

is stored under a long, low thatched structure near the water.

The hurricane of 1915 leveled Manu'a. The houses were rebuilt on the old platforms, and since then each Manu'an village has added a large, white, concrete church structure which dominates the scene, a frame school building, a rectangular house for the village pastor, and, in two cases, a frame medical dispensary. The study team chose the period prior to introduction of the white man's building material to preserve the native scene in To'aga Village. The new Samoan village of To'aga may represent a village of approximately 10 households, and would contain from 30 to 50 structures.

To'aga Village 'Residents' and Guests

Hospitality is a key feature of Samoan culture, and Samoans are a happy people who love to share their life and customs with others. Thus strangers (visitors/tourists) in a Samoan village are welcome.

The village of To'aga will be peopled by the residents of Ofu, Sili and Olosega, who may spend various periods of time at To'aga, from a few hours as a result of delivering bananas in frond baskets slung from a carrying pole and loitering to talk, to a weeklong tour of duty. The temporary To'agans, after sleeping on woven mats on the pebble floor of the tale, and eating traditional Samoan food for a week, say, would go home to their modern homes in Ofu, enjoy cold beer from the refrigerator, take a steak from the freezer and cook it on the electric stove, and sleep in a bed. But in a week they would be back on duty in To'aga to live and demonstrate the traditional Samoan life.

The Samoans in To'aga would carry on all the activities of a typical village - women, for instance, would keep the houses clean and in order, cook, make thatch, weave, weed, dry copra, and make bark cloth. Men, build houses, canoes and boats, repair paths, make sennit, carve, fish, make fire, and row the longboat. Entire households would be encouraged to come -- even though only one member might be on duty - both to people the village authentically and to teach the Manu'an children the arts and crafts. Visitors would be urged to watch, or to join in whatever village activities are underway at the time of their visit. They would be most welcome, and everyone, Samoans and visitors, would have fun.

Visitors to To'aga Village, classified as to duration of their stays, would be short-timers and overnighers. The short-timers would be those who stay in comparative comfort in the hotel at Ofu village, and who spend a day or portion of a day at To'aga. The overnighers, those who live ala-Samoan for one or two nights (the Study Team found three nights about maximum before the comforts of modern America beckoned strongly) would have the fullest experience the Park offers. Overnighers would be paying, but all financial arrangements would be handled away from the village, since overnighers and others would be encouraged to wear the lavalava and operate without wallet or money in the village. Accommodations for non-Samoan overnight guests in To'aga Village might be modified to include beds, enclosed shower and flush toilet facilities, but this is to be a matter for further study. Overnighers certainly, and short-timers perhaps, might be welcomed to To'aga in the traditional Samoan fashion by the village chief with a kava ceremony, complete with all the trappings. This would be a memorable experience for visitors, and a way to keep this elaborate ceremony alive.

In the evenings, children and women of the village would gather for devotions, sing their haunting harmonic songs, and perhaps after the meal, dance the sivasiva, traditional Samoan dance. Guests may have to be up at sunrise to join the village in a community fishing party, or help launch the longboat.

To'aga Village Support Facilities and Visitor Services

A potable water system will have to be developed, and a sewer system installed. These can be hidden. The longboat passage through the reef off To'aga will have to be improved, and perhaps coral moved to make for safer swimming off To'aga; safer for visitors, that is. The trail between the visitor center at Ofu village and the outskirts of To'aga must be improved. It is highly desirable to give all visitors to To'aga the experience of a longboat landing.

A protected harbor for boats at Ofu village must be built, and the normal route to the Park will probably be from Pago Pago by air to the island of Ta'u, and from there by boat to Ofu. A harbor at Ofu will be a great economic benefit to the people of both Ofu and Olosega, will permit shipment of copra and produce to Pago Pago, as well as permit easy landing of

supplies. Motor boats would take visitors from Ta'u or Ofu to To'aga, and longboat landings made.

Ofu village is proposed for Park Headquarters, a Service-constructed 20-room hotel (with expansion possibilities) to be operated by a Samoan owned corporation perhaps; restaurant (featuring American food with Samoan dishes on the side for tasting purposes), the Visitor Center; and staff housing. A 10 to 20 acre tract of land in Ofu village on the end nearest To'aga is necessary for this purpose.

Land Status

The islands of Ofu and Olosega are owned by Samoans. Individual families own detached parcels which make up the total land surface and included reef and water rights. Each family chief (matai) holds the land in trust for his family, and may not dispose of it or alienate it in any way without the consent of his entire family. Family members are dispersed about the world. The boundaries between adjacent parcels of land are well known to the Samoans, but are not recorded and no metes and bounds descriptions exist. One chief showed the team the boundary line between his coconut grove and his neighbor's. It was a line of scarred coconut trees, and this was adequate in his opinion.

Land Acquisition

Olosega Islands: Scenic easement of entire island, consisting of approximately 1,500 acres, including the villages of Sili and Olosega.

Ofu Island: Scenic easement of approximately 1,250 acres, including the village of Ofu and offshore islets:

Fee simple ownership of approximately 750 acres for To'aga Village and surrounding area to insure complete conformity of the setting;

Rights of way and easements, as necessary for watersheds utility lines, wharf facilities, and trails and access.

Waters Offshore: Control of the reef and waters offshore for a distance of one half mile below high water mark, including the water area encompassed between the islands of

Olosega and Ofa. Samoan fishing rights reserved to the residents of

Olosega and Ofu. Control of boating may be exercised on hull types permitted. One purpose of this control is to exclude modern hull types, water skiing, and objectionable noise near To'aga village.

Land Acquisition Methods

This is a matter of negotiation with the heads of the families who own the land. Benefits to the Samoan people in general, and in particular to the residents of Ofu and Olosega Islands through dock facilities, power and water system and employment opportunities may be factors in Samoan cooperation. The opportunity to preserve Samoan material culture may also be a factor in Samoan cooperation.

Tentative Staffing

	Career NPS	Samoan
Superintendent	x	
Administrative Asst.	x	
Clerk-typist		x
Maintenance Supervisor	x	
Maintenanceman		x
Maintenanceman		x
Storekeeper-warehouseman		x
Laborer		x
Laborer		x
Laborer		x
Ranger		x
Ranger		x
Chief Park Interpreter	x	
Park Guide		x
Park Guide		x
Park Guide		x
Park Guide		x
Park Guide		x
Information Receptionist		x
Information Receptionist		x
	-----	-----
	4	16
	Total	20

In addition, an undetermined number of people for the operation of, the hotel at Ofu and, depending on the method of operation, certain numbers of people are required who reside part-time in and operate To'ago Village. Several alternate methods of operating To'ago Village are under study.

B. Proposal for the American Samoa Center.

Introduction. To meet the necessity of efficiently serving the needs for information and. orientation for ever-increasing numbers of park visitors, the National Park Service evolved the Visitor Center, a concept which has proven effective through use over the past several years in many States-side National Park areas. The Visitor Center is readily accessible to all incoming visitors and provides them with "basic information they need about what to see and do to make their visit more interesting and enjoyable. The National Park Service Samoan study team concluded that the Visitor Center concept, modified to meet certain unique local conditions and presented as the American Samoa Center, would be eminently suited to the Pago Pago hub of American Samoan tourism and the Center would be enjoyed by tourist and Samoan resident alike.

The American Samoan Center will bring together in one building or building complex a number of facilities and services including visitor orientation and information, an interpretive museum, a small theater, and a library. The Center should be located conveniently near the new hotel, the educational complex at Utulei, and adequate parking. A bay front site opposite the teacher's college at Utulei meets these requirements. The architectural design of the Center might incorporate the standard precast concrete trusses and. western red. cedar shake roof now used in school construction as a basic structural unit, providing interior design requirements for the museum, theater, and. library can be met within the limitations of the standard structure. The site is relatively long and. narrow, a factor which will influence the design of the complex.

Visitor Orientation. After a new visitor settles himself in the hotel he will want to know the whats, wheres, and whens about things to see, do, and buy in American Samoa. As one of its key functions the American Samoa Center will provide answers to these immediate questions. An equally important purpose of the Center will be the stimulation of further visitor interest in Samoa and its people.

Visitor orientation facilities and services should include:

An information counter in the Lobby staffed, by attractive young Samoan hosts and hostesses who can answer questions and dispense printed information on such activities as sightseeing, boating, sport fishing, golf, glass-bottom boat trips, vehicle and boat rentals, exhibitions, performances, and night life. Colorful lobby exhibits designed to show graphically with pictures, objects, and brief captions where necessary, the range of sightseeing and recreational opportunities available, and stimulate interest in these activities. A featured exhibit would describe the proposed Samoa National Historical Park, should it materialize, and invite visitors to make arrangements to visit it. A Samoan crafts exhibit with a handsome array of high quality specimens will give visitors information on what craft work is available and where it can be bought. Visitors will be invited to visit the gift fairs in Pago Pago. No sales need be made in the Center.

A tastefully designed mural map of American Samoa will adorn one lobby wall, and will show the Territorial scenic and recreational parks, and the proposed Samoa National Historical Park. Visitor orientation films should be regularly shown in the theater. One 15 to 20 minute color film should deal generally with American Samoa, with emphasis on illustrating recreational activities for visitors. A second color film should describe the proposed Samoa National Historical Park and offer an invitation to visit the Park.

The Museum of American Samoa

The Museum's Principal Theme. Polynesian culture, as it has manifested itself in American Samoa from prehistory to the present, and the relationship of this culture to its island and ocean environment should form the underlying theme of the Museum of American Samoa. A secondary, but closely related, theme should include the distinctive natural environment of weathered volcanic islands, coral reefs, ocean waters, and the native biologic communities within which Samoan culture flourished.

The Functions of the Museum The Interpretation of the Samoan Culture Theme. A Museum of American Samoa is potentially a prime tourist attraction in the Pago Pago Bay area. Such a museum will provide visitors to Samoa with opportunities to inform

themselves and to orient themselves to the culture and history of the Samoan people. Background knowledge absorbed in the museum will contribute significantly to the visitor's understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of American Samoa.

Exhibits planned, designed, and constructed to meet high professional standards will carry the major interpretive load in the museum, but will be supplemented by AV programs and illustrated talks as such facilities and services become available.

The museum exhibit subjects can be conveniently organized along topical lines as follows:

The Peopling of the Pacific Islands.

The ancient voyages of discovery and settlement of the islands as determined by scientific investigation. The story as told in Samoan legends and origin myths.

Large colorful map showing the ethnic areas of the South Pacific with Polynesia emphasized, and Samoa highlighted. Include Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia.

The Ancient Samoans.

The archeological story, based primarily on excavated data from Western Samoa.

Samoan Life.

The Natural Setting.

The Ocean

The Islands

The Reefs The biologic communities and the role of the native Samoans in the island ecology.

The Native Mode of Living

The Islands and villages of American Samoa (map exhibit)

The village pattern

The fale

The Samoan family

Chiefs and Talking Chiefs

Foods from the sea

Foods from the gardens and groves, the story of Samoan agriculture

Samoan arts and technology

Samoan bonita boat and pao pao (specimens). This unit should be related to the foods from the sea exhibits.

Samoa in Transition

The palagi arrives

Eastern Samoa cedes to the U. S.

The period of Naval administration

American Samoa and W II

Modern American Samoa

Research

The museum could serve as a base for an active program of archeological and ethnological research in American Samoa. Prime goals of such a program would include: reconstruction of Samoa culture history in American Samoa; the role of Samoa in the prehistoric trans-ocean migrations which populated the Polynesian islands; collect and record Samoan legends, myths, and place names and studies in acculturation processes. American Samoa may well represent the best area under U. S. jurisdiction in which acculturation studies could be made. The next few decades will see rapid acculturation take place here.

The museum could provide certain limited working facilities for visiting researchers in the fields of social and natural

science. This would encourage research in Samoa.

Collections. An active collection program should, be undertaken as soon as possible. Every effort should be made to bring together a comprehensive representative sample of the complete range of native Samoan artifacts. Much of the material culture of Samoa is highly perishable and if the older specimens are to be saved, action should be taken soon.

Preservation. All specimen data should be recorded, the specimens should receive necessary cleaning and preservative treatment, and should be stored under safe, fireproof, controlled humidity conditions. These needs should be important considerations in the design of the museum facilities.

Administration The American Samoa Center should be administered by the Territorial Parks Board.

Organization

Museum Staff. The following staff requirements are considered minimal.

Director/Curator:	Academic background in Anthropology, M.A. or PhD. Should have experience in museum administration
Curator of Exhibits:	A versatile museum artist/preparatory with experience in design and preparation of interpretive museum exhibits. Should have some supervisory experience.
Secretary/Registrar:	Secretarial training plus ability to catalog specimens and record specimen data.
Janitorial Services:	Provided, by staff of American Samoa Center.

Physical Facilities

The Museum of American Samoa would be housed in the American Samoa Center and should be enclosed and air-conditioned.

Exhibit space	3,000 sq. ft.
Exhibit preparation and maintenance	600 sq. ft.
Specimen preparation and storage	1,000 sq. ft.
Office space	
Director/Curator	200 sq. ft.
Secretary/Registrar	100 sq. ft.
Curator of Exhibits (50 sq. ft. in exhibit preparation area)	
Research work space with facilities for visiting scholars	800 sq. ft.

	5,600 sq. ft.

The Theater

A small theater approximately 150 seats should adequately serve the Center's need for space to show visitor orientation films and other programs. A sound projection booth should, be included and the theater should be designed to accommodate adequate AV equipment and facilities to permit one-man operation of the sound, and project equipment remotely from the stage lectern. Seating and appointments should be simple, but comfortable. The theater should be enclosed and air-conditioned. The theater will be used for a number of purposes including:

Regularly scheduled visitor orientation films

The film invitation to the proposed Samoa National Historical Park.

Special programs sponsored by the Museum of American Samoa.

Visiting Lecturers and Artists

The general pattern of use for the theater should be directed toward visitor orientation and the entertainment of both visitor and residents of Samoa. The nearby Lee Auditorium will provide for larger gatherings.

The Library

The library in the American Samoa Center should serve primarily the resident population rather than tourists. The library's organization, function, and space needs should be determined by a study of the present library resources in American Samoa and the desired library objectives of the Territory. Collecting policies should be directed toward building a comprehensive literary and reference coverage of Samoa, and eventually perhaps all of Oceania. It will probably be desirable to eventually locate the Territory's main library facilities in the Center. The Territorial historical archives would form a logical part of the Center Library's collections providing these documents can be given adequate storm and tidal wave protection in the Center Library. The library should be enclosed and air-conditioned.

Estimated Cost

The overall cost of the American Samoa Center Including exhibits, furnishings and restrooms is estimated at \$350,000.00 to \$400,000.00, based on 1965 costs.

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The 1965 Field Study Team.



Left to right-- Ray Price, High Talking Chief Piti?, _____, Russ Apple, Paramount Chief Misa. Island of Ofu.