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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Pacific Territories

AMERICAN SAMOA^{1/}

^{1/} In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII) this summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

NOTE: The following symbols are used:

Three dots (...)	data not available
Dash (-)	magnitude nil or negligible
Slash 1948/1949	crop or financial year
Hyphen 1948-1949	annual average

GENERAL INFORMATION

American Samoa has an area of seventy-six square miles (197 square kilometres) and consists of seven islands: Tutuila, with the capital Pago-Pago, Annu'u, the Manu'a group and the Swains group. They are situated in the Pacific, about 2,300 miles south-west of Honolulu. The islands are mountainous and of volcanic origin; Swains and Rose are coral atolls. The climate is tropical with a heavy average annual rainfall of 200 inches. Except for the fertile soils of the valleys and the products of the sea, natural resources are limited.

The people of the Territory are Polynesians. The estimated population was 17,126 on 1 June 1947 and 18,100 on 30 June 1952. A census was held in September 1956 which showed the population to be 20,154; Samoans and part-Samoans accounted for 19,479, Europeans, 173 and others, 502.

Vital Statistics

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Birth-rate per 1,000 population	41.7	38.8	41.0
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	39.2	46.0	39.2
Death-rate per 1,000 population	11.0	5.5	7.4

GOVERNMENT

Prior to 1899, the interests of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States in the Samoan islands had been the subject of misunderstanding and controversy. A settlement was reached on 7 November 1899 whereby the United Kingdom and Germany renounced, in favour of the United States, all claims over Tutuila and other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west. On 17 April 1900, the islands of Tutuila and Annu'u were ceded by their chiefs to the United States; the islands of the Manu'a group were similarly ceded on 16 July 1904. The sovereignty of the United States was extended to Swains Island on 4 March 1925.

The Territory is classified as an unorganized possession of the United States, and as such, it has no direct representation in the United States Congress. Between 1900 and 30 June 1951, it was under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy. The administration of the Territory was transferred to the

Secretary of the Interior, effective 1 July 1951. The Code of American Samoa, which had been promulgated by the naval administration, remained in force. The indigenous inhabitants are United States nationals.

The transition from naval to civil administration was accompanied by a number of administrative, political and economic problems, partly resulting from the closing of the naval base, which were aggravated by the frequent replacement of administrative personnel and specialists during the first two years.

With continuity in the governorship during the following years, a number of long-term social, economic and political programmes were developed. Serving as a guide in this task was a statement of objectives and policies which was made official by the Secretary of the Interior on 27 November 1956.

A primary consideration in the administration of American Samoa is the recognition and understanding of the value of the traditional social organization. As a consequence, the fabric of the Territory's social structure, based on the extended family, has remained basically intact. The family chief, or matai is the custodian of most of the family property, including the land, and is responsible for the welfare and the basic social and economic activities of the family unit. He represents the family in political matters at the village, county or district level. As the matai leadership has retained much of its original capacity for self-government, it has become the accepted policy of the Government to grant more and more administrative responsibility to village, county and district councils.

Administratively, the Territory is divided into three districts, fourteen countries and fifty-two villages. Each has an elected council. The districts are headed by governors, the countries by chiefs and the villages by headmen or pulenu'us. These local officials are responsible to their respective councils.

Although in the past certain government services had been provided on Swains Island, there was no formal government until 1954, when a village council was created.

The need for a revision of the system of local government in the Pago-Pago Bay area, where the traditional controls have broken down, is recognized. The establishment of a municipality of Pago-Pago is under consideration.

At the territorial level, government is organized in three branches: an executive, a legislative and a judicial branch. Up to the transfer of the

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administration of the Territory to the Department of the Interior in 1951, a naval officer headed the Executive as Governor. Civilian Governors succeeded him and the first locally born Governor was appointed in 1956.

The policy of associating Samoan leaders with the responsibilities of government led in 1956 to the establishment of an Executive Council, consisting of the three district governors, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House; the Council advises the Governor in all matters affecting the welfare of the people.

The Department of Local Government (at its inception in 1951 called the Department of Samoan Affairs) is the central administrative link between the local Samoan officials and the various departments of the Territorial Administration. One of its main tasks is to develop a greater measure of responsible administration among the Samoan leaders. A step in this direction was the creation in 1956 of a local government council, composed of the three district governors and the fourteen county chiefs. The Council is gradually assuming the role of a policy-making body within the Department and acts as a co-ordinating agency for all matters pertaining to local government. It is expected that it will gradually assume full administrative control of the Department.

The first Samoan Legislature (Fono) was established by the naval administration when the Code of American Samoa was amended in 1948.

Up to 1952 the Legislature consisted of two Houses: an upper House or House of Ali'i composed of the holders of the twelve highest-ranking titles in the islands, who derived their office from their traditional status, and a lower House or House of Representatives composed of fifty-four elected members. Two of these were elected by secret ballot and represented that portion of the population not living under the customary social system (the Matai system). The remaining fifty-two were elected by open meeting in the traditional Samoan manner on the basis of one member for each village. The Legislature acted in an advisory capacity.

With the reorganization in 1952, the legislative branch took on a new form. The population was instructed in the techniques of the secret ballot. A House of Representatives with eighteen members was elected, five from each of the three districts, two from the non-Matai group and one from Swains Islands. Twelve of those elected were not holders of Samoan titles. The upper House, or Senate,

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of the new Fono consisted of fifteen members selected according to custom on the basis of five for each of the three districts. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House were elected by their respective Houses.

The former House of Ali'i was transferred from the legislative to the executive branch, in which it advised the Governor on matters pertaining to Samoan ceremony and custom. It is now known as the Council of Paramount Chiefs.

The advisory character of the Samoan legislature was not changed. It meets twice annually in regular session and at such times as the Governor deems it necessary. To facilitate its deliberations, a committee system was inaugurated in the year 1956 to 1957. Elections to the Legislature were held in 1953 and 1956

Following a proposal by the Governor in January 1954, a constitutional committee was formed which undertook the drafting of a territorial constitution as a further step towards self-government. It is envisaged that the committee's draft constitution will propose the transformation of the territorial Legislature from an advisory body into a limited law-making organ.

The judicial system consisted in 1948 of a High Court, with a Chief Justice appointed from the United States, district courts (two in each district) and village courts. Samoans served as associate judges of the High Court, as judges of the district courts and as magistrates of the village courts.

Following a study of the court system in 1952 by a judge of one of the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, the village courts were abolished that year and their jurisdiction transferred to the district courts. In addition, the High Court was reorganized. Under this system Samoan associate judges of the High Court are designated to sit in the district courts. The number of district courts was reduced from six to five.

The peoples of the Trust Territory of Western Samoa and those of American Samoa have strong cultural and traditional ties; the Inter-Samoan Consultative Committee was created in 1954 to promote co-operation between the two Samoas. It meets about twice a year to consider questions of mutual interest such as inter-island tariffs, duties and shipping, the organization of a joint census (held on 25 September 1956), the publication of a Samoan dictionary and a project for an Agricultural Training School. The Committee has no statutory power. The three district governors, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House serve as American Samoan representatives. The Governor of American Samoa and the High Commissioner of Western Samoa preside alternately over its meetings.

An advisory and consultative body, the South Pacific Commission, was established in 1947 by the six Governments administering island Territories in the South Pacific. American Samoa has been assisted in the economic and social fields by visits of the Commission's specialists, by technical publications prepared by its Research Council and by training courses organized by the Commission headquarters. A delegation from American Samoa has participated regularly in the South Pacific Conference which meets every three years to discuss common problems. Representatives of inhabitants of the islands within the territorial scope of the Commission, attend these conferences.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Samoan economy is essentially agrarian. At one time the crops from the land, cultivated in a closed village economy on limited arable areas, were sufficient to meet the needs of the whole population. During the past decade, mainly as a result of medical controls, the population of American Samoa increased rapidly. To help meet food requirements the Government has encouraged new methods of cultivation, the growing of new crops, the increased production of copra and other export crops, the establishment of new industries and the building up of a tourist trade.

In 1947, the value of imports, mainly from the United States, exceeded that of exports by a ratio of four to one. The main export products at that time were copra, woven mats and curios. Samoans depend on the sale of these products and on employment by the Government and local industries to pay for their needs. In 1956/1957, exports, valued at \$5 million,^{2/} exceeded imports by a ratio of 3.7 to one. The main factor in the increase of exports is a fish-canning factory which started operating in 1954 and has made fishing the largest industry in the Territory.

As revenues increased, the cost of goods and services also showed an upward trend. Fewer people were engaged in agriculture because of more profitable work and food production did not keep up with the demand. The local diet was

^{2/} The local currency is the United States dollar (\$) which equals £0.7 sh., 1.7ld. (sterling).

supplemented with imported foods which resulted in an increase in the cost of living. In 1957, real income had failed to increase proportionately with the rise in gross territorial income.

There are no known mineral deposits of commercial importance and no regular forestry system.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Land utilization in 1947 followed a pattern of subsistence agriculture. Approximately 20 per cent of the land was agriculturally productive and the remaining area was unsuitable for cultivation. The principal crops are bananas, taro, breadfruit, yams and coconut.

Land tenure is governed by the matai system, by which the land belonging to a family or clan is held and registered under the name of the matai. This land cannot be transferred without the approval of the Governor and then only to a person of not less than three-quarters Samoan blood who has resided in the Territory for not less than five years and has declared his intention to make American Samoa his residence. Any land may be leased with the approval of the Governor to any person for any purpose, except for the removal of timber and minerals, for a period not exceeding thirty years.

In an attempt to promote the growing of crops for export, cocoa was introduced in 1954 on 2,400 acres and small quantities of beans were exported in subsequent years. Coffee was planted at the same time. In 1956 eleven varieties of citrus were tested for their suitability to local conditions. The Department of Agriculture encouraged these developments by growing seedlings of coconut, coffee and cocoa which were distributed on request.

In 1956, because of the decrease in the production of foodstuffs the policy of encouraging the growth of export crops was changed to an emphasis on the production of food crops for local consumption. The strong hold of custom in family life and traditional agricultural methods has made the introduction of improved farming techniques difficult. The choice and quantities of crops to be grown is determined primarily on the basis of family needs.

The Copra Fund, mainly a marketing body, operates under a board of directors appointed by the territorial Governor. It buys copra from the island producers

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and sells it on the open market in the United States. The Fund also makes credit available to copra producers. It paid \$46,154 in 1956/1957 in dividends to 4,292 local copra producers apart from monies due to them from sales.

The coconut beetle, which has been the major pest in the Territory for many years, became the subject of research in 1956, under the auspices of the Pacific Science Board.

Principal crops

	<u>Area</u> (acres)			<u>Production</u> (tons)		
	<u>1951/1952</u>	<u>1953/1954</u>	<u>1956/1957</u>	<u>1951/1952</u>	<u>1953/1954</u>	<u>1956/1957</u>
Copra	8,950	3,000	1,895	...
Bananas	7,000	2,500	2,600	22,500	2,500	2,500
Cocoa	...	2,400	2,400	-	-	...
Taro	1,000	600	600	6,500	1,500	1,500

Dairy cattle, hogs and poultry are raised in the Territory.

There is no agricultural indebtedness.

FISHERIES

Until 1954, fishing was conducted solely on a subsistence basis. In 1953, the Government acquired facilities for a tuna cannery, built with private capital, which had never been put into operation. A private concern showed interest in the cannery and, with the assistance of the Government, it began operations in 1954. The following year it reached full production with an output exceeding 13 million pounds of fish valued at 4.5 million dollars; the fishing is done by Japanese trawlers.

Under a fishery training programme, fifty Samoans worked in 1956 on Japanese fishing boats learning long-line fishing techniques. Two Samoans attended the fishery training course conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the South Pacific Commission in Noumea from November 1956 to February 1957.

The species Tilapia Mosambique was introduced in the fish ponds on Annu'u Island early in 1957 and has done well.

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POWER AND INDUSTRY

Electric power is supplied by the Department of Public Works which operates two power stations with an installed capacity of 2,5550 kilowatts.

In industrial development, the operation of the fish cannery has been the most notable achievement.

A step which may lead to similar results was taken in 1956, when the Government leased the unused fuel tank facilities in Pago-Pago to an oil company. This action was taken to attract shipping, especially to foster the tourist industry, and to re-establish the Territory's communications with other parts of the Pacific. Pago-Pago again became a port of call for one of the trans-Pacific shipping lines. This had an immediate and favourable effect on the traditional village handicraft industries, which include the weaving of mats, cloth-making, woodcraft, and the making of articles from shells. In many villages, handicraft co-operatives have been formed; they supply a co-operative marketing organization, which, in turn, handles the sale of their wares.

In 1956, the Legislature had under consideration drafts concerning a corporation law and an industrial incentive act, aimed at encouraging the establishment of new industries and business. In the same year, a development and planning office was created to investigate possible markets for local products and to encourage rural industries.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

In the years immediately following the Second World War, only periodic visits were made by commercial shipping to the Territory and there were no regular flights by passenger aircraft. The Administration recognized the fact that, so long as the Territory remained isolated from the main centres of trade, economic growth would be retarded and investment capital would not be attracted. Efforts were made to improve transportation facilities with the result that in 1956/1957 passenger liners called regularly at Pago-Pago once every three weeks and Pan-American Airways once in two weeks. The total tonnage of commercial shipping calling at the port that year was 238,064. The harbour was modernized in 1954 with the construction of a main dock and a concrete pier.

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Two vessels are used for inter-island transport. They make bi-weekly trips between Man'ua and Tutuila and between Western and American Samoa. One Western Samoan vessel plies between Tutuila and Western Samoa once a week.

To accommodate jet passenger aircraft a 9,000 foot runway is to be built shortly at the Territory's international airport.

The islands are criss-crossed with trails and roads surfaced with coral. There is a radio communications station as well as facilities for about 380 telephones.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue derived from local sources has not been sufficient to meet expenditures; the Administration depends to a large degree on federal grants-in-aid and direct appropriations to balance its budget.

Principal revenues are derived from custom duties and from a personal tax of \$5 per adult male, a real estate tax of \$1 per \$100 of assessed valuation of freehold property per annum (not applicable to communal land), and a tax on leases at the rate of 5 per cent of rental paid. No income tax is levied. United States citizens employed by the Government pay income tax to the United States Government.

The fiscal year ends on 30 June.

Revenue and expenditure

(thousand dollars)

	<u>1947/1948</u>	<u>1953/1954</u>	<u>1956/1957</u>
Total revenue	763	2,075	2,077
Grants-in-aid and direct appropriations	...	1,550	1,274
Local revenue	...	525	793
Total expenditure	601	1,627	1,709
Main heads of revenue			
Customs duties	...	200	353 ^{a/}
Licence permits	...	49	153
Rents, leases	...	37	134
Utilities	...	34	100
Main heads of expenditure			
Public Works Department	...	315	...
Medical Department	104	373	452
Education Department	78	274	294
Agricultural Department	...	77	...

^{a/} Includes port dues.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

For many years the value of imports exceeded exports in the pattern of external trade. Remittances from overseas helped to offset the unfavourable balance of trade. A change was brought about in 1955 by the exports of the tuna cannery. The main imports are food, clothing and building materials.

	<u>Imports and exports</u>		
	(thousand dollars)		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953/1954</u>	<u>1956/1957</u>
Imports	940	993	1,340
Exports	261	546	5,003
Principal exports			
Fish products	-	2	4,557
Copra) 261	363	143
Handicrafts (mats, curios))	70	57

	<u>Direction of trade</u>		
	(thousand dollars)		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953/1954</u>	<u>1956/1957</u>
Origin of imports			
United States	...	603	849
Australia	...	364	352
New Zealand	...))

Destination of exports: mainly to the United States.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Freedom of speech, the press, religion and assembly and other fundamental rights are guaranteed by a bill of rights which is an integral part of the Code of American Samoa. There is no racial discrimination either in law or in practice. The only exceptions are regulations, mainly relating to land, designed to give Samoans special protection. It is established policy to encourage the preservation of Samoan customs, culture and traditions.

Women have the same status as men. They have held matai titles and have represented their villages as members of the House of Representatives.

According to Samoan custom, unemployment, care of the aged and handicapped and the protection of children are the responsibility of the family group.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The prevailing labour and employment principles are those of equal wages for equal work and of employment preference for Samoans. A major part of the population is self-employed and supports itself by cultivation of their lands, by fishing and by handicrafts.

In 1947, approximately 10 per cent of the population consisted of wage-earners. Six hundred were in Government employ, 475 were in private firms and 450 were civilian employees of the United States naval stations. In 1954, the fish-canning industry became the major employer next to the Government, providing work for 150 Samoans. In 1957, the Government employed 1,088 persons, the co-operatives 450, the fish cannery 350 and merchants 200. Agricultural workers totalled 2,100. The number of persons engaged in handicrafts increased from 4,650 in 1952 to 5,250 in 1957. Approximately one-third of the population depended on a wage-earner's income in 1953.

Wages in 1953 for labourers and clerks varied from \$20 to \$50 a month, with some persons in key positions earning \$150 a month.

Legislation by the United States Congress, endorsed by the territorial Legislature, excluded American Samoa from the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. During 1957, an industry committee was appointed by the United States Department of Labor to investigate conditions in local industries with employees who could be covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. Following the committee's report, the Government established a minimum hourly wage ranging from 35 to 40 cents for various industries.

There is a tendency among young Samoans to seek employment abroad. The funds sent home by the emigrants have become a large source of outside income. This source, together with federal retirement and veterans benefits, amounted to approximately \$400,000 in 1956/1957.

Though not prohibited, no organizations for employers or workers exist owing to the essentially non-industrial economy of the Territory.

A system of on-the-job-training is conducted at the Central High School with the co-operation of local commercial enterprises.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Prices of foodstuffs have risen steadily since 1947. The average cost of food for those living wholly or partially outside the subsistence economy in 1957 showed a 53 per cent increase compared with 1950. Fresh fish, which retailed for 35 cents a pound in 1950, however, was sold in 1957 at 10 cents a pound, mainly because of large-scale fishing operations for the cannery.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Crowded housing conditions are unusual; the provision of adequate housing is the responsibility of each family group.

In 1956, the Territory's Planning Commission drew up a comprehensive plan for the islands which includes provision for educational and medical facilities in the Utulei area, district programmes and the creation of a municipality in Pago-Pago.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The number of persons convicted for offences totalled 248 in 1947, 343 in 1953 and 144 in 1957. Complaints affecting minor infractions are examined by the Chief of Police who, before taking action, satisfies himself that attempts to settle issues by the families involved have failed.

Juvenile delinquency is not considered a serious problem.

Prisoners are assigned daily to the Public Works Department for labour and to other departments on request. They are generally placed on parole if they have served approximately two-thirds of their prison sentence.

Crime statistics

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953/1954</u>	<u>1956/1957</u>
Number of cases	293	486	165
Persons convicted	248	343	144
Persons acquitted	55	143	21
Persons gaoled	108	20	15

PUBLIC HEALTH

Samoans are entitled to free medical treatment, including hospital care. Among the facilities available to them are a general hospital with 151 beds,

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tuberculosis hospital with fifty-one beds, a leprosarium with thirty beds, travelling clinics, dental care (with a special programme for children), dispensaries and the services of about thirty-four public health nurses who serve in the outlying villages.

Yaws, which was endemic at one time, has now been eradicated. There is no malaria, and filariasis, the most prevalent disease, is being reduced through mosquito control measures. Intestinal parasitism is wide-spread.

Tuberculosis is still a major health problem. The annual death-rate from tuberculosis in recent years is given as thirty per 100,000. An anti-tuberculosis campaign has been conducted for a number of years with the taking of chest X-rays, and a central tuberculosis register was initiated in 1957. The Administration, however, has recognized the need for a continuous, well-organized programme, including chest surgery, detection programmes and adequate follow-up.

Malnutrition is common among infants. The cause appears to be due to ignorance on the part of the parents rather than to a lack of food. Most of the infants show caloric under-nutrition, without specific vitamin deficiency. Malnutrition is seldom seen among adults.

The Medical Department conducts a programme for the immunization of children against small-pox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and typhoid.

Samoan medical and dental practitioners and pharmacists receive their certificates from the Central Medical School at Suva, Fiji, after satisfactory completion of their training. They are then licensed to practise under the provision of the Code of American Samoa. In 1957, five medical students, three dentistry students and one pharmacist from the Territory were in attendance at the Suva School. Samoan nurses receive their training in a four-year course at the School of Nursing conducted at the Samoan Hospital.

The Department was under a medical board consisting of doctors, dental surgeons and an administrator. Policy was defined by the board and put into effect by the administrator. It became apparent in 1956 that this organization was not working well. In 1957, the medical board was dissolved and replaced by a medical director, assisted by an administrator. The director, who is qualified in public health and tropical diseases, is planning a public health programme, which it is hoped, will bring the health deficiencies under control. The budget for medical services was increased in 1957.

	<u>Medical and health staff</u>		
	<u>1947/1948</u>	<u>1953/1954</u>	<u>1956/1957</u>
Physicians and surgeons	5	3	4
Medical practitioners	2	12	10
Dentists	1	1	1
Dental practitioners	-	3	5
Nurses (senior and graduate)	48	84	102
Partially trained and student nurses	...	84	56
Sanitary inspectors	-	1	2

A programme for the development of water supplies was begun in 1956, with the assistance of the United States Geological Survey.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of seven and fifteen. In 1947, school enrolment, in proportion to the population of school age, was approximately 90 per cent; by 1949, the figure had reached nearly 100 per cent. In 1957, each teacher in the Territory taught an average of twenty-six pupils, compared with forty-four in 1947.

The Education Department includes an Advisory Board of Education of seven members, three of whom are Samoans.

The village elementary schools are jointly supported by the Government and by the respective villages which provide school buildings and teachers' living quarters. The district junior high schools and the Central High School are financed by the Government. The Feleti Memorial High School, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, is supported by a foundation in Hawaii.

English is the medium of instruction and emphasis is placed on the use of the Samoan language in the primary classes.

The curricula of the public schools are based on recommendations made in 1933 by a committee of specialists with experience in Polynesian education. Elementary school courses include English, arithmetic, reading, spelling, writing, geography, Samoan crafts, music and agriculture. High school courses offered are mathematics, English, science, commercial subjects, history, arts and crafts. The Government experimental farm, where classes are held, plays a part in adult education.

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There are no facilities for higher education; a majority of those wishing to pursue their studies go to the University of Hawaii.

A vocational school was opened in January 1949 with 161 students in attendance; the number increased to 375 in 1950. In 1957, the school had seventy students.

Teachers are trained in seven-week summer seminars and at the Teachers' "In-Service" Training Institute which provides weekly courses. The minimum qualification for teachers is secondary school education and attendance at the Teachers' Training Institute. Teacher-training scholarships are provided by a foundation in Hawaii. Four teachers are selected each year for further training in Honolulu or the United States, with the understanding that they will return to the Territory to teach for a minimum period of two years.

Scholarships are provided to promising Samoans for training in special and needed fields.

	<u>Schools</u>					
	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>
Primary	46	...	52	6	43	5
Intermediate	-	1	-	1	5	1
Secondary	1	-	1	-	1	-
Vocational	-	-	1	-	1	-
Teacher-training	1	-	1	-	1	1

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Number of pupils</u>		
	<u>1947/1948</u>	<u>1953/1954</u>	<u>1956/1957</u>
Primary a/	3,936	5,870	5,975
Secondary	132	144	256
Vocational	-	46	70
Teacher-training	-	16	14
Total	4,068	6,076	6,315

a/ Includes junior high schools.

	<u>Number of teachers</u>		
	<u>1947/1948</u>	<u>1953/1954</u>	<u>1956/1957</u>
Samoans in public schools	93	189	203
Samoans in private "	13	20	15
Non-Samoans in public "	6	22	15
Non-Samoans in private "	19		9
Total	131	231	242

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CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Samoaan arts and crafts are encouraged by the Vocational School and the Arts Department of the High School. The Samoaan Culture Committee sponsors and teaches a course in Samoaan culture. There is also a public library.

In 1947, a monthly newspaper containing local news was issued in English and Samoaan. In 1955, the Territory was served by a daily English news-sheet issued by the Government, with a circulation of 500, a weekly in the Samoaan language with a circulation of about 3,000, and a quarterly in English and Samoaan, with a circulation of about 2,500.

The radio station in American Samoa broadcasts programmes for twenty-five hours each week in English and Samoaan. In 1955, 250 radio licences for receivers were issued. Four cinemas, one mobile cinema unit and two film projectors in schools served an audience of about 65,000 in 1956.
