

AMERICAN SAMOA
SEA TURTLES - ROSE ATOLL.

SWAINS
GHBALAZS

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

P.O. Box 3730

Pago Pago

American Samoa 98799

Phone: Office - (684) 633-4456

FAX: (684) 633-5944

TO FAX: (808) 943-1290

DATE : September 3, 1991

FOR : George Balazs, NMFS

FROM : Bonnie Ponwith, DMWR

RE : TURTLES, OF COURSE

Hi George,

I can't believe you made it all the way to the Heart of Polynesia and I missed you! Sounds like you turtle folk had a great meeting here. I've been seeing turtles on a regular basis in the Pala Lagoon while working on a field study there. Yesterday I saw a hawksbill with a carapace deformity - it had a large hump in the middle of the shell. Is that common?

Also, often all I get a chance to see is the head of the turtles as they come up for air and that can be at quite a distance sometimes. We are keeping a log of all turtle sightings and record them by species if possible. The hawksbills I've seen have had bright yellow between the scales on the head. Is that a sure fire distinguishing characteristic between hawksbills and greens? If not, I'll record them as unknown species unless I can get close enough to be sure.

Hope all is well with you up there. Again, sorry I didn't get a chance to connect up with you while you were here.

Hawksbill ?

AN INVENTORY OF THE
WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE HABITAT
OF THE
ISLANDS OF AMERICAN SAMOA

Volume II

Technical Appendix

Part II

COVER PICTURE

This original water color was painted by Anne Pulich, noted bird artist and wife of one of the ornithologists participating in the wildlife survey. The male and female Cardinal Honey-eaters (Myzomela cardinalis nigriventris) perched on a flowering hibiscus (Hibiscus rosa-sinensis) symbolize the primary goal of this project; that is, to record the constituents and interrelationships of the wildlife and wildlife habitat of the Islands of American Samoa.

Samoan Name

Laumei (Pratt 1893; Goo and Banner 1963; Milner 1966; Marsack 1973); i'asā (Milner 1966). Laumei was preferred in American Samoa. This word also is applied specifically to the hawksbill turtle, Eretmochelys imbricata, by Pratt (1893) and Goo and Banner (1963).

Status

Rare; annual breeder on Rose Island and Sand Island (possibly also on Swains Island); infrequent visitor to Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu, Olosega, and Ta'ū. These observations constitute new sight records for this species at Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu, Ta'ū, and Swains Islands.

Ecological Observations

Table 18 cites records for the black turtle on Rose Island from recent observations and from the literature. During the survey period from June 1975 to December 1976, one black turtle hatchling was captured, photographed, and released in October 1975 near Rose Atoll (see Fig. 48 in Vol. I). Four specimens of the black turtle were observed swimming in the lagoon at Rose Island May 5-7, 1976. Two large, recently-killed specimens, identified by their carapaces, were noted at Swains Island on May 20, 1976.

Circumstantial evidence of the black turtle's presence on other Samoan Islands came from native sources; all such reports indicate infrequent visitation by the turtle, and its presence was reported primarily along the reefs. Little information concerning this species was obtainable from Samoans, partly because of their reluctance to talk about the turtle; perhaps they feared reprisal for

...iting specimens killed or captured.

On Tutuila, the black turtle was reported in very small numbers within Pago Pago Harbor, Pala Lagoon, the Vaitogi coast area, Larsen Bay, Fagatele Bay, and Masefau Bay. On Aunu'u, turtles were reported to occasionally lay their eggs on the sand beaches along the Agaoleatu Point area on the north side of the Island. Local inhabitants at Ofu reported black turtles previously nested in small numbers on the sand beaches along the southeast shore, but have only been seen offshore in recent years. Olosega inhabitants likewise reported previous nesting by black turtles in small numbers on the sand beaches, but none had been recorded in recent years. On Ta'u, the black turtle reportedly bred on the sand beaches historically; in recent years it has only been seen offshore where it is occasionally captured for food and for the shell.

Populations

Population data for the black turtle in American Samoa is scant. Data presented in Table 18 indicate that populations at Rose Atoll have been small throughout the years. Many old nest pits were seen on Rose and Sand Islands in October 1975 and May 1976, but few recent nests were found.

Since black turtles are known to dig numerous false pits prior to depositing eggs, any attempt to count pits in the absence of adult turtles must be interpreted accordingly. The number of pits and frequency of observations, however, indicate that a successfully breeding population of black turtles survives on Rose Atoll. During the three visits to Rose Atoll in (1975 and 1976), the mean number of black turtles, estimated from beach tracks was 48, and the mean number of nest pits was 401 (239 on Rose Island and 162 on Sand Island). An aerial view of turtle

Meaning less

nest pits on Sand Island is shown in Fig. 68 of Volume I. Very few turtles however, were actually seen; furthermore, some of the nest pits could have been those of the hawksbill turtle.

As seen in Table 18, breeding data for the black turtle also is scant. Egg laying and hatching was observed in November 1974 (Sekora 1974). Furthermore, Dr. S. N. Swerdloff (Sekora 1974) reported this species nesting on Rose Atoll during August, September, and October.

The taxonomy of turtles of the genus Chelonia in the entire Pacific is in need of further systematic study. The black turtle, Chelonia agassizii, was described by Bocourt in 1868. Wermuth and Mertens (1961) recognized the species as synonymous with the green sea turtle, (C. mydas), as do several authors of books on Pacific sea turtles; but all of them fail to make any comment on reasons for the synonymy. Distinguishing characteristics by which the black turtle was separated from the green sea turtle are the deeper body and heavier black pigment on the carapace, plastron, and dorsal and ventral aspects of the head and limbs. The green turtle has a flatter body and yellowish pigmentation on the ventral aspects of the plastron, head, and limbs. Carr (1964) illustrated these differences in both yearlings and hatchlings of the two forms. He further stated that while C. mydas was mostly confined to the Atlantic Ocean region, and C. agassizii to the Pacific Ocean region, individuals distinct for both patterns were known from the Pacific region, particularly in the Eastern Pacific area. Yellow-patterned Eastern Pacific turtles were only occasionally found, and Carr was undecided whether these were a variety of the black turtle of "waifs from some genetically different population." He further reported an area of overlap of the two forms in the Galapagos Island area; there was an indication of greater fat storage in the yellow form than

in the black form from this area (also, see Carr 1967).

In a more recent paper, Carr (1972) recognized Chelonia agassizii as distinct from Chelonia mydas, stating that the latter populations in the Pacific were "obviously not C. agassizii," which further confused the taxonomic position of this species. (The International Commission on Nomenclature has ruled that the original spelling of the Latin form of the name is the accepted form; prior to this ruling (1964), authors often dropped one "i" from a species name ending in "ii.")

Balazs (1976), in a discussion of sea turtle migration in the Hawaiian area, referred to his specimens as suggesting "a close relationship to the Eastern Pacific Green turtle, Chelonia mydas agassizi [sic] (Bocourt)." He further stated that "systematic relationships of the Hawaiian population have not as yet been adequately defined." His brief descriptions of the patterns of individuals included females with "steep-contoured" carapaces and "predominately black-pigmented dorsal (but not ventral) surfaces of most adults of both sexes."

In response to a request for clarification of the taxonomic status of the Samoan turtle populations, Carr (May 5, 1977, personal communication) referenced his 1972 paper and indicated that these populations needed taxonomic assessment.

Until a taxonomic study is completed, the two forms C. mydas and C. agassizii, should remain distinct. To refer to all members of the Pacific populations as either C. mydas or C. agassizii would obscure the taxonomic dilemma. In addition, and most importantly as Carr (1972) has aptly stated,

to merge the two forms under a single name would obscure the plight of the declining Atlantic populations, which are seriously threatened with extinction.

Recommendations

Because of the black turtle's similarity to the hawksbill turtle (which is officially listed by the US Department of the Interior as an endangered species), and because the black turtle population and its migratory patterns are relatively unknown, an educational program should be established in American Samoa to help native Samoans in distinguishing between the species. Further study is needed to obtain better population and breeding data throughout the Islands. Also, additional study of possible predation on black turtles by Polynesian rats should be made at Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge. In order to ascertain the specific identification of the Samoan turtle populations, turtles at Rose Atoll should be photographed and measured when feasible. All dead animals should be salvaged for taxonomic purposes. Small numbers of specimens should be collected if necessary. Finally, because of overutilization by man, predation by rats, and small populations, the black turtle in American Samoa should be considered as an endangered species (see Recommendations section, Volume I).

Observations of the black turtle, Chelonia agassizii, on Rose and Sand Islands, Rose Atoll, American Samoa

Date	Numbers	Observations and references
1858 ?	"great number"	Girard quoted by Sachet (1954).
Aug 21, 1970	2 in water	3 nests excavated; no eggs found (Sverdloff and Needham 1970).
Oct 21-Nov 6, 1971	turtle pits distributed throughout the islands	(Nass 1971).
Nov 22-23, 1974	10 large (daytime); 1 large adult (night); 1 observed laying eggs; 6 hatchlings emerging from nest ^a	135 recent pits on Sand Island; 173 recent pits on Rose Island; 124 old pits on Rose Island (Sekora 1974).
Oct 21-24, 1975	26 (from track counts)	148 pits on Sand Island; 247 pits on Rose Island (Zeillemaker 1975).
May 5-7, 1976	4 adults	(Amerson 1976).
Oct 20-21, 1976	63 tracks (Rose Island); 52 tracks (Sand Island)	231 pits (Rose); 175 pits (Sand) (Sekora 1976).

^aRats attacked 2 hatchlings.

Samoa Name

Laumei (Pratt 1893; Goo and Banner 1963; Milner 1966; Marsack 1973).

Status

Very rare; apparently, an infrequent visitor to Rose Atoll and Tutuila. This species is on the official US Department of the Interior list of endangered species. Observations presented here constitute a new species sight record for Tutuila.

Ecological Observations

Græffe (1873) recorded the hawksbill turtle, Eretmochelys imbricata, at Sand Island, Rose Atoll from observations taken by a Captain Rantzau, who visited the Atoll (dates unknown) while a German firm was trying to establish a fishing station there (see Sachet 1954). Most visiting scientists recorded turtles (see Table 18), but few observed the hawksbill turtle. Sekora (1974) observed two hawksbill turtles in the Rose Atoll lagoon November 22-23, 1974. None were recorded during the three visits to the Atoll in the 1975-1976 study period. A hawksbill turtle was reported from Pago Pago Harbor, Tutuila in recent years (J. Yamasaki, 1976, personal communication).

Populations

The scant recorded data suggest that the hawksbill turtle population at Rose Atoll and throughout American Samoa is small. Sachet (1954) cites Graeffe's (1873) observations of the hawksbill turtle on Sand Island as a "more seldom" visitor to the Island than the black turtle (Chelonia agassizii). ?

in his report Sekora (1974) stated, "Stan [Dr. Stanley Swedloff] informs me that the hawksbill turtle nests here [Rose Atoll] in the early part of the year [May, June, and July], where the green sea turtle [black turtle] nests in August, September, October and now definitely in November The hawksbill turtle was noted to be nesting earlier on this island, however, the nesting numbers are not known."

Recommendations

Since most American Samoans cannot distinguish between this species and the more common black turtle, and because the hawksbill turtle is officially listed by the US Department of the Interior as an endangered species, an educational program should be implemented to alert the Samoan people to watch for differences in captured turtles. If such a program is not implemented, the breeding hawksbill turtle population on Rose Atoll may decrease (see Recommendations section, Volume I).

In Search of the Tr

By John Christensen
Star-Bulletin Writer

WHEN Derek Freeman was in Tahiti, he saw a woman wearing a T-shirt that read "I have abandoned the search for truth and am looking for a satisfying fantasy."

The unsmiling Freeman says, "I haven't abandoned the search for truth. Unfortunately, within anthropology this has almost happened."

He leans out over the podium. He is in a small auditorium at the East-West Center. There are no seats left. Academics—students and professors alike—are sitting in the aisles and standing against the walls. They are attentive and respectful.

The 66-year-old Freeman is a big man, slightly stooped, whose chiseled looks suggest a gracefully aging Peter O'Toole. He wears boots and loose-fitting khakis and smells of old sweat. He looks more like an adventurer than a scientist, and his intensity is reminiscent of O'Toole in "Lawrence of Arabia."

As an anthropologist, however, Freeman has written a book which has tarnished one of the



Truth About Samoa



never lived with Samoans, never learned the language, never did the pick-and-shovel field work that rigorous science demands. Her information came from interviews with 25 adolescent girls.

"If she had read the newspapers," Freeman testily told his audience, "she could never have made the statements she did."

Freeman is a professor *emeritus* at Australian National University. He stopped here on his way to the Mainland to promote the book, a gesture that now seems academic.

In an academic version of opening a Broadway show out of town, he has been explaining and defending the book as he travels. If his talk here was any indication, he intends to come out shooting.

He accused anthropologist Brad Shore, who mildly criticized Freeman, of making "a travesty of the truth." He added that Shore's book on Samoa confuses two key words and "ought to be issued with an errata slip in the front."

He later called Shore's book, "the biggest blue (mistake) in the history of anthropology."

Star-Bulletin

Today

Features
Entertainment

Section
B

Honolulu

Wednesday, March 9, 1983

"What I do is take the statements that Margaret Mead made about Samoa in 'Coming of Age in Samoa' and other writings...and then a refutation begins. I look at each of her statements and bring to bear...the evidence that is available from historical sources, from what really are unimpeachable public sources

...now she is considered one of the 20th century's intellectual icons: scholar-activist Margaret Mead.

It is "Margaret Mead and Samoa: The Making and Unmaking of an Anthropological Myth." In it, Freeman takes Mead's 1928 anthropology classic, "Coming of Age in Samoa" and methodically shreds it.

Although it won't be published until next month, the book has been on the front page of the *New York Times*. *Time* magazine gave it three pages, noting it has set off a flurry of controversy in the academic community, with usually imperturbable social scientists lining up spiritedly for and against Mead.

Derek Freeman—Star-Bulletin photo by Craig T. Kajima

Margaret

On the basis of a six-month visit to Samoa when she was 23, Mead portrayed the islands as a Polynesian Shangri-la. She wrote that life in Samoa was easy, that conflicts were few, that children had no allegiance to parents, that there was little competition, that no beliefs were prized enough to fight for, that jealousy was rare and that among adolescents turmoil was minimal and free love common and tolerated.

It became anthropology's first best seller and its impact on

scholars, philosophers and, ultimately, parents was enormous. In part because of it, Mead came to be, with Dr. Benjamin Spock, a patron saint of leniency in child-rearing.

Freeman, a New Zealander, went to Samoa in 1940 to teach and study the Samoans himself. He was a fervent follower of Mead. He lived there six years in all—not all of them consecutively—learned the language, was adopted by a Samoan family and sat on a council of chiefs.

program golf tournament, courtesy of Amfac. Ishi-
won free spots in the March 16 Helene Curtis
Winn has to be a winner. She and Helen Ishimaru
WITH a name like Winn, you just know Lynn
smoked, and none had a light...
Incredibly, none of the 50 or so adults present
candles no one could come up with a match.
Saul Byrnes, when it came time to light the
... Sign of the times: At a birthday party for
must love that in snowed-in Mainland locales

... maybe that
sounds of the
y through the
(t) danced the
embers of her
"one Pointer of
Enjoying herself at Runnours
... "An Even-
the Honolulu Hale courtyard concert that
pay parade March 17 down Kalakaua, because



ily's Hawaii!!

During a question-and-answer ability, leading him to "the rath-

at Mead in the South Pacific,
1920.

He found Mead's romantic vision "wildly awry."

Samoans, he says, are authoritarian, competitive and touchy. They are brutal in war. They have higher rates of assault and rape than most of the world. Their adolescence is tumultuous and "of all the cultures that anthropology is conversant with, it is the one with the greatest emphasis on the 'cult of virginity.'"

Most damning is his exposure of Mead's methodology. Mead

He dismissed another anthropologist and critic as "my erstwhile friend," and charged others with "a systematic investigation of ignorance."

It was also clear that Freeman is a big fan of the Samoans. It bothered him, he said, that "I have not been able to sing the praises of the Samoans, as I would like to." He says he kept his views out of the book.

"My book is not an alternative ethnography of Samoa," he said. "This is one of the errors that have been made. They talk about 'Freeman's view' and 'Mead's.' It is not that at all. It is a refutation.

like court records."

Freeman is described in *Time* as "obsessive" and "difficult," but he isn't insensitive. Perhaps because he exposes Mead to censure and discredit, he treats her with particular delicacy.

He says he discussed his findings with her several times, the first of them in 1964 when she visited Australia.

"I had a long private meeting with her and laid before her the evidence I had. She was quite taken aback. She wrote to me in 1968 and said there were two possible explanations. One, that it might have been a temporary

Turn to Page B-2



direct the P.O.W. orchestra in
"M*A*S*H" episode? Answer:
Quintet First Movement in A
out trivial... When Ed Asner



e Donne

g the Hat

In Search of the Truth About

Continued from Page B-1

felicitous period during the six months she was there." This explanation drew derisive laughter. Freeman, however, kept his deadpan.

"The other thing she said," he resumed when the laughter died, "was that the results might have been skewed as coming from younger girls. It was a very clever defense because I now had to find the historical evidence for those six months while Mead was in Samoa."

"That's why the book wasn't published until 1963. I didn't get access to the archives of the high court in American Samoa until October of 1981. I had tried repeatedly to get access to them and failed."

Freeman says he wrote Mead in August 1978. Part of his first draft was done and "I warn you that it is acutely critical. If you would like to see it, please let me know. I got no reply."

Mead was ill at the time, and died three months later. Freeman knew she was ill, and seems apologetic about the timing. He defends, however, by noting that "I wasn't able to publish until I had got the information that Margaret Mead herself had required of me in writing the refutation."

During a question-and-answer

session, he said, "I am not interested in attacking her personally in any way. Nor am I interested in attribution of blame. I'm only interested in whether a mistake was made, not how."

But in a revealing aside, Freeman added that Mead once was the president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

That brings it into sharper focus. Freeman is, as former Harvard and University of Hawaii anthropologist Douglas Oliver says, "an extraordinarily careful scholar."

Oliver says British Commonwealth anthropologists "never accepted Margaret Mead." They felt her evidence was sparse and too often manipulated to satisfy her ideology. Oliver adds, "A lot of American anthropologists never accepted her work, either."

Says Freeman, "The ax I have to grind is the ax of science. Science is interested, above all else, in eliminating error from its formulations." He leaves no doubt that he thinks the truth was poorly served by Mead's book.

Worse yet, its popularity made responsible scientific inquiry take a back seat to a kind of pop anthropology. Freeman thinks it undermined anthropology's credibility, leading him to "the rath-

er somber conclusion that 20th-century cultural anthropology is a belief system."

It also boosted a school of thought called cultural determinism. It is the "nurture" side of a long-standing debate on how attitudes and behavior are formed.

Cultural determinists believe humans are born with a clean slate and are formed solely by the culture they grow up in. On the other side, proponents of "nature" think heredity does the job.

Freeman, who believes both are factors, regards pure cultural determinism as weak-kneed philosophy and indefensible science.

Samoa

"Anthropologists today have gotten themselves into the parlous situation of supposing that (truth) can't really be answered," he said. "That all we can do is say that there are just a lot of different views. I reject that position wholly and utterly."

A questioner asked Freeman why Mead had escaped scrutiny all these years, and it turns out that she hadn't. There have been rumblings here and there, but no concerted effort to unmask her work.

In one case, he said, a researcher returned from Samoa and reported that Mead's findings were "remarkably reliable."

others with "a systematic investi-

Freeman noticed that the facts contradicted the conclusions, and wrote to ask about it.

"He wrote back saying a Ph. D. dissertation is not the place to criticize and had been forced by his faculty advisor to soften his criticism."

That brought a chorus of sighs from the audience. Freeman added, "That is what we call a

because he exposes Mead to cen-

conspiracy, and conspiracy has no place in science."

What Freeman's science will do to Mead's reputation remains to be seen. As for Freeman's reputation, he told a questioner who asked how he wanted to be remembered, "As someone who tried to be a good scientist."

It will be interesting to see how it plays in *academia*.

FURNITURE LIQUIDATION



g the Hat

SOUTH PACIFIC



*"Lovely and lost
and half the world
away"*



Hike along jungle trails to remote and beautiful villages largely unspoiled by outside influences. Or do it the easy way in a quickly arranged Aiga (pronounced Ayenga and means family) bus tour.



Yes, Pago Pago is truly the heart of Polynesia. Your travel agent or the friendly staff at the Rainmaker are always happy to arrange tours to the Manua Islands, Western Samoa or further afield to Tonga, Fiji and Tahiti.

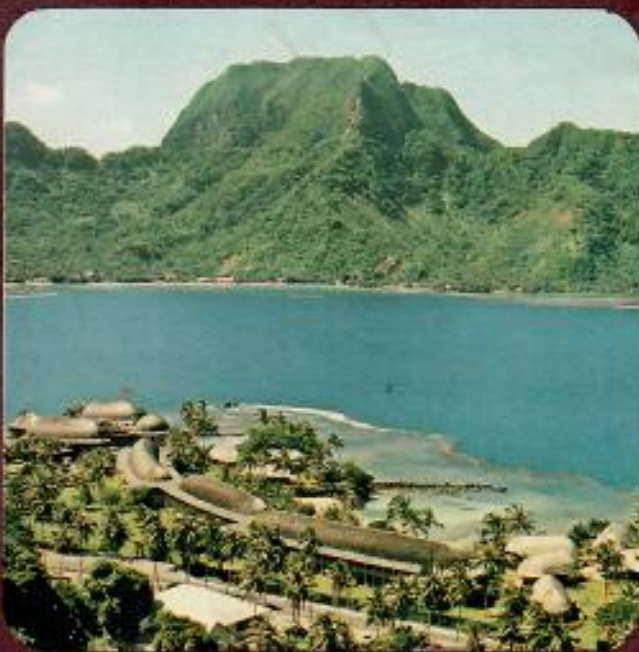


Come to our Islands! The connections from Australia, New Zealand, the U.S. or other Pacific areas are convenient. Contact your travel agent for reservations or write: The Rainmaker Hotel, P.O. Box 996, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799. Telex Number 782-511

SOUTH PACIFIC



*"Lovely and lost
and half the world
away"*





At the Rainmaker you have a choice of either a comfortable beach fale (the word means house in Samoan and is pronounced 'fah-lay'), or one of the 164 large, air conditioned rooms in the main building. All are attractively furnished in island decor.



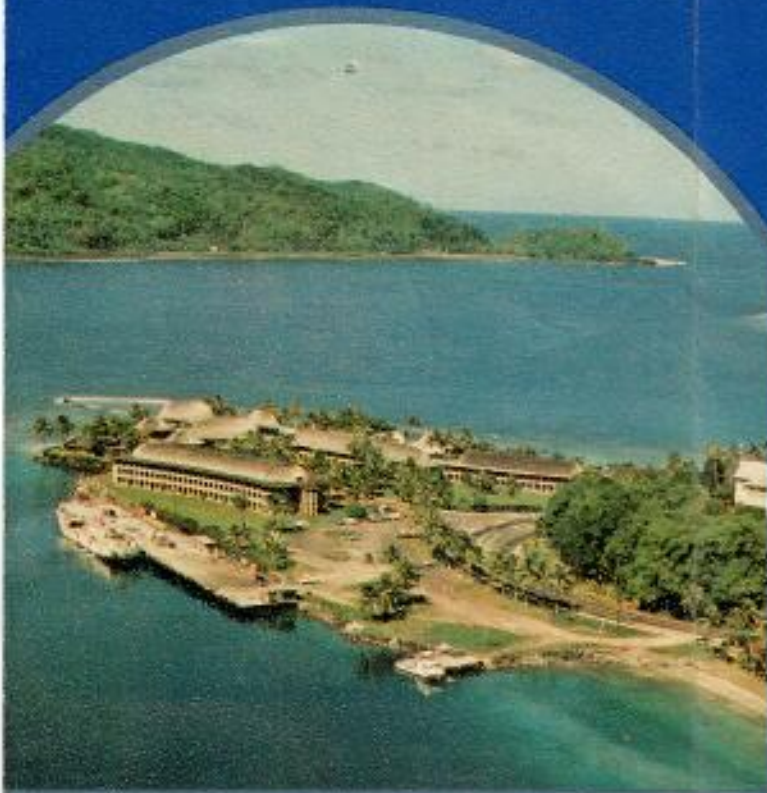
Sail a small, easy to sail boat on the bay or let someone else sail a chartered larger blue-water boat for you.



As
be
sh
So
br
tr

Try Snorkelling and scuba diving in the warm, clear waters of American Samoa. The underseas beauty is unsurpassed anywhere. Here is some of the best sportfishing in the world.





The Fis Fis Coffee Shop is next to the pool, offering snacks and complete meals all day, and of course, there is room service if you prefer to dine in the privacy of your own room.

The Rainmaker can be as relaxed, or as busy, as you wish to make it. Swim in a large, well filtered pool or from our private beach on the bay. Or perhaps you'd rather just bask in the sun.

American Samoa's Hotel, The Rainmaker, is located in a beautifully picturesque setting on Pago Pago Bay in the shadow of Rainmaker Mountain. Made famous by Somerset Maugham. While Rainmaker does occasionally bring tropical showers, the sun shines 85 percent of the time on this lovely island.



The terrace dining room offers a varied menu to accompany the lovely ocean view, and there is Polynesian entertainment and dancing on alternate evenings for your enjoyment. Adjacent to the terrace, relax in the famous Sadie Thompson Lounge. Enjoy your favorite beverages and, every evening, Samoan music.



Sail a small, easy to sail boat on the bay or let someone else sail a chartered larger blue-water boat for you.



Try Snorkelling and scuba diving in the warm, clear waters of American Samoa. The underseas beauty is unsurpassed anywhere. Here is some of the best sportfishing in the world.



Hike along jungle trails to remote and beautiful villages largely unspoiled by outside influences. Or do it the easy way in a quickly arranged Aiga (pronounced Ayenga and means family) bus tour.



Yes, Pago Pago is truly the heart of Polynesia. Your travel agent or the friendly staff at the Rainmaker are always happy to arrange tours to the Manua Islands, Western Samoa or further afield to Tonga, Fiji and Tahiti.



Come to our Islands! The connections from Australia, New Zealand, the U.S. or other Pacific areas are convenient. Contact your travel agent for reservations or write: The Rainmaker Hotel, P.O. Box 996, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799. Telax Number 782-511

THE BIRDS OF SWAIN'S ISLAND SOUTH-CENTRAL PACIFIC

By ROGER B. CLAPP

Paper Number 37, Pacific Ocean Biological Survey Program,
U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.

In 1966 and 1967, during the course of field work in the south-central Pacific, field parties of the Smithsonian Institution's Pacific Ocean Biological Survey Program stopped seven times at Swain's Island to deliver supplies to the inhabitants. On six of these visits, five in 1966 (18 and 24 February, 3 August, 5 October and 30 November) and one in 1967 (13 April) field parties went ashore and made brief surveys of the island fauna.

Swain's Island lies at latitude 11°03' S. and longitude 171°05' W., about 165 miles north-northeast of the Samoan Islands and about 100 miles south of the Tokelau Islands. It is about 14 miles long in an east-west direction and about 1 mile wide. The island is a densely forested coral atoll. Most of the upper story of the forest is composed of coconut palms (*Cocos* sp.), but there are also

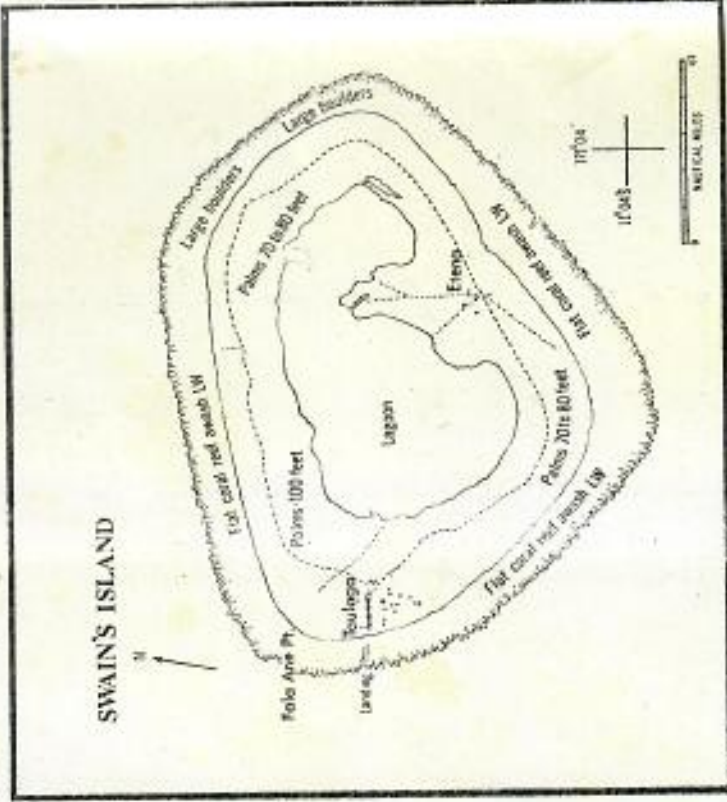


FIGURE 1 — MAP OF SWAIN'S ISLAND (Adapted from U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Map No. 4191).

many stands of *Pisonia grandis*. Occasional screw-pines (*Pandanus* sp.) grow in more open areas of the under-story and many ferns and epiphytes are present. In the drier coral rubble of the beach *Tournefortia argentea* and *Scaevola taccada* are the dominant plant species. Through this forest, a track with side trails to facilitate copra-harvesting, circles the island. (See Figure 1.)

The central lagoon is shallow and only a few areas are more than five feet deep. (See Figure 2). There are floating mats of vegetation along the west edge of the lagoon. About 200 yards from the west shore, behind the native village, is a small circular islet about 20 feet in diameter. On the northeast side of the lagoon a small grassy spit extends about 100 yards into the lagoon. Small areas of mud-flat bordering this spit are particularly favoured for foraging by transient shorebirds and Reef Herons (*Demigretta sacra*). At least four species of lizards are common to abundant: the Polynesian Gecko (*Gehyra oceanica*), the Mourning Gecko (*Lepidodactylus lugubris*), the Azure-tailed Skink (*Emoia cyanura*), and the Black Skink (*Emoia nigr*). Polynesian Rats (*Rattus exulans*) are plentiful and are particularly numerous in and on the piles of coconut husks left after copra-harvesting operations.

The island is currently owned by Wallace Hutchinson Jennings, a great-grandson of Eli Hutchinson Jennings who settled on the island in October 1856 (E. H. Bryan, Jr., pers. comm.). The native population, now composed of about 200 individuals from Samoa, Fiji, and the Gilbert Islands, varies in size and origin (since most are on the island to harvest copra for only short periods of time). They have introduced four species of domestic mammals (cats, dogs, pigs, and a single horse) and domestic fowl. Native informants state that cats and dogs are semi-feral and feed in part on rats and birds. POBSP collections and observations of the mammals of Swain's Island (made in February 1966), were summarised by Kirkpatrick (1966).

Previous knowledge of the avifauna of Swain's Island is scanty. The U.S. Exploring Expedition's ship Peacock surveyed the island from offshore from 1 through 4 February 1841. Titian Ramsay Peale, one of the naturalists on the expedition, merely noted that "scarcely any morning birds [terns?] were seen", and that "birds are fewer than they are even where inhabited by man" (Peale in Poesch, 1961). Charles Wilkes in his narrative of the expedition (1845) stated that "Pigeons, similar to those seen at the Samoan Group, were observed." It should be noted, however, that Wilkes, himself, did not see the island and obtained his bird information second hand. No pigeons have been seen by any of the POBSP survey parties.

Two young Hawaiian-Americans, Killarney Opiopio and Abraham Piiianaia, kept long diaries of their experiences on the island 24 January through 28 February, 1963 (Opiopio, 1936; Piiianaia, 1936). These diaries contained references to the birds of the island, but few of the descriptions are sufficiently detailed to allow accurate identification to species.

The frequency with which "gogo" (also referred to variously as "boobies" or "sootie terns") were mentioned indicates that these were the most abundant birds on the island. These "gogo" were apparently Brown Noddies (*Anous stolidus*) or Black Noddies (*Anous*

tenirostris) judging from descriptions of the birds' habits and from Donaghho's remark that the natives of Swain's Island called noddies "logo" (Donaghho, 1952). This name "logo" or "gogo" is strikingly similar to "ngongo," the name that the Ellice Islanders use for the Brown Noddy (Child, 1960) and may well refer to the same bird.

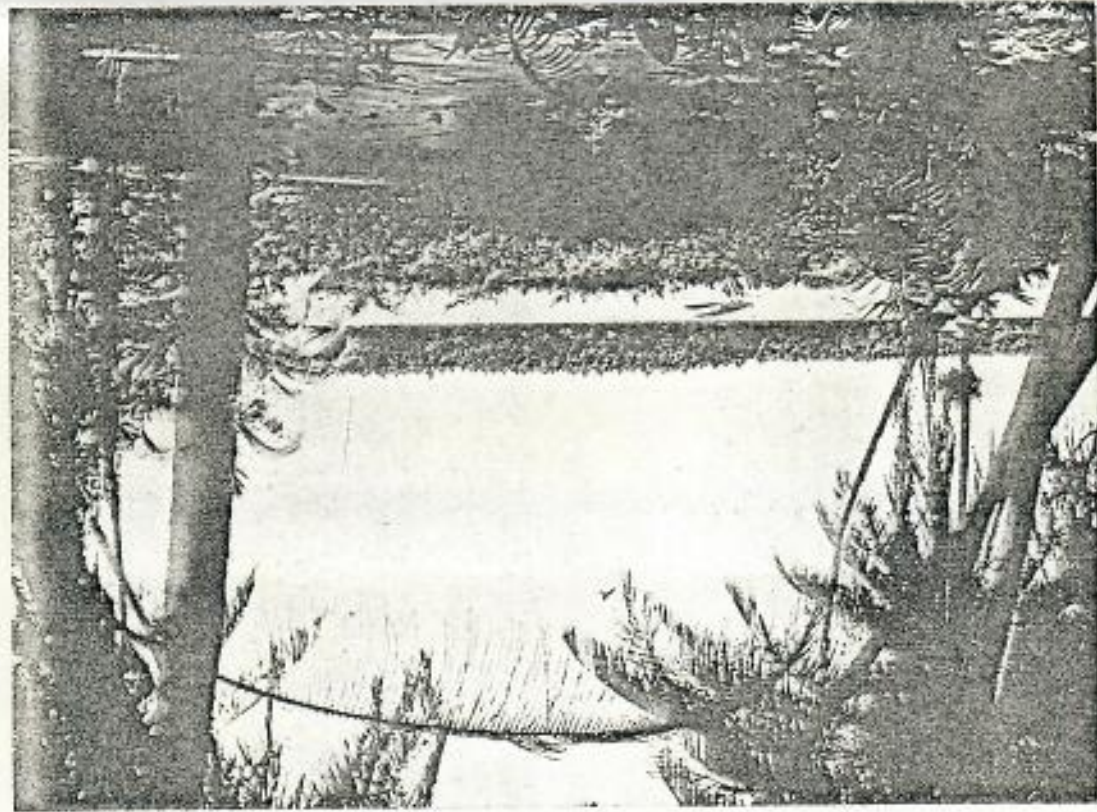


FIGURE 2 — The Lagoon on Swain's Island, showing heavy peripheral vegetation — 3 August, 1966
[R. B. Clapp]

The Hawaiian-Americans also make two references to white birds, one of which is further identified as a "love bird" or "akataki." These observations probably refer to the White Tern (*Gygis alba*) or possibly to the Black-naped Tern (*Sterna sumatrana*) which is called "akataki" by the Ellice Islanders and "kiakia" by the Gilbertese (Child, *op. cit.*).

I have been unable to identify a bird referred to as "vasavasa." George C. Munro, one of the pioneers of Hawaiian ornithology, visited Swain's Island for a few hours 30 July 1938, but he apparently kept no notes of his bird observations (Bryan, *pers. comm.*). I found only one published comment on this visit — a remark that Brown Noddies "had well-grown young in the tops of high coconut trees . . ." (Munro, 1944). Walter Donaghho, one of Munro's assistants, later published his own journal, therein recording the occurrence of four species: Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*), Noddy Terns (*Arenas* sp.?), Fairy Terns, and the New Zealand Cuckoo (*Eudynamis taitensis*). He noted, as had Peale before him, that birds were not very common and further observed that White Terns were more abundant than noddies.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am indebted to numerous field workers of the POBSP, in particular Walter Bulmer, Richard D. Chandler, Richard S. Crossin, and Lawrence N. Huber, for data incorporated in this paper. I thank Edwin H. Bryan, Jr., of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu for lending two manuscripts dealing with observations made in 1936, and also Dr. Charles A. Ely, Dr. Robert L. Pyle, Dr. Philip S. Humphrey, and Dr. Richard L. Zusi for their criticisms and comments on the manuscript.

SPECIES ACCOUNTS

WHITE-TAILED TROPICBIRD (*Phaethon lepturus*)

White-tailed Tropicbirds were seen on three of the six surveys of Swain's Island but were not common. A single tropicbird was seen flying over the island in October and four were seen overhead in November. Two of the four November birds flushed from a tall *Pisonia* tree but no nest was found. It seems likely that a few of these tropicbirds nest on Swain's Island since there is an abundance of nest sites present.

Specimen: 15 April 1967, f., USNM 497812, ovary 15 mm., wt. 263 grams.

RED-TAILED TROPICBIRD (*Phaethon rubricauda*)

A Red-tailed Tropicbird seen flying over the southeast beach on 30 November was collected. It was in adult plumage except for the lower back which retained a small amount of black speckling from the immature plumage. Natives stated that they occasionally saw this species flying over the island but that they had never seen them land.

Specimen: 30 November 1966, f., USNM 497208, ovary 10 x 17 mm., lg. ovum 3 mm., wt. 815 grams.

RED-FOOTED BOOBY (*Sula sula*)

Red-footed Boobies were seen on only one of the island surveys. On 5 October about 20 were seen feeding off the northwest corner of the island. One immature bird was collected as it flew over the forest near the Jennings' residence.

On 4 February 1936, Pianaia watched the natives capture a booby that was roosting in a coconut tree. Natives had told him that boobies were occasional visitors to the island but did not breed there.

Specimens: 5 October 1966, ♀, USNM 496647, wt. 834 grams.

FRIGATEBIRD SP. ? (*Fregata* sp. ?)

On 3 August, two frigatebirds, one an immature, circled the south-east end of the island. Both birds were about one-half mile beyond the reef and specific identification could not be made.

REEF HERON (*Demigretta sacra*)

On 3 August POBSP personnel saw four dark-plumaged Reef Herons. Three foraged along the edge of a small grassy spit on the northeast side of the lagoon and the fourth flew from a perch in a coconut tree about 300 yards to the west of the spit. The herons exhibited a strong attachment to the spit area and returned to it repeatedly despite continued disturbance by the observers.

GOLDEN PLOVER (*Pluvialis dominica*)

Golden Plovers were seen on all visits and were present in July, 1938, as well (Donaghio, 1952). They seemed to exhibit little preference for any particular habitat on the island. Birds inhabited not only the outer beaches and the lagoon but also frequently foraged on paths through heavily forested areas.

Estimated numbers present varied from about 50 birds in February to about 100 in August. Estimates on the other three visits (October, November, and April) were respectively 90, 100, and 90 birds. The high August count included at least 45 birds seen in one flock near the edge of the lagoon while simultaneously perhaps 40 more were seen on the outer beaches and in the interior of the island. Some of these August plovers were in full breeding plumage and may have been early migrants from the breeding grounds. Certainly, the number seen is very large for a "summering-over" population [as compared with summer populations on islands of similar size in the nearby Phoenix group (unpub. POBSP data)].

Specimens: 18 February 1966, ♀, USNM 496683, ovary 10 x 5 mm., wt. 126 grams; 5 October 1966, m., USNM 496684, left testis 2 x 1.5 mm., wt. 121 grams.*

RUDDY TURNSTONE (*Arenaria interpres*)

Ruddy Turnstones were present on all POBSP surveys except the one made in August 1966. An estimated 60 turnstones were present in February and 43 were counted in April. Nearly as many were present in November (about 30 birds). Only two turnstones were seen on the October visit but the beach was not surveyed during this visit and more could have been present.

Both feeding and loafing turnstones were found primarily on the beaches and only seldom foraging along the lagoon. None were reported from forested areas. The largest concentrations were seen on the east and southeast beaches where they readily associated with plovers. On 13 April a flock of 35 turnstones in nuptial plumage, the largest concentration seen, was found on the east beach.

* A number of specimens collected were lost between collection and deposition in the USNM collections. These lost specimens were 5 Golden Plovers, 3 Wandering Tattlers, and a Sanderling.

Specimens: 30 November 1966 (m., ♀) USNM 496924, m. left testis 4 x 1 mm., wt., 97 grams; USNM 496925, f., ovary 3 x 4 mm., wt. 100 grams; 13 April 1967 (m., ♀) USNM 497544, m., left testis 4 x 2 mm., wt. 99.6 grams; USNM 497543, f., ovary 6 mm., wt. 96.9 grams.

BRISTLE-THIGHED CURLEW (*Numenius tahitiensis*)

A single individual was seen 5 October on the west shore of the lagoon directly behind the native village.

WANDERING TATTLER (*Tringa incana*)

The number present on Swain's Island varied little from survey to survey. On visits when more complete counts were made, numbers varied from a low of about 20 birds in August to a high of 34 birds in April. In both February and November an estimated 30 tattlers were present.

Most of the tattlers were observed along the outer beaches where they seemed to exhibit a preference for rocky outcroppings. Less than 10 of all tattlers seen on the six surveys were found foraging around the central lagoon. Most tattlers foraged in pairs or trios that did not associate with other species of shorebird present on the island. On 5 October, however, three tattlers were seen foraging with two turnstones and 20 plovers on the edge of the lagoon.

SANDERLING (*Crocebia alba*)

Three Sanderlings were seen on Swain's Island by POBSP personnel. One was collected on the beach on 18 February and two others were collected along the southeast beach on 30 November. Only two of the three Sanderlings were subsequently preserved as specimens.

Specimens: 18 February 1966, m., USNM 496787, left testis 2 x 1 mm., wt. 49 grams; 30 November 1966, m., USNM 497229, left testis 3 x 1 mm., wt. 39 grams.

BLACK-NEP TED TERN (*Sterna sumatrana*)

On 27 April a Black-naped Tern was seen in a flock of Brown Noddies roosting on the northeast beach. It was well observed, and all salient field characters were noted. An attempt was made to collect the bird but it flew out to sea at the shot and was not seen again.

SOOTY TERN (*Sterna fuscata*)

Three Sooty Terns flew near the POBSP support vessel just as it left Swain's Island on 24 February. We found no evidence that this species ever roosts or breeds on the island.

BROWN NODDY (*Anous stolidus*)

An estimated 1,500 to 3,000 birds were present on Swain's Island on five visits (February, October, November, and April) but only about 40 birds were seen in August, 25 of them in a feeding flock offshore. When these noddies were numerous they were usually evenly distributed throughout the forest with perhaps slightly greater densities being encountered on the north side of the island.

Three of the five February specimens (USNM 496391 - 496393) had bare brood patches and moderately enlarged gonads. Two birds with bare brood patches (USNM 496392 - 496393) had one or both of the 2nd primaries present as pinfeathers and the two

birds lacking brood patches were both a little more than half-way through the primary moult.

In April many young birds could be heard calling from nests in the coconut palms. Many noddies were seen flying over the island were in moult as evidenced by missing remiges and rectrices.

The two October specimens and all five November specimens had moderately to much enlarged gonads and bare, or partially bare, brood patches. One female collected in November had an almost fully developed egg in the oviduct. Three of the fall specimens, two from October and one from November (USNM 497243), were in primary moult. The two October specimens were just completing moult of the outermost primary and the November specimen had begun to replace the innermost primary.

Gonadal and molt data from collected birds indicate that at least some were breeding from October through April. The low August numbers suggest that summer may be a non-breeding period or a period of much reduced breeding on this island. Munro (1944), however, found them breeding in July 1938.

Specimens: 18 February 1966 (3m., 2f.) USNM 496389, m., left testis 3 x 1 mm., wt. 190 grams; USNM 496390, m., left testis 3 x 1 mm., wt. 193 grams; USNM 496391, f., ovary 8 x 3 mm., lg. ovum, 1 mm., wt. 157 grams; USNM 496392, f., ovary 10 x 7 mm., lg. ovum 2 mm., wt. 164 grams; 5 October 1966 (m., f.) USNM 497238, m., left testis 6 x 3 mm., wt. 195 grams; USNM 497237, f., ovary 13 x 7 mm., lg. ovum 2 mm., wt. 181 grams; 30 November 1966 (2 m., 3 f.) USNM 497242, m., left testis 6 x 3 mm., wt. 182 grams; USNM 497243, m., left testis 11 x 4 mm., wt. 180 grams; USNM 497239, f., ovary 20 x 10 mm., lg. ovum 8 mm., wt. 189 grams; USNM 497240, f., ovary 10 x 5 mm., lg. ovum 3 mm., wt. 189 grams; USNM 497241, f., egg in oviduct, wt. 209 grams; 13 April 1967, m., USNM 497627, left testis 6 mm., wt. 186 grams.

BLACK NODDY (*Anous tenuirostris*)

The number occurring on Swain's Island varied considerably from survey to survey. An estimated 200 birds were present in February; only about 25 birds were seen in August, and none were observed in October. At least 350 to 400 Black Noddies were observed in November and April and more may have been present at these times.

No nests were found in February but the single specimen taken had slightly enlarged gonads indicating that the bird may have been breeding. In August one was seen sitting on a nest in a coconut palm. An active colony was found in November on the east-northeast corner of the island. It contained about 125 nests about 75 feet up in two large *Pisonia* trees. Although the nests' contents could not be investigated, several birds were sitting on the nests. Three of the five specimens collected during the November survey had bare brood patches. This colony was still active in April. At this time one medium-sized nestling was collected and, from the ground, large chicks could be seen in the nests. A number of flying immatures also were seen in the colony.

Unlike the Brown Noddies which seemed to be evenly distributed over the entire island, the Black Noddies were primarily seen in the vicinity of their nests or roosts.

Specimens: 18 February 1966, m., USNM 496388, left testis 6.5 x 4 mm., wt. 110 grams; 30 November 1966 (3 m., 2 f.) USNM 497257, m., left testis 4 x 3 mm., wt. 98 grams; USNM 497258, m., left testis 5 x 3 mm., wt. 105 grams; USNM 497259, m., left testis 7 x 3 mm., wt. 116 grams; USNM 497256, f., ovary 10 x 4 mm., wt. 96 grams; USNM 497260, ovary 6 x 3 mm., wt. 102 grams; 13 April 1967 (4 m., f.?) USNM 497662, m., left testis 6 x 4 mm., wt. 102 grams; USNM 497663, m., testes "minute," wt. 111 grams; USNM 497664, m., left testis 6 mm., wt. 101 grams; USNM 497665, m., testes "minute," wt. 108 grams; USNM 497666, f., ovary 12 x 7 mm., lg. ovum 1 mm., wt. 103 grams; USNM 497667, ? (nestling), wt. 75 grams.

WHITE TERN (*Gygis alba*)

Numbers present on Swain's Island, like the numbers of noddies, varied considerably from survey to survey. An estimated 500 to 1,000 White Terns were present in October and November and an even larger number, perhaps as many as 3,000 terns, was present in February. In April an estimated 350 terns were present but in August not more than 40 individual terns were seen.

In November POBSP personnel found three White Tern nests containing eggs — one egg was 30 feet up on a dead palm stub; the other two eggs about 20 feet up on horizontal branches of *Pandanus* trees. All four specimens collected in November had bare brood patches.

In February, on the other hand, no nests were found and only 2 of 5 specimens taken had bare brood patches. POBSP personnel collected a recently fledged young in April. An adult collected then (but not kept as a specimen) had fresh plumage and a heavily vascularized brood patch. In August an intensive search for nests was fruitless. Only one White Tern seen during that survey behaved as if it were nesting.

The pattern of change in numerical abundance and observations of nest contents and of breeding indicators in specimens suggest that White Terns on Swain's Island breed primarily from September or October through February.

Specimens: 18 February 1966 (3 m., 2 f.) USNM 496396, left testis 6 x 4 mm., wt. 108 grams; USNM 496397, left testis 6 x 3 mm., wt. 106 grams; USNM 496398, left testis 6 x 4 mm., wt. 130 grams; USNM 496399, ovary 13 x 9 mm., lg. ovum 6 mm., wt. 109 grams; USNM 496400, ovary 9 x 7 mm., lg. ovum 2 mm., wt. 105 grams; 30 November 1966 (3 m., f.) USNM 497268, m., left testis 7 x 3 mm., wt. 113 grams; USNM 497269, m., left testis 6 x 3 mm., wt. 112 grams; USNM 497271, m., left testis 6 x 3 mm., wt. 106 grams; USNM 497270, ovary 17 x 8 mm., lg. ovum 5 mm., wt. 109 grams; 13 April 1967 (f. nestling) USNM 497610, ovary 2 mm., wt. 82 grams.

NEW ZEALAND CUCKOO (*Eudynamis taitensis*)

Cuckoos were present on each of the six surveys and Donaghio (1952) saw a single cuckoo there on 30 July 1938. Differences in their abundance from visit to visit were difficult to assess since the cuckoos were extremely wary and difficult to observe. They

were seen throughout the heavily forested parts of the island but were seen somewhat more frequently in more open areas of lower growth. One cuckoo, observed at ground level, was feeding on young Azure-tailed Skinks. Estimates varied from about 10 in November to 30 in April and 50 in February, August, and October. Not less than 10 individuals were seen on the February surveys; 5 to 10 individuals in August; about 15 in October; one in November; and 8 to 10 in April. The only decided decrease in the population occurred in late November when most of the birds that wintered on the island presumably would have been arriving back at the breeding grounds in New Zealand (Bogert, 1957).

Five specimens were collected, four adult males and an immature male.

Specimens: 24 February 1966 (2 m) m., USNM 496725, testis 5 x 3 mm., wt. 161 grams; 13 April 1967, m., USNM 497789, testis 2 mm., wt. 123 grams; 3 August 1966 (3 m.) m., USNM 543144, testis 4 x 2 mm., wt. 119 grams; imm. m. USNM 543145, testis 1.5 x 5 mm., wt. 113 grams; m. USNM 543146, testis 3 x 2 mm., wt. 224 grams.

SUMMARY

On six surveys of Swain's Island in 1966 and 1967, field workers of the Smithsonian Institution's Pacific Ocean Biological Survey Program recorded 16 species of birds: 9 central Pacific seabirds, 5 Arctic shorebird migrants, and 2 migrants from the southwest Pacific. Three species of seabirds (Brown Noddy, Black Noddy, and White Tern) breed on the island and a fourth (White-tailed Tropicbird) probably does so. The other species of seabirds recorded from the island (Sooty Tern, Black-naped Tern, Frigatebird sp., Red-tailed Tropicbird, and Red-footed Booby) probably occur on the island only as visitors.

Three of the shorebirds (Golden Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, and Wandering Tattler) are common and regular migrants to the island; the other two species (Bristle-thighed Curlew, Sanderling) occur much less frequently and in much smaller numbers.

One of the two migrants from the southwest Pacific, the Reef Heron, is apparently of irregular or uncommon occurrence while the other, the New Zealand Cuckoo, is present in small to moderate numbers throughout much of the year.

REFERENCES CITED

- BOGERT, C., 1957: The distribution and the migration of the Long-tailed Cuckoo (*Uredynornis latensis* Sauerborn). Amer. Mus. Novit., 920: 1-12.
- CHILD, P., 1962: Birds of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. Aesop Research Bulletin 74: 1-38.
- DOUGAGHNO, W., 1952: Journal of the 1928 Line Islands expedition. The Ellice Islands, 13: 26-25, 34-36, 52-53, 43-50, 60-62, 66-69.
- KIRKPATRICK, R. D., 1966: Mammals of the Tokelau Islands. Jour. of Mammalogy 47: 701-704.
- MUNRO, G. C., 1944: Birds of Hawaii, 189 pp. Tongg Publ. Co., Honolulu.
- OPPIO, K., 1959: Diary on Swain's Island, 56 pp. [Ms. in the files of the Pacific Science Information Centre, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.]
- PIANUANIA, A., 1956: Diary on Swain's Island, 55 pp. [Ms. in the files of the Pacific Science Information Centre, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.]
- POESCH, J., 1961: Tilton Ramsey Peale 1799-1885 and his journals of the Wilkes Expedition. Mem. Amer. Phil. Soc., Phila., vol. 52: 1-214.
- WILKES, C., 1846: Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition during the years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Vol. 5. Lea C. Blanchard, Philadelphia.

OCCURRENCE OF GREAT KNOT IN NEW ZEALAND

By IAN G. ANDREW
Massey University, Palmerston North

The Great Knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*) is listed in the Field Guide (Falla, Sibson and Turbott, 1966) as one of the species which is likely to occur, but has "not yet been satisfactorily identified in New Zealand." I can now record a sighting of three Great Knots at Manawatu Estuary (Wellington west coast) on 15th October, 1967. They were seen in the company of twelve Eastern Knots (*C. canutus*) (hereinafter referred to as Lesser Knot). Miss Sybil Quin, who was with me, was able to confirm the characters noted in the description below.

Sunday, 15th October, was selected by Wanganui and Manawatu OSNZ members as the date for a census of the Wellington west coast estuaries. At Manawatu Estuary, a party of eleven people arrived on the north side at 7 a.m., but a strong northwesterly, with overcast skies and scattered heavy showers, made conditions difficult for both birds and observers, and only four of us reached the south side to make the high-tide count, scheduled for 8 a.m. Those of us who reached the south side of the estuary saw all the waders that were seen, but, although we spent over an hour covering the area, the counts of Godwit, Golden Plover and Oystercatchers were all somewhat below the usual counts for the time of year, and no smaller waders could be found. So, while my companions returned to the boat to escape the increasingly cold wind, I waded out closer to the Godwit flock to make a more careful search for strangers.

With telescope rested on a log, I quickly spotted a squat, greyish bird, a little larger in body than a Golden Plover, which I tentatively identified as a Great Knot. I had watched this species in Australia ten months previously, and was fairly satisfied with the identification after a few minutes of observation, during which the bird ran about, fed, and twice flew a short distance. The third time it flew, I lost sight of it on the receding tide. The biting cold (and my stiff, shaking hands) precluded further observations, so I rejoined my companions for the return boat journey — a slow, wet trip, into a head wind, but assisted by a towline, so we reached the shore without mishap except for a fishhook in the hand of our oarsmen.

At this stage, eight of the party had to return home. But three of us stayed at the estuary to have another look for the Great Knot, so, after a brief rest, we set off, prepared if necessary to make the long journey back to the south side by car. The tide was well on its way out, and birds were beginning to return to the north side of the estuary. Scanning with the telescope set at 20 x magnification, I picked out a group of smallish birds about 400 yards away, which we had missed at the high-tide roost. They were Knots, and the white rump seen on one of them as it flew told me that our search had ended. We drove to the nearest possible

Samoa Declared Disaster Area in Wake of Destructive Typhoon

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan declared American Samoa a major disaster area today, in the wake of Typhoon Esau, which struck the Pacific island territory on March 2.

Although there were only two injuries in Samoa, damage was extensive, including destruction of most food supplies, the Federal Emergency Management Agency reported.

A Chinese fishing boat with a crew of 14 was lost in the storm, officials added.

Agency spokesman Bob Blair reported that the most urgent problem in Samoa has been food supplies, as the storm spoiled 90 percent of the banana and breadfruit crop and large amounts of taro and coconuts on Swains and Manua Islands. Crop damage was estimated at \$3.25 million.

This means it could be a year or more before the islands are able to resume providing their own food supplies, Blair explained. He said islanders have used up food stored in the schools originally intended for the school lunch programs, but the Agriculture Department will be making bulk food available to the islanders.

There are about 1,800 persons living on the affected islands, Blair said. He said the storm destroyed 28 homes and damaged more than 100 others. Blair said damage to homes totaled some \$411,000 and to businesses, about \$156,000.

In addition, one harbor will need

dredging before it can accept anything but small ships, work that the Corps of Engineers can handle but which will cost \$300,000. Total harbor damage topped \$600,000, Blair said.

One school was destroyed and others were damaged, he said, and

the storm also damaged electric and telephone lines and water and sewer systems on the islands.

The emergency declaration permits the use of federal money in relief and recovery efforts on the islands.

A-4 Honolulu Star-Bulletin Wednesday, March 25, 1981

Big Earthquake Hits Near Samoa

GOLDEN, Colo. (AP) — A major earthquake rippled through the Samoan Islands region in the Pacific Ocean late yesterday, the U.S. Geological Survey said today. There were no immediate reports of injury or damage.

USGS spokesman Don Finley said the quake was recorded at a preliminary magnitude of 7.5 on the Richter scale. The epicenter of the quake was not determined, Finley added.

It was the most powerful tremor there since April 2, 1977, when an earthquake registering 7.6 hit the region, causing minor damage in Apia, capital of Western Samoa, and triggering a minor tidal wave at Pago Pago, the capital of American Samoa, Finley said.

The Pacific Tsunami Warning Center in Honolulu said there was no evidence of a tidal wave threat for the Pacific Ocean.

Tuesday, September 1, 1981 Honolulu Star-Bulletin A-3



The
Saturday
Reader

Samoaan Status

By Jessica Lee

Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — The exam had to be a piece of cake for Fofu I.F. Sunia.

There he stood in a Virginia courtroom, at the close of his first term in the U.S. House of Representatives as delegate from American Samoa, answering questions designed to test his knowledge about the U.S. government and his facility with the English language.

For two years he had worked and voted in House committees, drafted legislation and received all the privileges of any other member of Congress — except a vote on the House floor, something no representa-

tive from a territory or the District of Columbia enjoys.

All without being a citizen.

Then on Dec. 16 he took the naturalization examination to become a U.S. citizen. Along with half a hundred individuals born in foreign countries, Sunia repeated the oath to "protect and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies. . ."

Before that day, then, he was regarded as a virtual foreigner, an alien, even though he carried a U.S. passport, swore allegiance to the United States and served in the U.S. Congress.

"But we are not aliens," Sunia insisted in the soft, slow

a Perplexing Situation

manner in which Samoans speak. "It's pretty difficult to explain. We have never been considered aliens. Nor do we feel like aliens. There is no such country as American Samoa."

SUNIA, 46, was a "U.S. national" when he arrived in Washington in 1980 to represent the 31,000 residents of his tiny island paradise about 7,000 miles away.

"I was born in a territory which belongs to the United States by an act of cession of the people themselves," he said, explaining how he came to be a U.S. national. "The village chiefs ceded the islands to the United States back in 1900

by treaty. The Senate ratified the treaty in 1905."

Since they are not citizens, Samoans may not vote in national elections, may not serve in the Merchant Marine and may not serve as officers in the U.S. armed forces.

"U.S. national" is a netherworld status reserved for individuals born in possessions of the United States. It is such an anomaly that even highly knowledgeable spokesmen for the Immigration and Naturalization Service are unfamiliar with the designation.

Like other territorial residents, Samoans do pay taxes and have congressional representation. The Samoan dele-

gate's seat in the House was created in 1978 by an act of Congress which required that the delegate serving in the position merely owe allegiance to the United States.

TO SUNIA becoming naturalized amounts to a "technical change, more than anything else."

Though he may view it as merely technical, his naturalization is something he is reluctant to mention back in Pago Pago, Samoa's capital.

Out there the change could hurt him politically, one of his aides said. "Even when he came back here to the office, the staff was making jokes

Turn to Page A-2, Col. 3

1-29-83
HS-B

A-20

Status of Samoans Perplexing

Continued from Page One

like, "You're not one of us anymore. Now you're one of them."

Only one of the delegate's Samoan staff members has been naturalized.

Sunia is the only one in his family to be naturalized. His wife and seven of his eight children remain U.S. nationals. One of his sons is a natural citizen because he was born in Honolulu when the delegate was a student at the University of Hawaii.

Questioned on why he has not announced his U.S. citizenship on the island and whether it would be too risky politically, he answered that Samoans fear that a change in status would mean loss of their land,

culture and traditions.

"There are a lot of misconceptions," among Samoans, he said, about what U.S. citizenship means.

"There are all kinds of fears. All kinds of people are telling others: 'You're going to lose your land. You're going to lose this. You're going to break up your family ties and be just like someone who lives in New York or wherever.'"

LAST YEAR, Sunia sought to have Congress sanction the Samoan constitution and organize the territory. Under a bill he introduced, Samoans would become U.S. citizens and Congress would enact laws defining the territory's relationship with the United States.

News of Sunia's proposal caused an immediate storm of protest on the island. Samoans "feel they are as much American as any U.S. citizen so why do something that is not necessary for their purposes," he said, adding quickly, "It's not that they don't want it. They're just saying the timing is a little too fast."

Still, the Samoan delegate who holds the tribal office of orator in his village, is trying to lead his constituents toward citizenship by personal example.

"I wanted to demonstrate that there is nothing wrong with becoming a U.S. citizen," said Sunia, "that we are Americans so let's be Americans like everybody else."

FEB 4, P3 HAWAIIAN

Conference on Samoan Theology, Culture Slated

Leaders in the religious and educational fields will participate in a one-day conference tomorrow on "Samoan Culture — A Theological Perspective," from 9 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. at Central Union Church.

Luega Turner and the Rev. Valnu'u Toeaina will speak on the value of religion in Samoa as a social control mechanism.

Fay Alalima and the Rev. Eteuati Lafaefe will examine the role and duties of a Samoan pastor.

Sharlene Furuto and the Rev. Evile Iosia will speak on the values Samoans learn through the practice of religion.

Michael (Kioni) Dudley and the Rev. Ropati Tiatia will give a comparative analysis of Samoan and Western religious practices and worship.

Conference Chairmen are Thomas Keene and the Rev. Sua-lua Tauala.

Questions to be addressed include: How does the Samoan pastor mediate conflict and competition and what is his role in rituals of forgiveness? How does the church instill Samoan values of charity, respect for authority and unity and what is the response of the church to the threat to these values in urban multi-ethnic Honolulu?

The conference is sponsored by the Palama Interchurch Council, the National Association of Social Workers and Hawaii Conference, United Church of Christ.

It is free and open to the public. For more information, call Douglas Oshiro at 845-3918.

NOTICE

Fed. Reg. 8/17/82, p. 35809

From Office of Coastal Zone Management (OCZM), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA): The decision has been made to continue as an Active Candidate the nomination for establishing a marine sanctuary in the waters of Fagatele Bay, American Samoa.

Further Info.: Mr. Kelvin Char, Regional Sanctuary Program Manager, Sanctuary Programs Office, OCZM, 3300 Whitehaven St, NW, Washington, D.C. 20235

PERMIT ISSUED

Donald B. Siniff
108 Zool. Bldg.
Unif. of Minn.
Minneapolis, MN 55455

Fed. Reg. 8/17/82, p. 35877
Permit available at Fish and Wildlife
Office, Rm. 601, 1000 N. Glebe Rd,
Arlington, VA

To capture, tag, implant radio transmitters, collect blood samples and release 160 sea otters from Pt. Pinos to Ragged Point, CA and Prince William Sound, Alaska, over a period between July 1, 1982 and June 30, 1985. To clarify the status of the populations in California and probable impact of removing animals for translocation purposes, to work out proposed implant procedures for radio transmitters, and to examine the degree of genetic diversity in the California and Alaska populations.

Big government keeps little

By ROBERT C. MILLER

PAGO PAGO, American Samoa (UPI) — If money buys happiness, American Samoa's 29,000 Pacific islanders have to be the happiest of all Americans.

More than \$250 million Washington dollars have come to those South Sea islands in recent years.

AND HAPPY they are, the singing, laughing Polynesians who populate six of the seven islands which cover 76 lush, mostly mountainous, square miles of what started out as a Navy coaling station 2,400 miles southwest of Hawaii.

But the Samoans say the more than \$40 million a year budgeted for the islands is merely sieved through, and most of it returns home with the highly paid bureaucrats sent from the U.S. mainland to govern them.

For a community the size of Plymouth, N.H., Alliance, Ohio, or Covina, Calif., American Samoa certainly has the most expensive government in the world.

Instead of a judge and local court that you'd expect to find in Torrington, Conn., American Samoa has a High Court whose chief justice gets \$49,000 a year.

He is assisted by translators, associate justices, a harem of lawyers, public defenders, attorneys general and the full trappings of a California or Wyoming State Supreme Court — the majority of them mainland political appointees.

THE TOP JOB at Pago Pago's "city hall" is held by the governor, another political appointee, who gets paid \$49,000 a year to run what one governor called "one of the last two dictatorships in the world."

Included in the fringe benefits are a uniformed Samoan security guard who, witnesses said, accompanies the governor's wife to the Burns Philp supermarket to push her grocery cart.

Neither Plymouth, N.H., Wilson, N.C., or even Milwaukee owns an educational television system that cost the millions spent on the one to educate the children in American Samoa. No other television station in the world can match its transmitter atop a roadless 1,600-foot mountain reachable only by a cable car stretched across the beautiful deep-water harbor at Pago Pago.

The cost of educating each Samoan child has to be the highest per pupil outlay in the United States, yet the local community college graduates are not accredited to a single mainland or Hawaiian university.

THE SAMOANS are not citizens of the United States, but are American nationals with unrestricted entry into Hawaii and the U.S. mainland, where they often have difficulty assimilating themselves into the strange ways of the Americans and end up with their names either on the police blotter or welfare lists.

It requires some 3,000 employees to govern the

29,000 residents, most of whom live on the main island of Tutuila. The biggest private employers are the two tuna canneries, Star Kist and Van Camp, which employ 1,200 Samoans who pack some 20 per cent of all the tuna consumed in America.

However, union demands for doubling the \$1.15-to \$1.35-an-hour wage scale, plus enticing low-wage offers from nearby Western Samoa, have the government worried. Officials fear the two canneries may eventually move to either Apia or Tonga if their labor costs are increased.

Were West Mifflin, Pa., or Temple City, Calif., given the \$45.4 million budget bestowed on American Samoa this year, these equally sized communities would probably spend the funds on public improvements.

BUT DESPITE the millions poured into the islands, American Samoa still has such an unreliable utility system that two years ago it had to borrow two power plants from the Army to keep its lights lit. Anyone who enjoys a Western-style house in Tutuila can expect to pay a \$200 a month electric bill.

And despite a 10.35-inch average monthly rainfall in Tutuila, the main island periodically suffers through water shortages and enforced water rationing.

There are but 42 miles of paved and 40 miles of unpaved roads to show for the millions budgeted annually for public works. Most of Tutuila's roads were built during the 52 years the islands were run by the Navy who considered them so insignificant they sent a mere lieutenant, J. W. Post, down to run them in 1913.

Last year the 84th Engineers from Schofield Barracks in Hawaii achieved a feat that raised the eyebrows of even the most government-bemused Samoans.

THEY BUILT what critics called the "nowhere road" from Fagasa Pass toward the television towers and then charged the government of American Samoa \$500,000 for what had been described as a "training exercise."

Have these squandered millions brought happiness to Samoa?

Rare is the house — thatched roof or tin — that doesn't sport a TV, many of them color sets.

The American Samoa population that was held to 5,196 in 1900 by a variety of tropical diseases and high infant mortality rates is now more than 29,000. And every Samoan's birthright includes free medical treatment and, if necessary, hospitalization at the Lyndon B. Johnson Tropical Medical Center, one of the finest hospitals millions could build.

IN ADDITION to its nursery, intensive car unit, emergency room and fully staffed surgery and medical center, a soundproof room has been added for audiometry. The medical budget of \$3,687,000 in 1975 is expected to be even higher this year.

Every Samoan has a built-in social security

RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

Samoa happy

system under the traditional Matai system whereby he contributes to his village chief's welfare, in return for a guarantee of food and shelter in his village for life.

Any rock-happy Samoan can travel to Hawaii or the U.S. mainland with the same freedom as a native American for a Pan American Airways fare that's the cheapest per mile in the Pacific. There he can seek improved employment or go on welfare with no restrictions other than those imposed on the local recipients.

THERE WAS but one suicide in 1975 in the entire American-administered territory. Beer consumption rose to nearly 707,000 gallons, an average of 24.3 gallons per man, woman and child.

Blessed with an average monthly temperature that ranges from 79 to 81 degrees, a bountiful sea at their front door and a soil that would sprout fenceposts in their backyards, Samoans enjoy a most idyllic existence.

The six populated islands — including privately owned Swains Island — are unique among the world's colonies. Not only has there never been any serious agitation for self-government, but it took years of prodding by Washington and four elections before the voters decided they wanted to elect their own governor.

A high government official conceded that there had been exorbitant amounts spent in these islands 14 degrees south of the equator, but he bristled at the suggestion it had been money poured down a South Pacific rat hole.

"THE MILLIONS spent here are a drop in the bucket compared to the billions spent in Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Pakistan, Afghanistan and the myriad of other countries that accepted our charity and then spit on us," he said. "The money spent here has been spent on Americans, for Americans and the money has stayed in American hands."

Oil Spill Causes Foul Odor

If you've been wondering why the Hotel Beach and a portion of the Utulei Beach smells like a pack of dead horses, there's a good reason.

The stench, which occurs only at low tide, is caused by the decomposition of oil that settled in the beach areas shortly after the Chevron oil spill on June 18 of this year.

Thirty-three thousand and six-hundred gallons of oil were spilled at the Chevron facility in Utulei and an estimated 10,000 gallons spilled into the harbor.

"Oil is decomposing



and has been for about a month," said local Coast Guard Commander Lt. Douglas Perkins. "Unfortunately, there's not a whole lot that can

be done about it."

Perkins explained that the oil is undergoing a biologic breakdown by microorganisms just as other organic (natural) com-

pounds are broken down into their constituent parts---like a leaf breaks down in the soil. And just as a dead rat emits a foul odor, so does the oil.

"In order to remove the problem you'd have to remove the beach," said Perkins. Unlike living things, however, the oil takes longer to decompose which explains the four-month delay from the time the oil was spilled until the smell become noticeable.

Like any biologic
(Cont'd on Page 3)

EPA Files Suit Against Star Kist

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has filed suit against the Star Kist cannery operations in California recently, said local Attorney General Aviata Faalevao in an interview Thursday.

The suit stems from incidents in January, February and June of 1979 in which waste tuna sludge dumped in

the Futiga area allegedly contaminated water in Larsen Bay.

According to Aviata, the EPA has the authority to levy a fine of \$10,000 for each day an environmental violation occurs. Aviata talked to an EPA lawyer by telephone about the case on Wednesday.

Violations are said to have occurred for 17

days in the Larsen Bay area, which translates into a possible maximum fine of \$170,000.

But rather than levying a fine against Star Kist which would generate revenue for federal coffers, Aviata said the EPA is considering diverting EPA fine money to American Samoa "to be used for any and all environmental-related projects here in American Samoa."

A report is to be filed by Pati Faiai of the Governor's Office and officials from the Department of Public Works on how such money could be used to preserve and/or restore the Territory environmentally. Faiai was unavailable for comment Thursday.

Aviata suggested EPA fine money could be used to restore the Tafuna and Futiga dumping sites.

BEACH

(Cont'd from Page 2)

process, Perkins explained that a series of hot, sunny days would hasten the decomposition of the oil.

The oil spilled into the harbor through storm sewers, apparently when a valve at the Chevron plant malfunctioned.

The Chevron spill is currently being reviewed by Coast Guard officials in Honolulu and a decision will be made whether to levy a fine against the oil company. A maximum fine of \$5,000 could be assessed, depending on estimated environmental damage caused by the spill. In addition, Chevron must pay the Coast Guard \$1,200 for materials used in the June clean-up.

American Samoa's

Environmental Quality Commission also has the authority to impose a \$500 fine for oil spills and could order Chevron to ensure that a similar spill does not occur in the future.

In an interview Thursday, commission chairman Lyle Richmond said a decision has not yet been made on what action to take, if any, against the oil company.

Mary Buzby, an environmental coordinator with the Department of Public Works and the Environmental Quality Commission, said oil companies on the Mainland are required to have dikes surrounding areas to contain an accidental spill.

Chevron has dikes around its oil storage tanks, but not around the area where the oil spilled June 18.

"Sludge Queen" Runs Test

The Misimoa, owned by Inter-Island Shipping, went on a test tuna sludge dumping run Monday to test the vessel's pumping systems.

The boat, dubbed the "Sludge Queen," left the harbor Monday morning filled with water in a simulation of trips it is scheduled to make to dump tuna sludge from both canneries in the near future.

The Misimoa will make daily trips to un-



load the 30,000 gallons of tuna sludge the two canneries produce daily. The ship has a capacity to hold 73,000 gallons of waste.

Although the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued a permit allowing the dumping of sludge into the ocean, an exact dumping sight has not been officially designated.

Mary Buzby, an environmental program coordinator with the Department of Public Works and the Environmental Quality Commission (EQC), said a tentative site has been selected two miles offshore from the airport in 5,000 feet of water. Buzby said this site was chosen because currents

should sweep the sludge out to sea.

The sludge is currently being dumped in Ottoville near Tafuna but local residents have objected to the stench and have long advocated an alternative dumping site. Sludge was also dumped at Futiga but was discontinued in June 1979.

In March of 1979 the EQC requested the canneries to stop using the sludge disposal sites effective December 31, 1979.

But the date has been pushed back periodically by the director of Public Health, until the wrinkles in the sea waste dumping program have been cleared up.

Currently, the Misimoa
(Cont'd on Page 8)

14 Nov 80 P.T.

SLUDGE

(Cont'd from Page 3)

moa is undergoing repairs, including maintenance on the ship's electrical system.

Marine Railways Director Jimmy Sword explained that the waste is 86 percent water and 14 percent solids, adding that the wastes will sink to the bottom. Actual dumping of the wastes is to begin in about one month.

Earlier this year the canneries constructed a joint storage tank to hold the tuna wastes.

Although the wastes may smell foul to the average human, fish seem to like it. Sword said fishing in the dumping area should improve as fish are attracted to the wastes.

12 JUNE 1976

HOWOS-B

Samoa's Referendum

The Interior Department is going to try again to bring more democracy to the reluctant citizens of American Samoa. A referendum will be held Aug. 31 on the question of electing the governor and lieutenant governor by popular vote. These positions are now appointive.

American Samoa has presented the curious spectacle of a territory that doesn't want home rule. Three times — in 1972, 1973 and 1974 — referendums have been held on the same proposition and each time it has been defeated.

The people have apparently rejected the idea for fear of conflicts that might develop over the elections; an appointed governor imported from America does not present that problem.

But the last two referendums have seen the opponents of an elective governorship losing ground. Last time the proposal lost by only 258 votes. Also, the Legislature this year approved a resolution supporting an elective governorship.

So there is reason to believe that the result may be different this time. It would be about time.

American Samoa cannot be responsible for its own affairs unless it elects its governor. Continued reliance on governors appointed in Washington indicates a degree of dependence that may once have been appropriate but is now an anachronism. We hope the result of the referendum will be affirmative.

Escaped Prisoners Sought in Samoa

PAGO PAGO, American Samoa (UPD) — Western Samoan policemen, usually unarmed, have been issued firearms in the hunt for four prison escapees who hijacked two vehicles and killed a patrolman.

The national radio station reported yesterday that the order to arm patrolmen came from Police Commissioner Sani Shuster.

The escape was made during the weekend, and Patrolman Malo Samu was killed while searching for the fugitives in the hills. The men reportedly were joined by five recent prison parolees who participated in the hijacking of the two vehicles, one a government highway maintenance truck.

Police also intensified security because of Tuesday's arrival of New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon.

A-4 Honolulu Star-Bulletin Friday, August 1, 1980

Samoa Eyes Bigger Role

American Samoa Gov. Peter T. Coleman yesterday said his country is determined to become an "integral economic" part of the South Pacific.

In a 20-minute address to the Senate, Coleman said American Samoa, is now "the gateway to the South Pacific for Hawaii and in turn the gateway for our other small island regional neighbors to trade with Hawaii and the Mainland U.S.A."

"We are already an integral geographic part of the South Pacific. We are determined to become an integral economic part of the South Pacific."

Like other small Pacific Island countries, American Samoa operates at a disadvantage because it must depend on few main commodities, Coleman said.

He said his country is dependent on fish canneries exports—about \$100 million last year.

Coleman said Hawaii and his country should pull together because they have common goals and problems.

A-14 Honolulu Star-Bulletin Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1979

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

Published by Gannett Pacific Corporation

CHINN HO, CHAIRMAN

ALEXANDER ATHERTON, PRESIDENT

PHILIP T. GIALANELLA, PUBLISHER

PAUL T. MILLER II, ASSOCIATE PUBLISHER

A. A. SMYSER
Editor, Editorial Page

JOHN E. SIMONDS
Managing Editor

Edwin E. Edwards, Adm. Assistant to the Publisher; Claude Burgett, Deputy Managing Editor; Barbara Morgan, Today Editor; Cynthia S. Oi, News Editor; Dennis Anderson, City Editor; Bill Kwon, Sports Editor; Charles E. Frankel and Carl Zimmerman, Assistant Editors, Editorial Page

Published at 605 Kapiolani Boulevard / Honolulu, Hawaii, 96813

A-18

Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1979

A Greater Role for American Samoa

Even among the lightly populated South Pacific island groups, American Samoa is so small it doesn't have much clout.

After all, its population of 31,000 is small alongside the 150,000 population of its neighbor, Western Samoa, or the 600,000 people of Fiji or the nearly 3 million people of Papua New Guinea.

But American Samoa does have the U.S. flag flying over its head, and its first locally elected governor is trying to use that flag as a lever to promote economic growth for his territory.

Peter T. Coleman is back home in Pago Pago today after a fast trip for Hawaii on two missions that illustrate what he is trying to do:

1—He spoke to the Hawaii Senate urging the cooperation of American Samoa's big sister to the north, Hawaii, in promoting Pago Pago as the focal point for U.S. activity in the South Pacific.

He sees Pago Pago as a transshipment point to which ships from other South Pacific areas can come with their fish for Samoa's canneries and sale in the United States and go home with American goods that may be cheaper in price than the Australian and New Zealand goods they now buy.

He also sees it as a place Americans will come to when launching South Pacific business ventures, and South Pacific businessmen will come to when seeking U.S. contacts.

2—He interceded with the U.S. State Department, and won Hawaii's support, against too-easy a give-away of U.S. territorial claims to some of the disputed island areas in the South Pacific. Coleman doesn't think the United States should insist on political rule over the disputed islands, most of which have been British-ruled. But he does think islands like Canton and Enderbury are important fishing bases where the United States should try to maintain rights of access it now has.

Coleman is aware of the potential economic importance of the new 200-mile zones being established around Pacific islands and wants to exploit this for Samoa's benefit and Hawaii's.

Big Brother in Washington may see the islands as insignificant on the world map. Our little brothers in Pago Pago see things quite differently. Hawaii ought to be glad they do, and supportive of the efforts to win a greater role for American Samoa.



NEWS BULLETIN

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1980

PUBLISHED BY THE OFFICE OF SAMOAN INFORMATION PAGO PAGO, AMERICAN SAMOA

W. S. REPRESENTATIVE CONCERNED OVER CRIME RATE INCREASE

The Western Samoa Special Representative, Sala Suivai, assured OSI this week that his government will support any moves or recommendations by the American Samoa Government in trying to curb the involvement of Western Samoans in criminal acts in the territory.

Sala said the support was readily given by Western Samoa's Prime Minister Tupuola Efi in a recent meeting in which the Special Representative presented the current situation of the crime rate in American Samoa, and the involvement of young Western Samoans in these incidents.

According to Sala, the Prime Minister expressed his grave concern over the issue, especially the recent incident in which a Western Samoan was alleged to have killed a Korean.

"I explained what was tentatively discussed by the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Public Safety and a representative from our office here—especially the proposals that were agreed upon to be studied," Sala Suivai said.

PHONE RATES TO WESTERN SAMOA REDUCED

Director of Communications Aleki Sene has announced that as a result of recently concluded negotiations between the governments of American and Western Samoa, overseas telephone rates to Western Samoa will be reduced by about 25% beginning December 1st of this year.

According to Sene, the reduced rates are the result of a steady increase in traffic as well as the currency fluctuation.

Beginning December 1st, a three-minute telephone call will be reduced from \$2.46 to \$1.80. An additional minute charge will be reduced from 82 cents to 60 cents.

Similar rates are also proposed for telex service which begins next month.

NUCLEAR DISPOSAL POSTPONED

Note: The following comment appeared in a mainland newspaper.

Congress has postponed a decision on a disposal system for nuclear waste from the military reactors used to produce atomic bombs and from civilian power plants.

The Senate came up in late July with a sound and reasonable plan for nuclear waste disposal. It provided for semi-permanent, away-from-reactor storage for spent fuel.

But the leaders of three House committees failed last month to agree on how to merge differing bills on nuclear waste disposal, thereby making it almost certain that there will be no legislation on the subject this year.

Anti-nuclear activists helped kill the legislation, since it would weaken their argument that nuclear power is unsafe. Waste disposal is the biggest obstacle to further development of the industry.

Meanwhile, Japan has run into opposition to its plan to dispose of low-level nuclear waste, such as contaminated clothing, in the Pacific north of the Marianas. Japanese fishermen oppose the plan. So do the governors of Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa and the Northern Marianas.

Our Congress banned all ocean dumping of nuclear wastes in 1972 and now there are fears that there has been leakage at five disposal sites off the California coast. The United States should take the lead in solving the nuclear waste disposal problem, just as we have taken the lead throughout the history of the development of nuclear power.

It would provide \$300 million for federal storage sites where the fuel rods would be kept on an "interim" basis, which could be as long as a century if it took that long to develop methods for permanent disposal.

It is incredible that we are more than three decades into the development of peaceful power from the atom and we still haven't agreed on any plan for storage of spent fuel elements. They are now kept at power reactors or stored at other temporary sites away from reactors.

The proposals involved serving sentences in Western Samoa of all Western Samoans convicted of criminal acts here, deportation, and enforcing stricter immigration laws between the two Samoas.

As almost all of these involve international laws, the Prime Minister has agreed to have his government's Attorney General examine every possibility in which the laws could be amended to help solve the problem.

"Right now," Sala continued, "all the recommendations will be sent to the Western Samoan Attorney General, and from then on, it's a matter of legal negotiations between the two governments."

He expressed his concern over the misunderstanding by both American and Western Samoans in the territory regarding the function of his office when Western Samoans misbehave.

"Recently, this office had been under fire from the general public as being idle, and not doing anything in stopping the Western Samoans from getting in trouble. And I would like to make it clear now, that there is nothing this office can do, as these matters are under the jurisdiction of the American Samoa legal system," the Representative said.

Besides, Sala said his office was set up to "assist" the Western Samoans in renewing their passports and other papers, as well as a "go-between" between the two governments. It was not set up to "make or help" Western Samoans who get in trouble with the law here, he said.

The Special Representative also stated that his office was accused of "campaigning" during the recent election.

"I have been a politician for almost 20 years, and I know that politicians, many of them, will raise an issue over anything just to make them look good. This always places some people in an awkward position. In this case, our office was used by some candidates as a campaign issue, and it's dirty. But that's how this game is played," he said.

PACIFIC MEETING ON FISHERIES SET

The Twelfth Regional Technical Meeting on Fisheries convened by the South Pacific Commission will be held in New Caledonia, from November, 17th to the 21st.

Most SPC countries will take part, and observers are expected from a wide range of regional and international organizations and institutions and from fishing companies with an interest in the region. The meeting will be directed by the Coordinator of SPC's Skipjack Survey and Assessment Program, Dr. Robert Kearney, and will review SPC's activities in coastal and oceanic fisheries, with particular emphasis on oceanic fisheries.

The agenda for the meeting is divided into two main parts. The first will be a presentation of the results and achievements of SPC's Skipjack Survey and Assessment Program during the three years of fieldwork which were completed in August 1980. Processing of the results is by no means complete and the interpretation of their significance is so far only preliminary. However, reports will be given on skipjack and yellowfin tuna migrations, skipjack growth and population structure, and survey and evaluation work on the baitfish used to catch tuna by pole and line. The results will be discussed by the fisheries officers of the region and their implications for future fisheries management strategies will be considered.

The second major function of the meeting will be to define SPC's future work program on highly migratory species such as tunas. The Twentieth South Pacific Conference which met in Papua New Guinea in assessment officers

ELECTION RESULTS OFFICIAL

Steven H. Watson, Chief Election Officer, hereby certifies the following election results:

District No. 1--1. Sao T. Nua--374; 2. Letalu Mataiasi Moliga--360; 3. Ta'ilele Siaki Logoai--201; 5. Saveaena Alalamua--86.

District No. 2--1. Muasau So'oso'oali'i Savali--225; 2. Reupena S. Tausaga Tagaloo--196; 3. Lemaga Fa'atui Faoo--41.

District No. 3--1. Te'o J. Fuavai--148; 2. F.V. Vaoava--144; 3. Kalasa F. Afuola--107.

District No. 4--1. Leagai T. Fonoti--94; 2. Jake P. King--92; 3. Taipeaua Lemafa Sope--92; 4. Maselusi L. Thompson--69; 5. Ietitaia G. Sa'au--68.

District No. 5--1. Filifaiesea A. Le'iato--unopposed.
District No. 6--1. Tuiafono Mata'utia--190; 2. Vau T. Limu--154.

District No. 7--1. Pula T. Teofilo--184; 2. Fiaaoga Siatu'u--165; 3. Tovea Galea'i Tupa'i--56.

District No. 8--1. Fa'asuka S. Lutu--260; 2. Tumua Anoa'i--170.

District No. 9--1. Samasoni L. Tavai--181; 2. Vaivao Manaia E. Fruean--179; 3. Leroy Lowelian Ledoux--132; 4. Puia'i Tufele, Jr.--34.

District No. 10--1. Petelo Uti--unopposed.

District No. 11--1. Va'aia'utia T. Talamoni--144; 2. Nu'uosauali'i Silivelio Grohse--86; 3. Finagalouatasi S. Ma'afala--75; 4. Sonoma Liufau, Jr.--27.

District No. 12--1. Milovale F. Solaita--358; 2. Sua'avamuli Po'u Pine Soliai--309; 3. Emma F. Randall--271; 4. Muelu N. Salanoa--199; 5. Tuitogama'atoo Puailoa Fanene--89.

District No. 13--1. Iosefo Kapeli Iuli--313; 2. Lio Petelo--221.

District No. 14--1. Talavou S. Ale--195; 2. Amitua

October, approved a Tuna and Billfish Assessment Program, and technical input from the fisheries officers at the Twelfth Technical Meeting will help to determine research priorities for this program.

The topics to be considered include the assessment of interaction between the different types of fishing gear used to exploit highly migratory species, the monitoring of stocks of the most important species, updating assessments of skipjack resources, the coordination of data collection systems and observer programs throughout the region, the evaluation of biological and environmental information related to the occurrence of highly migratory species in the region, an assessment of the variability and abundance of the most important baitfish species used to catch tuna, and any other related aspects of population dynamics of highly migratory species which the meeting may consider warrant investigation.

ELECTION NOTICE

All Election Officials that have been designated by the Election Office are asked to attend the Orientation Session together with all pulenu'u tomorrow, Saturday, November 15, at 10:00 a.m. at the Lee Auditorium.

DATA PROCESSING COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

In accordance with the American Samoa Code, Governor Peter Coleman has established a Data Processing Steering Committee.

The Committee shall formulate policy for the acquisition, utilization and integration of data processing equipment and services for all Government departments, offices and other agencies.

Committee members are: Tufele Li'a--Lieutenant Governor; Bobby Kennedy--Director, Administrative Services; Ace Tago--Director, Program Planning & Budget Development; Dan Dreyer--Territorial Auditor; and Bob Reilly--Deputy Director for Information System Division.

The Lieutenant Governor is Chairman of the Committee.

na'i... Sewell--28.

District No. 15--1. Richardson M. Allen--299; 2. Tuana'itau F. Tuia--282; 3. Enosa M. Pili--263; 4. Roy J. D. Hall--238; 5. Ava Vili--236.

District No. 16--1. Frank W. Reed--173; 2. Iona Uiagalelei--120; 3. Puleisili Tuiolosega--41.

District No. 17--1. Moananu Va--173; 2. Faleoma-vaega Meafatu Ala--104; 3. Tuimafuiava S. K. Lualemaga--28; 4. Sosene A. Atualevao--25.

Any changes from previously announced results arise out of either the counting of ballots placed in the wrong boxes on election day and received that night at the TV Studio, or the counting of ballots incorrectly voided.

The amendment results are as follows: Yes--1,426; No--3,591.

This does not include the ballots from District 10 and 13, which were not tabulated on election night and which the Election Office will tally after the Delegate run-off.

The results in the Governor's race cannot be certified until litigation is fully concluded.

ATTENTION ASG DEPARTMENT HEADS

The Office of Samoan Information has begun to prepare the ASG 1980 Annual Report.

All department and office heads are requested to submit their annual reports (for the year just concluded on September 30th) by December 1st.

In order to assist OSI in preparing the report as quickly as possible, ASG agencies are asked to check their reports in the 1979 Annual Report and to attempt to follow that particular style, thereby reducing the time needed when a report has to be completely rewritten from a long list of facts and figures.

Further questions regarding the Annual Report may be made to Minnie Mann by calling 633-5878.

HOSTAGE RELEASE SEEMS
FARTHER AWAY THAN EVER

TEHRAN (UPI) - It looks more and more like it will be quite some time before the U.S. and Iran get down to hard bargaining to end the long hostage crisis.

Iranian diplomats says their government has begun a detailed study of the American response to conditions for release of the 52 captives. At the same time, they say the document "does not seem to be very positive."

Parliament apparently has no plan to take up the issue until after the close of a week-long religious holiday that begins this weekend. Even then--according to some sources--the U.S. position could trigger a new clash between Parliament hardliners and moderates.

Meanwhile, an unexplained rocket attack near the northern border of neutral Kuwait brought new jitters yesterday among oil states which fear the Persian Gulf war could spill over into neighboring countries.

Kuwait blames Iran for two rocket explosions near a border post. While there was no reports of damage or casualties--the incident is considered too close for comfort. Kuwait fired off a formal protest to the Tehran government, with the backing of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates. It is apparent now that the gulf oil states are falling in line as a group against Iran as the war drags on.

NEWS BRIEFS

WASHINGTON (UPI) - The lame duck Congress moved quickly yesterday on key legislation, setting a pace faster than the months of regular meetings. The House passed a \$6.9 billion, three-year revenue sharing bill. The legislation now goes to the Senate where prospects of passage are believed to be good. The Senate yesterday approved an anti-busing amendment. Some congressional leader believe the pace may slow again when the federal budget hits the House and Senate floors next week.

MADRID (UPI) - Representatives from 35 nations met in Madrid again yesterday as the European Security Conference continued. The conflict over human rights is at the forefront. Griffin Bell--the U.S. Delegation Chief--denounced the Soviet Union for what he called its brutal repression of human rights and its invasion of Afghanistan.

WASHINGTON (UPI) - A survey by the Gallup organization indicates the American people are looking at China in a more favorable light than they did three years ago. The poll--conducted for a Washington-based private company--shows about 70% of Americans now have a favorable impression of communist China, compared to less than 50% in 1977.

VOYAGER MISSION "SPECTACULAR"

PASADENA (UPI) - One space scientist says he's in a state of euphoria over the material and pictures being returned to earth from the Voyager I spacecraft--now heading away from the planet Saturn after a spectacular fly-by.

One scientist at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory said, "I think we learned more about the Saturnian system in the past week in any span in recorded history."

One thing scientists revealed yesterday is that the giant Saturn moon Titan resembles a "frozen earth."

Spokesmen say Voyager found Titan has a dense atmosphere of nitrogen--not methane as earlier assumed. The lower reaches of the Titan atmosphere were found to be about as thick as earth's, or even thicker.

Voyager's instruments measured temperatures of about 330 degrees below zero. Scientists say if the temperature is that cold, it is possible there are oceans of liquid nitrogen on the surface of Titan, much as there are oceans of water on the surface of earth.

REAGAN AIDES MAKE PREDICTIONS

LOS ANGELES (UPI) - The head of the Reagan transition team did some forecasting for the future today.

Ed Meese said the promised tax cut will get first priority when Ronald Reagan becomes President in January. Meese indicated that Reagan will move swiftly on other economic measures to keep things going.

Meanwhile, President Carter told Congressional leaders yesterday he is reconciled to his election loss, and is feeling better about it than he thought he would.

Carter conferred with Democratic leaders on prospects for legislation during the current lame duck Congressional session.

Carter said he will do his best to play a constructive role during the transition period, and plans to "say little" in opposition to the ideas of President-elect Reagan.

WASHINGTON (UPI) - The U.S. Senate has approved a strong statement against school busing. The vote was 42-38 on the anti-busing measure. The legislation would stop the Justice Department from going to court to end racial discrimination through busing. The House already has passed the anti-busing amendment, which was attached to a funding bill for the departments of State, Justice and Commerce. That funding bill still is subject to final passage.

WASHINGTON (UPI) - Jimmy Carter and Israel's Prime Minister Begin held a meeting at the White House yesterday--probably their last during Carter's Presidency. They declared the 1978 Camp David Middle East Accords are permanent treaty commitments binding on both countries. However, White House spokesman Jody Powell said later a President can not bind his successors by making a unilateral declaration.

MOSCOW (UPI) - A delegation of U.S. arms control experts who were in Moscow yesterday said Soviet officials do not appear to be willing to renegotiate the SALT II treaty. The American group--which includes a Ronald Reagan foreign affairs adviser--also talked to the Soviets about their invasion of Afghanistan.

KENNEBUNK, Maine (UPI) - A robin found freezing and starving in Maine flew first class to Florida yesterday to join its relatives for the winter. Christine Panek of Kennebunk, Maine, found the ailing bird in the middle of a country road two weeks ago. She nursed it back to health and arranged with Delta Airlines to ship it to Florida. Mrs. Panek, who suffered under Nazi and Soviet oppression in Poland, said, "I have a kind of thing about life."

WASHINGTON (UPI) - Washington officials say Poland has asked the U.S. for a huge loan, but the outgoing Carter administration is uncertain whether it is in a position to make such a commitment. These officials say the Warsaw regime is seeking \$3 billion in emergency financial assistance.

BROWNS-STEELERS SHOWDOWN SUNDAY

For some teams every weekend is showdown weekend. The Cleveland Browns face Pittsburgh Sunday in possibly their biggest showdown of the season.

The Browns take their 6-game winning streak to Pittsburgh--included in that string was a 27-26 win over the Steelers on October 26th. The Browns and the Oilers are deadlocked for the lead in the AFC Central, one game ahead of Pittsburgh. The Steelers have won two in a row, but the Steelers must handle the passing of Brian Sipe. In a close one, the Steelers are the pick at home.

One of pro football's ancient rivalries will be resumed on Sunday at Washington as Philadelphia comes to town in a series that dates back to 1934. The Eagles are the NFL's winningest team with a 9-1 record and whipped the Redskins 24-10 last month. QB Ron Jaworski tossed three TD passes last Sunday, and there is no reason to think the Redskin defense can prevent the same kind of Eagle success this weekend. The Eagles are the choice.

The Chicago Bears defense has the task of stopping Earl Campbell Sunday, who moved over the 1,000 yard rushing mark last Sunday. The Bears defeated the Redskins last weekend, and Walter Payton had over 100 yards rushing, but look for Houston to hand the Bears a loss.

The Dallas Cowboys return home Sunday and know

LOCAL SPORTS ENTHUSIASTS BUSY

The territory's sports enthusiasts have been busy the past week with the Runner's Association holding a Veterans Day fun run, while thousands of miles away in the Caribbean Ocean, American Samoa was proudly represented in the World Windsurfing Championships, held at Freeport, Bahamas.

Windsurfer Bill Hyman placed second in the over-40 category in the world championships in which over 500 men and women representing over 37 countries competed. Windsurfers from every continent joined in the competition which was held in an Olympic-style format. The U.S. and French teams were the standouts.

Besides placing second in the over-40 category in his weight class, Hyman also finished 59th overall in his weight class.

In Tuesday's mini-marathon sponsored by the Runner's Association, Joe Stafford placed first in the men's 2-mile run with a time of 11.29. Bob Brock placed first in the men's 8-mile race with a time of 48.46, while Roger Williams placed first in the men's 4-mile run with a time of 32.31.

The highlight of the day was the women's 4-mile run, where the dynamic duo of Jackie Robinson and Mary Busby fought neck-and-neck down to the wire with both ladies crossing the wire at the same time with a time of 38.08. Lookout Boston, here they come.

SPORTS BRIEFS

they must beat the St. Louis Cardinals to stay in the chase against Philadelphia. The Cowboys slipped to two games behind the Eagles after losing to the lowly Giants. Dallas beat the Cardinals a couple of weeks ago--but only by a field goal--and are the pick to win again.

The San Diego Chargers have found the going rough lately and host a team Sunday that has been doing quite well. The Kansas City Chiefs have won five of their last six games, and the Chargers have lost two of their last three--but the Chargers are the pick to win at home.

The Seattle Seahawks lost to Kansas City 31-30 last Sunday at home, where they can't seem to win. The Oakland Raiders invade Seattle Monday night behind the re-born arm of Jim Plunkett. The Raiders are picked to give the Seattle fans another loss at home.

The New England Patriots return home in a first place tie with Buffalo in the AFC East after losing to Houston Monday night in a cliffhanger. The Patriots host the L.A. Rams, who now find themselves in 2nd place in their division. Steve Grogan rallied the Patriots last weekend to almost defeat Houston, this week he and his teammates are the choice over the Rams.

The New Orleans Saints take their 10-game losing streak to Atlanta this weekend. Atlanta is ahead of the Rams in their division, and they have the momentum going--New Orleans should lose number 11.

In baseball's free agent draft yesterday, there were a few surprises as some of baseball's biggest names were not picked by a single team--among them was the World Series hero Tug McGraw. Catcher Dave Roberts, who only batted .240 this year with Texas, was the most sought after player in the draft, and was chosen by 12 teams. Roberts played seven positions last year, and his versatility is what the teams were after. Slugger Dave Winfield of San Diego was chosen by 10 teams--he is seeking a 10-year, \$13 million contract. L.A.'s Don Sutton was also chosen by ten teams.

Notre Dame's football coach, Dan Devine, will not return to South Bend next year to coach the Fighting Irish--though some newspaper reports say he will. The university announced again last night that Devine--who has been with Notre Dame since 1975 and has a 51-14-1 record--will retire to spend more time with his family.

In New Orleans, welterweight champion Roberto Duran of Panama and Sugar Ray Leonard held light workouts for their title rematch on November 25th in the Superdome. Duran won the title from Leonard last June.

TONIGHT'S TV --(Channel 2)-- 3:30 Kid's Program, 7:00 Maimoaga i Samoa, 7:30 Washington Week in Review, 8:00 Candidates for U. S. House of Representatives, 8:30 Connections, 9:30 Government as it is?, 10:30 Over Easy. (Channel 4)-- 4:00 Days of our Lives, 5:00 Wheel of Fortune, 5:30 KVZK News, 6:00 NBC News, 6:30 Password Plus, 7:00 Card Sharks, 7:30 NBC Movie "The Return of the Pink Panther", 9:30 NBC Magazine with David Brinkley, 10:30 Midnight Special. (Channel 5)-- 7:00 KVZK News, 7:30 Benson, 8:00 But I'm a Big Girl Now, 8:30 ABC Movie "COMA", 10:30 FRIDAYS.

SATURDAY'S TV --(Channel 2)--2:30 Kid's Program, 4:00 Maimoaga i Samoa, 4:30 The Advocates: Election 80, 5:30 Cosmos, 6:30 Washington Week in Review, 7:00 Soundstage, 8:00 Candidates for U.S. House of Representatives, 8:30 The Royal Archives of Ebla, 9:30 Great Performances. (Channel 4)-- 9:00 Cartoon Shows, 1:00 Sportsworld, 2:30 NBC Movie "The Return of the Pink Panther," 5:30 Fagufagu Atu, 5:45 KVZK News, 6:00 NBC News, 6:30 Real People, 7:30 NBC Movie "A Bridge too Far", 10:30 Tonight Show. (Channel 5)-- 2:00 NCAA Football Doubleheader "Georgia vs Florida," 5:45 2nd Game: "USC vs Stanford" 9:00 The Love Boat, 10:30 That's Incredible.

SUNDAY'S TV --(Channel 2)-- 3:30 Religious Programs, 7:30 NOVA, 8:30 Matinee at the Bijou, 10:00 Natural History of the Water Closet, 10:30 Christopher Closeup. (Channel 4)-- 1:00 NFL Football "Broncos vs Chargers", 4:00 Midnight Special, 5:30 This is CO-MSAT Samoa, 5:45 KVZK News, 6:00 Ronald Reagan News Conference, 6:30 Meet the Press, 7:00 Disney's Wonderful World, 8:00 The Big Event "All The President's Men". (Channel 5)-- 6:00 All Star Wrestling, 7:00 Those Amazing Animals, 8:00 ABC Movie "The Spy who Loved Me."

Everything You Always Wanted to Know about Samoan Stones*

by Joseph Theroux

When you find yourself on an island which the gods have blessed with no metal, you've got to make do with what you've got. Forced to contemplate the various uses of the most basic of nature's offerings, Samoans emerged with paint, medicine, tools, toys, and myriad uses—some quite bizarre—of that humble object, the stone. The Samoans, in turn, made a god of the simple stone. You can't get more basic than that.

The Samoan word for stone is *ma'a*. The polite word, *fatu*, is used nowadays only in certain proverbs and expressions: it is not even listed in recent dictionaries, having long passed out of current use. Another word, *papa*, is largely used in place names.

All of Samoa's pre-history is a Stone Age. Modern history began with the introduction of Christianity, in 1831. With the Word, came the written word, printing presses, cloth, and iron. It is appropriate, then, that Samoa's Iron Age began with Christianity: it was introduced, officially, by the first European missionary, John Williams, whose first trade was ironmongery.

Still, many of Samoa's stones and their uses remain in use today. Tongans, in fact, refer to Samoans as "the *ma'a* people," for reasons we shall see.

On volcanic islands, Samoans had but two types of stones to choose from: basalt and volcanic tuff. But they must have been useful. Even the Fijians came to Leone village, behind which squatted a quarry, to trade for basalt. The Samoans adapted the stones, chipped them, shaped them, and ground them. In fact, they did just about everything except eat them. Short of that, they

were used in cooking.

Probably the earliest use of stone by man on earth was brutal. He hurled it at another man who sought his wife or pig. Later he developed aim, using any convenient, fist-sized missile.

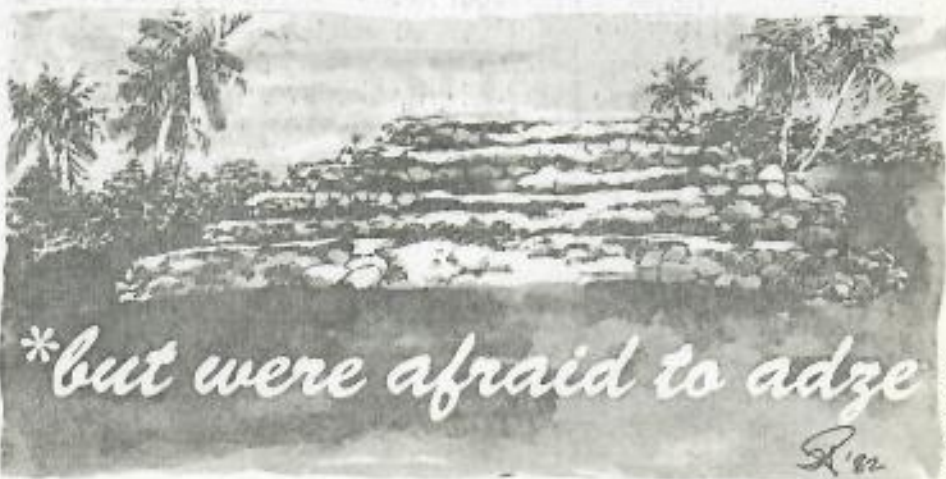
Samoan aim is uncannily accurate, as the first European visitor, Count La Perouse, was to find out. After some barbarities by his sailors, the Frenchmen were greeted with "a shower of stones." To this day, it is the favorite Samoan weapon. Savage? Certainly. But no more savage than the Boston housewife who practices with a handgun at her local range. The bullet is only an advanced stone.

Having said that, it is only appropriate to mention the medicinal value of stones. Those who practice traditional Samoan medicine use stones as much as coconut oil or ti-leaves. A small, smooth stone is pressed in a circular pattern about a carbuncle or boil. To burst a subcutaneous boil, the stone is placed in the armpit above the boil and the arm is cranked down. A wince and it's over. Stomach aches are treated by placing a large flat stone on the stomach. This may be an

example of intentionally referred pain.

Around the house, pebbles (*ma'ama'a*) carpet the floor and often the yard, which saves in grass cutting. Stones suffice as pillows and hold open doors in modern houses. They weigh down mosquito netting on the floor and thus are handy, girls laughingly confess, in warding off sexual "night-creeper." Children prefer rough stones to marbles or jacks, possibly because they are common and easy to catch on the back of the hand in a game of *aki*. Samoa's famous *ma'amusa*, the "hopping-stone" in hopscotch, lent its name to boyfriend or girlfriend: whenever you want a new *ma'amusa*, you throw the old one away, pick up a new one, and the hopping continues.

Heated stones are the ground oven, *umu*. White- and red-hot, they mingle with the taro, banana, breadfruit, and fish on Sunday morning to produce a feast. Flawed stones explode in the heat, but those that remain are reused Sunday after Sunday. The cooking rocks, *ma'a'oga*, are heated and inserted into gutted pigs and chickens, a method preferable to



*but were afraid to adze

A. 02

TERRY PALINBO

Sept/Oct 1982



- Ref. No. DE091 - Men's automatic diver's.
- Water resistant to 500 feet.
- Rotating bezel ■ Screw-lock crown
- Stainless steel case ■ Day-Date Calendar
- Luminous dial ■ Pressure vented rubber band
- Suggested retail \$100.00



Seiko, the best Diving partner...

There's a lot of danger in deep diving. One slip and there's no coming back. A man's got to be sure about what he's doing and his gear has got to be reliable.

Seiko started out making watches with uncompromising ideas like pride and dedication to a high standard of excellence. We make every part of every Seiko watch ourselves, to insure impeccable quality and a superior product.

Next time you get in over your head, make sure there's a Seiko on your wrist.

SEIKO

E.M.I. ENTERPRISES

Importer • Wholesaler • Retailer
P.O. Box 33, Yap
Western Caroline Islands 96943

WESTERN CAROLINE TRADING COMPANY

P.O. Box 280 • Koror, Palau
Western Caroline Islands 96940

G & L ENTERPRISES



P.O. Box 131
Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960

truk trading company

P.O. Box 160, Truk
Eastern Caroline Islands 96942



cooking on a spit, as it assures thorough cooking. Stones and leaves used for this purpose are referred to as *fatualavai* and suggest the following proverb: "Let my sins be hidden in the *fatualavai*" (and thus remain secret).

Grinding stones, *foaga*, those deep-dished blocks scattered throughout the islands, were originally created by sharpening (*ma'ai*) basalt chisels and adzes for use in carving. In out-lying areas, *foagas* are still used for sharpening knives. Occasionally you will see one nestled up against a house. They double as mortars for pestles pounding medicine, cocoa, and kava root (the latter two called *ma'a tui koko* and *ma'a tui 'ava*).

During village and district wars, stone platforms were built, fortifications that became known as "star-mounds" (*tiafetu*). Some roads and walls remain from the ancient days, though these do not seem to have been common. Graves at that time were mere heaps of stones, or formal tiered structures, obviously denoting rank.

Fishermen used shaped anchors, complete with rope holes, weights, and underwater clacking stones to

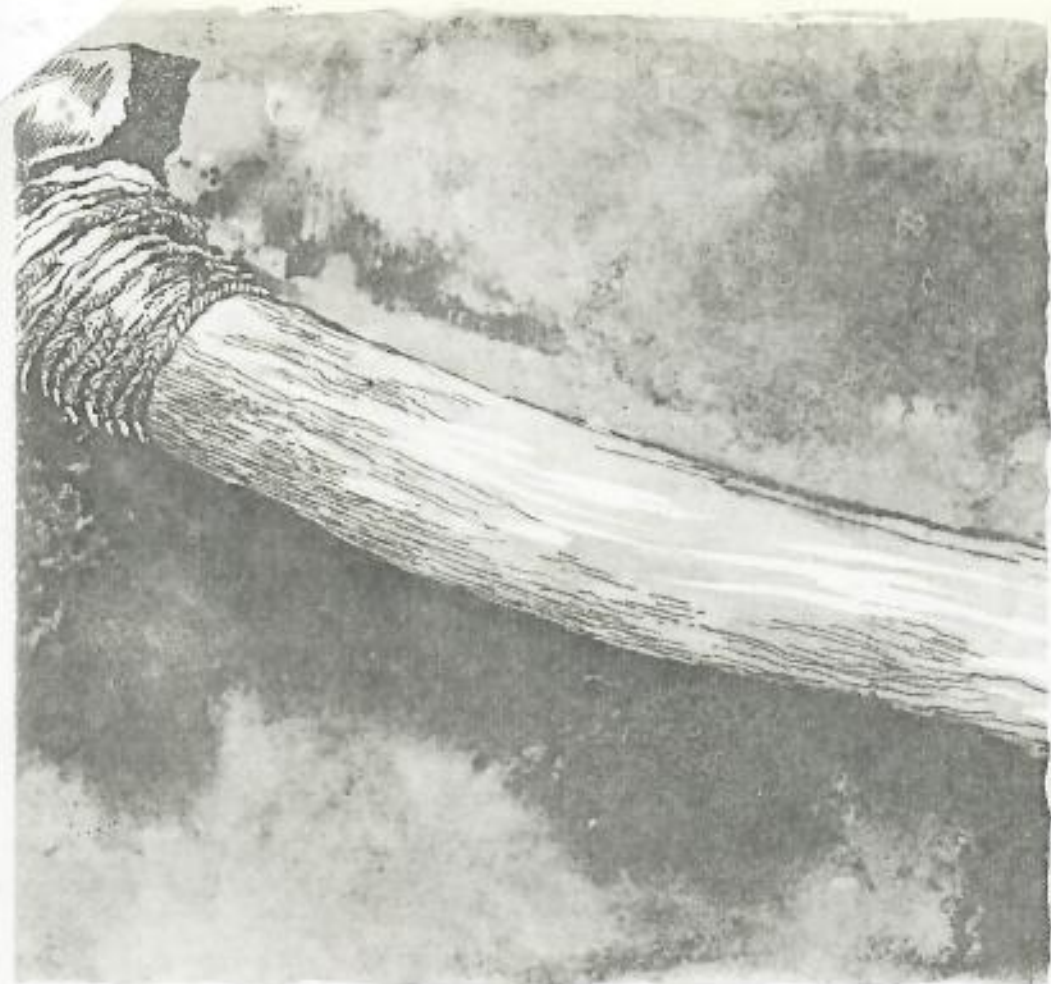


ILLUSTRATION BY TERRY PALUMBO

Petroglyphs

by Joseph Theroux

Dating from the first millennium A.D., petroglyphs near Leone, American Samoa, represent some of the few decorative Samoan designs, aside from tapa or tattoos. The vast majority of the patterns are dotted circles surrounding a central dot. Often the circles are concentric or tangential. There are scores of them on the approximately 25-by-12 foot rock face, an uplifted sandstone base in Leone Bay. (The bay itself is important as it was possibly one of the first settled areas on the island, the site of the expulsion of the Tongan rulers and the landing place of missionary John Williams in 1832.)

Some observers have detected other forms, lines that suggest a squid-like shape and one that resembles a human form. If so, the latter would be most unusual: Samoan crafts or designs never included human forms. These line carvings, however, appear to have been obliterated by graffiti: like many historic sites, the petroglyphs are left unprotected.

The Leone Bay petroglyphs have also been left unregistered and largely unstudied. What do they represent? It has been supposed that the circles record *malagas*, or traveling parties. That may be an unsatisfactory explanation, but until more archeological *malagas* are undertaken, the petroglyphs remain an intriguing problem.

Mysterious petroglyphs need protection and study.



DAVE THEROUX

scare fish into nets and enclosures. They built up cairns (*fatuati*) in the water which acted as fish traps.

For the brown pigment in tapa (*siapo*) cloth, *ma'aefe* ("brown stone"), a volcanic tuff, was crushed on the grinding stone and combined with water. Then, with a pandanus nut brush, it was daubed onto the cloth.

Before cloth or paper was available, the coconut "cloth" (*moia'a*) was utilized in "absterging the podex." But, squatting in the bush, with no *moia'a* or proper leaves at hand, stones were used, much as corncobs in America's South and Midwest. This has led Tongans to refer to Samoans as "the *ma'a* people." Samoans consider this mere jealousy, as Tonga is barren of stones, at least on the low islands.

But stones also had exalted functions. In the pre-Christian temple at Sa'ilele, there were three stones which were venerated: (1) *'o le malo tumau* ("the constant kingdom"); (2) *'o le ma'a mau i le malo* ("the stone fixed in the kingdom"); and (3) *'o le fatu le gae'etia* ("the immovable stone").

Missionaries ("iconoclastic native teachers from Tahiti" we are told)

chipped at the stones with hammers, the gods of iron versus the gods of stone. Later, the Samoans concealed the stones, which the missionaries found "touching." Those stone gods have forever disappeared. Nothing is known of them, of their size, shape, or possible decoration. But as there were no anthropomorphic images in Samoan religion, much like the Congregational faith they embraced, there is no reason to think they were hand-worked. They were worshipped for what they were and valued for what they represented. The month of May, in fact, was a "specially fixed time for prayers and food offerings" one missionary noted, to the twin gods *Pili ma le Ma'a*, "the Lizard and the Stone."

And with the passing of the old ways, one can almost hear the proverb, invoked upon the death of chiefs, "even the stones and the earth weep."

Joseph Theroux has lived in Western and American Samoa as a Peace Corps volunteer, teacher, and writer. Now in American Samoa, Theroux is a frequent contributor to Pacific Magazine.

American Samoa

Tutuila Island

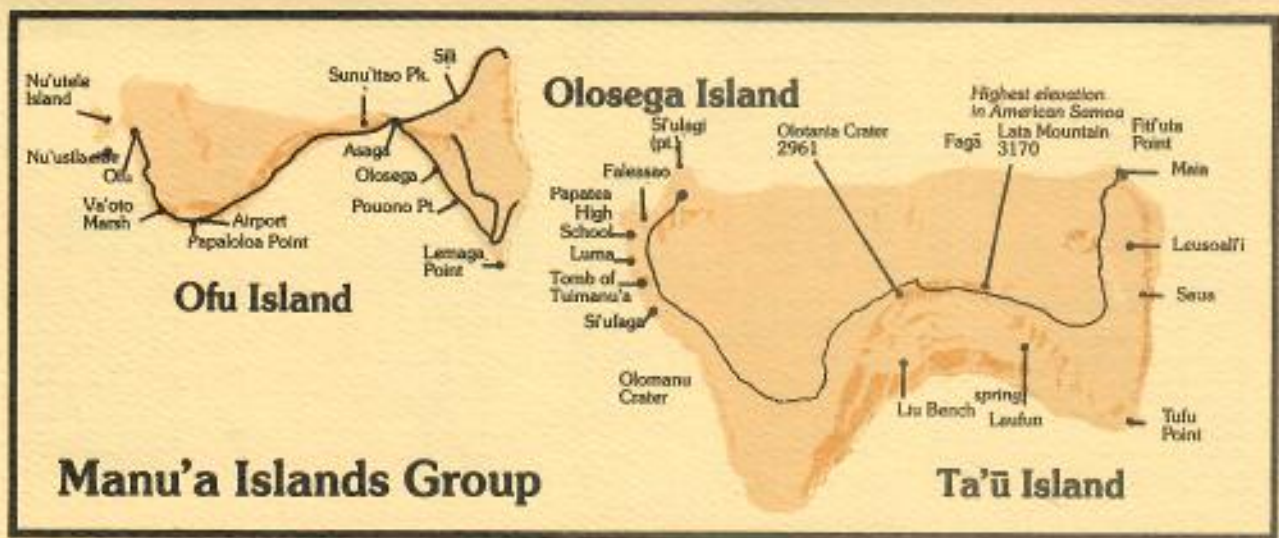
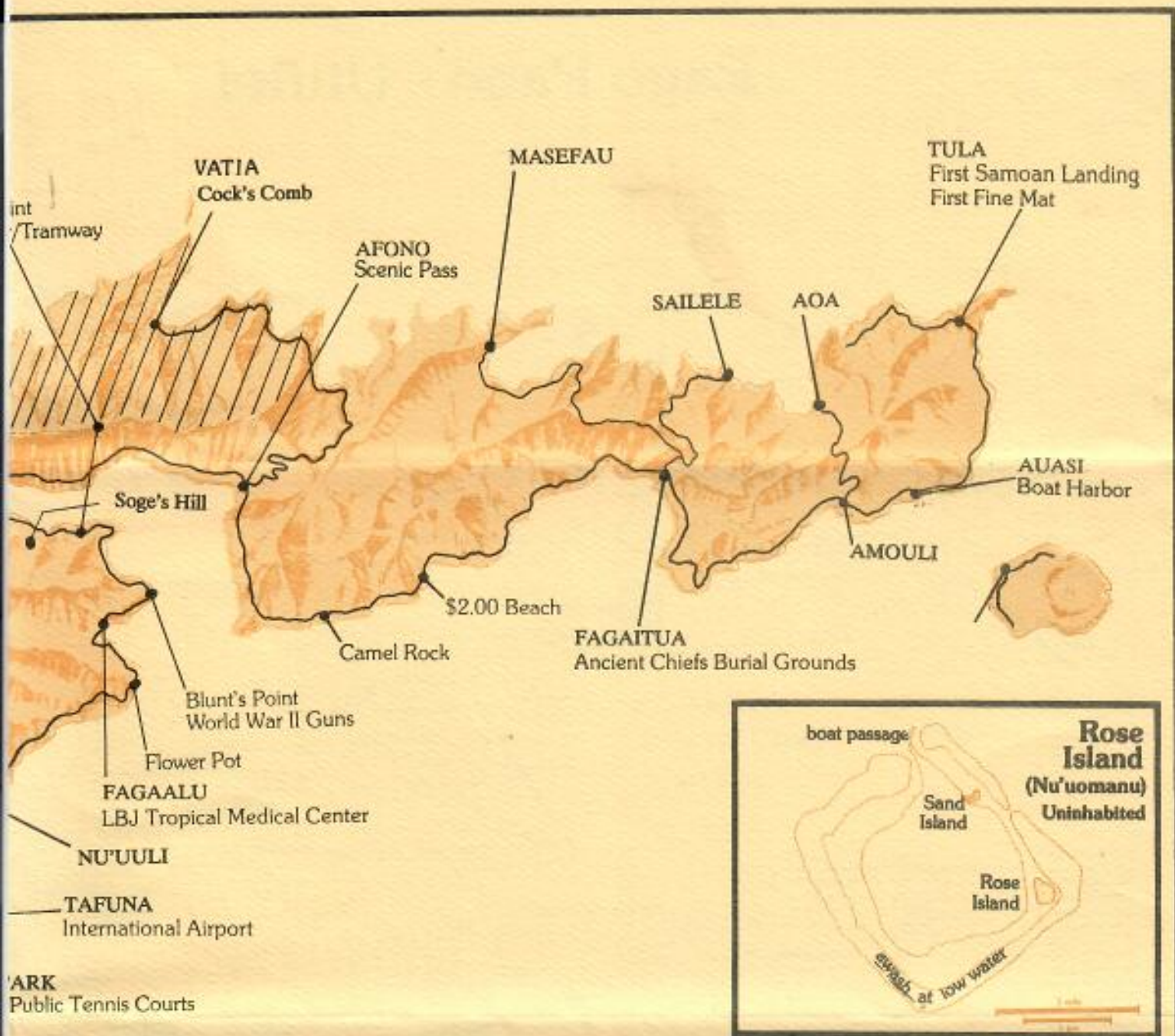
Mt. Alifan
Scenic Lookout
Cable Car



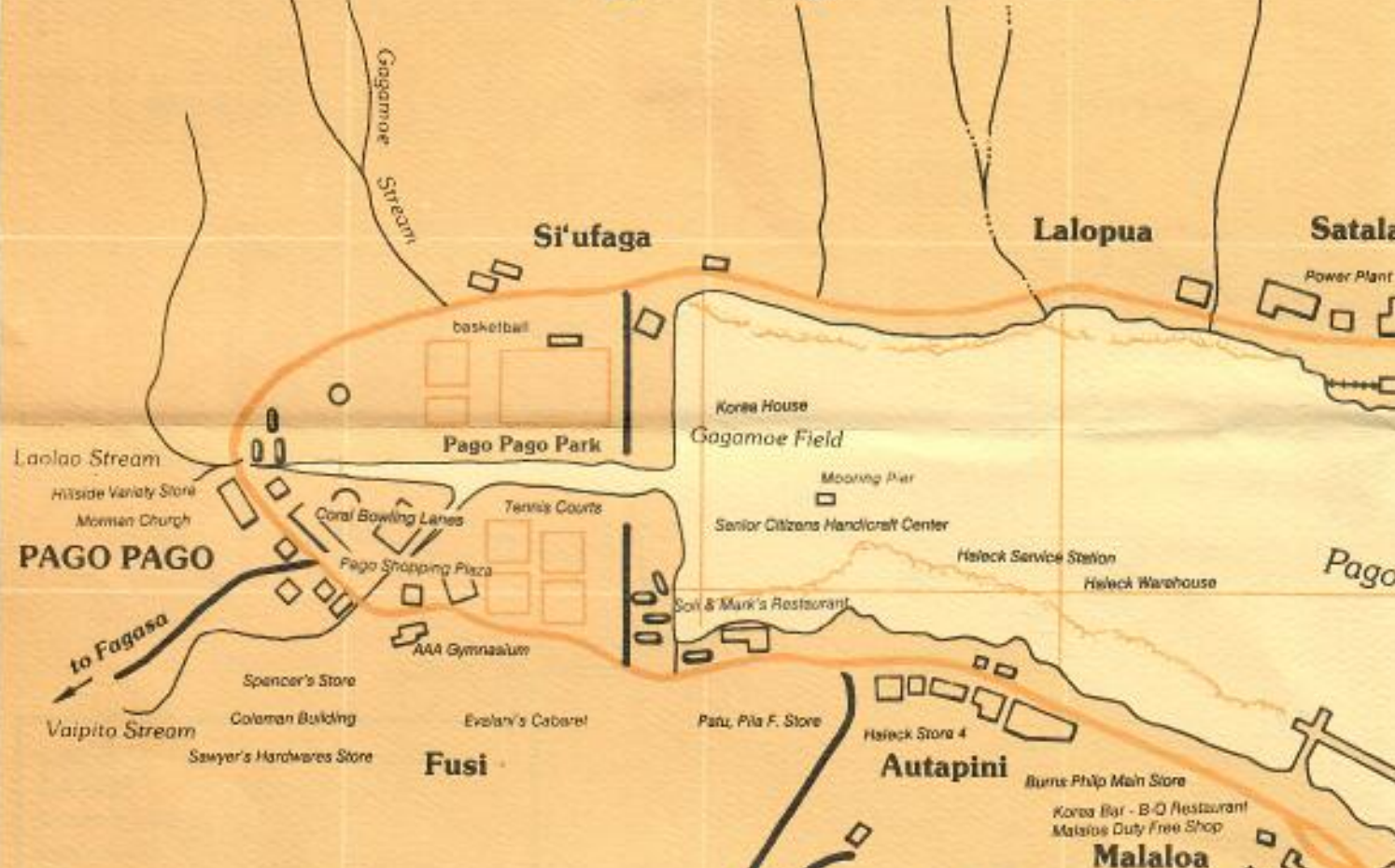
AMERICAN SAMOA



OFFICE OF TOURISM, RAINMAKER HOTEL
P.O. BOX 1147 PAGO PAGO, AMERICAN SAMOA 96799



Pago Pago - Utulei



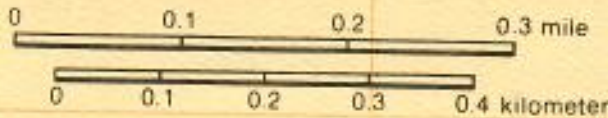
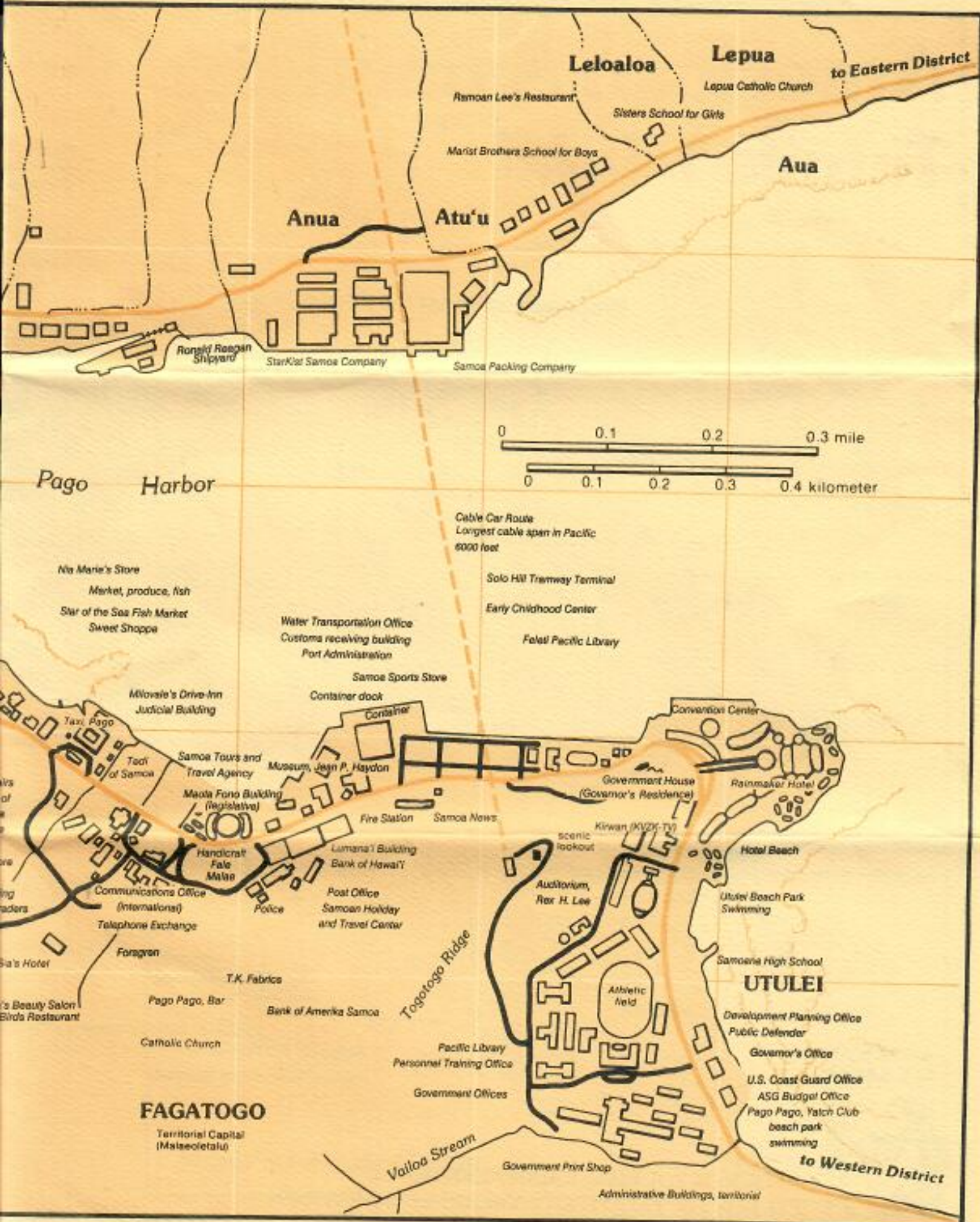
AAA Gymnasium	B2	Hertz Car Rental	D6	Samoa Sports Store	D8	Tourism Office	D8
Administrative Buildings, territorial	E7	Hillside Variety Store	B1	Samoa Tours and Travel Agency	D5	Pago Pago Yacht Club	B8
Annesley Store	D5	Immigration Office	D5	Samoaan Holiday and Travel Center	D6	ASG Budget Office	E8
Athletic field	E7	Island Printers	D5	Samoa High School	D7	Samoa News	D6
Attorney General of American Samoa	D5	Judicial Building	D5	Senior Citizens Handicraft Center	C2	Pago Pago Bar	D5
Auditorium, Rex H. Lee	D7	Korea House	B2	Sister School for Girls	A7	Toti of Samoa	D5
Bank of Amerika Samoa	D5	Langkilde Service Station	C4	Small Boat harbor	C4	Scandia Garden Lounge	C3
Bank of Hawaii	D6	Levi's Store	D5	Solo Hill Tramway Terminal	D6	Sadie Thompson Restaurant & Liquor Store	C4
Burns Philip Main Store	C3	Lumana'i Building	D6	South Pacific Traders	D5	Transpac & Transpac Printing	C4
Bus terminal	D5	Maota Fono Building (legislative)	D5	Spencer's Store	C1	Korea Bar - B-Q Restaurant	C4
Catholic Church	D5	Marine Railway	B5	StarKist Samoa Cannery	B6	Malaloo Duty Free Shop	C4
Coleman Building	B1	Marist Brothers School for Boys	A7	Star of the Sea Fish Market	C5	Yacht Base	C4
Communications Office (international)	D5	Market produce, fish	D5	Sweet Shoppe	C5	Soli & Meek's Restaurant	C3
Congregational Christian Church of Jesus Christ	D5	Mike Birds Restaurant	D5	Taxi, Pago	D5	Palapa's Cabaret	C2
Congregational Church of Jesus Christ	D5	Milovale's Drive-Inn	D5	Telephone Exchange	D6	Pago Shopping Plaza	C2
Container dock	C6	Mooring Pier	B3	Television Center, Michael J. Kinwan (KVZK-TV)	D7	Coal Bowling Lanes	C1
Convention Center	C7	Mormon Church	B1	Tennis Courts	B2	Novic Cable Car	D7
Customs receiving building	D6	Museum, Jean P. Haydon	D6	Tero's Bakery	D5		
Dept. of Education	D7	Nia Marie's Store	D5	Tropic Isle Shoppe Icewich	D5		
Dept. of Legal Affairs	D5	Office of Samoan Affairs	D7	Fale (cafe)	D5		
Development Planning Office	E7	Paisano's Deli & Pizza	D2	U.S. Coast Guard Office	E7		
Dry Dock	B4	Pacific Library	E7	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Quarantine Div.	D5		
Duty Free Store	C4	Pago Pago Bowl	B2	U.S. Post Office	D6		
Early Childhood Center	D7	Pago Pago Park	B2	Utulei Beach Park	D7		
Faleti Pacific Library	E7	Patu, Pita F. Store	C3	Water Transportation Office	D6		
Fire Station	D6	Personnel Training Office	E7				
Fono Maota Building	D5	Police	D6				
Government House (Governor's Residence)	D7	Polynesian Airlines	D6				
Government Offices	E7	Port Administration	D6				
Government Print Shop	E7	Post Office	D6				
Governor's Office	E7	Power Plant	B4				
Handicraft Fales	D5	Pritchard	D5				
Haleck Service Station	C3	Public Defender	E7				
Haleck Store 4	C3	Rainmaker Hotel	E7, 8				
Haleck Warehouse	C3	Reid Store	C4				
Helga's Beauty Salon	D5	Sadie's Restaurant	C4				
Herb and Sia's Hotel	D5	Samoa Packing Company	B5				

5

6

7

8



Cable Car Route
 Longest cable open in Pacific
 6000 feet

FAGATOGO
 Territorial Capital
 (Malaeotalu)

UTULEI

Albayaide Guided Tours in Honolulu is the largest Filipino travel agency. The company is arranging travel for 28 groups in 1983. Albayaide sets up air transportation to Manila and ground transportation by chartered bus to Ilocos Norte. The cost for a one-month stay without accommodations (except for one night in Manila) is \$989, or \$1,045 during the peak months of June, July, August and December.

Philippine Airlines offers tours lasting from a few hours to eight days. Hotel accommodations, breakfasts and selected excursions are included. This year, Royal Adventure Travel is planning its second annual Heritage Tour to the Philippines; it will depart Nov. 12 and last 6 days, at a cost of \$1,625 per person based on twin accommodations.

For escorted tourists or independent travelers, Manila is the place to start. It is a city of contrasts. As Ben Ayson points out, "We have two faces in the Philippines: the rich and the poor." Forbes Park is for the wealthy in Manila; a few blocks away are the slums.

Along Roxas Boulevard near Manila Bay is the ultramodern Cul-

tural Center; just off the north end of the boulevard is the old walled city of Intramuros. The Cultural Center is built on land reclaimed from the bay. Here are new structures that house the Design Center, the Folk Arts Theater and the Philippine International Convention Center complex. Intramuros is where a young Spanish officer, Miguel Lopes de Legaspi, founded Manila in 1571.

There are 7,107 islands in the Philippines, about 300 of which are inhabited. Most of Hawaii's Filipino population comes from Ilocos Norte at the northern end of Luzon, the main island, where Manila is located.

The Philippines is a tropical country, so cool summer wear is appropriate. Men might want to try the *barong tagalog*, an elaborately embroidered shirt made of pineapple fiber that is cool and comfortable for all occasions. April and May are popular travel months because of the many festivals, including the Santa Cruz de Mayo, which is held May 1 through May 31 in all the provinces.

No trip to the Philippines is complete without a visit to the World War II battlefields. From Manila, day excursions can be taken to the

island of Corregidor and southwest to Bataan Peninsula. The fighting cannot be forgotten, even after four decades. For Ben and Gabriela Ayson, the war was a painful time of separation. For many other Filipinos and Americans, the war—especially those killing grounds of Bataan and Corregidor—has left only painful memories.

SAMOA: FEELING THE PULL

"I think there was a chain that pulled me from Samoa to Hawaii," says the Rev. Pita Malae. "I did not know it was the way of God when I first came here, but I think God knew my thinking for the future of my children."

Malae was a 20-year-old man with the Navy, so when the first large group of Samoan personnel (117 Navy men and 257 dependents) moved to Pearl Harbor in April 1951, he came along. Pita Malae's wife, Fesilafai, and six of their children stayed behind until July 1952, when USS *Jackson* brought in 958 more immigrants.

The Samoans, of course, are still

BALI/EAST INDIES CRUISES



ROYAL
VIKING
LINE



DREAM CRUISE OFFER

14 DAYS, SINGAPORE-BALI-SINGAPORE
NOVEMBER 21 or DECEMBER 5

Board the ROYAL VIKING STAR (Norwegian registry) and sail in World Class™ style from Singapore, (Asia's most vibrant, fastest growing city) to Kota Kinabulu (home of Mt. Kinabulu), Zamboanga (city of flowers), Parepare and on to Bali (Island of the Gods), Jakarta and Singapore.

FARES from \$2,684 per person, double occupancy, INCLUDE round trip air from Honolulu, shore excursions, hotel, transfers & a \$400 discount.

You may extend the Nov. 21 Cruise by boarding the ROYAL VIKING STAR in Hong Kong, Nov. 14. Sail to Manila & Singapore. Optional land tours available.

CHINA/ORIENT CRUISES
KOBE to HONG KONG Sept. 26 or Oct. 24
HONG KONG to KOBE Oct. 10

14 days with complimentary land excursions in Peking (Great Wall, Forbidden City), Nagasaki and Pusan. Fly/Cruise Program available.



Don't leave home without us.

**THE AMERICAN EXPRESS
VACATION STORE**

Discovery Bay Shopping Center, 1778 Ala Moana Blvd.,
Phone 946-7741 • Hyatt Kullima, Maui Marriott

adjusting to Hawaii's way of life. But American Samoa is changing, too. Malae makes three or four business trips home each year and notices the differences. "I see lots of change," he says. "The first thing, the airport is new. There are American-style houses. You seldom see Samoan *fales* near Pago Pago. There are new roads and many cars for transportation, but no tall buildings yet.

"I still have the feeling to go back. I want to live in a *fale*. It is very comfortable." Somehow the chain that pulled him to Hawaii has reversed its drag.

Last year 18 cruise ships docked in Pago Pago Bay, but of course it's much quicker (five and one-half hours) to fly South Pacific Island Airways (SPIA) to Pago Pago.

Repeat visitors and residents alike warn, "You can see all there is in Samoa in one day." But that's not quite true. It takes at least two or three. Sunday should be avoided: Everything but the churches is closed.

The Rainmaker, about six miles from the airport, is *the* hotel in American Samoa. The rooms are comfortable, which is a synonym for "air conditioned," with tied lath

work on the high ceilings and tapa-decorated walls. There are 200 rooms in double-decker wings, and thatched *fales* sprinkled around a private beach on Pago Pago Bay. A second family-style hotel near Pago Pago is Herb and Sia's, which is picturesque and inexpensive. The new Apiolelag Inn, several miles from Pago Pago, is also for the budget-minded traveler.

Day tours can be arranged with two agencies, Talofa Tours and Travel, or Samoan Holiday and Travel Center. These excursions start at \$26 for a private tour, or \$12.50 per person for groups of two or more. Many tours will not embark unless there are four or more people.

Pago Pago is a duty-free port with a newly increased limit of \$600, but shopping buys in duty-free stores seem to be limited. Liquor, perfume and Fila tennis clothes are reasonably priced. It's also fun to take a taxi to the handicraft *fales* of the senior citizens and then walk back through Pago Pago and Fagatogo. There are countless small stores along the way—Sadie Thompson's Mart, South Pacific Traders, Burns-Philp Department Store, Pete's Variety Store and more—with Samoan

screenprint material, coconut jewelry, kava bowls, woven purses, model canoes and tortoiseshell jewelry.

American Samoa is modernizing, so tourists today tend to rave about nearby Western Samoa's slower lifestyle, its untouched beauty and its handicraft bargains. At Christmas time, however, SPIA's flights are packed with shoppers coming from Western Samoa to American Samoa. Besides having more available goods, American Samoa has other advantages for tourists: Nearly everyone speaks English, American currency is used and clothing styles are relaxed.

American Samoa is an adventure for the first-time visitors who know how to slow their pace and seek out activities. The time to go is now, before the tourist bureau's programs to spruce up the villages and fill up the hotels attract too many newcomers. A passport is necessary for traveling on to Western Samoa and for re-entry into the United States.

Vacations often seem to end too soon. The chain pulls both ways; the trip back to today's home, to Hawaii, can be a melancholy experience. Especially after a visit to yesterday's home. [26]



MESH DRAWSTRING BAGS
by Patricia Walker
1983 Spring fashions—light, bright and
freestyle! Small sizes \$18.00 and
large sizes \$25.00. Available in
assorted colors.

Quality leather accessories

The Pocketbook Man
ALA MOANA CENTER 945-7555 KAHALA MALL 732-5528

HONOLULU

Features

60 THE GARDEN ISLE BLOOMS AGAIN

By Alan Waldman

Kauai has survived both the devastating winds of November and a storm of vicious rumors, and emerged stronger, smarter and lovelier than before.

On the cover: Princeville's rocky shoreline offers some of the Islands' most fascinating skin diving spots. Photographed by Douglas Peebles.

74 SURVIVAL

By Marilyn Kim

Herb Jaffe's 16-day Honolulu holiday was followed by four years of unending hell in a series of Japanese slave labor camps. A gripping and uplifting tale.

78 HITTING THE HERITAGE TRAIL

By Betty Fullard-Leo

Five Hawaii residents took delightfully different routes to find their roots in China, Japan, Portugal, the Philippines and Samoa.

Interview

45 JIM ALBERTINI

By Alan Waldman

A very conscientious objector to the nuclear arms race discusses a wide range of disquieting topics, including a nuclear accident near Waipahu and the release of plutonium into the marine food chain.

Photo Contest

56 ENTRY DETAILS

HONOLULU's fifth annual photography contest is a snap to enter.



Departments

10 FOREWORD

13 ABOUT TOWN

18 LETTERS

20 CALABASH

24 PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

Kauai... beautiful and fertile
(November 1958)

28 POLITICS/Richard Borreca

A tale of two cities

34 MEDIA/Tom Jordan

Thoroughly modern media folk

37 SPORTS/Jim Hackleman

The evolution of Merv and his gang

38 MOVIES/Joseph Hurley

Face value

42 CLASSICAL MUSIC/Ben Hyams

Composers of academia

106 CROSSWORD PUZZLE

(February's solution: page 36)

107 DINING CUES

114 AFTERTHOUGHTS/Tom Horton

How to save Hawaii's
Republican Party

HIGHLIGHTS

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
LIBRARY

1976

JUN 4 12 57 PM '76

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
SAIPAN, MARIANA ISLANDS



Coleman Named Acting High Commissioner

Deputy High Commissioner Peter T. Coleman has been designated Acting High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In making the announcement in a cabinet meeting, High Commissioner Edward E. Johnston said, "Effective today, April 20, 1976, all correspondence normally prepared for the High Commissioner's signature should be prepared for Mr. Coleman's signature, either as Acting High Commissioner or 'For the High Commissioner'. You are further requested to refer any and all matters pertaining to the Trust Territory Government to Mr. Coleman who will as of today assume the full administrative responsibilities normally handled by the High Commissioner's office."

The decision to name Coleman as Acting High Commissioner was made by Secretary of the Interior Thomas S. Kleppe upon the recommendation of Fred M. Zeder, Director of Territorial Affairs. It followed the High Commissioner's announcement he would resign to accept a post with the Pacific Area Travel Association.

Speaking about the change, Johnston said, "I think this will give us even a better and smoother transition than some new person coming in at this particularly critical period of Micronesian history. Mr. Coleman certainly needs no breaking-in process", he added. "He fully understands the problems, challenges and things we have to do to keep moving Micronesia forward. I am happy, genuinely happy that I turn it over to Pete with whom I've worked closely for (seven) years." Johnston pointed out that Coleman is best qualified for the position, because "he had full executive responsibilities before in his six years as Governor of American Samoa and did such an outstanding job."

Looking back over his seven-year reign as High Commissioner, Johnston said, "I'm sure you know that I leave Micronesia with some considerable regret. Despite the turmoils that have been created from time to time; the sometime unpleasant coverage of our administration in the public press, I've enjoyed thoroughly the seven years I served as the High Commissioner."

Looking ahead to his new job as executive Vice-president of Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA), Johnston said, "... there is always a time like this when you are to make a change... when you have to turn over the administrative responsibilities. I have to concern myself almost fully with getting packed up and preparing myself for my new duty. I will be taking over this PATA



Acting High Commissioner Peter T. Coleman; "... You can be sure that all my best will be given to the Administration and to the people of Micronesia, as well as to our beloved country, the United States of America, in its own objectives in this area..."

position on or about July 1st. In my new responsibilities, I will be visiting Micronesia from time to time", he continued, "and will certainly follow the progress of this area with a great deal of interest. I do hope to make a brief visit to each of the districts before my departure", Johnston concluded.

Deputy High Commissioner Coleman pointed out that transferring the administrative responsibilities is comparable to the "passing of a torch". Coleman further added "I would like to express my appreciation for the fine working relationship I had with the High Commissioner. We have worked very closely together", he continued, "He was always his own man, and I've tried to help him by being my own man. I would like to wish Ed all the best in his future. We, who will be remaining behind, will always look forward to his visits, and we will always remember the friendship that we had with one another", he concluded.

(continued on page 8)

Agency and the International Development Research Center in Ottawa to discuss cooperative programs.

HAWAII PUBLIC RADIO TO PRODUCE PACIFIC NEWS SERIES

KHPR, Hawaii Public Radio (88.1 FM) has received grants from American Public Radio and Aloha Airlines to begin production of a new series, "Pacific Islands Crosscurrents." The news magazine is scheduled to air weekly starting in February, 1985.

According to the executive producer, AL HULSEN, "Pacific Islands Crosscurrents" will be the only radio news and information report on the New Pacific, a part of the world little-understood by the majority of Americans, but an area of vital importance in an increasingly interdependent world. The series will examine the politics, science and cultures of the 23 nations in the Pacific Basin.

"Pacific Island Crosscurrents" will be distributed nationally by American Public Radio, one of the two major sources for programming for public radio stations in the US.

"Pacific Island Crosscurrents" will be available for broadcast throughout the Pacific Basin as well as in the United States.

For further information, contact LISA GIBSON, 955-8821.

NEW MONTHLY NEWSPAPER

Mr. LARRY MEACHAM, PhD candidate in Political Science at UH and former EWC grantee has announced the launching of The Honolulu Journal, a monthly newspaper. Mr. Meacham is the editor, and he views the new publication as a successor to the Hawaii Observer which folded a half dozen or so years ago. Meacham describes the Journal as a liberal newspaper which will serve as an open forum for a variety of viewpoints. The focus will be on Hawaii, but each issue will carry at least one article on events and topics elsewhere in the Pacific. Meacham welcomes the submission of articles, letters, and story ideas on Hawaii and the Pacific. Subscription cost is \$9.95 per year for 12 issues. Correspondence should be addressed to:

Honolulu Journal
Suite 200
2639 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96826
(Phone: 944-3847)

SAMOAN ISLANDS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Samoa Islands Bibliography is the product of 30 years work by LOWELL D. HOLMES, Professor of Anthropology at Wichita State University, and author of three books on Samoa. The bibliography, consisting of 335 pages, is the first published on this island group. This comprehensive reference volume will prove to be an invaluable aid to researchers and librarians. Some 45 subject areas are included.

This book may be purchased in hardcover for \$85.00 (U.S.) plus postage and handling* from:

Poly-Concepts Publishing Company
2948 North Terrace Drive
Wichita, Kansas 67220

*In U.S. and Canada, add \$1.50, foreign countries add \$2.50 for surface mail, \$15.00 for airmail.

NEW PUBLICATION FROM CULTURAL SURVIVAL INC.

Available from:

Cultural Survival Inc.
11 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Micronesian as Strategic Colony: The Impact of U.S. Policy on Micronesian Health and Culture (Occasional Paper #12)

This 109 page collection of eight articles is published by Cultural Survival Inc., a non-profit organization concerned with the fate of ethnic minorities and indigenous people throughout the world. This collection calls attention to social and health problems of contemporary concern in Micronesia. The authors of these articles are primarily well-known anthropologists.

The price of this occasional paper is not known, but the editor does note that copies are sold at cost. Please contact Cultural Survival Inc. for further information.

NEW PUBLICATION FROM PACIFIC CONCERNS RESOURCE CENTER

Available from:

Pacific Concerns Resource Center
P.O. Box 27692
Honolulu, Hawaii 96827
(Phone: (808) 538-3522)

Collision Course at Kwajalein: Marshall Islands in the Shadow of the Bomb
by GIFF JOHNSON

Collision Course at Kwajalein is a 72 page, fully illustrated book on the Marshall Islands under the U.S.-administered United Nations "Strategic" Trusteeship since 1947. The islands have been the focus of American nuclear weapons development, from nuclear tests at Bikini and Eniwetok in the 1940's and 1950's to intercontinental ballistic missile development since the 1960's. Part I of the book focuses on the Marshallese experience with U.S. military, and Part II reviews the role Kwajalein Atoll has played in developing America's nuclear arsenal.

NEW BOOKS FROM CALIBAN BOOKS

The following titles, mostly dealing with Australian history, became

South of Hawaii, the

By Charles J. Hanley
Associated Press

PAGO PAGO, American Samoa—Like the rare manumea bird cooing contentedly atop Rainmaker Mountain, the people of American Samoa are a breed apart—a far-off, forgotten colony happy with their place in the U.S. sun.

The Samoans' ruggedly lush land is a South Pacific hybrid, an American territory whose people are not U.S. citizens, a "democratic" outpost ruled by an autocracy of local chiefs.

And while other U.S. colonies clamor for a better deal from Washington, the Samoans—"the happiest, easiest, smilingest people I ever saw," said 19th-century author Henry Adams—love things just the way they are.

"Their primary political objective," concludes a recent U.S. congressional study, "is to preserve and maintain the Samoan way of life."

That Samoan way, or *fa'a Samoa*, of sharing and caring—and sometimes of daring to dip a bit too deeply into the bounty—can overwhelm the American way of efficiency and accountability.

"People here think, 'Well, bananas and papayas are lying around to feed me. Money's also lying around, so I'll take that, too,'" John Kneubuhl says with a laugh.

The part-Samoan Kneubuhl, retired director of the Samoan studies program at the local community college, is a one-time Hollywood scriptwriter. But in this case he may be overdramatizing only slightly.

Islanders readily acknowledge that years of easy federal money—70 percent of the local budget comes from Washington—have made them dependent, and made petty corruption and fiscal irresponsibility facts of life here.

The relaxed Samoan attitude toward public money is enough to pop the strait laces on visiting auditors.

After taking a look in 1983, astounded U.S. Interior Department inspectors reported back



Governor A.P. Lutali,

to Washington that American Samoa's fiscal management was "in a state of chaos."

Since then:

- The public works chief had government crews build a "surprise" house, free of charge, for his brother, lieutenant governor at the time.

- The incoming governor reported his predecessor spent \$100,000 on travel in his final three months in office as a lame duck, \$60,000 more than budgeted for the entire year.

- The president and legal

counsel of the American Samoa Development Bank were sentenced to five years in prison for fraud and larceny involving tens of thousands of dollars in bogus checks.

- The head of a government agency was fired because, he says, he resisted pressure to pay someone's relative for a "no-show" job.

The problem, say concerned residents, is that Samoa's age-old *matai* system of minor chiefs—1,635 traditional heads of family with unquestioned claim to a

H513 4-9-84

Samoa Way Survives



electd in November, addresses a crowd in Pago Pago.

hefty share of clan earnings—has simply been grafted to an American-style local administration. As a result, government agencies become the private fiefdoms of incompetent and greedy *matai*s, the critics say.

The new governor, A.P. Lutali, elected last November, recognizes the problems and promises change.

"It's part of the system, appointing people without competence," says Lutali, a 62-year-old high chief. "But that was part of growing up. Now the tenden-

cy is to appoint people with both title and competence."

But not entirely, he acknowledges.

When 51 *pulenuu*s—village mayors—were sworn in for new terms recently, the governor had to chastise them for not working hard enough for their \$4,000 a year.

Napoleone Tuiteleapaga, an 80-year-old *matai*, agrees it is time for a change.

A fifth-generation chief, muscular, bald and tattooed, Tuiteleapaga is the composer

of the "Amerika Samoa" anthem and author of a Samoan history book.

"All these ignorant chiefs care about is themselves, their family and their village," he says.

For one thing, Tuiteleapaga suggests making the Samoan Senate a popularly elected body, like the legislature's lower house. The 18 senators now are chosen by a murky process of chiefly consensus, a Samoan version of the smoke-filled room.

The old *matai* balks, however.

Turn to Page B-3

Samoa...

Continued from Page B-1

at a full-scale attack on tradition.

"You take away the *matai* system from Samoa, and Samoa won't be Samoa anymore," he says.

After 85 years as a U.S. territory, Samoans wave the American flag as high as anyone. They claim to have the highest per-capita military enlistment rate of any U.S. jurisdiction. And probably 100,000 American Samoans—three times the population of the territory—reside in California, Hawaii and elsewhere in the United States, many living on welfare payments they share with the folks back home.

But if they are proud of their American connection, Samoans are even prouder of Samoa, a place Robert Louis Stevenson called "a simple and sunny heaven."

A century after Stevenson died in neighboring Western Samoa, now an independent nation, these islands still evoke a fabled Polynesian paradise.

A dozen shades of green pour over mountainous Tutuila, American Samoa's 40-square-mile main island. In the great fjord-like harbor of Pago Pago (pronounced PAHN-go PAHN-go), tropical downpours give way to vivid pastel sunsets. A rainbow of birdlife, more than a dozen unique species, flashes through the thick jungle. Even the Samoans' clotheslines hang with the brash colors of a Rousseau palette.

The American way infiltrates the Samoan—but only to a point.

Youngsters toss a football around a harborside park, but they wear brightly hued *lavala*-*va* sarongs. Samoans buy fast-food at Pago Pago's "Chicken Shack," but they also still rise at 4 a.m. to prepare traditional Sunday meals of breadfruit and taro. New wood-frame houses rise on Pago Pago's outskirts, but the families retain their old



A youngster in American Samoa.

fales, round, open-sided homes, as well.

Samoans are most intent on keeping their traditional land system—communal family ownership overseen by the *matais*. Their unusual territorial status helps.

American Samoa—Tutuila and a half-dozen smaller islands—was ceded to the U.S. Navy by local chiefs in 1900. Today de-

scribed as an "unincorporated" possession, it is the only one of the four U.S. overseas territories—the others are Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam—whose people are not citizens but "U.S. nationals."

In practical terms, this means Samoans selectively apply the U.S. Constitution here.

"We do our own thing," Lutali explains.

One choice they have made: to bar non-Samoans from owning property in the territory.

"Otherwise, the same thing that happened to Hawaii will happen here. We will be taken over by outsiders," the governor says.

Samoans opt for the status quo every time.

"They have the best of both worlds," one mainland American in the local administration comments privately. "They keep their traditional system and get their money from Washington."

In these times of huge budget

quarter of the work force.

The unemployment rate still hovers over 16 percent, however, and one-third of the local youths end up in uniform or in the United States after graduation.

Lutali hopes to diversify the economy by making Pago Pago a major crossroads harbor for trans-Pacific commerce and a processing center for the cocoa, vanilla and other products of South Pacific islands.

The governor's most immediate worry, however, is a multi-million-dollar budget deficit he inherited, a shortfall whose precise dimensions seem lost in the South Seas mist. It may be \$17 million, or \$10 million, or even less.

"The computer doesn't come out with the answer," laments Lutali. "It may take another month or two."

In paradise, it seems, even the computers work *fa'a Samoa*.

One choice they have made: to bar non-Samoans from owning property in the territory. "Otherwise, the same thing that happened to Hawaii will happen here. We will be taken over by outsiders," the governor says.

Every 10 years or so, most recently in 1979, American Samoans set up a commission to review their status. While other colonies agitate for either greater autonomy or greater integration into the United States, the

deficits in Washington, the dollars are not flooding in. But the American Samoans, luckier than many Pacific islanders, have an economy based on more than government jobs and tourism. Two tuna canneries employ one-



**AMERICAN SAMOA GOVERNMENT
PAGO PAGO, AMERICAN SAMOA 96799**

In reply refer to:

Library
American Samoa Community College
P.O. Box 2609

June 13, 1985

George H. Balazs
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 3830 / 2570 Dole St.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you so much for your quick response to our request for your curriculum vitae.

Our Pacific scholars project is well underway at this point. Responses have been excellent. We hope eventually to put together a directory of some sort.

Thanks again for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Judith Ritter
Judith Ritter
Librarian



Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary

P.O. Box 4318, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799

(684) 633-7354

FAX: (684) 633-7355

pinamsa@elele.peacesat.hawaii.edu

January 20, 1995

To: George Balazs
National Marine Fisheries Service

Marydele Donnelly
Center for Marine Conservation (through Brady Phillips)

Sue Miller
South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme

Brady Phillips
NOAA Sanctuaries and Reserves

From: Nancy Daschbach
FBNMS

Subject: **Turtle coloring book**

Hello all! You have in your hands my labor of love for the last couple of months. Review savagely. Well—not too savagely. I would like to get this to press by the end of the month. If there are any glaring errors/deficiencies let me know immediately and I will do my best to incorporate your comments. The suggestions and information you provided have been helpful so far and, I think, have made this a stronger product.

The inside pages will look much like what you see (and much like the original coloring book). We have added one text page, the last, that specifically addresses South Pacific Islanders. I think it is clear what goes where in the book itself. The cover we plan to do in two colors (probably a brown and blue on an off-white to cream colored background) with a glossy, heavier paper.

Sue: Could you have someone review the Samoan text? I don't want to get into the usual conflict about the many ways to express something in Samoan—as long as it is readable and conveys the message, I'll be happy. I'd particularly like to delete any unintentionally obscene/impolite phrasings (it happens)!

George: Do you think there would be any interest in publishing this for the

Samoan community in Hawaii? Or having it translated into Hawaiian?
Would NMFS be interested in pursuing this?

Brady: Please send on a review copy to Marydele asap.

I hope to hear from all of you in the next week. Please call or fax any comments that will require revising the book.

Thanks everyone!

Intent to submit a research proposal to the Sea Grant College Program

May 1982

Title - An assessment of marine turtle stocks and their native usage in American Samoa

Principal Investigator - George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
(vitae attached)

Duration - Sea Grant Year 16 (1983-84)

Motivation - There is a need to investigate the marine turtle stocks of American Samoa from an interdisciplinary perspective that includes both a biological assessment and an ethnological appraisal. Very little information currently exists for the Pacific islands of Polynesia on either of these important aspects.

Both green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) and hawksbills (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) are known to occur in American Samoa. Green turtles breed at the small outlier of Rose Atoll situated at the eastern-most end of the Samoan Islands (Figure 1). This uninhabited site has been considered a major breeding grounds for green turtles of the Central Pacific Ocean. Turtles hatched at Rose Atoll undoubtedly serve to populate coastal waters throughout American Samoa as well as the independent nation of Western Samoa, and possibly even as far away as Tonga. On the other hand, much of the breeding by hawksbill turtles in the Central Pacific is thought to occur on three islets off Upolu Island in Western Samoa. The distance from these islets to Tutuila Island in American Samoa is only about 40 miles. Marine turtles in the Samoa region are therefore an internationally shared resource.

Special attention to these stocks is warranted in order to establish the biological data base necessary to make sound management decisions.

At many of the islands throughout Polynesia (and elsewhere in the Pacific), the biological status of marine turtles is interwoven with the traditional subsistence life styles that are followed by the native inhabitants (see accompanying report on Tokelau - Balazs, 1982). The usage and cultural role of turtles in American Samoa should therefore be assessed concomitant with a biological investigation. The ethnological portion of this proposed study is expected to yield results applicable to a broad spectrum of Pacific communities, since American Samoa itself contains a gradient of Polynesian life styles. For instance, relatively modern life styles are led on Tutuila Island, while rural village communities occur in the Manua Islands, and isolated atoll living takes place at Swain's Island. The two main components of this proposed study are clearly complementary and, in some respects, actually dependent upon each other. For instance, the initial identification of key turtle foraging areas will result from interviews with native elders and knowledgeable fishermen who know best what has influenced the present state of these localized stocks and what traditional conservation systems are still in effect.

It is anticipated that the Government of American Samoa (Office of Marine Resources), the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service will vigorously endorse this intended proposal. All three agencies have interests and responsibilities in the management of marine turtles in American Samoa. However,

limitations of funds and personnel are likely to prevent this work from being undertaken within the foreseeable future. Sea Grant appears to be an appropriate and logical avenue for accomplishing this task.

Goal - To assemble a treatise on the marine turtle stocks of American Samoa that includes essential biological data as well as ethnological information necessary for effective management.

Methods - The information that I propose to assemble would be obtained through a combination of on-site surveys of beaches and nearshore waters, extensive interviews with native inhabitants, and tagging at Rose Atoll. The most efficient and cost-effective manner of accomplishing this work would be to establish continuous residency in American Samoa for approximately eight months of the Sea Grant Year. Major budget items would therefore include round trip airfare between Honolulu and American Samoa, travel to the outer islands from my place of residence on Tutuila, salary or consultant fees for part-time assistants fluent in Samoan and English, and the Principal Investigator's salary at the R-3 level.

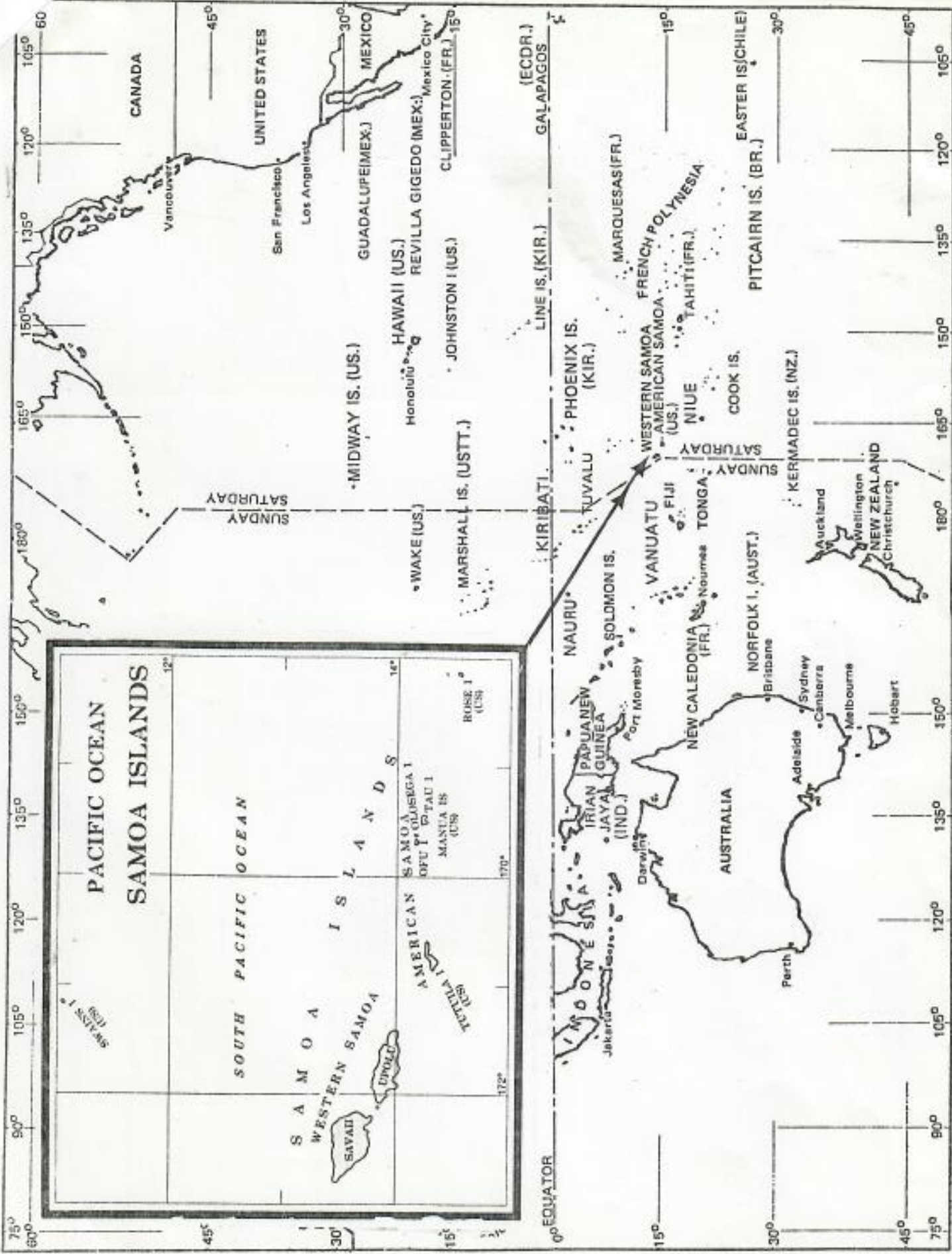


Figure 1.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

Sea Grant College Program

MEMORANDUM

July 13, 1982

TO: George Balazs

FROM: Jack R. Davidson

SUBJECT: Your preproposals titled "Marine Turtle Stocks and their Native Usage in American Samoa" and "Recruitment, Growth and Development...of Green Sea Turtles"

The Sea Grant Advisory Council met recently to establish priorities for the 1983-85 Sea Grant program and to discuss the intents for proposals we have received.

The council's reaction to your proposals were mixed. The first received medium to low priority ratings, with the second receiving ratings ranging from high to low. One of the reviewers most qualified to comment on this type of program gave the following assessments:

"I agree there is a need for a biological assessment of the turtle resource in the Samoas (American and Western Samoa Islands). Equally important is a study to determine the importance and role of marine turtles in the culture of the Samoan people. Instead of confining the research effort to American Samoa, my suggestion would be to expand the study to include Western Samoa. George Balazs should be able to provide considerable input in the study of the hawksbill nesting population in Western Samoa. more important, an assessment of the importance of turtles in the culture of the Samoan people can be better obtained by interviewing people in Western Samoa.

"Whereas research on the turtle resources in the Hawaiian Archipelago is badly needed, I believe the other turtle project deserves higher priority and consideration for funding at this time. Possibly, a revised version of this proposal could be submitted for support in the second of the 2-year period."

The next steps in our proposal process are peer review and National Sea Grant office review. At this point it would be difficult to predict the success and probability of eventual funding. I am not sure where National Sea Grant stands with respect to threatened species research.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

If you decide to resubmit either or both of these, I will need a complete proposal in our format by September 20. Also I would suggest we send copies to Dallas Miner, of OCZM, and see if he would signify their priority to his agency by offering to share costs. If you wish to discuss this further please call or make an appointment.

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by FERRY

Date 9-15-82 Time 1230-1300

Address & Tel. No. (optional) _____

Location (indicate on chart) 3

Observation made from: _____ shore;
 boat; or while _____ skin
_____ SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length) 2'-2 1/2'

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth
of approx. _____ ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): GREEN - I think

T. FERSTLE
P.O. BOX 3420
SAMOA 96799

Other comments: I HAVE SEEN THIS
SAME TURTLE (I THINK) MANY TIMES IN THE LAST 4 YEARS, WHILE
DIVING AT NIGHT - (SLEEPING) ON BOTTOM, SKIN DIVING ETC. OVER ALL, ABOUT
15 TIMES. BELIEVE THE TURTLE MAY USE A SMALL CORAL ISLAND AS
A BASE AS I'VE MADE THE SIGHTINGS ALWAYS LESS THAN 1/2 MILE AWAY.
THE TURTLE HAS BEEN SEEN BY OTHER DIVERS. THE TURTLE SEEMS CURIOUS BUT CAUTIOUS.

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by TERRY Date 10-10-82 Time 1700

Address & Tel. No. (optional) _____

Location (indicate on chart) 4

Observation made from: _____ shore;
 boat; or while _____ skin
_____ SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length) 2'-3'

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth
of approx. _____ ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): _____

Other comments: _____

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by TERRY Date 10-30-82 Time 1400

Address & Tel. No. (optional) _____

Location (indicate on chart) 5

Observation made from: shore;
 boat; or while skin
 SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length) 1-1/2'

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth
of approx. 40 ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): _____

Other comments: _____

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by BERRY FERSTLE Date 9-3-82 Time 0900

Address & Tel. No. (optional) _____

Location (indicate on chart) 1

Observation made from: shore;
 boat; or while skin
 SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length) 1 1/2 FT.

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth
of approx. ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): _____

Other comments: _____

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by

TERRY

Date

9-3-82

Time

1200

Address & Tel. No. (optional)

Location (indicate on chart)

2

Observation made from: shore;

 boat; or while skin

SCUBA diving.

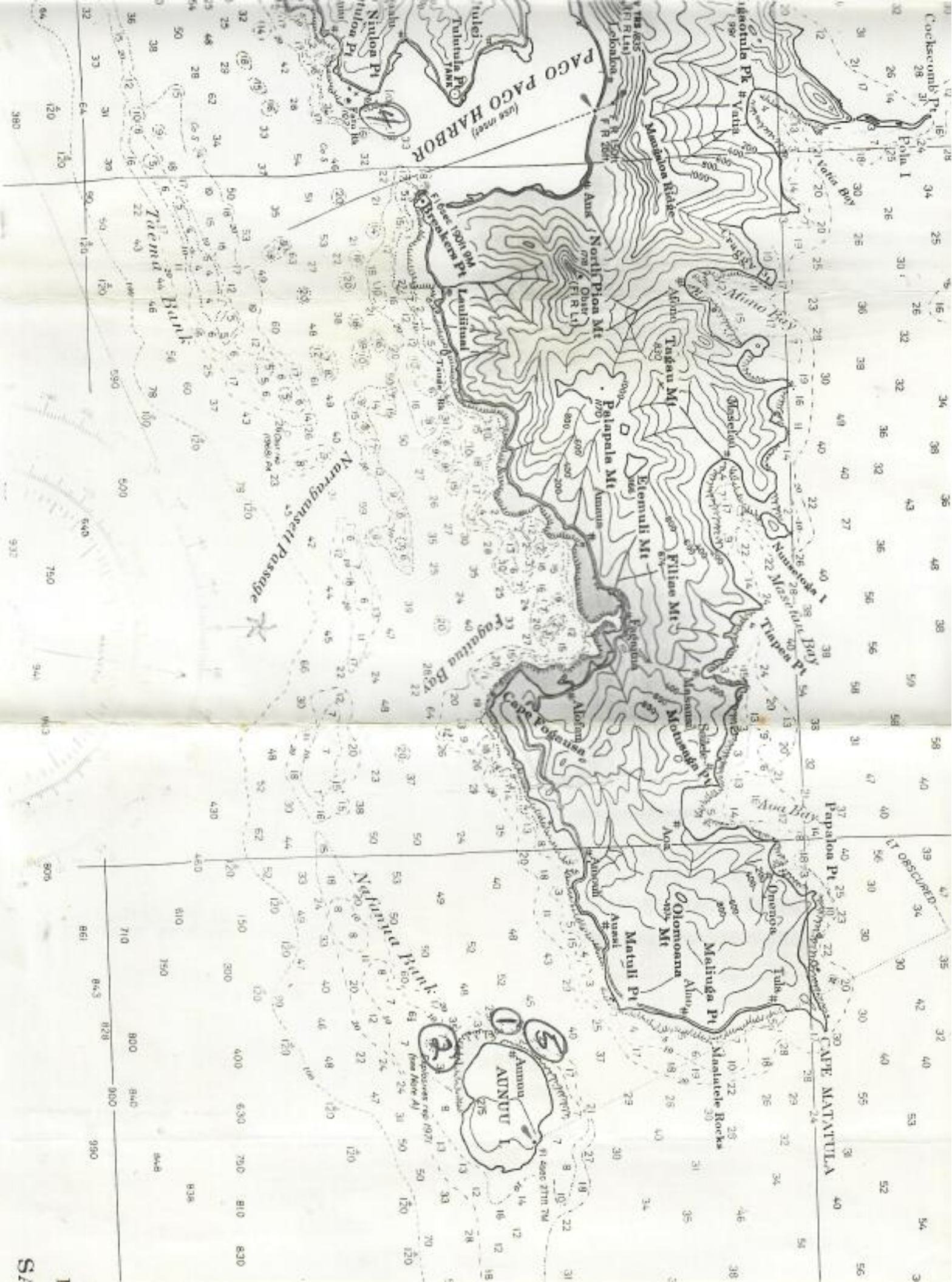
Estimated size (shell length)

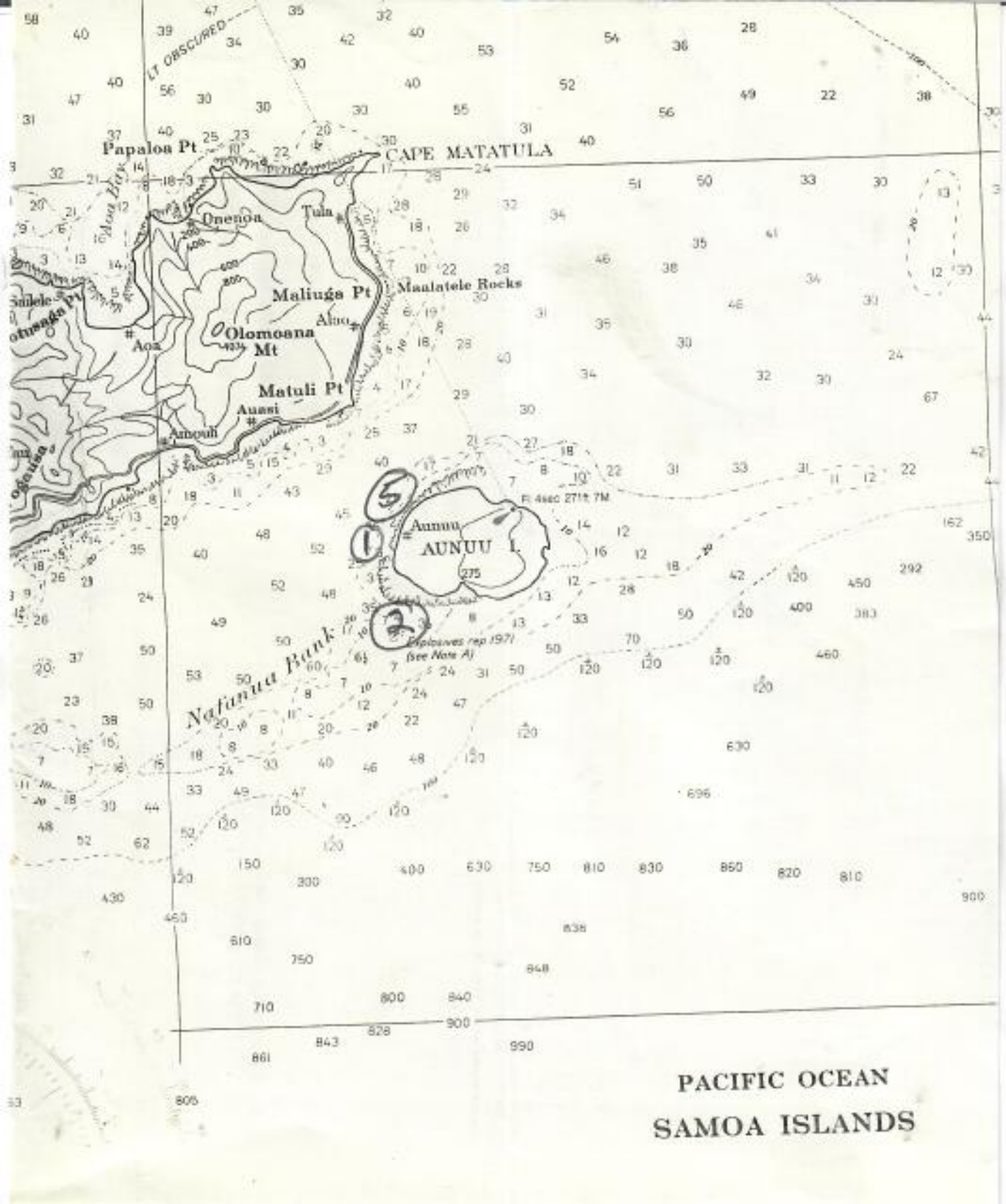
2'

Turtle seen on: 7 surface; or at depth
of approx. 70 ft.

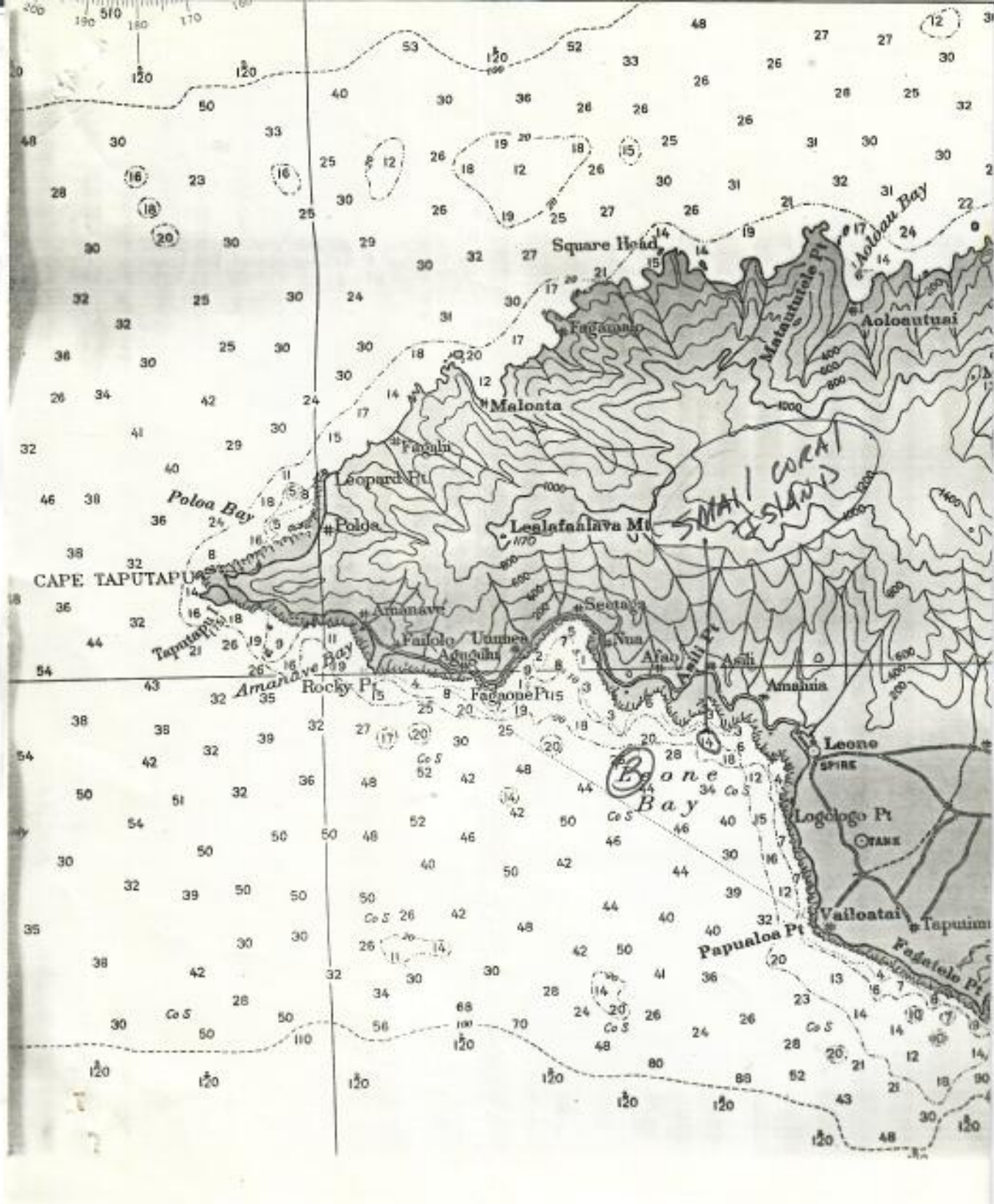
Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): GREEN

Other comments:





**PACIFIC OCEAN
SAMOA ISLANDS**



SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by TERRY FERSTLE Date 11-10-80 Time 10:30 PM

Address & Tel. No. (optional) P.O. Box 3620 Pago Pago, SAMOA 96799

Location (indicate on chart) LARSENS BAY 688-7880 TEL.

Observation made from: shore;

boat; or while skin

SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length) 1 1/2'

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth
of approx. 75 ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): HAWKSBILL

Other comments:

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by TERRY FERSTLE Date 11-10-80 Time 12:30 PM

Address & Tel. No. (optional) P.O. Box 3620 Pago Pago, SAMOA 96799

Location (indicate on chart) FAGATELE BAY 688-7880 TEL.

Observation made from: shore;
 boat; or while skin
 SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length) 2'

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth
of approx. 40 ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): HAWKS BILL

Other comments: _____

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by TERRY FERSTLE Date 12-15-80 Time 2:30 PM

Address & Tel. No. (optional) P.O. BOX 3620 PAGO PAGO, SAMOA 96799

Location (indicate on chart) FAGASA BAY 688-7880 TEL.

Observation made from: shore;
 boat; or while skin
 SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length) 2'

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth
of approx. 40 ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): HAWKSBILL

Other comments: _____

4

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by TERRY FERSTLE Date 12-20-80 Time 8:30 PM

Address & Tel. No. (optional) P.O. BOX 3620 PAGO PAGO, SAMOA 96799

Location (indicate on chart) MATUU 688-7880 TEL.

Observation made from: shore;
 boat; or while skin
 SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length) 3'-4'

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth
of approx. 65 ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): HAWKSBILL

Other comments:
SLEEPING IT APPEARED - WAS EASY TO TOUCH UNTIL
ARROUSED AND THEN SLOWLY MOVED ON

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346; Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by TERRY FERSTLE Date 12-28-80 Time 1:30 PM

Address & Tel. No. (optional) P.O. BOX 3620 PAGO PAGO, SAMOA 96799

Location (indicate on chart) FAGALELE 688-7850 TEL.

Observation made from: shore;
 boat; or while skin
 SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length) 2'-3'

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth
of approx. 4 ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): GREEN

Other comments: VERY FAST



TUTUILA ISLAND
UNITED STATES POSSESSION
PAGO PAGO HARBOR

Metric Projection
 Scale 1:125,000 at Lat. 14°17'
 Preliminary North American NAD Datum
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOW WATER
 66243 45542 72255
 These soundings are based on a mean low water datum which is the mean of the lowest low water and the lowest low water of neap tide. The datum is based on a mean low water datum which is the mean of the lowest low water and the lowest low water of neap tide.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
 Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
 Honolulu, Hawaii
 P. O. Box 2344
 Honolulu, Hawaii 96821

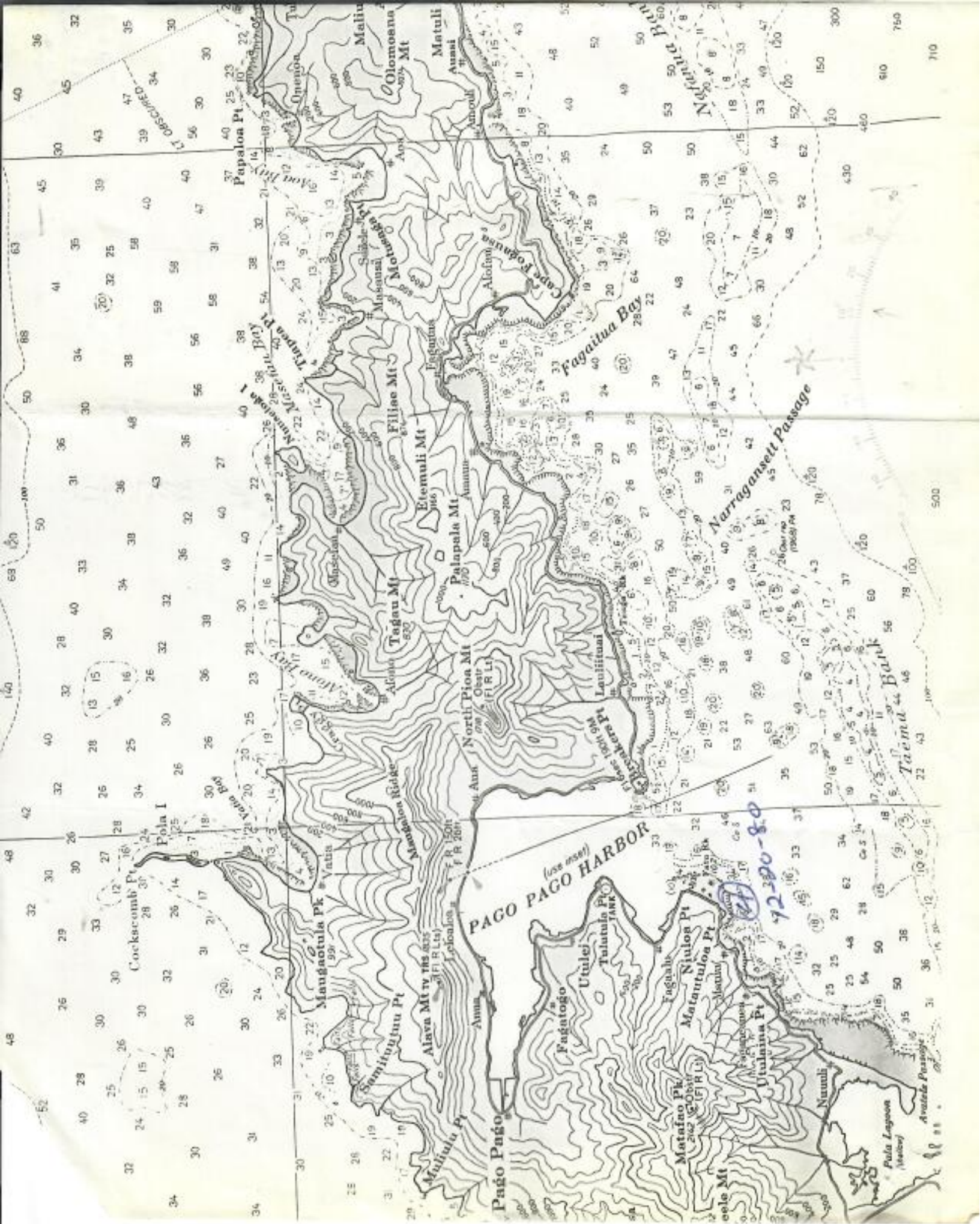
(United States Possessions in Samoa Islands)
 SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



NO. 2147-108 (2d. Ed.) 5-21-50

NO. 2147-108 (2d. Ed.) 5-21-50

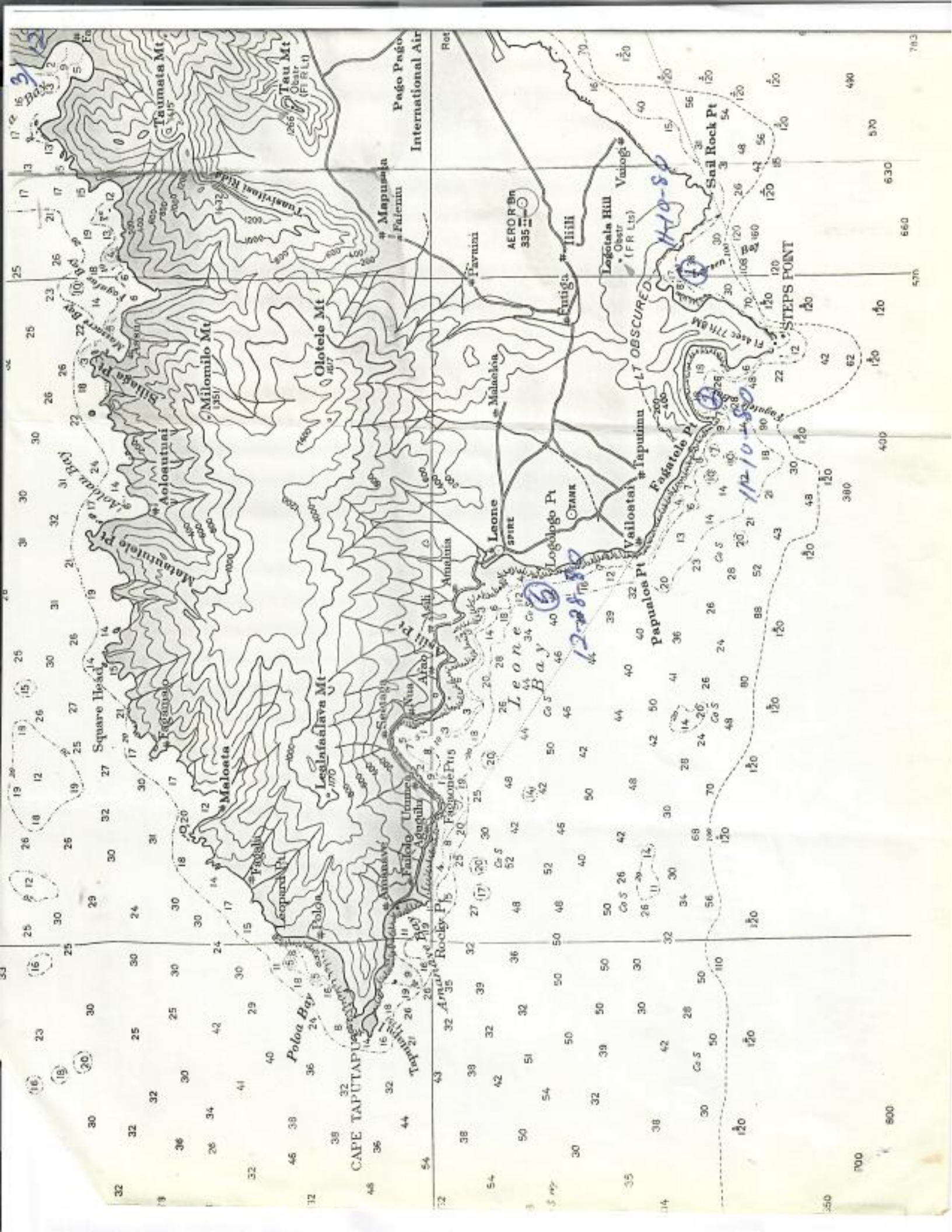
83484
 Formerly 6565 4-17

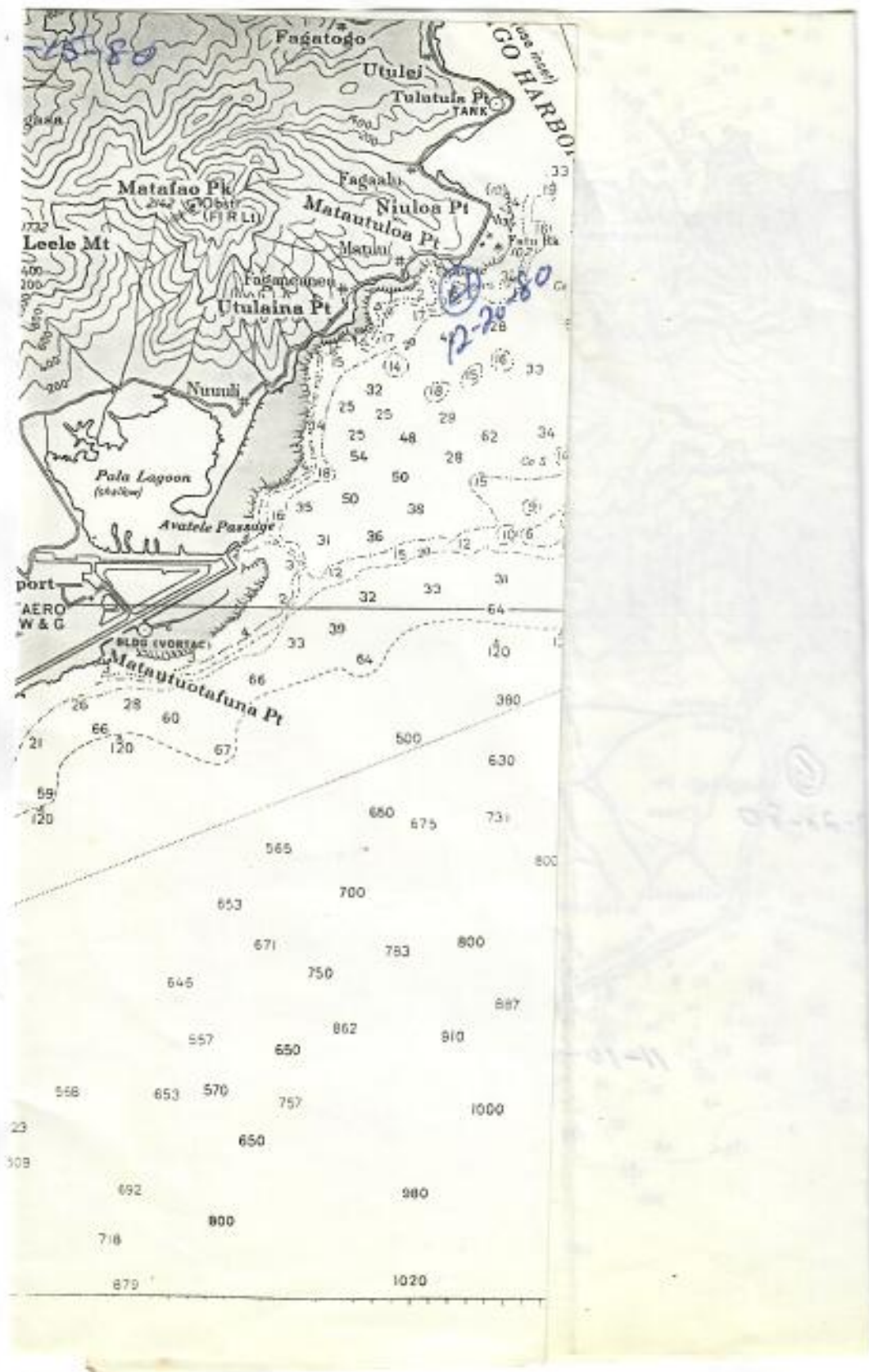


72-300-80

Pala Lagoon (Mafanua)

Avatutu Passage





JULY 1982

GEORGE,

I'VE BEEN OFF ISLAND, ON AND OFF
QUITE A BIT THE PAST 6 MONTHS, AND MANY OF
THESE REPORTS WERE CALLED IN TO MY WIFE SO
MAY NOT BE TOO ACCURATE. WILL BE GOING OUT
MORE MYSELF NOW AND WILL HOPEFULLY HAVE MORE
REPORTS TO SEND YOU.

BEST REGARDS

TERRY

T. FERSTLE
PO. BOX 3620
PAGO PAGO, SAMOA
96799

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by T. F. Date 3-15-82 Time 4:00 P.M.

Address & Tel. No. (optional) _____

Location (indicate on chart) 2

Observation made from: shore;
 boat; or while skin
 SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length) 1'-2'

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth REEF AT High TIDE
of approx. 3 ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.):

2 TURTLES AT A DISTANCE
OF ABOUT 300' WERE WITHIN
50' OF EACH OTHER

Other comments: _____

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by

TF

Date 4-10-82 Time 12-300 P.M.

Address & Tel. No. (optional) _____

Location (indicate on chart)

3

Observation made from: _____ shore;

boat; or while _____ skin

SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length)

2'-3'

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth
of approx. _____ ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): GREEN

Other comments: _____

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by T. F. Date 4-21-82 Time 2-3 P.M.

Address & Tel. No. (optional) _____

Location (indicate on chart) 4

Observation made from: _____ shore;

_____ boat; or while _____ skin

SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length) 1'-2'

Turtle seen on: _____ surface; or at depth
of approx 40 ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): NOT SURE

Other comments: _____

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by T.F.

Date 4.28.82 time 7:30-8:30 P.M.

Address & Tel. No. (optional) _____

Location (indicate on chart) 5

Observation made from: _____ shore;
_____ boat; or while _____ skin
 SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length) 2'3"

Turtle seen on: _____ surface; or at depth
of approx. 10 ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): GREEN

Other comments: SEEMED TO BE SLEEPING - VERY SURPRISED
AT OUR PRESENCE - WENT CRAZY CRASHING INTO REEF
UNTIL IT WAS ORIENTATED AND THEN HEADED FOR SURFACE.

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by T.F. (SON) Date 5-10-82 Time 1:00 P.M.

Address & Tel. No. (optional) _____

Location (indicate on chart) 6

Observation made from: _____ shore;
 boat; or while _____ skin
 SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length) 3'-3.5'

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth
of approx. _____ ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): _____

Other comments: AS TURTLE STARTED DOWN IT LOOKED AS IF
SOMETHING WAS ATTACHED TO IT - FISHING LINE MIMIC.

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by T.F. Date 5-30-82 Time 2-3 P.M.

Address & Tel. No. (optional) _____

Location (indicate on chart) 7

Observation made from: _____ shore;
_____ boat; or while _____ skin
 SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length) 1'-2'

Turtle seen on: _____ surface; or at depth
of approx. 20 ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): HAWKS BILL I think

Other comments: _____

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by John Bluma Date 6-10-82 Time 8:00 A.M.

Address & Tel. No. (optional) _____

Location (indicate on chart) 8

Observation made from: shore; ~~_____~~
 boat; or while skin GETTING READY TO - WALKING OUT TO DROPOFF.
 SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length ABOUT 2'

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth REEF
of approx. _____ ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): _____

Other comments: IT WAS JUST
A COUPLE OF FEET OFF THE REEF WHERE IT DROPS OFF TO
ABOUT 50-60' STRAIGHT DOWN.

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by T.F. Date 7-5-82 Time 11:00 AM

Address & Tel. No. (optional) _____

Location (indicate on chart) 9

Observation made from: shore;
 boat; or while skin
 SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length) 1-1/2"

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth NEAR REEF
of approx. ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): _____

Other comments: _____

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs; Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology; P. O. Box 1346;
Kaneohe, HI 96744; Tel. 247-6631)

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by TERRY FREESTLE Date 3-2-82 Time 2:00 PM

Address & Tel. No. (optional) P.O. Box 3420 Pago Pago 96799

Location (indicate on chart) 1

Observation made from: shore;

boat; or while skin

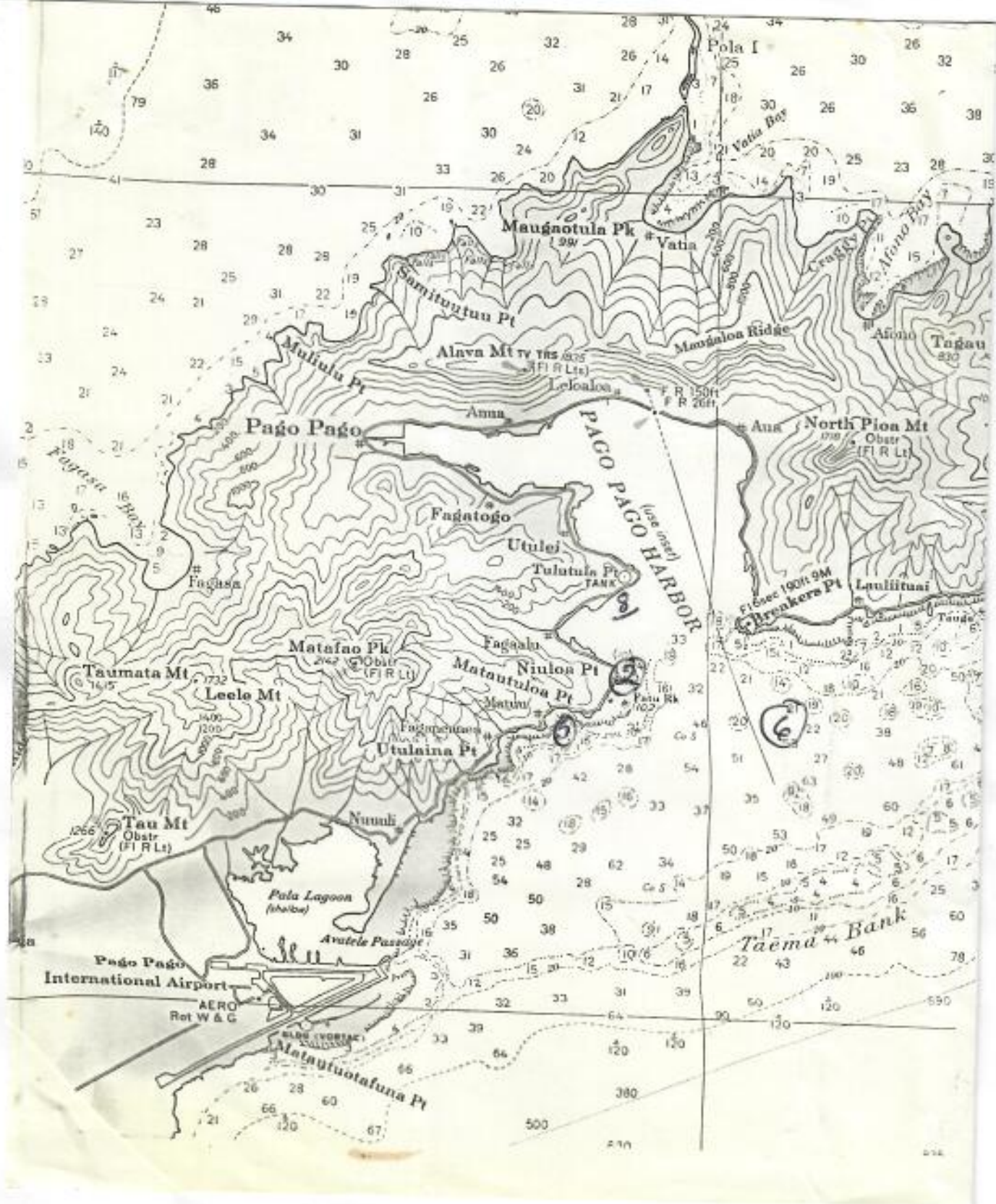
SCUBA diving.

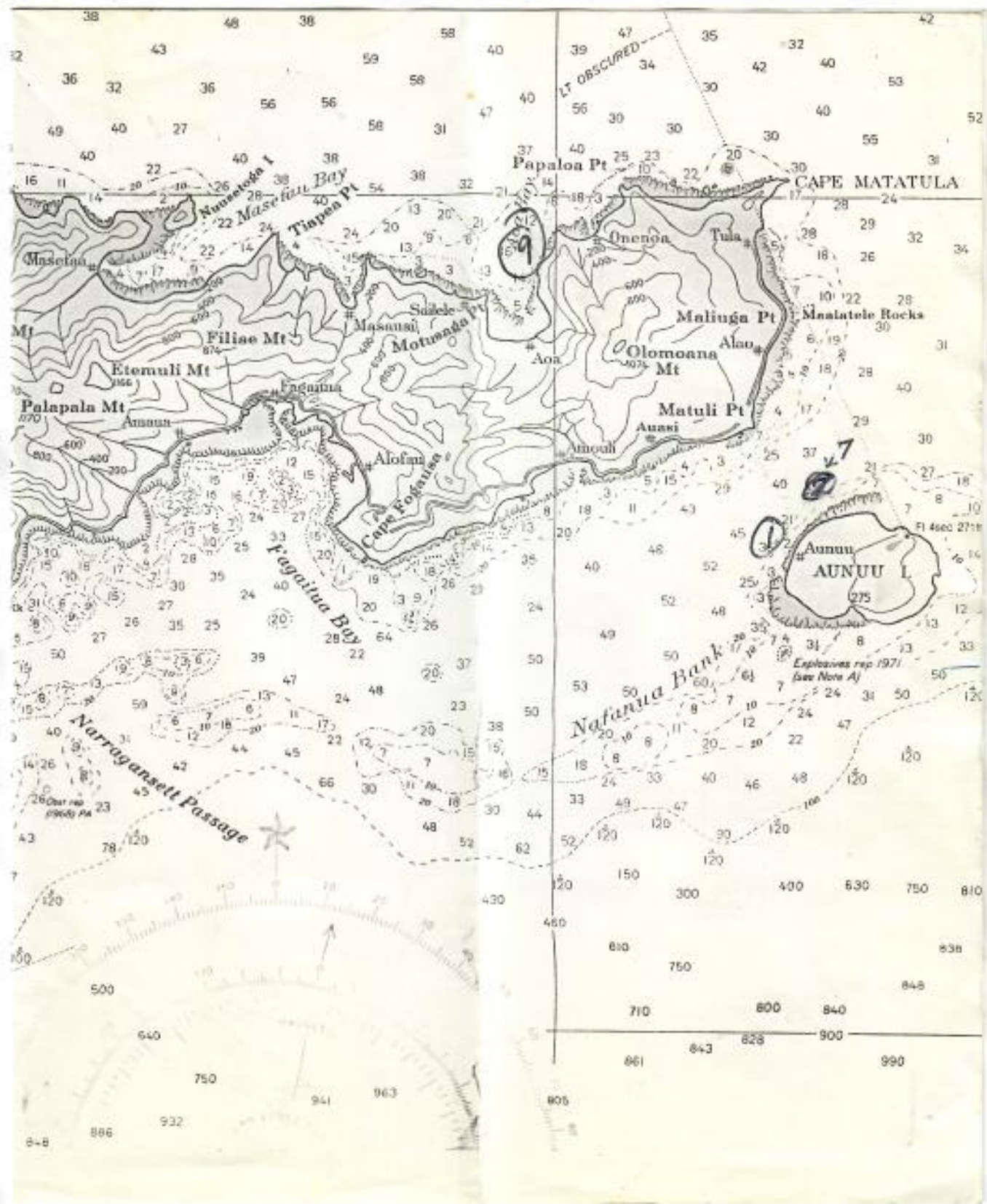
Estimated size (shell length) 2'-3'

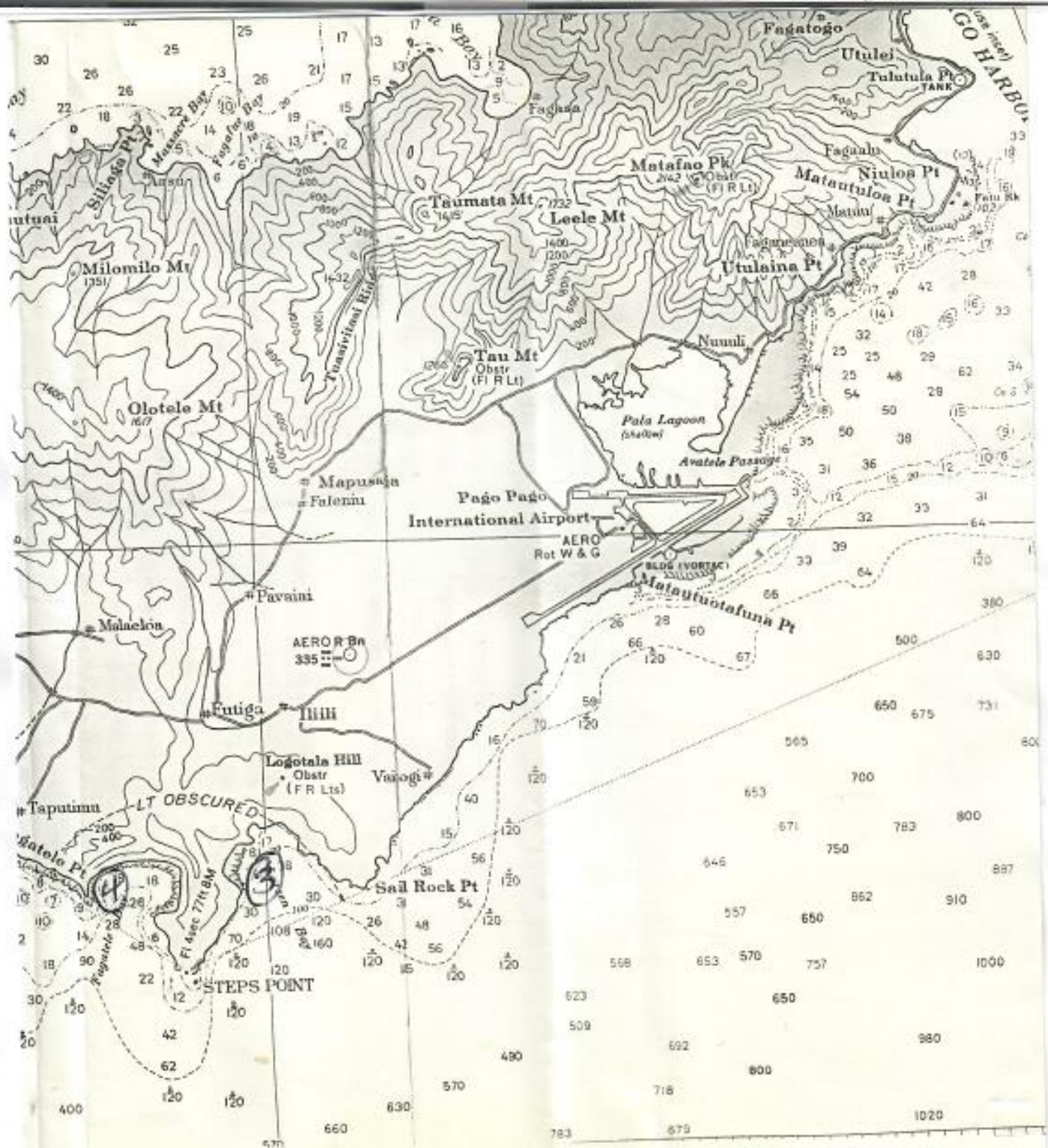
Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth
of approx. 50 ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): couldn't tell
AS IT WAS SWIMMING AWAY.

Other comments: _____







30 25 17 13 17 16 13 12 9 5 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Pago Pago
International Airport
AERO
Rot W & G

STEPS POINT

Salt Rock Pt

LT OBSCURED

AERO R Bn
335

Logotale Hill
Obstr
(FR Lts)

Taputima

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Matote Pt

Floodtidings George,

I know of your interests and work through Mike McCoy of Pongee. I am sorry to write that I cannot give a definitive answer to your question re: capture and consumption of sea turtles in the American Samoan islands as I never targeted a question on sea turtles. I can respond that I never interviewed a fisherman who mentioned turtles or had one, nor did I ever see them in the life of the Samoans. You are aware, I'm sure, that "greens" and hawksbills too (still) were protected as endangered in 1977.

PostCards
Hawaii



my work took me to Samoa, albeit

Green Turtle - Chelonia mydas
Green turtles are unique among sea turtles in being mainly herbivorous. They make regular long-distance migrations of as much as a thousand miles or more between their nesting beaches and pastures of sea grasses or algae. For centuries, the species has been heavily exploited for its excellent meat, and many colonies have been destroyed.

George Balazs
H.I.M.B., Coconut Island
P.O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hi.

96744

large migrations between its playing fields and nurseries. It is a species of great importance to the Hawaiian Islands. It is a species of great importance to the Hawaiian Islands. It is a species of great importance to the Hawaiian Islands.

Published by G.H. Balazs & Hawaiian Service, Inc.
P.O. Box 2835, Honolulu, Hawaii 96820
M. McCoy reached
P.O. Box D, Kolonia,
Tonga

Records, Bama, HI