Ordnance Division, Col. Bramen USMC, Explosive Ordnance Division, Maj. Rodgers USMC, CINCPAC. This represents only a partial list and suffice it to say that the individuals mentioned above, together with those unnamed here, were all cooperative but unable to provide any real assistance in terms of documents, maps or photographs.

Ms. Shirly Streck, of the CINCPAC Historical Section was
contacted along with Ms. Dorothy Fuller of the Naval Station Library, Pearl Harbor. Ms. Fuller was able to provide me with a helpful document entitled Administrative History of the Fourteenth Naval District and the Hawaiian Sea Frontier which provided some general background on war activities in Samoa.

At the advise of Ms. Fuller, letters were written to the Commander of Naval Operations in Washington D.C. as well as the Office of International and Territorial Affairs, a Division of the Department of the Interior, also located in Washington D.C. Of both I requested help in the form of documents, maps, photographs, etc. The letters were written in November of 1984 and as of this writing (January, 1985), there has been no response of any sort.

At this time, it was pointed out that a Professor Nunn of the University of Hawaii, Manoa, was in the process of preparing an inventory of archives and manuscripts relating to the Pacific. Professor Nunn was visited at his office and was good enough to allow me to research his extensive bibliography which, at that time, (October, 1984) was in manuscript form. Nunn's work pointed to a great corpus of information pertaining to Samoa, which is located at a federal archive in San Bruno, California. Stored on microfilm is information relating to topics such as, land and estates, village affairs, public works, buildings and docks, annual reports on government affairs, naval affairs, war claims, and so forth. It was not possible to travel to the San Bruno archive within the scope of this contract, however, future researchers interested in more detailed analysis of Samoan historical activities may look to this California archive as a rich and important source that would be difficult to match.

While researching Professors Nunn's manuscript, I also had occasion to review a book entitled Manuscript Charts in the National Archives by the U.S. Hydrographic Office. No DERP-related material was forthcoming from this document.

The single greatest collection of DERP-related information available in the State of Hawaii was provided with the assistance of Mr. J.M. Kilian, the Director of the U.S. Navy Real Estate Section, Pearl Harbor. Mr. Kilian produced more than 100 pages of information relating to DOD activities in Samoa dating back to 1900. While not comprehensive or complete in scope, these documents do contain maps of areas of DOD interest on the island of Tutuila, (prepared in 1943) a map of the U.S. Naval Station (prepared in 1949), naval communications that cover a variety of topics, and a number of letters to and from government officials in Samoa and in Washington D.C., etc.

Of all the documents obtained from Mr. Kilian's office, a letter dated July 7, 1971, from then-Governor John M. Haydon
to Admiral John S. McCain, Commander, United States Navy, is of particular interest as it gives voice to a very important DERP-related concern. In fact, portions of this document gave rise to perhaps the single most pressing and potentially important aspect of this DERP investigation in Samoa. It is best to quote directly from Governor Haydon's letter:

After World War II, it is my understanding that some twenty thousand Marines and Naval personnel stationed here left and a contingent of Military assisted by Samoan personnel was given the responsibility of removing the various guns and other artillery pieces which had been put into position to defend against a possible Japanese invasion. It is our understanding, unverified, that the bulk of the ammunition which was here may have been placed in pits dug into the ground at the artillery sites, most of which were up on the mountainsides...we face a real danger since we will be carrying out...sewer, water and road construction programs during Fiscal Year 1972. It is quite possible that an innocent operator or bulldozer driver could plow into buried ammunition and be killed in a resultant explosion.

As mentioned earlier, this letter presents a DERP-related potential problem of the highest order; namely the issue of buried, live ordnance on property formerly controlled by the DOD and now, possibly, in civilian control. Follow-up information relating to Governor Haydon's letter, and Admiral McCain's reply was, accordingly, given a very high priority in the investigation process of this report.

Also contained in the packet of information from Kilian's office was an unsigned Naval Message from CNO to CINPAC redescribing the problem outlined in Governor Haydon's letter of July 7th, 1971. It should be mentioned that much of this Naval Message borrowed entire sentences directly from Haydon's letter and so is most likely a direct response from Admiral McCain's office.

Attempts to follow-up on this communication through CINPAC were not possible. Ms. Shirly Streck, CINPAC Historical Section, and Ms. Dorothy Fuller were recontacted but were not able to produce and replies to the Naval Message nor any other documents relating to this important issue. Letters had already been written to CNO, Washington, D.C., and the Office of International and Territorial Affairs, Department of the Interior and there was a chance that further information on this subject may be part of their reply. If replies to my two letters did not arrive before I left for the field, I planned on attacking the problem from the other end; namely, a search of the Governor's Office files in American Samoa.
PROCEDURES: B

DERP-RELATED FIELD WORK IN AMERICAN SAMOA

Two initial contacts were made immediately upon arrival in American Samoa. The first was Mr. Dan Clark, Chief Engineer, Department of Public Works, and Fuga Tolani Teleso, Historic Preservation Officer/Director, Department of Parks and Recreation. It had been suggested by Army Corps of Engineers personnel in Honolulu that these two individuals would be excellent resource people in the field.

I met with Mr. Clark in his office and asked him for assistance regarding the identification of potential problem areas that may fall under the DERP program. Specifically, I was most concerned with any reports of unexploded ordnance that may have been uncovered by the various Public Works projects he may have been associated with. He indicated that he was not aware of any reports of this nature. I then queried him regarding knowledge of hazardous or toxic waste deposits on the island, DOD-related debris or unsafe or unsightly buildings. At this point Mr. Clark asked me to map the location of all pillboxes between the highway and the sea and fill out a DERP Candidate site form for these structures on "aesthetic" grounds; I assume that he meant that the structures were unsightly. Mr. Clark mentioned that this task would take "two days". It should be noted that Mr. Clark's estimate was an unrealistic one; a complete job would involve a minimum of two or three weeks.

I asked Mr. Clark if his office could provide any maps showing former DOD properties. He produced a single map showing the location of a few pillboxes in the vicinity of Coconut Point, near Tafuna. He said that this was the only map he was aware of showing the position of any U.S. Government installation.

After meeting with Mr. Clark, an appointment was made with Fuga Tolani Teleso, Historic Preservation Officer and Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation. I explained the nature of the DERP program and asked for any information or assistance he or his office could supply. Fuga Teleso was most helpful and provided me with a desk and phone at the Parks and Recreation Office. This was an important step as I now had a phone number where I could be reached and a secretary to take messages while I was out in the field.

In further discussions with Fuga Teleso and his assistant, Mr. Stan Sorensen, it was decided that an effort should be made to contact the general public and announce the purpose
of my visit. Accordingly, arrangements were made with
television station KVZK-TV to conduct an interview with the
author and have this piece broadcast that evening in both
English and Samoan. The program was aired that evening and in
it a full description of the DERP program was given; the
public was urged to call my number at Parks and Recreation if
there was a possibility that there may be eligible candidate
sites on their property.

I next met with Mr. Tony Tamalii, Promgram Director at WVUV,
the single radio station in American Samoa. Mr. Tamalii
conducted an interview with me the following day and
was essentially the same in content as that conducted by the
TV station the day before. This interview was broadcast over
WVUV that evening. I asked Mr. Tamalii if a slightly edited
version of the interview could be run as a public service
announcement and have it continue during the length of my
stay in Samoa. He agreed and a shortened version of the
interview was broadcast three times a day for the duration of
my stay. Again, the public was urged to contact me at the
Parks and Recreation number, and if I was not there to leave
a message with the secretary.

The only remaining public information vehicle was the
newspapers. Both the Samoa Journal & Advertiser (Nov. 30th,
1984) and the Samoa News (November 21st, 1984) ran articles
on the purpose of my trip to the island. In both cases the
article said:

The public may cooperate in this
matter by calling the Park and
Recreation office at 633-1191,
if they know of any unsafe building
chemicals or unexploded ammunition
that were part of the U.S. Navy
operation in the past.

(Samoa Journal & Advertiser)
Nov. 21, 1984

Fuga Teleso also assisted this project by providing me with a
four-wheel drive truck, and an able assistant, Mr. Tau
Sualevai, who acted as interpreter/bodyguard/guide and
driver. Mr. Sualevai is a Park Ranger with the Parks and
Recreation Office and is familiar with the island and many
individuals who could be of potential help.

From this point on, mornings were spent on interviews with
different individuals who may have some information
concerning DERP-related matters and the afternoons spent
driving to every village on the south shore of the Island of
Tutuila, conducting interviews and locating the position of
pillboxes between the highway and the sea as per the request of Mr. Clark of the Department of Public Works.

A partial list of the individuals interviewed in the morning sessions include: Lt. DeJong USCG, who was queried concerning the possibility of sunken U.S. ships whose presence may present a potential hazard. Lt. DeJong indicated that there were at least two sunken U.S. Naval vessels in Pago Harbor but indicated that there was no seepage form these vessels, nor any line-entanglement problems. It was his opinion that these wrecks posed no safety problem at this time. As a back-up to this interview, I met with Mr. Miava Hunkin, Harbor Master at Pago Pago, and he agreed with Lt. DeJong's assessment of the situation. Capt. John Reid was also interviewed.

Mr. John Kneubuhl, a resident expert on Samoan affairs was contacted on two separate occasions. He had recollections of children finding shells but also mentioned that the U.S. Government had made efforts in the past to remedy the situation. He could not be more specific.

Mr. Jimmy Sword, a long-time resident who is very knowledgeable about Samoa-related affairs was interviewed. Mr. Sword, like Mr. Kneubuhl, had recollections of ordnance being discovered from time to time on the island but could not point to any specific area where one might make further inquiries. I asked him about the possibility of shells being buried next to gun emplacements. His reply was that while he was not sure of this condition existing in Samoa, he does know that as part of the U.S. Navy's efforts in the Solomons, he participated in the mass burial of shells and guessed that a similar situation was probable in Samoa.

Mr. F. Fuimaono of the Office of Disaster and Emergency Preparedness was interviewed in his office above the ASG Police Station. He had completed an island-wide inventory of former DOD storage bunkers recently and informed me that the buildings were certainly safe (as they are now being considered as shelters for the island population in the event of disaster) and that he saw no indication of and live shells.

In a further effort to enlist public cooperation, I met with Mr. Sala of the Office of Samoan Affairs and also DERP Coordinator for ASG. I asked if it would be possible to meet with the District Governors and the Village Chiefs for the Island of Tutuila. This event was arranged by Mr. Sala's office and on November 26th, 1984, I addressed a large assembly of all the District Governors and Village Chiefs of Tutuila together with two Paramount Chiefs. The purpose of my visit was explained in detail in both English and Samoan and I urged the Governors and Chiefs to ask for the cooperation of the village people and to contact me if there was a
possibility of DERP-related sites.

The response to the TV, radio, newspaper and Office of Samoan Affairs meeting included a call from Mr. Bill Parmell, who is an employee of The Star Kist Corporation in Pago Pago. He called to see if I could meet with his son, Mike, who had picked-up some 50 cal. machine gun shells at a location known in Samoa as Freddies Beach. I met with Mike that afternoon and was taken to the site where the shells had been discovered. The rocks next to the ocean were littered with 50 cal. shell casings. No live ammunition was discovered after an hour search by myself and Mr. Sualevai.

Calls were also received from Chief Tavai and Mr. Ed Moana (both own property that have remnants of a tank farm). For the details of these particular sites and their relation to the DERP program, see Candidate Sites Section in this report.

A call from Mr. Abe Malae of Pacific Resources International also resulted in the completion of a DERP candidate site form. A pillbox is occupying a potential park spot in one of PRI's lots.

A generic form was also filled out to satisfy Mr. Clark's request for pillbox mapping. There are a total of 42 between the Villages of Fagamalo and Tula. There are additional sites of this nature (unsurveyed) along the north shore.

The only remaining problem to be solved was, in my opinion, the largest potential problem area of this entire investigation. As mentioned earlier, this was the follow-up on Governor Haydon's request for help locating buried, live ordnance from WWII. Because there had been no reply to my requests from the CNO or the International and Territorial Office by the time I left for Samoa, and because CINPAC had no records of follow-up information concerning the Navy Message discovered at Mr. Kilian's office at Pearl Harbor, I hoped that a trip to the Office of the Governor in American Samoa would provide the needed documents.

To this end, I met with Mr. Robert McDonnell, Archivist for the Governors Office. I explained the purpose of my visit to the island and showed Mr. McDonnell the letter from Governor Haydon and The Naval Message from CNO to CINPAC. I stressed that this was, in my opinion, one of the most pressing issues regarding DERP in Samoa and that I had had no luck tracking down follow-up information in Honolulu or Washington D.C.

Mr. McDonnell took a personal interest in this matter and told me he would help in every way he could. I suggested that a inspection of the former Governor's correspondence would be an excellent starting point. At this juncture, Mr. McDonnell led me to a location in his building wherein was stored 180 large unmarked boxes. This is where all the documents
relating to past administrations was stored. He mentioned that an additional 140 boxes, also unmarked, were located in a room above the Meadow Gold Diary Building. I asked Mr. McDonnell if the boxes were arranged chronologically. He said they were not. I then asked if I could see the card catalog or index for the boxes. He said that there were none. I asked how the boxes were organized for there surely was a great deal of information contained in them and it would be very difficult to search them all for a particular letter or file. He said that they were not organized in any way he knew of and that a search for the information I was after (if it was in one of the 320 boxes) would involve quite a bit of work.

A search of the boxes began the next day, and with no small amount of luck, a folder marked "Artillery Shells" was discovered. Contained within the folder was all the information necessary to solve the burial shell problem detailed in Governor Haydon's letter. A summary of this information may be presented in the following way, and copies of the letters themselves are attached to this report as Appendix 2.

July 9th, 1971.
Acting Governor Richard Berg sends a letter Sgt.s Wilber and Wolf thanking them for successfully detonating shells at Afono. Berg also mentions in the letter that more shells are being uncovered in the area.

Unsigned letter (most likely authored by Admiral McCain) to Governor Haydon responding to Haydon's request for help in locating unexploded ordnance. McCain says information not available at his office but will initiate a search of alternate sources.

July 30, 1971.
Haydon to McCain thanking him for his letter of July 22. Haydon mentions that live rounds are still a problem but that personnel in Samoa are now equipped to detonate them when they are discovered. Haydon also mentioned that chiefs of all villages had been advised to keep children away from shells.

McCain to Haydon informing him that The Director of Naval History, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations had uncovered information (not specifically mentioned in the letter) which he was forwarding to the Governor.

McCain to Haydon providing additional information from Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California, and The Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific Division (PACNAVFACENGCOM). The letters also mention that in May or June of 1948, the USS NATCHAUG made a survey of American
Samoa and that magnetic detectors were used in the survey to locate buried shells. After the survey, the USS PARICUTIN was called in to pick up the shells.

September 2, 1971.
Letter from Governor Haydon to the Commissioner of Public Safety, American Samoa, transferring material regarding buried shells and asking that the charts and materials be returned so they can be placed in the Government House Museum.

Let it be noted that an effort was made to relocate this information at the Haydon Museum (formerly the Government House Museum) but the staff there made what could only be termed a half-hearted attempt to locate this material. As a result, the information was never recovered.

Letter from Barney Issel, Director of Public Safety to Lt. Governor, American Samoa informing him that Capt. James Aaron and Sgt. Donald Lehman (both ordnance disposal experts) arrived on that date from Vietnam and would be in Samoa 15 to 20 days "to conduct a thorough investigation of all previous gun placements (sic) and ammunition dumps.

Other letters relating to undiscovered shell were in the file including one dated October 29, 1971 from Mr. Issel informing the Governor that 40 mortar rounds were disposed of in the deep water off Hasefau Bay. On December 16th, 1971, Governor Haydon wrote to Issel thanking him for "...publicizing the dangers involved (with unexploded ordnance) via radio, television and the News Bulletin.

With this discovery of this information, the field portion of this study was completed.
TABLE OF ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

I. GENERAL

Title: Basic

Supplementary Agreements: Supplementary Agreement No. 1 (contract NOy-4173), dated 11 Jul 41.

Change Orders: Under contract NOy-4173, changes "N-12" (consolidation, CPI; superseding certain previous changes), "EE," and "H-3;" 

Number and Name of Projects under Contract:

Under contract NOy-4173, CPI, Sanaa-Tutuil Naval Station Expansion, by authority of change orders (the final one: "N-12"), was consolidated into a single entity from the following individual projects which had been authorized from time to time:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Fuel oil storage and pipe line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Diesel oil storage and pipe line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Gasoline storage and pipe line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>C.P.O. quarters (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Dispensary and accessories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>508</td>
<td>Hot storehouse and office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>Open storage area -- fencing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>Launching ramp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311</td>
<td>Depot services and quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>Bombproof communication center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313</td>
<td>Barracks and mess facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>Bakery building and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>B.O.O. (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316</td>
<td>Officers' quarters (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>317</td>
<td>Non-commissioned officers' quarters (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>318</td>
<td>B.O.O. for non-commissioned officers (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>319</td>
<td>Recreation-post exchange building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320</td>
<td>Bombproof shelters for personnel and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>321</td>
<td>Cold storage facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>322</td>
<td>Laundry building and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>Dispensary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324</td>
<td>Administration building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325</td>
<td>Gun emplacements and magazines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>Storage facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327</td>
<td>Power plant and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td>Water supply - service system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
<td>Extension roads, walks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td>Temporary construction facilities, including</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taufua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331</td>
<td>Enlisted married men's quarters (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332</td>
<td>Quarters enlisted personnel (150)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. GENERAL (Cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>573</td>
<td>Quarters for officers (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>574</td>
<td>Additional harbor sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>575</td>
<td>Underground diesel oil storage (40,500 bbls.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>576</td>
<td>H. E. Magazines (4) NAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>577</td>
<td>Fuse and detonator magazines (2) NAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>578</td>
<td>Small arms magazine NAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>579</td>
<td>Pyrotechnic magazine NAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>580</td>
<td>Smoke drum storehouse NAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>581</td>
<td>Inert storehouse NAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>582</td>
<td>Gasoline storage and distribution (100,000 gals.) NAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>583</td>
<td>Quarters for Cinc, including services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>631</td>
<td>Quay wall at Coat Island and rebuilding of wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>636</td>
<td>Aircraft utility shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>661*</td>
<td>Shelters and other defense facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>664*</td>
<td>Defense construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>651*</td>
<td>Emergency military construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701</td>
<td>Miscellaneous equipment, boat landing, concrete slab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>747</td>
<td>Barracks for boat crew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>748</td>
<td>Paving pier approach road, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>749</td>
<td>Additional reservoirs and water mains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750</td>
<td>Additional ward buildings (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>751*</td>
<td>Additional defense facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>752</td>
<td>Extension to dispensary facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>753</td>
<td>Barracks for corporals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>775</td>
<td>Installation of Diesel filtering plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>811</td>
<td>Bombproof protection radio station buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>872</td>
<td>Additional gas storage and distribution (6 tanks)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to CP1 this chapter covers the following projects not in any consolidated project but, by reason of their nature and location, functionally related to CP1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authority</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental</td>
<td>370A</td>
<td>Six low-cost housing units, including all necessary utilities, roads, and accessories, Naval Station, Uta, American Samoa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Included in CP2, Samoa Emergency Military Construction, by change "HE"; later consolidated into CP1 by change "H12."
NARRATION

I. AUTHORITY

A. Bureaus Involved: Basic

B. Original Directives on Need of Facility: Omitted, in accordance with authority contained in Cir. Let. 290-43

C. Brief Description of Facility:

The American island, Tutuila, site of construction at Samoa under contract NOy-4175, is in the Samoan group. It is a volcanic ridge, some 27 miles long; only 1,400 yards wide, at its narrowest point (at the head of Pago Pago harbor), its average width is about four miles. Pago Pago has long been known as the best harbor in the South Seas. The bay is about three quarters of a mile wide, two and a half miles long; its enclosing cliffs rise to a height of 2,000 feet.

The island's native population numbers about 12,000 Polynesians; their affairs are administered by an autocratic but benevolent Navy.

The Navy's principal ante-bellum interest in the place lay in its availability as a refueling station and communication center. A Naval station was located at Pago Harbor; but, until the beginning of construction under the contract, it was a comparatively minor establishment. The functions of Commandant of the Naval Station and of Governor of the islands were combined in one officer.

Authorized for construction during the contract term were projects estimated at $11,051,750.00: fuel-oil- and gas-storage facilities; aviation facilities, both land and sea; facilities for defense forces; and emergency military construction.

After 7 Dec 41 further construction was limited to military installations -- and was not as originally planned. The Commanding General ordered dispersed, concealed construction.

The work was taken over by the Seabees 22 Sep 42.

Accurate information on physical completion is not available; such information was not reported after 7 Dec 41.

D. Authorization: Basic

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*The Manua group, some 60 miles distant; and the coral atoll called Roseo Island, about 120 miles away, are in the same administrative zone.

I  A-11
D. Letter of Intent to Contractor: Basic

E. Purpose of Contract: Basic

F. Scope and Brief Description of Work:

1. Original: The prime contract, NOy-4173, dated 1 Jul 40, authorized the construction at Samoa of projects Nos. 21, 22, and 23. These projects were for fuel-oil-, diesel-oil-, and gas-storage facilities. The original estimated cost was $300,000.

2. Additional: By supplementary agreements and change orders, 98 additional projects, having a total estimated cost of $10,751,750, were authorized for construction at Samoa; the largest single increment was authorized by Supplemental Agreement No. 1, dated 11 Jul 41, for 33 projects estimated at $7,491,300. The scope of the work as authorized by these additions included expansion of the Naval Station facilities; of seaplane facilities; airfield, hangars, and facilities; dispensary, ward buildings and accessories; not depot; Naval radio station; gun emplacement shelters; magazines; emergency military construction; and facilities for defense forces.*

Construction operations proceeded normally -- authorized contract projects were started -- until the "blitz" at Pearl Harbor. Thereafter there was considerable dislocation in progress of the construction originally planned.

On 7 Dec 41 the responsibility for all construction operations was assumed by the Military Governor. Under his direction the Resident Officer-in-Charge, NOy-4173, was called upon to undertake military, war, construction and to perform other emergency duties not within the scope of the contract; e.g., construction of bomb-proof shelters; maintenance of roads, to facilitate military operations; discharging of cargo from vessels, etc. Construction of then-authorized contract projects enjoying military priority was continued; but, because of the necessity for changing the entire program to assure attainment -- quickly -- of a condition of military readiness, the "as built" construction deviated greatly from the work originally planned.

* See Table of Administrative Data, I, "General," for complete schedule of projects.
The contractor continued construction operations (although some items of work were constructed concurrently by Seabees) until 22 Sep 42, when a construction battalion assigned to Tutuila took over all work, and the contractors' personnel returned to the States— with the exception of two men, who were retained until 15 Sep 43 for material procurement under the contract, and for the administration of the native-labor payroll.

Accurate information in connection with physical completion of individual authorized projects at Samoa is not available as such information was not reported after 7 Dec 41.

G. Details of Site:

1. Acquisition of property: For the most part, the projects were constructed on property already owned by the United States Government, at Tutuila, American Samoa.

   a. Cost: The contractor leased certain property* at Utulei Village at an annual rental of $100; the lease was assigned to the United States, 16 Sep 43. Certain other properties were acquired, or were (as of the date of the reporters' source data**) being acquired, as indicated in the tabulation on the following page.

   b. Legal action: No information

   c. Former use: No information

2. Location, description, and size: The island of Tutuila, site of Samoa construction operations under contract NOY-4713, is a volcanic ridge, some 27 miles long; only 1,400 yards wide, at its narrowest point (at the head of Pago Pago harbor), its average width is about four miles. The bay is about three quarters of a mile wide, two and a half miles long; its enclosing cliffs rise to a height of 2,000 feet.

3. Reasons for selection:*** At the beginning, the sites of structures were determined by Navy direction; the Governor,

   * Information on the acreage acquired is not available.

   ** The source of data: D.F.W. files, Samoa -- Vol. 2, 19 Apr 41, letter dated 17 May 41.

   *** Cir. Let., 290-43, dated 16 Nov 43, directs that discussion of site selection be confined to mention of governing reasons for placement of particular structures.
III. TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

1. Procedure and method utilized: The site of the airfield at Tafuna was dense jungle; the terrain, lava rock — very hard and irregular. In clearing the site, D-8 bulldozers, equipped with logging winches, pulled over some of the trees; some were blown out with explosives, some cut by natives. The ground was brought to grade by drilling and blasting to a point at which the rock could be handled by two-yard shovels.

A runway across the lagoon was built with dragline cranes, working out from the shore to make runways reaching out about 1,000 ft. Coral in the shallow lagoon was then dug up, loaded in trucks, dumped on the runway fill.

Carpenter shops at both Pago Pago and Tafuna prefabricated frame buildings: barracks, galley, mess halls, storehouses, radio rooms, etc. The finished units were then hauled to their respective sites and erected.

Concrete pipe for sewer and water was manufactured on the island.

The ramp for the net facilities near Goat Island was constructed of precast concrete, in slabs 12 feet wide, and 20 feet long.

All gun batteries were located on hills from 200 to 600 feet high; and as, in many cases, the slopes were too steep for roads, skids were employed to move material to the emplacements — then left in place, to service the guns.

2. Utilities required for construction: It could not be determined whether or not utilities not themselves projects were required for construction purposes.

3. Construction facilities:

a. Equipment, general discussion of: A complete schedule of equipment used by the contract was not available to the reporters. A letter of 7 Jan 42, from Major Clarence J. Chappell, Jr., U.S.N.C.M., to the Director of Aviation, Headquarters, U.S.N.C.M., Washington, D.C., lists the equipment on hand, equipment expected
stantially completed. For the rest of the work under the headings, "Expansion of Naval Station Facilities," "Seaplane Facilities," "Landing Field, Tafuna," and "Naval Radio Station Vaitogi," only some filling had been done for the seaplane parking area; clearing, and runway construction, at Tafuna had been started, but a great deal of grading and surfacing remained to be done; two barracks at the airfield were practically complete; housing units for Naval Radio Station Vaitogi had been completed. None of the other construction under those headings had been accomplished.

Great disruption in the progress of work marked the onset of war. The station lacked bomb shelters for personnel; and, while there was some defensive armament, the island was practically defenseless. Consequently, the greatest efforts of the contractors were directed initially to such defense measures as could be taken in the vicinity of Pago Harbor. This resulted in complete cessation of contract (proper) work; all available workmen were employed mainly on construction of bombproof shelters.

A Brigadier General, U.S. Army, arrived on the island in January, 1942, empowered by the President to assume the Military Governorship. As Military Governor (and Commander of the Defense Forces) he directed all construction operations. A quick survey of the situation resulted in indefinite deferralment of nearly all projects then authorized under the contract.

It was of paramount importance that a runway be completed at the earliest possible moment; consequently, efforts were concentrated on No. 2 runway. Two ten-hour shifts worked, and all usable equipment was put on the job. By virtue of concentration on runway construction, a 2,500' x 250' section was ready for operation 6 Apr 42; a J2F landed, and took off again, on that date. The runway was completed (6,000' x 500') in late June, 1942.

With the virtual cancellation of all previously authorized projects, all material on the site was considered available for the dispersed and concealed construction desired by the Commanding General. While precedence was given runway construction, it was possible to prosecute simultaneously the con-
As armor for the runway's edges, trucks, hauling from the rock excavation for the runway, dumped their loads to form two dikes, each twenty feet wide, on either side of the runway. The dikes were kept ahead of the coral fill, so served as retaining walls.

Gun batteries, as has been mentioned, were all located on hills from 200 to 600 feet high. When roads could not be cut through at reasonable cost, skidways were prepared for hauling construction materials to the emplacement sites. The skids were left in place, for use in servicing the guns. First, floor slabs were poured; then the guns were mounted; then walls and ready magazines were poured.

For sleeping quarters, and other buildings required for air operations, standard units were designed. Carpenter shop facilities were set up in both Pago Pago and Tafuna; there the units were prefabricated, hauled to the sites, erected.

7. Progress:

a. General remarks: In accordance with the desire of the Governor of American Samoa, the importation of white workers was held to a minimum, native labor extensively employed. The work progressed slowly, in the opinion of Lt. Comdr. Watson, commitment to a policy of maximum employment of native labor imposed a terrible handicap. With native labor the main source of skilled, as well as of unskilled, labor, progress was not made at a satisfactory rate.

Work on the authorized projects had scarcely been begun at 7 Dec 41. More specifically, the situation, progress-wise, was this:

The original fuel tanks had been finished in the fall of 1941; by December, 1941, a temporary floating hose-line had made those facilities available to ships. The permanent pumps were not in -- but a (barely adequate) temporary installation had been made.

Under the heading, "Facilities for Defense Battalion," quarters for non-commissioned officers, cold storage facilities, administration building, barracks, mess, bakery, and temporary power plant had been completed. The dispensary foundation had been poured and gun emplacements and magazines sub-
Magazines installed in the spring of 1941 were of concrete, arch-typo, covered with earth. Because of emergency conditions, subsequently-constructed magazines in the vicinity of Tafuna airfield were of wood, were dispersed throughout heavily wooded areas.

Two dam-and-reservoir sites, downstream from the existing Pago reservoir, were originally planned to supply water to Utulei -- on the assumption that the Pago reservoir was supplied by run-off. An investigation for the purpose of locating water supplies for the various Naval projects was made by Harold T. Stearns at the request of the Public Works office of the 14th Naval District. He found that a spring, and not surface water, was the principal supply for the reservoir; found further that surface water at Tutuila was contaminated by native and by the wild pigs that roamed the country. It was his recommendation, therefore, that, to supply Utulei, either a well be tapped, about a quarter of a mile from the head of Pago Harbor, or a tunnel entering water-bearing laves be drilled near Anun, on the north side of the harbor. To supply Tafuna and the Vaitoga radio station, it was recommended that a well be dug near Tau hill. To supply Vailantai radio station, he advised that springs be developed, or a well dug; to supply the Pago Naval Station, that a tunnel be drilled to divert the large Pago-reservoir spring.

D. Complaints: No complaints, from inside or outside the Navy, were recorded.

E. Effect on Existing Facilities:

It was the recommendation of Harold T. Stearns, geologist, that a tunnel be drilled to divert the large spring in the Pago reservoir for use as a source of water for the Naval Station.***

The old Naval Station wharf was extended 100 feet.

Power plants constructed, one at Tafuna, two at Utulei.

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* The investigation was approved by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the cost paid by Contract NOY-4173. Mr. Stearns arrived at Tutuila 30 Aug 41, departed 24 Oct 41.

** It could not be determined, from records available, whether or not Mr. Stearn's recommendations were followed.

*** It could not be determined from the records available whether or not the tunnel was drilled.

Technical Report and Project History
Contracts NOY-3550 and NOY 4173
Volume 2, Appendix A, Chapter I
V. RECORD AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

Record as-built drawings are not complete. The Public Works Office Design Section, 14th Naval District, Pearl Harbor, is engaged in assembly of drawings used on the work, correction of such drawings to show the as-built status, and preparation of the additional drawings necessary to show such status. When the work is completed — it may require several years* — the drawings will be catalogued, and tracings or transparencies will be forwarded to the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Although the work done under contracts NOy-3550-4173 will be indicated on these drawings, such work will not necessarily be distinguishable from work constructed under other contracts, by Station Forces, by Construction Battalions, or by other agencies.

Some of the as-built drawings are listed in various chapters of Appendix "A"; the numbers listed there will probably be changed when the drawings are catalogued.

* Interview, 4 Apr 44, with Lt. Struppman (project manager, design), W. W. Tuttle (chief draftsman), and G. W. Pope (assistant).
APPENDIX 2
July 7, 1971
Serial: 2742

Admiral W. McKane
Commander
United States Navy
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Admiral McKane:

Thank you very much for forwarding our response for help on the World War II shells, accidentally located here in Samoa on the trail being built to Afono. Two demolition Staff Sergeants of the Army are on-island and assisting us with this project which will eliminate the possibility of accidental loss of Samoan life. They have also suggested some training procedures and this possibility is being investigated through our Department of Public Works which has a small group of people previously instructed in the proper and safe handling of dynamites.

I have another favor to ask and, if you cannot personally help with it, could you advise me how I should proceed.

After World War II, it is my understanding that some twenty thousand Marines and Navy personnel stationed here left and a contingent of Military assisted by Samoan personnel was given the responsibility of removing the various guns and other artillery pieces which had been put into position to defend American Samoa against possible Japanese invasion. It is our understanding, unverified, that the bulk of the ammunition which was here may have been placed in pits dug into the ground at the artillery sites, most of which were up on the mountainsides.

We have nothing in our files which indicates the original position of these encampments and artillery sites, and feel that we face a real danger since we will be carrying out about four million dollars worth of sewer, water and road construction programs during Fiscal Year 1972. It is quite possible that an innocent operator or bulldozer driver could plow into buried ammunition and be killed in a resultant explosion.

Is there any way that we can locate plans of the location of these sites through Military archives? If we had such plans, we could mark our own charts and, at least, reduce the danger to our people as they go about their construction work this coming year.
Any help that you can give us on this need for information, will be deeply appreciated.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN M. HAYDON
Governor

cc: Jerry Clark
Richard Berk
REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE IN REMOVING WORLD WAR II SHELLS

A. GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA LTR SER 2742 OF 7 JUL 1971

1. AT THE CONCLUSION OF WORLD WAR II IN THE PACIFIC, APPROXIMATELY 20,000 MARINE AND NAVY PERSONNEL WERE STATIONED ON AMERICAN SAMOA. AFTER THEIR DEPARTURE, A SMALL CONTINGENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSISTED BY SAMOAN PERSONNEL WERE GIVEN THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REMOVAL OF VARIOUS GUNS AND OTHER ARTILLERY PIECES. THESE GUNS AND ARTILLERY PIECES HAD BEEN PLACED INTO POSITION TO DEFEND AMERICAN SAMOA AGAINST A POSSIBLE ENEMY INVASION. MOST OF THE SITES WERE UP ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDES.

2. THE GOVERNOR OF AMERICAN SAMOA IN REPORTING THE ABOVE, HAS FURTHER STATED THAT HE UNDERSTANDS, UNVERIFIED OF COURSE, THAT THE BULK OF THE AMMUNITION WHICH WAS THERE AT THE TIME, MAY HAVE BEEN PLACED INTO PITS DUG ADJACENT TO THE GUN/ARTILLERY SITES AND RERINED. RECORDS ARE UNAVAILABLE IN AMERICAN SAMOA WHICH INDICATE THE ORIGINAL POSITIONS OF THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENTS AND GUN/ARTILLERY SITES.

3. GOVERNOR MAYDON HAS EXPRESSED CONCERN OF A REAL DANGER IN THAT AMERICAN SAMOA WILL BE CARRYING OUT ABOUT FOUR MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF SEWER, WATER, AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS DURING FY72. IF THE AMMUNITION SITES ARE REAL, IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES MIGHT ACCIDENTALLY DETONATE THESE HIDDEN CACHES OF AMMUNITION WITH A RESULTING LOSS OF LIVES.

4. REQUEST ADDRESSEES REVIEW RECORDS AND FILES AVAILABLE IN...
July 9, 1971

Sergeant Dale E. Wilber  
United States Army  
APO San Francisco 96331

Sergeant Rudolph J. Wolf, Jr.  
United States Army  
APO San Francisco 96331

Dear Sgt. Wilber and Sgt. Wolf:

It is with great appreciation we note that you successfully detonated the artillery shells and mortars at Afono pass last week.

Your dedication and competence to the task at hand enabled us to be free of a rather real problem.

Unfortunately, we are finding more shells in the area. We are putting them in the ground there and when we have a sufficient pile, we will be in touch with you again through the Commanding General.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

RICHARD A. BERG  
Acting Governor
COMMANADER IN CHIEF PACIFIC

22 July 1971

Dear Governor Haydon,

Your letter of 7 July 1971 regarding a need for information as to the original locations of encampments and gun/artillery sites on American Samoa at the close of World War II is most interesting.

I am pleased that personnel of the Pacific Command were able to assist your people in the disposal of uncovered WWII shells. In the event further similar assistance is required, please feel free to call again.

Unfortunately, records which depict the then tactical emplacement positions of encampments and gun/artillery sites on American Samoa are not available at my headquarters. Accordingly, I have queried the Pacific Fleet and Fleet Marine Forces Headquarters here in Hawaii, the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of Marine Corps in Washington, D.C., and the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland regarding your request. I expect a report of the results of their survey of available historical documentation by 31 July 1971. Any information received as a result of these surveys will be immediately forwarded to your office.
July 30, 1971

Admiral John S. McCain, Jr.
U. S. Navy
Department of the Navy
Commander in Chief Pacific
FPO San Francisco, 96610

Dear Admiral McCain:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of July 22nd and the efforts you are making to determine original encampment sites and gun or artillery sites in American Samoa during World War II.

Since the personnel of the Pacific Command helped us dispose of the cache of shells and went back to Hawaii, we have discovered many more rounds. Our Commissioner of Public Safety feels that we have learned enough from the people who were down here to handle these on our own without bothering you. We have advised the chiefs of all villages, which we feel are possibly involved, to make every effort to keep the children from playing with these shells as we are afraid that someone might be killed. In spite of this, the youngsters keep turning up shells and we are having a devil of a time trying to control it as the sites are high on the mountain ridge on the north side of Pago Pago Bay.

Any information that might be turned up regarding the old encampment sites will be most helpful to us.

On another matter, you may be interested to know that, at the Western Governors’ Conference, recently held in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, it was decided that the 1972 Conference would be held in American Samoa the week of November 11, 1972. This Conference is attended by the Governors of the 3 Western States and the Governors of Guam and American Samoa. It is also anticipated that the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory will attend since the conference will have Pacific Basin problems as its theme.
A number of the Governors talked to me in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, wondering if it would be possible to arrange military air space from Honolulu to American Samoa and back, at the conclusion of the conference since regulations apparently prohibit those who have National Guard planes from flying over water. Each Governor will be restricted to two aides with their wives which would make a total group of approximately 90 people. Additionally, there will be Federal officials who will address the seminars which will take place during the conference.

Since American Samoa will be the host country, we are anxious to help with transportation in every way possible and I wonder if you could advise me as to how I should go about directing an official request for military space, if it is proper and available, for the Governors of the Western States.

Best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN H. BAYDON
Governor
Dear Governor Haydon,

My letter of 22 July 1971 stated that records which depict tactical emplacement positions of encampments and gun/artillery sites on American Samoa were not available here at Camp H. M. Smith, Hawaii, and an attempt would be made to query U.S. Naval commands on the Mainland.

The Director of Naval History, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, has uncovered some information which I am forwarding herewith for your use as required. Although of pre-1946 vintage, the documentation might be beneficial in the event nothing of a later date is found. The enclosed documents were declassified by authority of DOD Directive 5200.9, dated 27 September 1958. Declassification was accomplished by the Director of Naval History, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

Any additional information received as a result of these surveys will be forwarded to your office.

Warm regards,

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. MCCAIN, Jr.
Admiral, U. S. Navy

Honorable John M. Haydon
Governor
Government of American Samoa
Office of the Governor
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96920

Enclosures
COMMANDER IN CHIEF PACIFIC

29 August 1971

Dear Governor Haydon,

My letter of 15 August 1971 provided charts showing fortifications which existed on Tutuila, American Samoa in 1941. Information which identified the approved location for explosives sea dump was also included in the data forwarded.

I am enclosing additional information which has been received from the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California and the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific Division (PACNAVFACENGCOM); Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Although no additional charts or maps are included, I hope the information will be helpful.

The Naval Construction Battalion Center has also reported that NAVFACENGCOM historical records indicate that in May or June of 1948, the USS NATCAUG made a survey of American Samoa. The survey was ordered by Commander, Service Division 51 (COMSERVDIV 51). Magnetic detectors were used in the survey to locate buried ammunition. After the survey, the USS PARICUTIN was called in to pick up the ammunition. I am also told that the records of COMSERVDIV 51 were destroyed in 1965.

Any additional information received regarding this matter will be forwarded to your office.

Warm regards,

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. MCCAIN, Jr.
Admiral, U. S. Navy

Honorable John M. Haydon
Governor, Government of American Samoa
Office of the Governor
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96920

Enclosures
GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
PAGO PAGO, AMERICAN SAMOA 96920

September 2, 1971

To: Commissioner of Public Safety

From: Governor

Here's some additional material regarding buried shells from Admiral McCain. When you are through with this material and with the charts which I gave you the other day, please return them to me as we wish this material to become part of the collection at Government House Museum.

Best regards.

[Signature]

John M. Haydon

Enclosures
COMMANDER IN CHIEF PACIFIC

24 September 1971

Dear Governor Haydon,

My letters of 15 and 29 August 1971 provided charts and other documentation which depicted fortifications and identified approved locations for explosives sea dump.

I am enclosing additional information which has been received from the Historical Research Division, 3825th Support Group, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

Pertinent records that are available and which relate to American Samoa show that a small detachment of the then U. S. Army Air Corps Air Transport Command was deployed at Tafuna Field, Tutuila Island during the period of 31 March 1943 through 31 August 1944. The small detachment received supply support and security defense from local U. S. Naval and Marine units. Falcola Field on Upolu Island had a similar detachment up to 1 June 1943.

Maps which depict Tafuna Field and Upolu Field and a Leone Fighter Strip on Tutuila Island are enclosed. Additional information on the Leone Fighter Strip is not available.
The maps show the location and layout of the airfields, but, unfortunately, do not indicate the positions of any gun emplacements and/or munitions storage areas.

Any additional information received regarding this matter will be forwarded to your office.

With warm regards,

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. McCAIN, Jr.
Admiral, U. S. Navy

Honorable John M. Haydon
Governor, Government of American Samoa
Office of the Governor
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96920

Enclosures
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

October 29, 1971

TO: GOVERNOR

FROM: DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY

SUBJECT: MORTAR SHELLS

At 10:00 P.M. on October 28, 1971, forty (40) mortar shells were disposed of in the deep water off Masefau Bay. Due to some of the shells being what appeared to be fully armed, I handled the shells and disposed of them myself. By prior agreement, the pulenu'u was paid 25¢ per shell. Also, the pulenu'u was paid for guarding the shells until we could make arrangements to dispose of them. The total cost to the Government was $30.00.

Respectfully,

BARNEY ISSEL

BI/ ba
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CANDIDATE SITES
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

FORMER DOD SITE NAME: Tank Farm

DOD AGENCY: U.S. Navy

CURRENT/NATIVE SITE NAME: Ututafa

LOCATION (VILLAGE/ISLAND/STATE: Utulei, Tutuila, Territory of American Samoa

LATITUDE/LOGITUDE: UTM COORD:

CURRENT OWNER: Tavai Family
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 1572 Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799

LEASSEE: Same
ADDRESS: Same

DOD POINT OF CONTACT: NAME: U.S. Navy
AGENCY: U.S. Navy

FORMER USE OF DOD INSTALLATION: Tank farm

CURRENT LAND USE: Agriculture

CATEGORY OF POSSIBLE HAZARD: Hazardous waste

HOW DOD AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY DETERMINED: Land in question is immediately adjacent to the former U.S. Naval Station, Tutuila. Eyewitness accounts of Navy construction of tanks in 1940.

DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM: Three tanks remain on the property and occupy a sizeable percentage of usable land. The tanks are partially filled and pose a potential explosion and or fire hazard. The residue in the tanks produce a bad smell. The tanks themselves are constructed in a way that presents an opportunity to take a bad fall down an unprotected concrete shaft more than 15 feet deep. When I inspected this site in November, 1984, I saw a number of children playing in the area and one of them easily lifted a hinged cover to show me the oily residue (more than five feet deep) still present in the holding portion of the tank.

OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION: See attached photographs and map.
CANDIDATE SITES
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

FORMER DOD SITE NAME: Unnamed tank farm; Aua Village

DOD AGENCY: U.S. Navy

CURRENT/NATIVE SITE NAME: Village of Aua

LOCATION (VILLAGE/ISLAND/STATE): Village of Aua, Tutuila, Territory of American Samoa

LATITUDE/LONGITUDE: 

CURRENT OWNER: Chief Samifua
ADDRESS: Aua Village
LESSEE: Family
ADDRESS: Same

DOD POINT OF CONTACT: Name: 
Agency: 

FORMER USE OF DOD INSTALLATION: Tank farm
CURRENT LAND USE: Family dwelling; home of Mr. Ed Moana

CATEGORY OF POSSIBLE HAZARD: Hazardous waste

HOW DOD AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY DETERMINED? U.S. Navy map of tank farm showing location of individual storage tanks. Eyewitness interview accounts of U.S. Navy construction in the years 1938-9.

DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM: Mr. Moana's home is built on top of one of the surviving storage tanks. Because of this a question of foundation security is at issue. In addition, the residue in the tanks produces a bad smell (until very recently when flood control measures have become available, the recession of the high tide would leave behind an oily residue from the storage tank); Beyond this, Mr. Moana's septic tank fills with oil when he reaches the 12 foot level. During my field inspection of the area I noticed many open, and even unattended fires, and so the risk of explosion and or fire is a distinct possibility.

OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION: See attached photos and maps.
CANDIDATE SITES
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

FORMER DOD SITE NAME: Pillboxes

DOD AGENCY: U.S. Marines

CURRENT/NATIVE SITE NAME: Assorted locations along south shore of Tutulua.

LATITUDE/LONGITUDE

CURRENT OWNER: Government of American Samoa
Address: Tutuila
Lessee: same
Address: same

DOD POINT OF CONTACT: Name: 
Agency: 
Tele: 

FORMER USE OF DOD INSTALLATION: Pillboxes
CURRENT LAND USE: Beach, domestic dwellings.

CATEGORY OF POSSIBLE HAZARD: Unsightly
HOW DOD AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY DETERMINED: All structures are clearly part of the defense network established in WWII

DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM: According to Mr. Clark of the Department of Public Works in American Samoa these pillboxes a "unasthetic" and should be removed.

OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION: Unlike Mr. Clark, many Samoans I spoke with claim they are unaffected by the presence of the pillboxes and even find them attractive. Children play on those with flat roofs and in fact, these structures are sometimes used as foundations for modern dwellings. In addition to this, The Historic Preservation Office in American Samoa is very interested in preserving at least a percentage of these sites as war memorials and tourist attractions. See attached map and photographs.
CANDIDATE SITES
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

FORMER DOD SITE NAME: Artillery shells

DOD AGENCY: U.S. Navy/Marines

CURRENT/NATIVE SITE NAME: Assorted locations; Island of Tutuila, American Samoa

LATITUDE/LONGITUDE

UTM COORD:

CURRENT OWNER: Private land/Government of American Samoa
Address: Tutuila
Lessee: same
Address: same

DOD POINT OF CONTACT: Name:
Agency:
TELE:

FORMER USE OF DOD INSTALLATION: Artillery shells used for island defense in WWII

CURRENT LAND USE: Varied

CATEGORY OF POSSIBLE HAZARD: Debris

HOW DOD AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY DETERMINED: All shells found to date are clearly U.S. Government manufacture and brought to Samoa to bolster island defense during WWII.

DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM: From time to time, shells are uncovered by ASG Public Works projects as well as by individuals. As these shells are armed and old, there is a distinct possibility that they will explode when tampered with.

OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION: While there have been several attempts to clear the island of all artillery shells and other unexploded ordnance, reports of additional shells being found are a possibility.
CANDIDATE SITES
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

FORMER DOD SITE NAME: Pillbox

DOD AGENCY: U.S. Navy

CURRENT/NATIVE SITE NAME: Tataivai

LOCATION (VILLAGE/ISLAND/STATE): Utulei Village

LATITUDE/LONGITUDE: UTM COORD:

CURRENT OWNER: Government of American Samoa
Address: Tutuila
LESSEE: Pacific Resources Inc. (PRI) TELE: 633 4101
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 488, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799

DOD POINT OF CONTACT: Name: TELE:
Agency:

FORMER USE OF DOD INSTALLATION: Pillbox

CURRENT LAND USE: Parking lot

CATEGORY OF POSSIBLE HAZZARD: Unsightly Building

HOW DOD AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY DETERMINED: Undoubtedly part of island defense pillbox network established by U.S. Navy after the outbreak of WWII.

DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM: According to Mr. Abe U. Nalae, Assistant Manager at PRI, this pillbox is taking up parking space for an additional vehicle in the lot adjacent to their property.

OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION: See attached photograph
CANDIDATE SITES
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

FORMER DOD SITE NAME: U.S Naval Station, Tutuila.
DOD AGENCY: U.S. Navy
CURRENT/NATIVE SITE NAME: Fagatogo, American Samoa
LATITUDE/LONGITUDE: UTM COORD:
CURRENT OWNER: Government of American Samoa
ADDRESS: Tutuila
LESSEE: same
ADDRESS: same
DOD POINT OF CONTACT: Name: TELE:
Agency: TELE:

FORMER USE OF DOD INSTALLATION: Naval Station
CURRENT LAND USE: Administrative center of American Samoa

CATEGORY OF POSSIBLE HAZARD: Debris

HOW DOD AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY DETERMINED: Naval records; especially contract NOy-4173, CPL, Naval Station, Tutuila.

DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM: Included in the Naval Station complex were fuel, diesel and gasoline storage tanks and pipelines, gun enplacments and magazines, power plants and associated equipment, underground diesel oil storage tanks, H.E. Magazines, small arm magazines, pyrotechnic magazines and other assorted fuel storage and dispensary facilities. There is a possibility that one or more of these structures may surface sometime in the future and present a potential threat to the urban center of Tutuila.

OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION:
CANDIDATE SITES
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

FORMER DOD SITE NAME: Gun emplacements (2). Four Naval Rifles

DOD AGENCY: U.S. Navy

CURRENT/NATIVE SITE: Blunts Point/ Breakers Point, American Samoa.
LOCATION: Blunts Point (hills above Utulei), Breakers Point

LATITUDE/LONGITUDE

UTM COORD.

CURRENT OWNER: Government of American Samoa
ADDRESS: Tutulia
LESSEE: same
ADDRESS: same

FORMER USE OF DOD INSTALLATION: Gun emplacements

CURRENT LAND USE: same (inactive)

CATEGORY OF POSSIBLE HAZARD: Debris

HOW DOD AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY DETERMINED: Undoubtedly part of island defense system constructed by U.S. Navy after outbreak of WWII.

DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM: Gun emplacements are untended and rusting. At some point they will become unsafe and an eyesore on the Samoan landscape.

OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION: It is very unusual to have the rifles still on their bases. These sites have been placed on the Federal Register of Historic places and are war memorials in American Samoa.
CANDIDATE SITES
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

FORMER DOD SITE NAME: Generator
DOD AGENCY: U.S. Navy
CURRENT/NATIVE SITE NAME: Tafuna
LOCATION: (VILLAGE/ISLAND/STATE) Tafuna, Tutuila, American Samoa
LATITUDE/LONGITUDE

CURRENT OWNER: Government of American Samoa
ADDRESS: Tutuila, American Samoa
LESSEE: same
ADDRESS: same

DOD POINT OF CONTACT:

FORMER USE OF DOD INSTALLATION: Generator
CURRENT LAND USE: Generator
CATEGORY OF POSSIBLE HAZARD: Debris
HOW DOD RESPONSIBILITY DETERMINED: Various naval records
DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM: Possibility of toxic waste
CANDIDATE SITES
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

FORMER DOD SITE NAME: Fighter Strip
DOD AGENCY: U.S. Navy
CURRENT/NATIVE SITE NAME: Leone
LOCATION: (VILLAGE/ISLAND/STATE) Leone, Tutulia, American Samoa
LATITUDE/LONGITUDE: UTM COORD:
CURRENT OWNER: unknown at this time
DOD POINT OF CONTACT: unknown at this time
FORMER USE OF DOD INSTALLATION: Airstrip
CURRENT LAND USE: Agriculture/residential/radio station
CATEGORY OF POSSIBLE HAZZARD: Debris
HOW DOD AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY DETERMINED: Various naval records.
DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM: Possiblity of buried fuel storage tanks.
CANDIDATE SITES
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

FORMER DOD SITE NAME: Air station, Tafuna.

DOD AGENCY: U.S. Navy

CURRENT/NATIVE SITE NAME: Tafuna

LOCATION: (Village/Island/State) Tafuna, Tutuila, American Samoa.

LATITUDE/LONGITUDE

CURRENT OWNER: Government of American Samoa

ADDRESS: Tutuila

LESSEE: same

DOD POINT OF CONTACT:

FORMER USE OF DOD INSTALLATION: Airport

CURRENT USE: Airport

CATEGORY OF POSSIBLE HAZARD: Debris

HOW DOD AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY DETERMINED: Various Naval records and maps.

DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM: Possibility of buried fuel tanks, etc.

OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION:
CANDIDATE SITES
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

FORMER DOD SITE NAME: Ramp, concrete.

DOD AGENCY: U.S. Navy

CURRENT/NATIVE SITE NAME: Near Goat Island

LOCATION: (VILLAGE/ISLAND/STATE) Goat Island, Tutulia, American Samoa
LATITUDE/LONGITUDE: UTM COORD:
CURRENT OWNER: Unknown TELE:

DOD POINT OF CONTACT:

FORMER USE OF DOD INSTALLATION: Ramp for net facilities

CURRENT LAND USE: Rainmaker Hotel

CATEGORY OF POSSIBLE HAZARD:

HOW DOD AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY DETERMINED: Naval records: construction history.

DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM: