

# A Brief Timeline of the History of American Samoa: 20<sup>th</sup> Century through the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

**1900**



<sup>1</sup> February 2 – The United States Navy appointed Commander B.F. Tilley to be the first Governor of American Samoa. The population of Tutuila was approximately 7,000. ***(O Commander B.F. Tilley le ulua'i Kovana Sili na filifilia e le Fua a le Iunaite Setete e pulea le Malo o Amerika Samoa. O le aofa'iga o tagata sa nonofo i Tutuila e latalata i le 7,000.)***



April 2 – Signing of the Tutuila Deed of Cession, which was an indication that the chiefs of Tutuila and Anuu'u enthusiastically ceded their islands to the United States. Local chiefs who signed the Deed were; PC Mauga of Pago Pago, PC Le'iato of Fagaitua, PC Faumuina of Anuu, HTC Pele of Laulii, HTC Masaniai of Vatia, HC Tupuola of Fagasa, HC Soliai of Nuuli, PC Mauga (2) of Pago Pago, PC Tuitele of Leone, HC Faiivae of Leone, PC Letuli of Ili'ili, PC Fuimaono of Aolau, PC Satele of Vailoa, HTC Leoso of Leone, HTC Olo of Leone, Namoa of Malaeloa, Malota of Malaeloa, HC Tuana'itau of Pava'ia'i, HC Lualemana of Asu, and HC Amituana'i of Itu'au. ***(O le sainia ma le tu'ualoa'ia atu o motu o Tutuila ma Anuu'u i lalo o le va'aiga ma le pulega a le Malo o le Iunaite Setete o Amerika.)***



April 2 – The Marist Brothers opened the first private school in Leone. The funds were from a fundraiser by the Western District and the Marist Brothers were politely asked by the chiefs of the district to administer the school and they agreed. ***(O le fa'atuina o le ulua'i a'oga tuma'oti i le Falelima i Sisifo i le nu'u o Leone sa mafai ona fa'atinoina ona o se sa'iliga tupe sa faia e lea lava Falelima. Ina ua mae'a, ona siligia lea e Ali'i ma Faipule o le Falelima ali'i Felela o le ituaiga o Malisi o le Ekalesia Katoliko Roma, se'i o latou va'aia ma fa'atautaia le a'oga, ma, sa o latou malilie fa'atasi ai.***

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<sup>1</sup>[http://www.janesoceania.com/samoa\\_postcards7/saamoa%20Adm%20BF%20Tilley%201st%20Gov%20Amer%20Samoa.jpg](http://www.janesoceania.com/samoa_postcards7/saamoa%20Adm%20BF%20Tilley%201st%20Gov%20Amer%20Samoa.jpg)



April 17 – The flag of the United States of America (U.S.A.) was raised for the first time on Samoan soil at Sogelau Hill in the village of Fagatogo. This important event marked the official handing over of Tutuila and Aunu'u under the administration of the U.S.A.

*(O le ulua'i sisiina a'e o le fu'a a le Malo o le Iunaite Setete i totonu o*

*Samoa sa fa'atinoina lea i luga o le nofoaga maupu'epu'e i le Mati'e o Sogelau i le nu'u o Fagatogo.)*

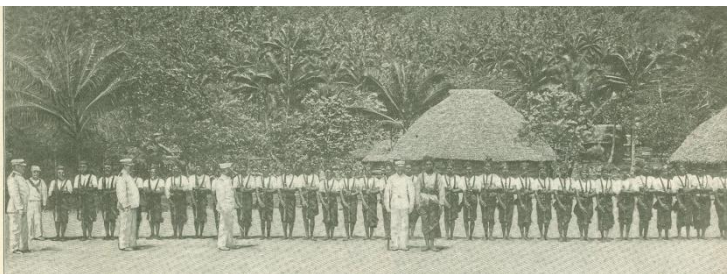


<sup>2</sup>June 15 – The raising of the U.S. flag in Manu'a for the first time. After several unsuccessful attempts by Gov. Tilley and Naval officials to persuade Tui-Manu'a Elisara to cede Manu'a to the United States, the King of the Island directed Governor Tilley to raise the U.S. Flag on Muliava. Muliava (Rose Atoll) was the

getaway resort for Tui-Manu'a in those days.

*(O le ulua'i sisiina a'e o le fu'a a le Malo o le Iunaite Setete i Manu'a, i Muliava po'o Rose Atoll.)*

## 1901



<sup>3</sup> June 13 – Tilley sent the Navy a proposal to establish a Samoan military group to perform the duties of Marines and local police. The Secretary approved the proposal and fifty eight Samoans were selected and

assigned to Sergeant Jones, USMC, for training as “landsmen” or Marine guards. The Samoans called them the ***Fitafita Guard***.

<sup>2</sup>[http://www.hokulea.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/IMG\\_00661.jpg](http://www.hokulea.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/IMG_00661.jpg)

<sup>3</sup><http://www.digitalhistoryproject.com/2011/10/kings-kava-ceremony-american-samoa.html>

*(Ua manatu Tilley e tatau ona fa'atuina se Militeri Samoa latou te tau'aveina tiute fa'a-Maligi Samoa, ma tautua fa'a-leoleo. Na taliaina e le Failatusi a le Navy lea talosaga ma fa'atinoina loa lea fa'amoemoe taua. E 58 tagata Samoa sa filifilia ma aveva ma Fitafita Samoa.)*

## 1903



<sup>4</sup> The *Fitafita Guard Brass Band* was born under the commandship of Captain Sabree, who replaced Tilley when his tenure was over.

*(Sa amataina ai le fa'aile-pu a le vaega a le Fiafita Samoa.)*

## 1904



<sup>5</sup> Finally, the King of Manu'a, Tuimanu'a Elisara, and Manu'a Chiefs signed the Manu'a Deed of Cession after many attempts by the US Government to have both Tutuila and Manu'a come under its administration. The signatories on the Deed were; King Tui-Manu'a, PC Tufele of Fitiuta, PC Misaalefua of Ofu, PC Tuiolosega of Olosega, HC Aso'au of Faleasao, and HTC P. Logoai.

*(Na i'u lava ina gaua'i Tuimanu'a Elisara i le fa'anaunauta'iga o Commander Tilley ma le Malo o le Iunaite Setete.)*

April 11: The first public school was opened in Fagatogo Village with an enrollment of 40 students and two teachers from America. Funds to operate the school were appropriated from the Copra Funds. *(Sa tatala aloa'ia ai le A'oga a le Malo i le Afioaga o Fagatogo, ma e 40 tamaiti a'oga ae to'alua faia'oga mai le Malo o Meleke. Sa faatupeina lea a'oga i tupe o le Atina'e Popo.)*

## 1909

King Tui-Manu'a Elisara passed away peacefully in Manu'a. Among his many important actions in the development of Manu'a, it is important to mention here that he was a strong advocate for the best quality education for the youth of Manu'a. Papatea School was constructed and ready for instruction in 1908 to educate the Manu'a students as a result of Tuimanu'a's determination to improve education on

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<sup>4</sup> [http://ashpo.com/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=80&Itemid=27](http://ashpo.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=80&Itemid=27)

<sup>5</sup> <http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/30/Elisala.jpg/200px-Elisala.jpg>

the Island. *(Sa tuumalo ai le Afioga i le Tui-Manu'a Elisara. E tele ana galuega taua sa fitaituga ai mo le atina'eina o le Manu'a Tele, ae ua tatau ma onomea ona ta'ua i lenei tusitusiga lona tula'i malosi e u'una'ia a'oa'oga e sili ona lelei mo alo ma fanau a le*

*Manu'a Tele. Sa i'u ai ina fausia ma tatalaina ai loa le A'oga a Papatea i Ta'u, Manu'a i le tausaga e 1908, Iuni 30.)*

## 1912



<sup>6</sup> The US Government announced a change in the Islands' name from "The U.S. Naval Station, Tutuila" to "American Samoa", which was inclusive of Manu'a

*(Ua fa'alauiloa alo'ia e le Malo o le Iunaitē Setete le suiga taua i le igoa o motu o Tutuila ma Manu'a mai i le "Malo o le Fua a Amerika" i le igoa "Amerika Samoa.")*

## 1914

May 19 – The very first Financial Institution known as The Bank of American Samoa was established to provide necessary banking services and "to induce the natives to save money." (See, *A History of American Samoa*:191)

*(Na tatalaina ai le ulua'i Faletupe o Amerika Samoa ina ia faigofie ona fa'asaoina ai tupe a tagatanu'u o Amerika Samoa.)*

## 1915



January 9 – A powerful tropical hurricane struck Samoa. Tutuila suffered little or no damage. Manu'a bore the brunt of the hurricane with three casualties, a child drowned in Fitiuta, a woman was crushed under a fallen tree in Olosega, and a man was cut and killed by a flying sheet of roofing iron. In a matter of hours, there was total destruction. The village of Sili was washed away. Homes were demolished and plantations were uprooted and laid to waste and only about one out of four coconut trees survived.

*(Na afea ai atu motu o Amerika Samoa i se afā mata'utia, ma sa sili ona mafatia ai Manu'a i lea afa malosi. E to'atolu e na maliliu ai, ma sa tafe'esea ai le afioaga o Sili. Sa tele mea totino ma fa'ato'aga na fa'aleagaina i Manu'a. E le'i afaina tele ai Tutuila ma Aunu'u.)*

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<sup>6</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Seal\\_of\\_American\\_Samoa.svg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Seal_of_American_Samoa.svg)

## 1917

<sup>7</sup> The United States entered World War I in May and many locals expressed their interest to the President of the United States that American Samoans were ready to enlist and fight. The President of the United States did not officially respond to the request of our local people.



*(Na amata ai ona auai le Iunaite Setete i le Taua Muamua o le Lalolagi, ma sa toatele tagata-nu'u sa faaalua lo latou lagolagoina o le Iunaite Setete i le avealea o latou ma Fitafita o le Taua. Sa le maua mai se tali aloa'ia mai le Peresitene o le Iunaite Setete i lea mana'oga.)*

## 1918



American Samoa was not very much affected by the *Influenza Disease*, which was commonly known at this time as the *Spanish Flu Pandemic of 1918* due to rapid steps taken through quarantine measures by the Naval Administration. It caused very high death rates around the world. It also hit Western Samoa in November and in a matter of months, Upolu and

Savai'i lost 7,542 people from the total population at the time of 38, 302. Fortunately, this flu caused no loss of life in American Samoa, as authorities acted quickly to deny flu entry and remained diligent in fighting to keep it away.

*(Na matua a'afia Amerika Samoa atoa i le fa'ama'i oti lea o le influenza, po'o le "Fiva-oti" ae sa leai se tadi na maliu ai ona o le vave tele o le gaoiga e tapunia le ofi mai o vaa i le uafu, ma fesoota'iga ma Upolu. Auā sa mafatia tele Upolu ma Savai'i i lea faama'i. E silia ma le fitu afe tagata sa maliliu ai i Samoa i Sisifo.)*



January 23 - The new government high school - later named Poyer School after the longest serving governor (Gov. John M. Poyer, 1915 - 1919) of the Territory - was built at Anua, site of present day Star-Kist Tuna Cannery, and provided education through grade nine.

*(Na tatalaina ai le A'oga Mauluga a le Malo ma faaigoaina o le A'oga a Poia (Poyer) i le suafa o le Kovana sa sili ona umi lana Nofoa'iga i le avealea ma Kovana o le Malo o Amerika Samoa - o John M. Poyer. Na gata mai vasega o lea*

<sup>7</sup> <http://photos.state.gov/libraries/newzealand/8558/janapril2012/Mrs-Roosevelt-inspects-Samoan-Marines.jpg>

***A’oga i le vasega iva. O Anua o le pitonuu o lo’o i ai nei le Kamupani I’a a le Star-Kist.***

**1919 - 1920**



In American Samoa, the Mau Movement brought together people unhappy with decisions and responses of the Navy Administration to their requests. Other names in which it was known were: “The Committee of Samoan Chiefs,” “The Samoan Movement,” and the “The Samoan Cause.” Eventually, the people simply referred to it as “The Mau.” Joseph Kennedy, a researcher and writer for the Office of Historic Preservation, called it “The

Expression of Discontent.” He also believes that the idea of a *Mau* first occurred in American Samoa and was later adopted in Western Samoa. The *Mau* was a pro-Samoan political stance.

***(Na amatalia ai le tula’i mai o le “Mau” i totonu o Amerika Samoa talu le le fiafia o le to’atele o tagatanu’u i faiga ma aga a le Fua a le Lunaite Setete e ala i a latou fa’ai’uga ma tali na tu’uina mai i a latou fesili. E tele igoa sa faaigoa ai le tuufaatasia o tagatanuu o Amerika Samoa ae sa iloa e le lautele o le Atunuu I le “Mau”. Na ioeina ma talitonu nisi o tagata su’esu’e o manatu faavae o le “Mau” sa amataina mai i Amerika Samoa ma sa mulimuli ane ona fa’aaogaina e Samoa i Sisifo.)***



**1925**



Swains Island officially became part of American Samoa.

***(Ua alo’ia nei le avea o le motu o Swains po’o Olohega ma motu o le Malo o Amerika Samoa.)***

## 1926



Frederic DuClos Barstow of New York visits American Samoa. His parents were the ones that established *The Barstow Foundation* in memory of their son who was in American Samoa to recuperate from his wounds after World War I. This foundation has helped in so many ways, especially through the funding of local educational projects (e.g., the MidKiff School at Leone, the Community College, and the present day Nu'uuli Vocational Technical High School) and the sending of some locals to study abroad.

The current main public library in the village of Utulei is named after Mr. Barstow to remember the many good contributions that his family made towards the improvement of education in American Samoa.

*(Sa asia ai Amerika Samoa e le susuga a Feleti [Frederic D. Barstow], o se tagatanu'u o Niu Ioka i Amerika, ona o lona fia maua o le fiafia ma se mapusaga mai ona manu'aga o le Tauga Muamua o le Lalolagi. Ina ua toe tugā ona manu'aga na ia toe foi ai ma i'u ai lona ola i Hawaii. A o nai ona matua pele, sa o la fa'avaeina le fa'alapototoga lauiloa ua o'o mai lava i nei aso o le The Barstow Foundation.*

*O lea fa'alapotopotoga sa gafa ma le fa'atupeina o le tele o galuega fa'atino mo le fa'aleleia atili o polokalama tau a'oa'oga ona o le fa'anaunauta'iga numera tasi lena sa i le fatu o le ali'i o Feleti ae le'i maliu - ina ia atia'e tulaga o a'oa'oga i totonu o Tutuila ma Manu'a.)*



## 1933



<sup>8</sup> Governor Lauden Landenberger's annual meeting resulted in a regulation that reduced the blood quantum to hold a Matai Title in American Samoa from 100% to 75% and was to reduce again in the next decade to 50%. Other requirements to hold a Matai Title were; 1) must have lived in American Samoa for at least five years passed, 2) must officially declared their intention to make American Samoa their home, 3) must live in a Samoan family, 4) must be descended from a Samoan family, and 5) may not dispose of any family property in the event that they should leave American Samoa in the future. *(Sa aiaia ai i se malosi'aga faa-Kovana o Kovana Lauden Landenberger le aiā tau toto ma isi aiā o se tagata e u'umia ai se suafa matai. I le faai'uga o se fetufa'aiga o manatu i le fonotaga faa-le-tausaga a le Kovana, sa aloa'ia ai aiā nei; 1) ua faaititia le aia tau toto mai i le 100% i le*

<sup>8</sup>[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/6d/George\\_Landenberger\\_1932.jpg/20px-George\\_Landenberger\\_1932.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/6d/George_Landenberger_1932.jpg/20px-George_Landenberger_1932.jpg)

75%, ma e toe faaititia foi i le isi Sefulu tausaga lumana'i i le 50%, 2) e tatau ona nofo mau i Amerika Samoa mo tausaga e lima, 3) e tatau ona aloa'ia le faalauiloaina o le a avea Amerika Samoa ma ona atunuu moni, 4) e tatau ona nofo i se aiga Samoa, 5) e tatau ona soifua mai i se aiga Samoa, 6) e le mafai ona ia faatau atu pe tuuese atu mea totino a le aiga pe afai e malaga ese atu ma Amerika Samoa.)

### 1935



PC Mauga Moimoi of Pago Pago passed away. He played a leading role in the first 35 years of political and cultural developments in the Territory. *(Tuumalo ai le Afioga i le Ma'oputasi ia Mauga Moimoi. O le Afioga i le Ma'oputasi sa avea ma Ta'ita'i iloga i le ulua'i 35 tausaga o le tau atinaeina o le Teritori.)*

### 1938

The maiden commercial flight by the Pan American Clipper (later named the Samoan Clipper) flew out of Pago Pago heading to Auckland, New Zealand developed an oil leak which resulted in igniting and causing the Sea Plane to explode. Fagasa village was the closest to the scene and saw the smoke and sent out its fautasi to look for survivors. They found pieces of clothing and aluminum floating on the water and an oil slick but no survivors. *(Sa faimalaga ese*



*atu ai le ulua'i faigamalaga a le Pan American Clipper (sa mulimuli ane faaigoa o le Samoan Clipper) mo Aukilani, Niu Sila ma sa liki le suau'u ma i'u ai ina mu ai le vaalele ma pa ai i luga o le 'ea. O Fagasa o le nuu sa pito latalata atu i le nofoaga na pa ai le vaalele ma sa latou iloa atu le a'usa, ma sa o iai fautasi a lea nuu e saili pe o iai ni tagata o loo soifua pea. Sa latou vaaia na o lavalava ma fasi alumini ma suau'u i luga o le sami, ae leai ni tagata sa faasaoina.)*

### 1939



Two years before America entered World War II, a line of defense extending from Hawaii to Samoa was established. As a result, Military Support Bases were set up around American Samoa to prepare for WWII. *(Sa faamautuina ni gaioiga e puipui*

*ai mai osofa'iga a le fili e amata mai i Hawaii se'ia o'o mai i Amerika Samoa. Ma*



*sa i'u ai ina fausia loa ni nofoaga maumaututu mo Fitafita ina ia saunia ai mo le Taua Lona Lua o le Lalolagi.)*

**1940**



November 20: An order to establish a native insular force of five hundred or less men to be trained by the U.S. Marine Corp was released from Chief Naval Officer Admiral Stark. Nine months later, the first Samoan – Sianava Robert Sevaaetasi enlisted in the Maligi Samoa (Samoan Marine). *(Sa tuu mai se Faatonuga Faa-Vaega'au a le Fua o le Iunaita Setete ina ia faavaeina se Malosi Faalotoifale o Tagata-Nuu o Amerika Samoa, ma ia aua ne'i sili atu ma le lima selau tagata, ma ia*

*a'oa'o faamasani mo taua e le Vaega'au a le Maligi Koa. Mulimuli ane i le iva masina sa faataunuu ai loa lea fuafuaga ma sa avea ai le susuga ia Sianava Robert Sevaaetasi ma ulua'i Maligi Samoa sa faatautoina.)*

**1941**

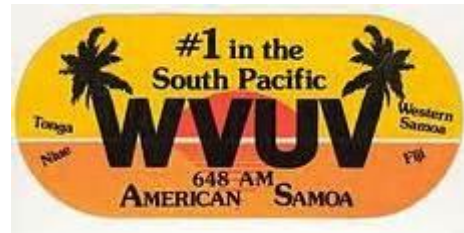


December 7 – Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and the United States entered WWII. *(Ua osofa'ia e le Malo o Iapani le a'ai o Pearl Harbor i Hawaii'i, ma ua i'u ai ina a'afia le Malo o le Iunaita Setete i le Taua Lona Lua o le Lalolagi.)*



The WVUV AM Radio Station began its broadcasting services. This was another milestone in the history which really impacted on daily life in American Samoa.

*(Na amata ai fa'asalalauga aloa'ia a le leitio fa'asalalau o le WVUV-AM, ma, o se suiga fou mata'utia foi lea i le soifuaga o aso ta'itasi i Amerika Samoa.)*



**1942**



A Japanese Navy (submarine) shelled Pago Pago Harbor and surrounding areas and a few locals were slightly injured as a result. *(Na osofa'ia ma pomuina ai e le vaatofu a le Fua a le Malo o*

***Iapani le Faga i Pago Pago ma nu'u tu-lalata ane i ai, ma, sa manunu'a ai nisi i lea foi fa'alavelave mata'utia.)***

### **1945**



Photo # 80-41-386415 Bonni Is, surrender, on USS Danlap, 3 Sept. 1945

May – WWII ends. Life in American Samoa began to return to normalcy after years of uncertainty and unnecessary tensions to the lives of the locals. ***(Ua fa'ai'uina le Taua Lona Lua o le Lalolag, ma, ua toe aga'i atu ai le sofuaga i ona tulaga masani o aso ta'tasi.)***

### **1946**



The first high school to enroll students up to 12<sup>th</sup> grade in American Samoa was established in *Malaloa*, which used to be the site of the first hospital in American Samoa. It was known then as the High School of American Samoa. This was another step forward in improving the level of education

in American Samoa. ***(Fa'avaeina le ulua'i A'oga Maualuga sa faaa'o'oga ai Tamaiti e oo atu i le vasega Sefulu lua i totonu o Amerika Samoa, ma, na fa'aigoaina o le A'oga Maualuga a Amerika Samoa. Sa faatuina lea a'oga i Malaloa i le nofoaga sa iai le ulua'i Falema'i o le Malo. O se fa'aaliga manino lea o le la'ala'a pea i luma o le tulaga o a'oa'oga i totonu o Amerika Samoa.)***

### **1950**



April 17 – The Golden Jubilee of the raising of the US Flag in American Samoa. During the celebrations, the Felalofani Samoa I *Fautasi* boat won the longboat race. This important part of the annual Flag Day festivities is still being observed enthusiastically by the locals.

***(Sa fa'amanatuina ai le Iupeli Auro o le sisiina o le Fu'a a le Iunaite Setete i totonu o laufanua o Amerika Samoa. I le taimi o tu'uga fautasi, sa siamupini ai le Fealofani Samoa I i le fa'agatama i le tai. O lo'o fa'atuma'ina pea le fiafia tele o le atunu'u i ia fa'aga-tama i le tai.)***

### **1951**

The Department of Interior replaces the US Naval Administration. This was another milestone in the history of American Samoa – from the military to civilian administration. Every full fledged democratic government must always be

administered by a civilian government – *for the people, to the people and by the people.* (Na suia ai e le Matagaluega o le Initeria le pulega a le Fua o le Iunaite Setete i le Malo o Amerika Samoa – mai le pule fa’a-Militeri i le pulega fa’a-tagata savili. O malo fa’a-temokarasi uma lava e tataua ona puleaina e se faigamalo savili – mo tagata, i tagata, ma, fa’atautaia e tagata savili.)



### **1953**

Judge Albert B. Maris of the U.S. Circuit of Appeals of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Circuit came to American Samoa for two weeks to draft provisions to establish the Territorial Judicial System. His recommendations became effective in the same year and changed our judicial system; 1) Village Courts were abolished; Village Court jurisdictions were transferred to the District Court; 2) Trial Division was established and took the responsibilities of District Court in regards to felonies; Trial Division has exclusive jurisdiction over lands and titles; 3) A Probate Division was created; 4) An Appellate Division was created for hearings from district and trial divisions; 5) Samoan judges were rotated to sit in various court cases.



*(Sa Malaga mai ai le Afioga le Faamasin o o Albert B. Maris o le U.S.*

*Circuit of Appeals of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Circuit i Amerika Samoa ma nofo ai mo le lua vaiaso e su’esu’e ma iloilo tulaga o Faamasinoga i le Teritori. Sa ia fautuaina ai suiga nei ma sa taliaina foi e le Malo o Amerika Samoa i le tausaga lava lea; 1) Ua faamuta pe soloia Faamasinoga Faa-Nuu; O mataupu uma tau Faamasinoga Faa-Nuu ua tuuina atu uma i Faamasinoga Faa-Itumalo; 2) Sa faatuina le vaega o Faamasinoga o Iloiloga ma latou tauaveina tiute faa-Faamasinoga Faa-Itumalo i mataupu tau soligatulafono matuia; ma, ua na o le Faamasinoga o Iloiloga e iai le aiā i mataupu tau Fania ma Ele’ele, ma Suafa Matai; 3) Sa fa’atuina le vaega o Faamasinoga o Uili, ma Mea Totino; 4) Sa faatuina foi le vaega o Faamasinoga mo mataupu e toe fia iloiloina mai i le vaega o Faamasinoga o Iloiloga ma le Vaega o Faamasinoga Faa-Itumalo; 5) Sa amata foi ona nofoia nofoa o Faamasinoga e Faamasinoga Samoa mo le iloiloina o mataupu eseese ua faamasinoina.)*

## 1954

A Navy recruiting team arrived in early 1954 to begin its first recruiting efforts for any of the U.S. military branches. A lot of Samoan young men took the written and physical exams, and about one hundred were accepted and taken to Pearl Harbor, Hawai'i. ***(Na taunuu ai le Vaega o le Fua a le Malo o le Iunaite Setete i Amerika Samoa e tau saili nisi e agavaa e aveva ma Fitafita i lea vaega o le Militeri. O se ulua'i taimi lea sa iloa ai le naunau mai o le Militeri a Amerika i tama fanau a le atunuu ina ia tautua i le Fua o le Iunaite Setete. E toatele sa aveva su'ega tusitusi ma su'ega o le tino malosi ma le maloloina, ma sa taliaina ai le toaselau o i latou ma o atu ai loa i Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.)***

## 1956



October 15 – Mr. Peter T. Coleman (first Samoan) was appointed by the US Department of Interior as Governor of American Samoa. This was another milestone in the history of American Samoa. He finished his term in office on May 4, 1961. ***(Na filifilia ai e le Matagaluega o le Initeria se tasi o tama fanau mai le nu'u o Pago Pago, Peter T. Coleman, e aveva ma ulua'i Samoa e fai ma Kovana Sili o Amerika Samoa. Na mae'a lana nofoa'iga ia Me 4, 1961.)***

## 1960



The American Samoa Constitution was ratified and promulgated on April 27, 1960, but was effective on April 17<sup>th</sup>, of the same year. The first territorial flag was raised for the first time in the history of American Samoa during the Flag Day celebration. The design of the flag was based on a winning drawing by the late Rev. Uinifareti Rapi Sotoa from the villages of Ta'u, Manu'a and Faga'alu, Tutuila. ***(Sa talia aloa'ia ma faalauailoa ai le Faavae o Amerika Samoa ina ua sainia e le Kovana o Amerika Samoa, Gov. Peter T. Coleman, ma sainia foi e le Failautusi o le Matagaluega o le Initeria. Na sisiina ai foi le ulua'i fu'a a le Teritori o Amerika Samoa i lona talafa'asolopito i le taimi o le Sisiga Fu'a o lea lava tausaga. O lea fu'a, o lona ata atoa na maua mai i se ata na manumalo i se tauvaga tusiga-ata, sa tusia e le susuga i le ali'i faife'au ua fai-i-lagi le folauga, o Uinifareti Rapi Sotoa, F.S., mai le nu'u o Ta'u, Manu'a ma Faga'alu, Tutuila.)***

## 1961



March 27 – Hyrum Rex Lee was appointed by the Department of the Interior to be the Governor of American Samoa and to spearhead all the preparations for the South Pacific Conference to be held in the Territory in mid-1962. ***(Na filifilia ai***

***Hiram Rex Lee e le Failautusi o le Initeria e avea ma Kovana Sili o le Malo o Amerika Samoa. O nisi o ona tiute o le faatautaia o tapenaga mo le Fonotele a le Pasefika i Saute sa faia i totonu o le Teritori i le tausaga 1962.)***

**1962**



The Pan American Airways began regular flights between Pago Pago and Honolulu. Air New Zealand made regular flights to the south and Polynesian Airlines began several flights to and from Apia. ***(Na amatalia ai faigamalaga a le Pan American Airways i le va o Pago Pago ma Honolulu, Hawai'i. O le tausaga lava foi lea na tumau ai pea faigamalaga a le Air New Zealand i atunu'u i sauté, ae na amatalia ai foi malaga a le kamupani va'alele a le Polenisia i le va o Pago Pago ma Faleolo, Samoa.)***



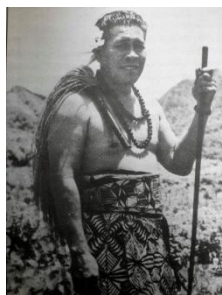
Two prominent interisland shipping companies belonging to the Steffany Family of Fagasa and to O. F. Nelson of Apia provided water transportation between Pago Pago and Apia, carrying passengers and cargo. ***(E lua Kamupani vaa lauiloa ma le mata'alia sa la'ua pasese i le va o Pago Pago ma Apia, e tasi sa fa'atautaia e le Aiga o Sikafuge mai le nu'u o Fagasa ma le isi sa fa'atautaia e le Aiga o Nelesoni o Apia.)***

**1963**

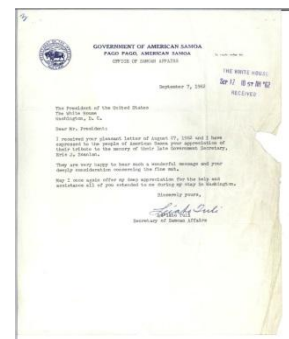


In April, Iosefa F. Sunia (known today as HTC Fofu I.F. Sunia) started the first private newspaper in American Samoa, the *Samoa News*. This first *Samoa News* ended its publication in 1966.

***(Na amataina ai e Iosefa F. Sunia [To'oto'o ia Fofu I.F. Sunia] le ulua'i nusipepa tuma'oti i Amerika Samoa, o le Samoa News. Na fa'agataina lomiga a lea nusipepa i le 1966.)***



The post of the Secretary of Samoan Affairs was created in the 1960 Constitution. It was intended to be the number three post in the government and that it be held by a *matai* – a high-ranking chief. On June 21, 1963 Paramount Chief Le'iato of Faga'itua was sworn in and installed as the first Secretary of Samoan Affairs by Governor H. Rex Lee.



***(Na fa'atuina ai le tofiga fou o le Failautusi o Mataupu Tau Samoa mo lona Malo Fa'aloto-i-Fale. O le fa'amoemoe, ia avea lea tofiga ma tagata taua lona tolu, i le fa'asologa o e pulea le Malo o Amerika Samoa. Filifilia ma fa'au'uina le Afioga a Le-na-'Autasi i ai Sua ma le Vaifanua – Le'iato Tuli, e fai ma ulua'i Failautusi o le Ofisa o Mata'upu Tau Samoa – Malo Fa'a-lotoifale – o Amerika Samoa.)*** (Right: Le'iato Tuli's letter to President Kennedy – September 7, 1962.)



<sup>9</sup> The American Samoa Government under the watchful eyes of Governor Lee began the erection of the transmitting towers and a tramway station on top of Mt. Alava and on top of Mauga-o-Ali'i. Some prisoners from the local jail were exploited for the establishing of these important government objectives.

***(Fa'atutuina pou mo uaealesi fa'asalalau mo televise i luga o le Mauga o Alava ma le nofoaga mo le Ta'avale Toso i luga o le Mauga-o-Ali'i. O nisi mai le To'ese i Tafuna na fa'aaoga e faia lea galuega faigata, a ua le mafai ona maua o latou suafa.)***



A newly established structure was nicknamed *Fale Laumei* (Turtle House) after its appearance. On July 1, 1963, Acting Governor Owen Aspinall signed a General Memorandum of Understanding naming the auditorium the Lee Auditorium, in honor of Governor Lee. ***(Fa'atuina le Fale Laumei – ua fa'aigoaina o le Maota o Lee – i Utulei, e manatua***

***ai le Afioga i le Kovana Sili o Lee, o le Matua o Faiva ma le Poututoa na fita-i-tuga i le faiga o lea galuega tele.)***

## **1964**



<sup>10</sup> In October, the Kneubuhl Family started the *Samoa Times*, giving American Samoa two weekly newspapers.

***(Na amataina ai e le aiga o Kneubuhl mai Fagatogo le nusipepa o le Samoa Times, ma, ua lua ai loa nusipepa e fa'alua i le vaiaso ona lomua. O se la'asaga tele foi lena i nusipepa lomua i vaiaso ta'itasi i le talafa'asolopito o Amerika Samoa.)***

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.panoramio.com/photo/73723916>

<sup>10</sup> <http://pagopago.com/etv/history-page/cox-etv-history/thu-02172011-2348>

**1965**



Leone High School was established at its current location at the Western District. This was also another step forward towards the alleviation of the problem of over-crowding in the high schools of American Samoa. *Fa'atuina le A'oga Maualuga i Leone, Falelima i Sisifo. O se tasi foi lea o la'asaga aga'i pea i luma o le tu'uitiitia o le faitau aofa'i o tamaiti a'oga i a'oga maualuluga a le Malo o Amerika Samoa.*)



The Television System was completed in time for school opening. According to Governor Lee, "it is the first place in the world where TV is being used to the fullest extent." (See, *A History of American Samoa: 279*)

*(Amatalia polokalama o a'oa'oga i le Televisi. O se tulaga maoa'e lava foi lea, na fa'aalia e Kovana Lee, na ia saunoa ai, "o Amerika Samoa o le ulua'i atunu'u lea I le lalolagi ua fa'aaoga ai a'oa'oga i le televise i ona o'o'o'oga uma lava." [Silasila ane: Talafa'asolopito o Amerika Samoa: 279])*

**1966**



February 3 - One of the most devastating hurricanes hit American Samoa and most of the villages especially the ones near the coastline suffered much damage physically, mentally and spiritually. The hurricane showed that in modern infrastructure, services are interdependent. *(O le tausaga lea na matua fa'atama'ia ai e le afa malosi ua fa'aigoaina lava o le afa o le 1966, nu'u uma o Amerika Samoa. Na matua afaina ai tele nu'u tumatafaga fa'apei o Asu Tuai, Fagamalo, Poloa, Malota, Fagasa, Vatia, Afono, Masefau ma Aoa i le itu i matu, ma nu'u uma lava i le itu i saute o Tutuila. Tele naua mea totino sa fa'atama'ia uma ai, fa'apei o falesa, falea'oga, maota ma laoa, auala, taligalu, uaea eletise, paipa vai ma le tele o isi mea totino e masani ona mana'omia mo le soifuaga o aso ta'itasi.)*

October 18 - The President of the United States, Lyndon Johnson, stopped over in American Samoa on his way to the Manila Peace Conference. The Manulele Elementary School at the village of Nu'uuli was named after his wife, First Lady, Lady Bird Johnson.



In December, the President and First Lady stopped over again on a trip to Australia to attend the funeral of Prime Minister Harold Holt. There was not much fanfare, but more than 3,000 local chiefs and people packed the Pago Pago International Airport to see the President. *(Na fa'alua ona asiasi mai ai le ali'i Peresetene o le Lunaite Setete o Lyndon B. Johnson ma lona faletua, ma, sa fai ma pine fa'amau mo le la asiasiga muamua*

*le fa'aigoaina o le A'oga Tulaga Muamua a Manulele i le nu'u o Nu'uuli i le suafa o le faletua - Lady Bird Johnson. O le la asiasiga lona lua na fa'atumulia ai foi le malae va'alele i Tafuna i Tupu ma E'e ma le mamalu o le atunu'u o e na fia silasila ma maimoa i le Afioga i le Peresetene.)*

### 1967



Manu'a High School was opened. American Samoa bid farewell to Governor Lee. He had governed longer than any governor before him. In that time American Samoa built new schools, roads, housing, airport and harbor facilities, island-wide electricity, new water systems, a major hospital, the Lee Auditorium, and more. *(Tatalaina le A'oga Maualuga i Manu'a. Tele nisi a'oga ua fausia, o auala tele, o fale nofo, malae*

*va'alele ma nisi fale i totonu o le taulaga, o le eletise mo nu'u uma, o alavai, o le Falema'i Tele i Faga'alu, Fale Laumei, ma isi mea e tele.)*

### 1968

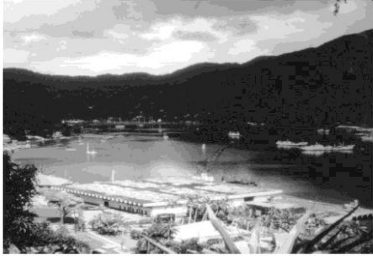


Faga'itua High School was ready in September at a cost of \$350,000.00, to cater to the needs of students from the Eastern District. This was another step forward towards the improvement and decentralization of education in American Samoa. *(Tatalaina le A'oga Maualuga i Faga'itua i le tau e \$300,000, mo le*

*fa'aa'o'ogaina o fanau a'oga o le Falelima i Sasa'e. O se isi foi lenei la'asaga aga'i i luma mo le fa'aleleia atili ma le tali'ina o mana'oga taua'oa'oga o fanau a'oga i nofoaga o lo'o nonofo latalata i ai.)*



A new customs warehouse was built and ready for business. This was necessary to store for a short while all imported goods from overseas while their clearances, quarantined items and entry permits were processed according to local rules and regulations.



*(Tatalaina le Fale Tiute Fou i luga o le Uafu i Fagatogo. O se taumafaiga mata'alia foi lea a le Vaegoa o Tiute a le Malo o Amerika Samoa, ina ia mautu oloa mai fafo i se fale malosi ua lelei ma saunia mo ia oloa, a e fa'amautuina pepa ma gasologa masani mo ia oloa mai fafo.)*

The new hospital, named the Lyndon Baines Johnson Medical Center (LBJ), was opened on June 6. The first patient admitted was a deliver room case. The child was named "Lyndon." Soon after it opened, LBJ was acclaimed the best medical facility in the region.



*(Ua tatalaina foi le Falema'i Fou i Faga'alu ma ua fa'aigoaina o le Falema'i o le Lyndon Baines Johnson. O ma'i muamua na taofia ai o le tina failele. O lana pepe na ola manuia ai sa fa'aigoaina ia*

*"Lyndon." Na manatu le to'atele i lea vaitau, o le falema'i numera tasi lava lea i le Vasa Pasefika atoa.)*

## **1969**



<sup>11</sup> May 26 – Apollo 10 splashed down in the Pacific Ocean, about 200 miles from Pago Pago. The astronauts were brought to Pago Pago International Airport for a brief but lavish island welcome. The whole world saw and witnessed the arrival ceremony on Live TV through the services of the local KVZK TV Station. *(Na taunu'u manuia ifo ai le malaga a le Apollo 10 i le Vasa Pasefika, pe a ma le 200 maila mai le taulaga o Pago Pago. Sa fa'alauiloaina lea faigamalaga i luga o le TV mo le silafia e le lalolagi atoa. O se matati'a fou foi lea i le talafa'asolopito o Amerika Samoa – ua talimalo i ni ali'i o le vateatea*

*a le Malo o le Iunaite Setete.)*

<sup>11</sup> <http://airandspace.si.edu/explore-and-learn/multimedia/detail.cfm?id=4137>

## 1970



In November, His Eminence, Pope Paul VI visited American Samoa. He was the only Pope from the Vatican to have ever visited this remote region of the world. Christianity in American Samoa continues to take root and flourish. ***(Na asia Amerika Samoa e lana Afioga ia Pope Paulo VI, o le “Ulu” o le Ekalesia Katoliko Roma i le Vatikana, i Roma, Italia. Ua fa’amautuina ma fa’a-olaolaina pea le fa’atuatuaga fa’a-Kerisiano i laufanua o Amerika Samoa.)***



Washington Representation – The first delegate-at-large to Washington was Paramount Chief A.U. Fuimaono from the village of Aoloau. He was elected in November 1970.

***(Ulua’i filifilia ai le Afioga i le Gafatasi, A.U. Fuimaono, e fai ma Sui-Aoao o Amerika Samoa i le Laumua i Uosigitone, D.C. O se matati’a fou foi lea i le talafa’asolopito o Amerika Samoa – ua i ai sona Sui i le Laumua.)***

The Future Political Status Study Commission (FPSSC) of the early 1970s recommended that the governor of American Samoa be elected. Local leaders immediately began the push towards achieving such an important political goal.

***(Sa fautuaina ai e le Komisi na filifilia e le Afioga i le Kovana Sili le fa’atalanoaina o se lumana’i mautu ma le manuia fa’a-polokiki mo Amerika Samoa.)***



The concept of a community college became a reality this year. It started with 474 students at Utulei in the old Navy buildings that were used by the High School of American Samoa, which is now Samoana High School. The Community College was relocated to Mapusaga Fou - its current location. ***(Ua fa’atuina le Kolisi Tu’ufa’atasi a le Malo o Amerika Samoa. Na amataina i tama ma teine a’oga e 474 i fale tuai o le Fua a Amerika i Utulei, ma, sa fa’aaogaina foi e le A’oga Maualuga a Amerika Samoa i tausaga ua te’a, ae ua ta’ua i nei aso o le A’oga Maualuga a Samoana.)***

## 1971



“Trial by Jury” was added to the American Samoa Judicial System on an order by Justice Bryant of the First District Court, District of Columbia, following hearings on the case of *Jake King vs. DOI Secretary Andrus*. ***(Ua fa’aofi***

*mai i totonu o le Ofisa o Fa'amasinoga se tasi o la'asaga fou ua ta'ua o le "Trial by Jury" – [fa'amasinoga e faia e le auiloilo se fa'ai'uga tatau mo so'o se tasi ua molia mo soo se ituaiga soliga tulafono], ona o se tagi sa faia e Jake King e fa'asaga aga'i i le Failautusi o le Initeria o Andrus.)*



The newly established American Samoa Development Bank began making small business loans. *(Amatalia ona ofoina atu le tautua a le Faletupe o Atina'e a le Malo o Amerika Samoa e ala i ni "tupe nono itiiti" mo pisinisi. O se la'asaga fou mo le 'au faipisinise e atia'e ni a latou pisinisi fou, mo le fa'aleleia*

*atili lava o le tamaoaiga o le atunu'u.)*



The Jean P. Haydon Museum was formally opened in October. Dr. Margaret Meade, the world-famous anthropologist-author of *Coming of Age in Samoa* was the featured guest speaker. *(Tatala aloa'ia le Fale*

*Mata'aga o le Jean P. Haydon Museum. O se la'asaga taua tele mo le teuina ma le fa'amaumauina lelei o nisi o measina a le atunu'u i lona talafa'asolopito, ma le lavea'iina mai o ia measina mai le vave ona mou atu, ma galo nimo atu ai ma o latou fa'amatalaga taua mo fanau o nei, a taeao, ma le lumana'i. O le tama'ita'i lauiloa i le lalolagi i mataupu tau le va-fealofa'i/feso'ota'i o tagata soifua, Dr. Margaret Meade, sa fai ma failauga fa'apitoa.)*

## 1974



12

January 30<sup>th</sup>, Pan American flight 806 crashed short of the Pago Pago International Airport runway. Of the 91 passengers and crew, 87 people perished. The flight was on its way from New Zealand to Los Angeles via American Samoa and Hawai'i.

*(Ianuari 30, na pa ai le va'alele o le Pan American Malaga 806 i le malae va'alele i Pago Pago. Na maliliu ai le 87 o le pasese e 91. O lea faigamalaga sa tu'uva'aese mai Niu Sila mo Los Angeles, ae ui atu i America Samoa ma Hawai'i.)*

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.samoanews.com/node/80385>



In November, A.P Lutali was elected as the second delegate-at-large to Washington.

***(Filifilia le Afioga A.P Lutali e fai ma Sui Aoao o le Malo o Amerika Samoa i Uosigitone. O ia lea na soso’o ma le Afioga A.U. Fuimaono, o le ulua’i Sui Aoao.)***



The American Samoa Bar Association was founded. This was another milestone in the history of the American Samoa Government – the formation of ASBA and a few more lawyers were on hand to help out ASG, the private sector and individual citizens.

***(Ua fa’avaeina le fa’alapotopotoga a Loia i Amerika Samoa. O se tasi foi lea la’asaga aga’i i luma o le Malo o Amerika Samoa, ina ua fa’aopoopoina foi le faitau aofa’i o loia ua agava’a mo fesoasoani mo le Malo, o fai-pisinisi, atoa ai ma sitiseni ta’ito’atasi o le atunu’u.)***

**1975**

Early this year, the United States National Labor Board ruled that American Samoa was under its jurisdiction. The ruling allowed labor unions to operate in the Territory.

***(Fa’alauiloa e le Matagaluega a le Leipa a Amerika, ua aofia nei Amerika Samoa i lalo o lana va’ava’aiga. O le tulafono lea, na mafua ai ona fa’atagaina iuni a tagata faigaluega ona fa’agaoioia i totonu o le Teritori.)***



Mrs. Mere Betham was chosen as the first woman to become the Director of the Department of Education, a milestone in the history of American Samoan. She pioneered the use of the Samoa language for instructions from first to fifth grade level.

***(Filifilia le tina o Mere Betham e fai ma ulua’i tina e aveia ma Fa’atonu Sili o le Matagaluega o A’oga a le Malo o Amerika Samoa. Sa iloga tele le tula’i mai o lenei tina i le tofi, ‘aemaise lava o lona fa’aaogaina o le gagana Samoa e fai ma gagana e a’oa’o ai tamaiti a’oga i le vasega 1-5.)***



The television station KVZK TV was separated from DOE and became known as the Office of Television Operations. The move signaled the diminishing role of television in education.

***(Ua vavae’ese nei le Fale TV – KVZK TV mai le Matagaluega o le Ofisa o A’oga, ma, ua atagia mai foi i lea gaoioiga le fa’aitiitia o polokalama televise mo a’oa’oga.)***

## 1976



<sup>13</sup> American Samoa celebrated the two hundred years of the existence of the United States of America. This was a solid reminder to the citizens of American Samoa that the U.S.A was serious in its urge in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century for American Samoa to come under the flag of the United States of America. ***(Fa'amanatuina o le 200 tausaga talu ona fa'avaeina le Malo o le Iunaitē Setete o Amerika. A o se fa'amanatu taua foi lea mo sitiseni uma o le Malo o Amerika Samoa, sa fa'amaoni lava le Malo o le Iunaitē Setete i lona mana'o ina ia i lalo o lana tagavai le Malo o Amerika Samoa.)***

The first graduates of the senior class of the Marist Brothers High School received their diplomas at this new site. ***(Ulua'i fa'au'uga a le A'oga Maualuga a Malisi i lona lotoa fou i Malaeloa.)***



## 1977



<sup>14</sup> In November 1, the first election of the governor and lieutenant governor was held and the team of Peter Tali Coleman and Tufele Li'amatua won in a runoff against A.P. Lutali and Fofu I.F. Sunia. This election was a closely contested one in the history of American Samoa because it was the first one ever to take place after a plebiscite in the territory mandated its first coming into fruition. The Secretary of the



Department of the Interior also gave his blessings. The political platforms for these gubernatorial teams were also the main points of contention.

***(Manumalo Pita Tali Kolumane ma Tufale Li'amatua ia A.P. Lutali ma Fofu I.F. Sunia i le ulua'i faiga palota e filifilia ai e tagatanu'u lava ia o Amerika Samoa so latou Kovana Sili ma le Lutena Kovana.)***

## 1978

Governor Peter T. Coleman took office as the first elected governor on January 3. ***(Ua nofoia nei e le Afioga i le Kovana Sili fou o Amerika Samoa, Pita T. Kolumane, le nofoa ia Ianuari 3.)***

The Appellate System for the High Court of American Samoa was established by law. Under the new system, the Secretary of the Interior appointed three

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<sup>14</sup><http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/involved/images/fb11.jpg>

recognized stateside jurists twice a year to sit as acting associate judges to review appeals. The first session took place this year. ***(Amatalia se tasi o la'asaga fou [mo apili] i totonu o le Ofisa o Fa'amasinoga a le Malo o Amerika Samoa.)***

### **1979**

The last delegate-at-large, Fofu I.F. Sunia served only two years (1979-80) when the post was repealed. But during the general elections in November Fofu was again elected as the first delegate-at-large to the US Congress. ***(O le Tofa Fofu I.F. Sunia o le Sui Mulimuli lea o le Teritori mo Uosigitone ma o ia foi o le ulua'i sui o le Teritori mo le Konekeresi.)***



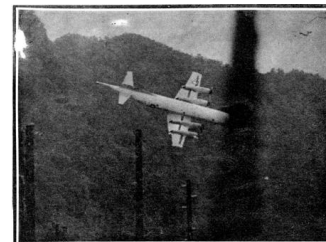
The District Court was established (Public Law 16-28) to lessen the work of the High Court. Talalelei Tulafono became the first district court judge. ***(Ua fa'avaeina le Ofisa o Fa'amasinoga Fa'a-Itumalo, ma, o Talalelei Tulafono o le ulua'i Fa'amasino lea mo lea Ofisa o Fa'amasinoga.)***

The Village Court Act of 1979 reestablished village courts and provided associate judges and operational procedures. Village courts existed many years before but had long been dormant. ***(Ua toe fa'atuina foi Fa'amasinoga Fa'a-Nu'u ma tulaga uma lava ua tatau ai. Ua leva ona i ai Fa'amasinoga Fa'a-Nu'u ae na sa le i mafai ona fa'agaoioiga mo se taimi umi.)***

### **1980**



During the Flag Day celebration on April 17, a group of 13 Army paratroopers lost their lives when their aircraft got tangled with the tramway main cable wire and crashed at the site of the Rainmaker Hotel causing a big fiery explosion. ***(Na tupu ai se fa'alavelave mata'utia i se va'alele a le Vaega a le Ami, ina ua lavea lona si'usi'u i le uaea o le cable car, ma i'u ai ina pa ma mu ai i le nofoaga pito i tai o le Rainmaker Hotel.)***



Programs for senior citizens became very popular, especially for the monthly food vouchers! ***(Amatalia polokalama o mea taumafa mo le 'au matutua, 'aemaise lava pepa taumafa mo masina ta'itasi.)***



The Congregational Christian Church in American Samoa became independent from the mother church, the Congregational Christian Church in Samoa – a move towards reforming the Congregational Christian Church in both Samoas. *(Ua*



*tuto'atasi nei le Ekalesia Fa'apopotoga Kerisiano i Amerika Samoa [EFKAS] mai le Ekalesia Fa'apopotoga Kerisiano i Samoa [EFKS] – o se taumafaiga lava mo le atina'eina o totino o le Ekalesia Fa'apopotoga i laufanua o Amerika Samoa.)*



Hawai'ian Air began servicing the route between Pago Pago and Honolulu. *(Amatalia faigamalaga a le Kamupani Va'alele o le Hawai'ian Air i le va o Amerika Samoa ma Hawai'i.)*

## **1981**

The team of Governor Coleman and Lieutenant Governor Tufele won a second term of office. They had to step down for a term because local statutes would not allow three consecutive terms in office. Yet, during their second term they were able to “overcome strong objections of the Department of Interior to bring satellite communications here to lay the foundation for a modern telecommunication system as the basis for expanding our ability to attract new development. They also established transshipment policy to attract more commercial vessels to our port facilities,” according to Aumua Amata’s *Samoa News Guest Editorial – Toe Timata Le Upega* [Samoa News: 03/06/2013]. *(Ua toe manumalo foi mo se nofoa'iga lona lua Uifa'atali Pita Kolumane ma Tufele Li'amatua i palotaga sa fai. Sa tele ni galuega lelei na mafai e nei ta'ita'i ona fa'atinoina i la la'ua nofoa'iga lea. O nisi o ia galuega ua aofia le 'aumaia o feso'ota'iga fa'a-satelite i Amerika Samoa e fa'avae ai feso'ota'iga fa'a-onapo nei ina ia fa'alaua'itele ai pea le atina'eina o le tamaoaiga o Amerika Samoa. E fa'apena foi le tulaga si'itia pea i luga mo va'ala'uoloa ina ia fiafia e tuta i o tatou uafu ma vave ai ma lelei le o'o mai oloa 'ese'ese i totonu o le atunu'u.)*

Fofo I.F. Sunia entered the US Congress as the first delegate from American Samoa. *(Ua filifilia ma avefa Fofo I.F. Sunia ma ulua'i sui o le Teritori mo le Konekeresi.)*

The CCCAS celebrated its first year of independence from the CCCS. *(Ua atoa nei le ulua'i tausaga o le EFKAS talu ona tuto'atasi mai le EFKS.)*

**1982**



Tafuna High School was established.



The people of Leone village celebrated the 150 years of the arrival of the first missionary, John Williams. The Catholic Church celebrated the 100 years of the Sister's School, which was founded in Leone in 1883 by Sisters Mary St. Vincent, St. Claire and St. Therese. *(Ua fa'atuina le A'oga Maualuga i Tafuna. Ua fa'amanatuina foi e le afio'aga i Leone le atoaga o le 150 tausaga talu ona tulau'ele'ele i Tutuila nei le ali'i misionare o Ioane Viliamu. Ua fa'amanatuina foi le e le Ekalesia Katoliko Roma le atoaga o le 100 tausaga talu ona fa'atuina i le 1883 le A'oga a Taupousa e Tama'ita'i Taupousa nei: Mary St. Vincent, St. Claire, ma St. Therese.*

**1983**



March 14 – The Kanana Fou Theological Seminary was formally opened. The Rev'd. Dr. Bert "Peti" Williams Tofaeono was appointed Principal. Reconciliation between the CCCAS and the CCCS took place and the permanency of the separation was confirmed. *(Ua tatala aloa'ia le Seminare Fa'a-Faife'au i Kanana Fou. O le susuga i le Faife'au Foma'i – Dr. Bert "Peti" Williams, sa avea ma ulua'i pule. Na amatalia ai le toe fa'aleleia o loto ma agaga o le EFKAS ma le EFKS, ma i'u ai ina saga fa'amautuina le vavae'ese mai o le EFKAS mai le EFKS.*

**1985**



The team of A.P. Lutali and Eni Faleomavaega won the gubernatorial election. *(Na manumalo ai le 'au a A.P Lutali ma Eni*





***Faleomavaega i le palotaga mo le tofi Kovana ma le Sui-Kovana.)***

## **1987**



Manu'a was hit hard by hurricane *Tusi*, destroying nearly all structures. Tutuila and Aunu'u were kindly spared. ***(Na mafatia tele ai le Manu'a Tele i le Afa malosi o Tusi. Ae na fa'asoina ai pea Tutuila ma Aunu'u.)***

## **1988**



November 1 – Honorable Lealialoa F. Michael Kruse was appointed Chief Justice. The Territory was unanimous in support of the appointment of the first Samoan Chief Justice. ***(Na filifilia aloa'ia ai le Afioga ia Lealialoa F. Michael Kruse e fai ma Fa'amasino Sili o le Ofisa o Fa'amasinoga a le Malo o Amerika Samoa.)***



American Samoa had two new FM radio stations: WVUV-FM, broadcasting from towers on Mt. Alava, and KSBS-FM, broadcasting from its new towers at Breakers Point.

***(Ua lua nei Ofisa o Leitio Fa'asalalau (FM Radio) i Amerika Samoa – WVUV FM ma le KSBS FM.)***

## **1989**

February 2 – Hurricane *Gina* and its strong winds struck American Samoa. It did not last very long and lacked the strength of either *Tusi* (1987) or *Ofa* (1990). ***(Sa le malosi tele se ofofa'iga a le Afa o Gina, sa na le maua le malosi o Tusi – 1987, Ofa – 1990, ma Valelia – 1991.)***

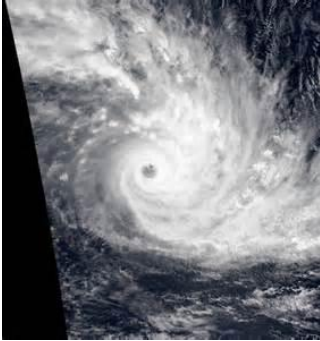


The team of Peter T. Coleman and Galea'i Poumele won the gubernatorial election. ***(Manumalo le 'au a Peter T. Coleman ma Galea'i Poumele i palotaga mo le Kovana ma le Lutena Kovana.)***



December – *Samoa News* was printed on a web press, allowing an increase in the size of the paper. One month later it became the first daily newspaper, printed at new location in downtown Fagatogo. ***(Ua lomia i Upega Tafa'ilagi le Samoa News, ma ua la'ala'a ai pea i luma le telê o le nusipepa. Tasi le masina mulimuli ane, ua aveva ma ulua'i nusipepa e lomia i vaiaso ta'itasi i le talafa'asolopito o Amerika Samoa.)***

## 1990



Hurricane *Ofa* hit on February 2. The entire Samoa islands suffered great damage. Government operations were brought to a complete stop for several days. Schools were also very much affected. ***(Na matua fa'atama'ia ai e le afa malosi***



***o Ofa le atu Samoa atoa. Sa taofia uma galuega a le Malo ma tapunia foi ma A'oga, ona o le tele naua o mea na fa'aleagaina e leni afa mata'utia.)***

## 1991



Hurricane *Val*, also known as Cyclone Val, struck all of Samoa on December 4 and continued on to December 13. It also brought about so much destruction to people's properties – homes, personal belongings, and more. Some witnesses have said that the coming of Cyclone Val was more or less like the coming of the devil to destroy all of Samoa. ***(Na***



***matua fa'atama'ia foi le afa malosi o Valelia le atunu'u atoa i le masina o Tesema pe silia ma le vaiaso atoa. Sa matua tele mea totino, o fale, ma fa'ato'aga na fa'aleagaina uma e leni afa malosi.***

## 1993

The team of A.P Lutali and Tau'ese Pita Sunia won the gubernatorial election. ***(Ua manumalo a'ia'i le 'au a A.P. Lutali ma Tau'ese Pita Sunia i le palotaga o le Kovana ma le Lutena Kovana.)***

## 1994



The Amerika Samoa Humanities Council (ASHC) was established. The main bulk of its work was the promotion of all programs that are “humanities” related, especially for all the citizens, expatriates and visitors living in American Samoa to have a happy and prosperous life through mutual

understanding and open communication – living in unity within diversity.

***(O se tausaga uiga 'ese foi lenei i le talafa'asolopito o le Malo o Amerika Samoa, ina ua fa'atuina ai le Amerika Samoa Humanities Council. O matafaioi taua na ala ai ona fa'atuina lenei fa'alapotopotoga e fa'avae i taulumaga uma tau HUMANITIES – po'o galuega ma fa'atinoga e fa'atatau mo le ola solo lelei o tagata uma – sitiseni Amerika Samoa, tagata mai fafo, atoa ai foi ma e asiasi mai i le Teritori ma ua latou fia maua se soifuaga fiafia ma le tumu i tamaoaiga 'ese'ese mo le ola manuia i aso uma.)***



June 1994 – The Moso'oi Week was initiated by the Department of Tourism as an annual tourist promotional event to be held on the second week of October every year. According to HTC Fofu I.F. Sunia in *A History of American Samoa* (p., 303), the flower of the Moso'oi Tree is the national flower of American Samoa. ***(Ua fa'atuina foi le Vaiaso o le Moso'oi mo le fa'atauaina ma le fia si'isi'i pea i luga o le tulaga o taumafaiga mo turisi ma e tafafao mai i Amerika***

***Samoa. O lea fa'amoemoe ua fa'atino lava i le vaiaso lona lua o le masina o Oketopa i tausaga ta'itasi.)***



The outbreak of the so-called “taro leaf plight” caused a lot of problems to the farmers of both American Samoa and Independent Samoa. It resulted in the loss of much needed revenues for the farmers and the economies of both countries. ***(O le oso***

***fa'afuase'i a'e o lenei fa'ama'i leaga na fa'atama'ia ai ma'umaga o le atunu'u o le “Lega” sa a'afia ai Amerika Samoa ma le motu o Samoa Tuto'atasi. Na matua fa'aitiitia ai foi ma le tupe maua a fai-fa'ato'aga, aemaise foi o tupe maua a malo e lua ona o lea fa'ama'i mata'utia.)***

### **1997**

American Samoa hosted for the first time the Mini South Pacific Games and it was a big success story. ***(O le uluai taimi lenei na talimalo ai Amerika Samoa i Taaloga Laiti o le Vasa Pasefika.)***



The team of Tau'ese Pita Sunia and Togiola Tulafono won the gubernatorial election. Their theme of their political campaign was – Everybody Counts – *E taua tagata uma*. The



theme reflected the down-to-earth nature of Tau'ese himself. Tauese was known to be an excellent orator, able to speak to diverse audiences with his gift of storytelling or *faiga-poka* in Samoan. ***(Na manumalo Tau'ese Pita Sunia ma Togiola Tulafono i palotaga mo le tofi Kovana ma le Lutena Kovana. O le manulauti sa o la fa'atauaina, o le - Fa'amuumua Tagata. O se ata manino o le Tofa i le To'oto'o, aua o ia lava o se tagata e fiafia tele e mafuta ma feso'ota'i ma so'o se ituaiga tagata i so'o se taimi o le aso, 'aemaise lava i ni "suaga" po'o ni faiga-poka malie.)***

Western Samoa changed its name to "Samoa," and this caused many American Samoans, especially the Senators and House Representatives of the local legislature – the *Fono* – to file a very strong worded protest against this political move by the Western Samoa government. ***(O se tulaga uiga 'ese foi lea ua tula'i mai i le talafa'asolopito o le atu Samoa, ina ua suia le igoa o le Malo o Samoa i Sisifo ia "Samoa," ia, po'o Samoa Tuto'atasi. Sa to'atele tagata o le Malo o Amerika Samoa sa tete'e i lenei suiga, 'aemaise lava i ali'i Senatoa ma Faipule o le Fono Faitulafono. Peita'i, sa tumau pea lea suiga ona e le mafai e le Malo o Amerika Samoa ona taofia se malo tuto'atasi mai ana lava fuafuaga ma fa'ai'uga fa'a-polokiki.)***

## **2000**

The team of Tau'ese Pita Sunia and Togiola Tulafono won a second term in office. Tau'ese died in office in May 7, 2003 and Togiola carried forth the remainder of their term. ***(Ua toe manumalo foi Kovana Tau'ese Pita Sunia ma Lutena Kovana Togiola Tulafono i palotaga sa faia. Peita'i ane, na maliu fa'afuase'i i se gasegase tugā Kovana Tau'ese i le Nofoa o le atunu'u ia Me 7, 2003, ae le i mae'a lana nofoaiga lona lua - "Auē ua maliliu toa, ua maumau ai a'upega o le taua..." )***



April 17 – The U.S. Postal service commemorated the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the historical union between the United States and its territory of American Samoa by issuing a commemorative postage stamp. “I like the stamp very much because it’s both visually appealing as well as culturally and historically appropriate,” said American Samoa Government Governor Tau’ese P. F. Sunia. “We look forward to the First-Day issuance ceremony which will take place in American Samoa next spring, in support of our national flag-day ceremony.

The stamp was illustrated by Herb Kane of Captain Cook, Hawai’i, and designed by Howard Paine of Delaphine, VA., the stamp features an *’alia*, the traditional double canoe, sailing with an easterly wind near Sunu’itao Peak on the island of Ofu, Manu’a. (Reproduced from: [www.psestamp.com/articles/](http://www.psestamp.com/articles/) for more details of this



important event in the history of American Samoa.) *(Na fa'amanatuina i lenei tausaga le atoaga o le 100 tausaga talu ona fa'avaeina le Malo o Amerika Samoa, ma lana faiga-pa'aga ma le Malo o le Iunaita Setete. O se tasi o pine fa'amau o lea so'otaga taua, o le gaosia lea o se fa'aailoga o teutusi (stamp) o lo'o i ai le ata o se alia o lo'o se'e malie i matagi mai sasa'e, i tafatafa ane o le tolotolo o Sunu'itao i Ofu, Manu'a. Na saunoa le Afioga Kovana Tau'ese ma ia ta'ua ai, "ou te fiafia tele i lenei fa'aailoga o teutusi ona e le gata ina matagofie i le va'ai, 'ae ua talafeagai lelei ma agaifanua ma talafa'asolopito o le atunu'u." O le ali'i o Herb Kane na saunia le ata, ae o Howard Paine sa mamanuina lea fa'aailoga o teutusi.)*

## 2001



The World Trade Center was totally destroyed by passenger airplanes that were piloted by terrorists. The Pentagon also suffered much destruction from one of the airplanes piloted by terrorists as well. All of American Samoa was very much affected by this tragedy. It really has impacted on the daily lives of every citizen ever since this historic event took place. *(Na matua*

*fa'aleagaina e ni va'alele la'u pasese na fa'atautaia e ni terorisi se lua, le Ofisa Tutotonu o Fefa'atau'iga Fa'a-va-o-Malo i le 'a'ai tele o Niu Ioka i Amerika. Sa afaina ai foi se vaega o le Fale o le Pentagon i Uosigitone, e se va'alele na fa'atautaia foi e ni terorisi. O nei fa'alavelave mata'utia ma le matuia, na matua a'afia ai uma galuega ma a'oga i totonu o Amerika Samoa atoa, tainane foi lana faiga-malo. Na maua tagata uma i le loimata maligi, agaga fa'anoanoa, ma le loto fa'avauvau.)*



## 2003

Governor Tau'ese Pita Sunia passed away peacefully while still in office on May 7. One of American Samoa's most eloquent speakers is no longer around to impress the locals and visitors with his special gift of telling traditional and contemporary stories as if he was the original writer of all of them. Tau'ese was able to negotiate many important issues with the Federal Government, especially in the promotion of American Samoa's interest in maintaining the beauty of its land, ocean and air. He was a staunch advocate of the *Fa'a-Samoa* – Samoan Way of Life. *(Na maliu filemu le Afioga i le Kovana Sili, Tau'ese Pita Sunia, i le Nofoa o le Atunu'u ia Me 7, 2003, ma, na fa'aauuina ai loa e Lutena Kovana Togiola le Nofoa o le Kovana Sili se'ia o'o i palotaga o le tausaga 2004.*

## 2004



The team of Togiola Tulafono and Aitofele Sunia won the gubernatorial election. *(Ua manumalo le Afioga i le Matua Togiola Tulafono ma le Afioga i le Tama Fa'alagia Aitofele Sunia mo le tofi Kovana ma le Lutene Kovana.)*



## 2008



Tuesday, July 22 – American Samoa hosted the 10<sup>th</sup> Pacific Festival of Arts. It was a magnificent showcasing of various cultural items (songs, dances, stories, chants, poems, drawings,

tattooing, and etc.) by the many Pacific island contingents that were present. *(O le ulua'i taimi lea na talimalo ai le Malo o Amerika Samoa ma le atun'u atoa i le fa'aaliga o mea tau atisi, tu ma agaifanua, pese, siva, fatuga ma le fa'amatalaina o tala o atunu'u 'ese'ese, ma isi measina taua, i le Malae o le Su'igaula a le Atuvasa i Utulei ma isi nofoaga filifilia.)*

The team of Togiola Tulafono and Faoa Aitofele Sunia won a second term in office. Their political platform was to “Continue Doing the Best Things” – *Fai Pea Mea Sili*. It was a platform based on the continuation of past years' achievements. They were able to capitalize on what they've achieved during their first administration in terms of new road infrastructures, new business ventures and attracting more visitors to American Samoa. *(Ua toe manumalo foi le 'au a Togiola Tulafono ma Faoa Aitofele Sunia i le tofi Kovana ma le Lutena Kovana, e ala i la la'ua manulauti tau'ave o le – Fai Pea Mea Sili. O lo'o fa'atatau lea i galuega uma o la la'ua nofoa'iga muamua, ina ia fa'aauuina ma toe fa'atumauna pea ia mea sili mo se lumana'i manuia o Amerika Samoa.)*

## 2009



The American Samoa Quarter was released on July 27, 2009. This represented the fourth release of the 2009 D.C. & U.S. Territories Quarter Program. This program followed the

popular 50 State Quarters Program with six quarters for U.S. jurisdictions not classified as states.

The reverse design of the American Samoa Quarter features items used in special Samoan ceremonies against a background image of the coastline. The items include the 'ava bowl and the whisk and staff. The 'ava bowl is used to make a ceremonial drink during important events. The whisk and staff represent the rank of a Samoan orator. The inscriptions read "American Samoa," "Samoa Muamua Le Atua" (translated: "Samoa, God is First"), "E Pluribus Unum," and the date. The reverse was designed by Stephen Clark and sculptured by Charles Vickers. (reproduced directly from: [www.statequarterguide.com/2009-american-samoa-quarter](http://www.statequarterguide.com/2009-american-samoa-quarter)) *(O le isi itu o le "Seleni" Amerika Samoa o lo'o i ai ata o measina a le atunu'u e masani ona fa'aaogaina i fa'atasiga taua, ma se vaega o lona gataifale o lo'o ta'oto mai tua. O nei measina, e aofia ai se tanoa 'ava, o le fue ma le to'oto'o. O le tanoa 'ava e fa'aaogaina e gaosia ai le Alofi a Tamali'i i so'o se fa'atasiga taua. O le Fue ma le To'oto'o o lo'o fa'aalia ai le tulaga taua o le Failauga po'o le To'oto'ouli Samoa. O upu o lo'o tusia ai, o le manulauti lena a le Malo o Amerika Samoa - "Samoa Muamua Le Atua." O le ata na tusia e Stephen Clark, ma, sa taina/mamanuina e Charles Vickers.)*



September 29 – The worst tsunami to have ever hit the Samoan islands took its toll by taking more than 40 lives in neighboring Samoa and about 24 in American Samoa. At its aftermath, so much damage was

visible in the villages of Pago Pago, Satala, Fagatogo in the town area, and Matu'u and Faganeanea. Almost all the villages in the northern shore suffered much destruction, especially the villages of Fagasa, Vatia, Afono, Masefau

and Aoa. Villages that were much affected in the Western District were Leone, Amaluia, Asili, Afao, Atauloma, Nua and Se'etaga, Agugulu, Amanave and Poloa. *(Na matua fa'atama'ia ai nisi o nu'u i Amerika Samoa ma le motu o Upolu i Samoa, e le tsunami mata'utia i le taeao o le Aso Lua, Setema 29, 2009. E silia ma le 40 i latou na maliliu ai i galu malolosi o lea galulolo i Upolu, 'ae o Amerika Samoa e to'a 24 i latou na maliliu ai. Ina ua gaga ifo le malosi o ia galulolo, sa matua tele mea aoga na fa'aleagaina - o fale, ta'avale, pisinisi o fale'olua, 'auala tele, 'auala savali, o falesa, o meatotino a tagata ta'ito'atasi ma aiga, ae tainane foi ekalesia, aiga, nu'u, ma le malo. O nu'u o Amerika Samoa sa sili ona pagatia ai e*

*i le itu i matu o le motu o Tutuila, fa'apei o Fagasa, Vatia, Afono, Masefau, Aoa ma isi. Sa matua fa'aleagaina foi nisi o nu'u i le itu i sauté, fa'apei o Pago Pago, Fagatogo, Satala ma Matu'u ma Faganeanea. Sa afaina tele ai foi ma nisi o nu'u i le Falelima i Sisifo fa'apei o Leone, Amaluia, Asili, Afao, Atauloma, Nua ma Se'etaga, Agugulu, Fa'ilolo, Amanave, Poloa ma Fagamalo i le itumalo o le Alataua, i le fa'atausi'uga o lea lava Falelima.)*

## 2010



On November 7, 2010, the Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton visited American Samoa for the first time. The American Samoa Government was very fortunate to have received over \$200 million from the American Recovery and Re-Investment Act (ARRA), under the Obama Administration. \$91 million went towards the establishing of the fiber optic cable lining the islands for broadband internet. Education, nutrition, waste water management, and renewable energy also received financial assistance from these funds. This was a major boost for the local economy.

## 2012



The team of HTC Lolo M. Moliga and HC Lemanu Peleti Mauga won the gubernatorial election after a runoff against the team of HC Aitofele Sunia and HTC Taufete'e John Faumuina. Their election platform was *People First – Fa'amuamua Tagata*. Their whole election agenda was based on this political platform and resulted in their being elected to the Offices of Governor and Lt. Governor of American Samoa. *(Ua*

*manumalo le Tofa i le To'oto'o Lolo M. Moliga, ma le Afioga Lemanu Peleti Mauga i le palota mo le tofi Kovana ma le Lutena Kovana mai le Afioga Faoa Aitofele Sunia ma le Tofa Taufete'e John Faumuina, Jr. O le manulati sa tulimata'ina e Moliga ma Mauga o le "Fa'amuamua Tagata." Na i'u ai lava ina manumalo i ia tofi a taua o le Malo o Amerika Samoa.)*

## 2013



The Amerika Samoa Humanities Council *We The People* Project was revived after being dormant for a few years. *(Ua toe fa'aolaolaina le polokalama o le "We The People Project [WTP] a le Amerika Samoa Humanities*

*Council talu ona moe le toa mo ni nai tausaga.)*





The ASHC Walkathon from Faga’alu Park to the Su’igaula Park at Utulei took place and many youth, village and church groups attended. It culminated in a Zumba Exercise Dance.

*(Na fa’ataunu’uina ai se savaliga mai le Paka i Faga’alu ma aga’i atu i le Malae o le Su’igaula a le Atuvasa i Utulei. O le manulauti o lea fa’amoemoe, o le – “Sau o le Ola” [Dew of Life]. O lenei taumafaiga sa lagolagoina foi e le Ofisa o le Puipuiga o le Saogalemu Lautele [Department of Public Safety] aua lava le fa’aolaolaina pea o le fa’atauaina o le ola fiafia ma le soifua maloloina. Na ‘auai le to’atele o ‘Atutalavou ma Fa’alapotopoto ‘Ese’ese mai Ekalesia ma Fa’alapotopotoga Tuma’oti. Ma, na tauluga lea fa’amoemoe i le fa’amalositino ua ta’ua o le Zumba...sa matagofie taualuamga uma o lea fa’amoemoe taua.)*

**2014**



July 23 – Self Assessment for the Amerika Samoa Humanities Council and the celebration of the 20 years of its existence. *(O lo’o ua fuafua ma tapenapena nei le ASHC mo lana fono fa’ale-tausaga ia Iulai 23, 2014, e fa’atalanoaina ai lana SELF-ASSESSMENT...po’o le toe iloiloaina o ana polokalama ma galuega fa’atino o le lima tausaga ua tuana’i, ma toe fuafua ai isi galuega fou mo le isi lima*

*tausaga i le lumana’i. )*

