

FUTURE POLITICAL STATUS STUDY COMMISSION

FOR

AMERICAN SAMOA

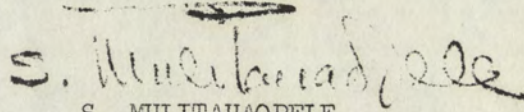
GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA  
Future Political Status Study Commission  
OFFICE

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION:

This pamphlet contains the full record of the hearings conducted in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

This is the exact record of each hearing as dictated, transcribed, and sent to me by Tuiteleleapaga which I duplicate, process, and compile for distribution to the members.

I am advancing this copy for your perusal, however, I am still working on a digest report of the Commission's findings with reference to these governments in accordance with the intent of Public Law 11-39. The digest when completed will be forwarded to the Commission Chairman.

  
S. MULITAUAOPELE  
Secretary

February 26, 1970

## REPORT ON PUERTO RICO

The Commission started its study of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico on September 11, 1969.

### THE COMMONWEALTH

Under Commonwealth, Puerto Rico maintains common ties of mutual interest with the United States, such as citizenship, free trade and defense. Puerto Rico continues exempt from the payment of federal taxes, but receives funds from the U. S. government for programs in education, health, public works, and others.

Puerto enjoys complete internal autonomy and maintains voluntary association with the United States, as stipulated in Public Law 600 of the federal Congress, approved in the nature of a compact in 1950, and the Federal Relations Act which defines the relations between both countries. Commonwealth guarantees Puerto Rico's continued economic development in harmony with the aspirations of the Puerto Rican people.

Despite the constitutional achievements and the many benefits derived from the present status, some people, who are heads and members of the three existing parties in Puerto; namely, Popular Democratic Party (Commonwealth), Statehood Republican Party (statehood), and Independence Party (independence), fight to attain their own desire - either to be a state, or be independent. It seems that a very strong party is aiming to make Puerto Rico an independent government. They say that even though they are getting a lot benefits under the present form of government, but they are not free from the control of the United States. This because they do not pay federal taxes.

Under the present form of government, there are three distinct and separate departments: Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

### LEGISLATURE

The operation and functioning of the legislature is identical to that of American Samoa; the difference only in the election of the members of the Senate. According to the Speaker of the House, each Congressman receives the sum of \$9,000 per annum.

### ELECT OWN GOVERNOR

People of Puerto Rico elect their own Governor, who has the power to appoint other government officials who used to be appointed by the President

### ELECT OWN GOVERNOR

The people of Puerto Rico elect their own governor, who appoints, by power vested upon him by the compact of 1950, other officials of the government who were used to be appointed by the President of the U. S. The governor also appoints the judges of the various courts, according to the Speaker of the House.

### RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

Puerto Rico has a Resident Commissioner in Washington. He sits with the Congress of the United States, but has no vote.

### ECONOMY

The main objective of the economic program initiated in 1941 was to improve the standard of living of Puerto Rican families in all aspects, solving the economic problems as a means to solve the social evils afflicting the country. At the same time, it was desired to assure an effective participation of the population in the fruits of economic development.

The lack of natural resources, however, made evident the fact that Puerto Rico's manpower was their main source of wealth to pursue the objectives desired. Puerto Rico then faced the task fully utilizing its increasing their quality through educational and social programs directed towards improving health conditions and living standards in general.

One of the first steps in the economic development program was to initiate an agrarian reform whose main purposes were to liquidate big land holdings and sugar monopolies, diversify agriculture and rescue it from its state of general backwardness, reforming it to increase productivity.

In order to increase productivity, and to make the program effective, land laws were modified and applied whereby land holdings of agricultural corporations were limited to a maximum of 500 acres. The government initiated the acquisition of all lands in excess of 500 acres belonging to these corporations through direct purchases or expropriation with due compensation. Two methods were used in redistributing the lands: one, small farms sold to individual farmers, to be paid on long term basis at low interest. The other through the organization of proportioned profit farms where farmers and workers operate in a cooperative manner a sugar cane

farm, on land belonging to the Land Authority, an agency established to implement the agrarian reform receiving from it the advantages which a good organization provides in terms of technical advice and credit facilities. At the close of the fiscal year, after paying all expenses incurred, profits are proportionally distributed among farm administrators and workers on the basis of manhours worked. If there are any losses, the Land Authority covers them from its general income. There are at present more than 67 of these farms in operation.

To train the people to work on the various projects, vocational schools were established, prospective students sent to the United States, and others trained in factories. Thus, at present, the total manpower is 800,000 as compared to 114,000 in 1966.

Puerto Rico has other crops, such as tobacco and coffee. New agricultural techniques were applied, thus increasing the yield. Parcels of lands were distributed in usufruct among rural people. As part of the program, cattle was distributed free among rural people. In addition to the Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Extension Service, dependencies of the University of Puerto Rico, played an important role in the introduction of new agricultural techniques.

Because the island is less than 9000 sq. kilometers, two-thirds of which maintainous, thus it cannot attain its maximum development, a new experiment was then begun: INDUSTRIALIZATION.

#### INDUSTRIALIZATION PROGRAM

In 1940, close to one-third of Puerto Rico's net income depended on agriculture, in comparison with twelve (12) percent in manufacturing.

The changes effected in the industrial economic structure have been induced mainly by the Economic Development Administration and its subsidiary, the Industrial Development Company. These agencies are in charge of providing industrial incentives to attract new industries to Puerto Rico, outstanding among which is exemption from the payment of taxes to the Government of Puerto Rico for a period that now varies from fifteen to twenty-five years. In the Industrialization effort, the Government Development Bank has also played an important role.

1966 and nearly 250,000 at present.

In fiscal year 1965-66 the government sector generated close to 13.5 percent of the total income generated by the economy. Public onstruction has represented during the past years about 11 per cent of the total construction works completed. This high public construction rate has been responsible, to a great extent, because of the financing obtained from the sale of the government of Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and its instrumentalities. The government made loans to private indutries as high as 160 million dollars; outstanding bonds in the amount of 56 million dollars. Private housing construction, which represented \$9 million in 1940, had reached the sum of \$217 million in 1966, and nearly \$250 million at present. In recent years there has been an increase in the construction rate due to the fact that families eligible to purchase their own homes have had available to them the necessary financing facilities.

In the 76 municipalities, each of which has a mayor, the government through its agencies mentioned herein, built homes so that each family has a good place to live. Recently, the government made a mistake, which it is now trying to remedy, by moving in 5,000 families to one unit a one time.

#### TOURISM

The Department of Tourism was created under the Economic Development Administration. During the year (fiscal year) ending June 30, 1966, some 723,500 tourists visited the Island, spending about \$140 million. At present, the number of tourists and the amount of money they spent in the Island, have increased immensely.

In 1966, there were 34 tourist hotels with 5,733 rooms available. Today, Puerto Rico has more than fifty hotels, with nearly 10,000 rooms available for tourists. Tourism has turned Puerto Rico into a cosmopolitan meeting place where persons from all over the world gather under the traditional Puerto Rican hospitality.

The growth and changes experienced in Puerto Rico's economy during the past two decades have raised the annual per capital income from \$118 in

1940, \$977 in 1966, and \$1,200 at present. The increase in income between 1940 and today has brought an accelerated growth in the average family income. This amounted to \$4,484 in 1966, as compared to \$1,131 in 1940. This income level increase has generated a considerable improvement in the standard of living of families. In 1940, the consumption of protein foods such as milk, meat and eggs was insignificant. For the year 1966 the consumption per person of such food items was more than double that of 1940. At present the part representing expenses in foodstuffs as a percentage of the total family budget has decreased. In other words, with the increase in income levels, families have available an additional amount from their budget for the purchase of durable goods such as electrical appliances, automobiles, furniture, and others previously considered luxury articles because not many persons could afford them.

#### SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

EDUCATION: The government dedicates close to 35% of its annual budget to public education. In addition to general educational programs, vocational and technical programs have been established. A literacy program is also in operation, specially aimed at the adult population.

Illiteracy, which in 1898 was over 80%, and in 1940 about 50%, is now down to only 13%. The proportion of the population 25 years ago or over who have not attended school has been reduced significantly, while the number of persons attending high school has increased considerably. In the field of higher education, the University of Puerto Rico has increased its enrolment to 28,000 students during the last academic year. There is an ample scholastic program and other educational facilities available to students of limited economic resources, which has positively contributed to increase the educational level.

Total number of boys and girls now attending the public school of Puerto Rico is as follows: University of Puerto, 40,000; 8,000 attending the vocational schools; 80,000 attending private schools, the rest in high and primary schools. The total number at present, is approximately 700,000.

The average number of years a child attends school is seven (7); most finish their schooling at the Sixth Grade. The number of teachers employed

is 24,000; classrooms, 17,520. There are three private universities with combined enrolment of 20,000.

**TEACHERS' SALARIES:** With teachers certificate-Start with \$295.00, maximum, \$455. With B. A. degrees: start \$370.00, maximum \$570; M. A. -start \$445.00, maximum, \$645; maximum, \$645; Ph.D - start \$570.00, maximum \$770.00.

It is interesting to note that the present Secretary of Education receives a salary of \$9,000 per annum. Some of the professors get more than he does.

**T.V. EDUCATION:** The Department of Education also has a t. v. program, which it hopes to improve and use to a large extent.

According to the Secretary of Education, the Department operates on a \$200 million grant, and \$50 million from the government, but it needs \$350 millions to operate the school programs effectively. The Secretary was not quite plain in his explanation of the funds to be matched.

#### JUDICIAL

**SUPREME COURT:** is the court of last resort in Puerto Rico and is composed of a Chief Justice and eight (8) Associate Judges or justices. It sits as a full court or in divisions, composed of not less than four justices. No law can be held unconstitutional except by a majority of the total number of Justices of which the court is composed.

**COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE** consist of two divisions, a division known as the Superior Court and a division known as the District Court, Each Division is a court of record.

**THE SUPERIOR COURT** of the Court of First Instance have pasts and hold sessions in San Juan, Bayamon, Are cibo, Aguadilla, Mayaguez, Ponce, Guama ya, Huma cao and Caguas.

There are 55 judges in the Superior Court appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, which may be assigned as needed to conduct any part or any division. Each judge is appointed and hold office for a term of twelve years.

**JUVENILE COURT:** Actually there is no Juvenile Court, but a special procedure was established at the level of the Superior Court to deal with Juvenile Court." At present, there eight Superior Court judges exclusively assigned to the "Juvenile Court;"



There are in the District Court 87 judges appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. No person shall be appointed as District Judge unless he is at least 21 years of age and has been admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court. Each judge is appointed and hold office for a term of eight years.

Like American Samoa and other territories of the United States, each of these courts hears cases in civil and criminal matters, as well as other matters usually brought before the courts for trial and justification.

**APPEALS:** There is a right to appeal from any final judgment of the District to the Superior Court. In every case the Judge provides a record of everything that happens in the case, which record shall be included in the proceedings, unless the party or parties can prepare a transcript of the evidence. A judgment could be appealed to the First Circuit Court in Boston, i. e., when it comes to federal matters.

**JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:** There are 55 justices of the peace appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of four years. No person is appointed as justice of the peace unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years and enjoys good repute.

Justices of the Peace have the function and power to fix and accept bails and to issue warrants for arrest and for search and seizure in appropriate instances as established by law. They may not adjudicate cases cognizable by the District or Superior Courts.

<b>SALARIES OF JUDGES:</b>	Chief Justice	- - - - -	\$22,500	per annum
	Associate Justices	- - - - -	22,000	" "
	Sup. Court Judge	- - - - -	18,000	" "
	Dist. Court Judges	- - - - -	13,000	" "
	Just. of the Peace	- - - - -	3,000	" "

There are about 2,200 lawyers in Puerto Rico at present. Ninety-nine percent graduate from the local law school at the University of Puerto Rico. If a local lawyer has passed the Bar in Puerto Rico, he can practice in any court in the United States, by permission of the Chief Justice of the state.

The Judiciary Department operates on a \$12.7 million allotted to it by the Congress of Puerto Rico.

AMERICAN SAMOA POLITICAL STATUS COMMISSION'S REPORT  
ON THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Commission's study of the Virgin Islands started at 10:30 A. M., Sept. 15, 1969. The first department of the Government of Virgin Islands visited, was the Department of Community Housing. All members present.

GOVERNMENT

The Virgin Islands have been governed by many nations. The flags of Spain, France, Holland, England, Denmark, and the United States have flown over all three islands: St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John, for a brief time.

The United States purchased the Virgin Islands in 1917; the transition was accomplished smoothly by retaining the Danish legal code as the basic law. The U. S. Navy was given responsibility for administering the islands until 1931. Military, civil, and judicial power were vested in the Naval Governor, who was appointed by the President of the United States. As in American Samoa, all the heads of departments were naval officers: Supt. of Education, Public Health Officer, Chief Customs Officer, etc., etc.

An Executive order from the White House, dated February 27, 1931, transferred jurisdiction from the Navy to the Department of the Interior. The first civilian governor was appointed by the President.

A major change in the method of governing the islands occurred with the passage of the Revised Organic Act of 1954 by which Congress authorized distinct executive, legislative, and judicial branches and provided for a substantial degree of self-government. Recent changes in the act provide for an even greater degree of home rule.

Presently, the Governor is appointed by the President of the United States, subject to Senate confirmation. The Governor exercises the executive power under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

The people of Virgin Islands are anxiously looking forward to the election of their own Governor by their own people, in 1970, by recent Congressional Act.

The Governor is responsible for execution of local laws, administration of all activities of the executive branch, and the appointment of depart-

ment heads and other employees. He is bound to report annually to the legislature of the territory and recommends new legislation to carry out the various programs of the local government.

The government secretary also is appointed by the President. In the absence of the Governor, the government secretary serves as Acting Governor. He has also administrative responsibility for banking and insurance laws and the licensing and assessment of real property.

#### THE LEGISLATURE

The legislature is unicameral; members of which are elected for a 2-year term. There are 15 senators, 5 from St. Croix, 5 from St. Thomas, 1 from St. John, and 4 elected at large by Virgin Islands voters of all the islands.

Each bill passed must be signed by the Governor before it becomes law. A two-thirds vote of the legislature is necessary to override the Governor's veto. In this event, the Governor must approve it or submit it to the President for final action.

Two years ago, the senators received only \$600.00 a year. Today, each receives \$9,000 a year; the President of the Senate receives \$12,000 a year.

The Senate work for seventy calendar days a year, but the Governor may call a special session at his discretion. Today, the Senate may work the whole year, inasmuch as the committees want to deal with their various legislative business without bothering to go home. This shows a good loyal spirit among the senators.

The legislature controls all local funds; the federal grants go through the Governor's office. Senators and the Governor seem to concur in their desire to match all funds from the federal government. They feel better that way, for they know they have a hand in the pie. They do not like to feel obligated to the United States because of the grants. Also, they don't like to ask all the time for funds.

#### WHAT ABOUT YOUR STATUS?

When asked how they feel about their present status, the senators say their hands are tied now because they are still an unincorporated territory. However, they are planning to work towards voting for the President and the

Vice President of the United States. They added, that they would like to have their Peoples' Representative (Resident Commissioner) in Washington vote. The senators would like to be under any status where they would have an unrestricted voice in their own affairs. On the other hand, however, they would not like to be divorced from United States, because they are getting a lot financial aid from that government.

#### STILL AN UNINCORPORATED TERRITORY DESPITE ORGANIC ACT

In answer to a question from the commission, the senators say, that despite there being under an Organic Act, they are still an unincorporated territory. Also, even though they are American citizens, they do not vote for the President or for the Vice President. They say that the people of the Virgin Islands automatically became citizens of the United States in 1927. Those who were outside of the Virgin Islands during that period of time had to make declarations of their desire to become citizens of the United States

#### WANT TO BECOME A COMMONWEALTH

Because of the many limitations and restrictions put over them by Congress in their control of grants and other matters, one Senator expressed a desire to be under Commonwealth like Puerto Rico. However, under the present lack of resources and other avenues for the money to come, the people of the Virgin Islands have little or nothing at all except the natural beauty of the islands. With Commonwealth, they feel they will have freedom.

#### NO PROVISIONS OF LAW TO PROTECT LAND

The legislature has enacted no laws to protect the alienation of lands. As it is now, any one from any part of the United States may buy land in the Virgin Islands. The United States Government protects its own land in the Virgin Islands.

#### BILLS SIGNED

Only 200 bills were passed by the legislature from January (1969) to date. Only about 80% of the bills are signed by the Governor.

The senate confirms all appointments made by the Governor. In other words, the Senate must have its consent and approval of all appointments made by the Governor.

#### VOTING POPULATION

There were 60,000 people in 1968, the voting population is about 15,000.

## FINANCES AND TAXES

There are three principal sources of revenue for the government of the Virgin Islands from which funds are derived for capital and operating disbursement.

The largest source and one that is growing every year, is from local income taxes. An Act of Congress of the U. S. provides that Federal income tax schedules be applied as a local tax in the Virgin Islands. Another major contributor to the treasury consists of Federal excise taxes collected in the U. S. on imports of Virgin Islands products and returned to the local government as matching funds. In order to receive funds, the islands must raise through local taxes, funds which match in size the excise to be rebated.

In addition, the Federal Government assists the islands by appropriations and grant-in-aid allotments for many activities in employment services, public assistance, health and diseases services, wildlife, and libraries. There are over 60 such aid programs and appropriations.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Tourism continues to be the most important industry in the Virgin Islands. Income from visitors' expenditures during fiscal year 1968 reached a new record high of over \$100 million as compared with \$75 million in fiscal year 1967.

Efforts continue toward the creation of a broader industrial and agricultural base within the islands' economy. To establish and maintain this economic stability, small manufacturing firms are continually being encouraged to establish operation in the islands. On St. Croix, two large concerns are in production, providing employment opportunities for a large number of citizens.

Such diversification provides yearly employment at good wages for many islanders, and has helped bring about a higher standard of living than ever existed under the one-crop, one industry, sugar economy of old. Virgin Islanders' per capita income is in excess of \$2,500 and is by far the highest in the entire Caribbean.

The sale of rum, the distilling of which is a major industry of the islands, is promoted through the Virgin Islands Rum Council, supported jointly by the rum distillers and the local government.

#### TAX EXEMPTIONS AS INCENTIVES

Tax exemptions and subsidy benefits long have been used by the local government to encourage industrial development. Incentives for private investment in hotels, guesthouses, industrial concerns, and housing projects include tax exemptions of up to 16 years and the return of 75 percent of income taxes in the form of subsidy.

#### DUTY FREE

Virgin Islands manufacturers of goods that contain not more than 50 of foreign raw materials are allowed duty-free entry into the U. S. of their products under section 301 of the U. S. Tariff Act. To guard against abuses of section 301, the local government sets up production quotas for certain classifications of textiles, and on the manufacture of watches, with higher taxes provided for production in excess of the quotas. The watch production legislation was supplanted in January 1968 by a congressional act designed for the same purpose, but applicable as well to other territorial areas subject to the same section 301 treatment.

#### AGRICULTURE

Agriculture as an industry is recently on the double. The Department of Agriculture is conducting extensive research work in the sugar cane. New programs have been initiated to give our local fruits and vegetables a good study. All the islands, particularly St. Croix, have good industries in fruits and vegetables. Also going into raising cattles and breeding. Efforts are being made to produce good hogs, hens and even goats, milk and meat. Many fruits and vegetables from the Virgin Islands are sent to the United States as exports. A strong program of doing research work in the search for medicine or chemicals to kill the insects and help in the planting and the growth of fruits. Studies are also made to promote water supply. Reservoirs are built to catch rain water and to store water.

Study is underway to develop a new system of controlling erosion. In this study, avocados and yams are used, both for food and for arresting the soil by the spread of these plants' roots.

Another experiment is under way in the use of many varieties of mangoes with different colors. This would tell what color produces larger and sweeter fruits, how they grow, and how long will it take to wait to bear. The same experiments are being made with avocados.

Studying the sub-surface, the kind of soil, is also under study. In an answer to a question about the success of the yam experiment, Virgin Islands agricultural officials, say they are still studying. Virgin Islands Agriculture Department deals with scientists all over the world in the study of their problems. They say they have 40 to 50 types of soil which need to be studied carefully. They also say that mango production will be seriously affected if the top soil is not correctly analysed. Offers help by volunteering to send programs to American Samoa if they are asked to do so.

Officials say they pick up fruits as an important product because of the good fertile soil they have in St. Thomas. Experts from different parts of the world come to the Virgin Islands to help study water production and soil analysis, as well as prevention of erosion. They do not want to be isolated, and that's why they keep on traveling to the West Indies, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, and even to Hawaii.

Officials speak highly of the watch industry. They have at present 13 watch companies in the islands. Of these 13 firms, only 4 are exempted from paying taxes. However, the government has seen to it that no distinction is made; therefore all these firms now pay tax. Officials say the watch industry beneficial to the people of the islands. Each watch company employs 100 persons, and the rate of pay is very high. Workers are hired and trained in the islands. The minimum wage is \$2.60 an hour. Bringing into the Virgin Islands the watch industry was no difficulty at all.

The Virgin Islands receive from the watch industry \$3½ million a year, more or less -- \$4 million to be exact. Because of this income, local authorities asked the U. S. Government to exempt all watch companies from paying taxes, hence the Act above mentioned: section 301 of the U. S. tariff Act.

Authorities urge the commission to bring in watch companies into American Samoa.

### WOOL INDUSTRY

Virgin Islands also has the wool industry - spinning and yarning. They import from Italy, Europe, Japan and Eurasia.

Virgin Islands also has a refining oil company - Texaco.

In answering a question by the Commission: "Are not you creating too many jobs for a population of only 63,000 people, one of the officials seemed to dodge the issue. He said, just to be sure there are enough jobs. At present only 13,000 native Virgin Islanders have jobs, the rest are from other countries. Officials say the Virgin Islands have reached the saturation point, and they should sit down and think, but they want their production to go up higher and higher. Lack of communication is another weak faucet in their programs,

### HOUSING PROJECT

The housing construction program is still going on and is far from complete.

The Emergency Housing agency uses government funds built houses and rent them to the people who are qualified under the program. The program is called Emergency Housing, whereby houses are built, financed by the local government, and rented out to people with low incomes. In renting out these houses, people who qualify must meet the conditions of the agreement; if not, they do not get the houses. If they qualify, but do not keep up with terms of the agreement, they are asked to vacate. The money derived from these rentals go back to the same funds they originally came from. Many factors, including politics, involved in the program, thus making it hard to carry on. It is required that before a house is rented out, all facilities and necessary factors must be met and complete, such as sewer lines, toilet facilities, etc. But many houses are rented before any of these things are installed.

Under the present program, the Bank must accept a mortgage on a house. There are no income requirements under the laws controlling the housing program. The Bank allows a home owner to pay in 20 years. This gives the home owner an opportunity to pay as low as \$20.00 a month.

### POPULATION

Currently, the population of the Virgin Islands is estimated at 63,000, including alien workers and part-time residents. The labor force is more



than 26,000.

In 1960 the census recorded the resident population at 32,099. A breakdown of the 1960 population figures records 15,930 males and 16,169 females. Residents of urban communities numbered 18,017; 14,892 lived in rural areas, while 8,892 were enrolled in schools. The total labor force was 11,226, of which 7,373 were male and 3,971 female. Unemployment was listed at 3.4%.

TALA O LE AOFIA A LE KOMISI MA TAGATA SAMOA I LOS ANGELES, NA FAIA I LE MALU-  
MALU O LE FA'AFOTOPOTOGA A EKALESIA KERISIANO, I LE AFIAFI O LE ASOLUA, SEFE-  
MA 23, 1969, AMATAINA I LE 8:00 I LE TA'ITA'IGA A LE FAIFE'AU TOEAINA O PETI  
WILLIAMS. E I LE VA O LE 20 MA LE 25 TAGATA NA AOFIA AI.

Na amataina le sauniga i le lauga o le feiloa'iga na saunia e le Susuga a Peti, ma soso'o ai ma le sauniga fa'ale-lotu na ta'ita'ia lava e Peti, i le usuina o le pese E LELEI MEA UMA UA I A IESU, upu apoapoa'i, ma le tatalo.

Ina ua mae'a le sauniga lotu, ona tula'i lea le afioga a Salanoa, ta'ita'i o le Komisi, momoli le fa'afetai i le ali'i faifeau mo ana saunoga fa'aaloalo i le komisi, faapea ma le sauniga lotu. Ona ia fa'ailoa atu lea i le aofia le mafuanga o le fa'avaega o le komisi i se finagalo o le fonu, le tofitofiga e le Kovana Sili o e e au i le komisi, ma fa'ai'u i le fa'ailoa o suafa ta'itasi o latou o le komisi. Soso'o ai ma le fa'ailoaga o faiga malo o lo'o fai aga'i i ai su'esu'ega a le komisi, e i ai: (1) Puerto Rico, (2) Virgin Islands, (3) Guam, (4) Samoa i Apisifo, (5) avea ma setete. Na fa'amanino lelei ma le mae'ae'a e le ta'ita'i komisi uiga ma le galua'ina o ia faiga malo uma. Na fa'ailoa fo'i e le ta'ita'i komisi le feiloa'iga a le komisi ma faipule o le Senate ma le Maota o Sui a le U. S., le Ofisa o Atumotu, Ofisa o le Initeria, ia ma le Ofisa o Setete. Na fa'ailoa fo'i e le ta'ita'i komisi le feiloa'iga ma nisi o tagata Samoa i San Diego. O lea feiloa'iga faapea ma le feiloa'iga ma tagata Samoa i Los Angeles. San Francisco ma Hawaii o se fa'ailoga lea o le finagalo o le komisi ina ia i ai seavanoa mo tagata Samoa o loo i fafo e fa'ailoa ai ni o latou manatu i se tulaga mo Samoa, a'o le'i tu'uina atu le lipoti a le komisi i le Fono Faitulafono a Amerika Samoa ia Fepuari 1970. Na ia fa'ailoa fo'i a uma ona tu'uina atu le lipoti a le komisi i le Fono Faitulafono ona fa'ailoa fo'i lea i le aofia a le atunu'u e faia i le 1972, o se i'uga e fai i lea aofia o le a fa'ailoa i le Failautusi o le Initeria ma le Faipule a le U. S. Na tapa lea o le ta'ita'ifono i le Tofa a Fofu na te fa'amatalaina le tulaga o lo'o i ai nei Amerika Samoa.

**FOFO:** Na manino lelei le fa'amalamalamaga E Fofu le tulaga o lo'o i ai nei Amerika Samoa, i ona matata eseese. Na ia muamua fa'amalamalamaina le tulaga unorganized ma le unicorporated o loo i ai nei Amerika Samoa; le tu'uina atu o le pule mai le U. S. Navy i le Vaega o le Interia i le 1952; le fa'avaeina

o le Fono Faitulafono i le 1948; le tulafono fa'avae mo Amerika Samoa na pasia i le 1960, na amata mai i ina ona iai o le malosi i le fono faitulafono e fai ai tulafono mo Amerika Samoa, ma le tulaga faufautua na i ai muamua le Fono Faitulafono, ae ua i ai le malosi atoa i aso nei e le gata e fai ai ana tulafono tau le puipuiga o tagata, laueleele, matai, ae o tulafono fo'i tau le tupe e maua i totonu o Amerika Samoa. Na fa'amalamalamaina fo'i le tulaga o le tourism o loo i ai nei, faapea ma parties e tolu o lo'o i ai nei i Amerika Samoa; le tulaga o le tamaoa'iga, ia ma le tulaga o itumalo mavaevae e tolu e le'i suia, vagana ai le vaevaega tau faiga o palotaga ma le filifiliga o faipule.

SALANOA: O le a talatalanoa atu le Susuga a Utu Fainu'ulelei e uiga i le mataupu lea fai tuto'atasi po'o le fia t'u fa'atasi o Amerika Samoa ma Samoa i Sisifo.

UTU: O le mana'o o tagata uma o le fia nofo lea i lalo o se malo ia manuia ai tagata uma. I le o le mea moni lea o lo'o su'esu'eina e lenei komisi, o se malo ia sili ona lelei ma manuia ai tagata o Amerika Samoa. E le o tele ni tupe o lo'o maua e lo tatou malo i aso nei. I le ona o le fia su'e malo lelei, ua mafua ai ona fai o manatu, poo le mea e sili ona tatou fai malo pei o le malo pei o le malo o Samoa i Sisifo, poo le Malo Toga e fai lava lo latou Tupu. O le afioga a Sotoa, o le tasi fo'i lea o le komiti na latou su'esu'eina le tatau poo le le tatau ona tu'u fa'atasi Samoa i Sisifo ma Tutuila ma Manu'a, le komiti lea na ta'ua o le Komiti Fa'alatanononofo, ma o le mafuaga mai lea o le tulaga o lo'o i ai nei Samoa i Sisifo i lona tulaga Tuto'atasi. Ua outou silafia fo'i e le tele ni tupe o loo maua e le malo i Samoa i Sisifo. O lo tatou malo fo'i e le tele se malosi e maua ai ni tupe se tele, ma e le o i a tatou fo'i le malosi e filifilia ai lo tatou kovana. Ou te iloa e tele outou tou te silafia le malosi o le Malo Tuto'atasi mamau i aganu'u a Samoa ma ona matai; tusa lava i le o latou pe matitiva ae ia i a latou pea le pule e pulea ai e latou a latou lava mata'upu.

SALANOA: Afai e le finagalo Amerika Samoa e fia tuto'atasi, ia e mafai ona mafaufauina o faiga malo e i ai Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands ma Guam, o malo ia ua Amerika moni o latou tagata taluai ona tu'utu'uga o le Organic Act, ae e lemafai ona palota latou mo le Peresetene o le Unaitē Setete, ae o le ta'usaga a su o le a filifilia ai e tagata o ia atunu'u o latou lava kovana.

MELE: Na fa'amalamalama e le faletua o Mele muamua lava le faiga o le Faipule Faitulafono a Virgin Islands: E na'o le tasi le maota o le faipule faitulafono e 15 senatoa e i ai. O latou ia e filifilia mo tausaga ta'i lua; e lima mai le motu o St. Croix, lima mai St. Thomas, tasi mai St. John, ma le to'afa e filifili i le palota a tagata uma lava o motu o Virgin Islands. O le totogi o le faipule e to'atasi i aso nei e \$12,000 i le tausaga. E pulea e le faipule tupe uma e maua i totonu o atumotu o Virgin Islands, ae o tupe foa'i mai e le faipule a le U. S., mea ia o federal grants, e tauala mai ma pulea e le ofisa o le Kovana. Na ta'u atu fo'i e Mele e uiga i Resident Commissioner o loo i ai i Uosigitone, e mafai ona talanoa ma faipule e uiga i mataupu tau lolatou malo, ae le palota. Manaia le fa'amalamalama o le mataupu tau a'oga. Na fa'amalamalama fo'i mataupu tau le tamaoaiga, i le maualuga o le tupe na maua i galuega tau le tamaoaiga e \$100 miliona i le tausaga nei, faatatau i le \$75 miliona i le 1967; 17 le aofa'i o fale e gaosia ai uati; tasi le fale e gaosia ai 'ie, ia ma 'oa tele e maua mai gaosiga o le rum; le leai o ni lafoga e totogi e kamupani gaosia mea, o le mafuaga o lea faagafuaga ona o le faatosina mai o kamupani i totonu o atumotu; le leai o se tiute e togia o mea gaosia i ia atumotu e avatuina i le Unaitē Setete; le tupe maua mai i ia 'oa e toe fo'i mai lava i le tupe a le malo Virginia Islands. Na fa'amatalaina fo'i le mataupu tau faatoaga, i le malosī o su'esu'ega a le Vaega o Fa'ato'aga i le atiina'e o le totoina o (fruits) ma vegetables, e i ai le lfi, mago ma avoka; le taumafaiga e su'esu'e ala i le taofia o le suavai aua e faigata ona matale suavai i ia atumu'u; e maua ai fo'i i Virgin le galuega tau le vulu, o lea vulu e maua mai Italia, Europa, Sapani ma Eurasia. Na faamatalaina fo'i le faiga a le malo i le fauina o fale e nofo totogi ai tagata o le nu'u; o le aofa'i o tagata o Virgin Islands e tusa e 63,000. Na fa'ai'u le fa'amalamalamaga a Mele i le ta'u atu o le taumafaiga o lo'o fai nei a lea atunu'u ina ia hāi se leo o la latou resident commissinor i Uosigitone, faapea ma ni faiga e mafai ai lava e latou ona pulea sa'oloto mea tau lolatou malo. O Virgin Islands e leai sa latou gagana ma se aganu'u, ma o le tulaga o loo i ai nei, e mafai e so'o se tasi mai fafo ona fa'atau o sona fanua.

SALANO: O le tasi faiga malo o lo'o su'esu'eina ma mafaufauina e le komisi, o le faiga malo lea o Puerto Rico, e ta'ua o le Commonwealth. O le a tula'i atu le Susuga a Tuia na te talanoaina lea mataupu.

TUIA: O Puerto Rico e i lalo o le faigamalo e ta'ua o le Commonwealth, ma o lea tulaga e mafai ai e Puerto Rico ona tapa atu i le U. S. mo ni tupe e fai ai lo latou malo, ma e mafai fo'i ona latou maua o foa'i mai le malo tele o le U. S. O la latou gagana o le faa Sipaniolo, ae ua tautala nei latou i le gagana Peretania, le gagana lea ua a'oa'oina nei i a'oga uma. Ona fa'amatala mae'ame'a fo'i lea e Tuia galuega uam tau le malo faapea ma ona matata eseese, le Faipule Faitulano, le tulaga tau le tupe, fa'ato'aga, tamaoaiga, faapea le fa'aalualuina i luma o mataupu tau fa'ato'aga ma le tamaoaiga. O le mataupu aupito taua lava tau Puerto Rico, ona ua filifilia lava e o latou tagata lo latou kovana, o ia lea na te tofia ali'i ma tofi uma o le malo, o latou na na muamua tofia mai i Uosigitone e le Peresetene ma le Failautusi o le Initeria. Na fa'ai'u le fa'amatalaga a Tuia i lona fa'ailoa atu faapea e valu miliona tala o lo'o mana'omia nei e Amerika Samoa mai le Faipule Faitulafono a le U.S.

SALANO: O lena ua outou fa'afogafoga i tala e uiga i faiga malo pei ona talanoaina e lenei komisi, ae o le a la se manatu pe afai o le a faimalo faatasi ma Hawaii i le avea ma setete. O le a outou fa'afogafoga i le Afioga a Le'iato o ia lea o le Failautusi o Mataupu tau Samoa.

LE'IATO: O le autonu lava o le su'esu'ega a lenei komisi o le fia maua lea o se faiga malo ia mafai ai e tagata Samoa ona nofo sa'aoloto ma pulea a latou lava mataupu, ma ia tutumau ai pea ia latou tu ma agaifanua. Aua la le fesili mai i le komisi e uiga i se mataupu tau setete, aua e le taitai amanaia e lenei komisi le fia avea ma setete.

SALANO: Ua avanoa nei la le aofia i le fai mai o ni fesili.

SONNY SU'APA'IA: Ou te fa'afetai i le Komisi mo fa'amatalaga manino e uiga i le autu o le savali faapea fo'i le taualoaina o matou nei i le fia fa'ailoa o ni o matou manatu. O la'u fesili la: Pe i ai ea se mea ua tupu i le va o le Unaitete Setete ma Amerika Samoa ua mafua ai ona sa'ili'ili i se isi faiga malo fou? Afai fo'i la o le a maua se isi faiga malo fou, pe mata la e le afaina ai le Unaitete Setete, ma pe mata fo'i e le afaina Amerika Samoa i lo va ma le U. S. aua ou te lagona o lo'o lelei lava le tausiga a le U. S. ia Amerika Samoa.

FOFO: E leai se mea e tasi ua tupu i le va o Amerika Samoa ma le Unaitete Setete ae ua a'e se finagalo o ta'ita'i o le atunu'u ia sa'ili i se isi tulaga, taluai ona o aso nei o lo'o nofo pea Amerika Samoa i lalo o le Failautusi a le Initeria

E moni o lo'o maua ni manuia mai le faiga malo i aso nei, peita'i e le o iai se leo malosi o le atunu'u i mea e manana'o i ai latou. E fo'i i tupe, e le o matua maua se malosi o le faipule e pulea ai tupe e avatu e le afaipule a le U. S., e leai fo'i so tatou leo i le filifilifga o lo tatou kovana, le failautusi a Amerika Samoa, ma fa'amasino. Ia, o le ala lea, ae le faapea ua i ai se mea ua tupu i le va o tatou ma le Unaitete Setete.

PETI: E foliga mai i lamatu fa'alogu atu faapea o se faiga malo tou te finagalo i ai, o se faiga malo lea ia i ai se leo le fa'atapula'aina o Samoa i ana lava mataupu. O a'u nei, ou te fia nofo lava i lalo o se faiga malo e afaina ai a tatou tu ma agaifanua, faapea ma o tatou lau'ele'ele. Ou te manatu fo'i la o lo outou finagalo moni lea, o le le fia nofo i lalo o se faiga malo e afaina ai a tatou agaifanua ma o tatou laueleele.

SALANO: E lua mea nei tatou te fefefe i ai, o ia mea ua taufa'afefe le isi i le isi. O ia mea, o le ga'i i luma ma le aga'ifanua. Afai o le a tatou mana'o ia alu i luma e tusa o ona po nei, ia ua lemafai la ona tatou taofi ia tatou tu ma agaifanua, ma o le a le malu puipuia fo'i o tatou laueleele. Afai fo'i o le a tatou talia mea uma tau faiga malo i nei ona po ina ia alualu ai i luma i tulaga faale tamaoiga poo le tupe, ia ua atili ai ona le malu o tatou laueleele ma agaifanua. I se isi itu, afai o le a tatou mana'o e taofi mau la tatou agaifanua ma o tatou laueleele, ia o le a tatou le maua la manuia o lo'o tatou maua nei faapea ma isi ala eseese e alu ai i luma tatou i mataupu uma tau nei ona po. O le mea la lea, ua taumafai i ai le komisi ia su'esu'e ni ala e fa'afoti ai nei taufaafefe e lua.

PETI: Ou te lagona e tatau ona modify (suia) la tatou faiga faa matai, ina ia mafai ai ona fa'alualu i luma lo tatou tamaoiga. O le mea la, ua maua e la outou komisi se faiga poo ni faiga lelei e fa'afotiina ai le feeseesea'iga o la tatou aganu'u ma faiga o malo i nei ona po.

SOTO: Matou te le'i maua se faiga lelei poo se faiga malo lelei e fai ai lo tatou malo pei ona fai ai nei su'esu'ega a le komisi. Ae ou te mana'o ia outou silafia, o Puerto Rico ma Virgin Islands, e matua leai a'ia'i lava se aganu'u ma e leai fo'i sa latou gagana, ae tautala faa Sipaniolo. Ua toeititi atoa le miliona tagata Puerto Rico ua nonofo i le U. S. e sa'ili manuia. O le tele o latou na ua toe fo'i atu i Puerto Rico ma ua taumafai ona tau fa'a-

tau ni fasi laueleele e nonofo ai Ua mafua lea mea ona o le leai o ni tula-  
fono e puipuia ai o latou lau'eleele.

PEFI: Po ua outou maua ea mai ia outou su'esu'ega poo le a le faiga malo o lo'o  
i ai Fiti? Po o pulea ea e latou lo latou malo?

FOFO: O lo'o fa'amoemoe le komisi e malaga atu i Fiti ma Toga. Ae o aso nei  
o lo'o tumau pea Fiti i le faiga malo na i ai mai le amataga. Na'o Fiti tagata  
o le lalolagi e mana'o pea latou e tumau i le tulaga faa kolone; e fiafia la-  
tou faapea toe lava o latou tagata o loo i ai i lalo o le pulega faa kolone.  
Peita'fi, ua toeititi ona pulea lea e latou lo latou lava malo. E auau malie i  
lea aso ma lea aso ona pulea e Fiti a latou mataupu. O aso nei o lo'o ulu le  
malo Fiti i le ali'i o Ratu Mara.

PEFI: Pe maua se fesoasoani tau tupe mai Egelani?

FOFO: Ioe, na'o na fa'aonomea lava, aua e maua lava le tupe a Fiti i totonu o  
ona laueleele.

TULA: O se mea faigofie i ta'ita'i o Samoa ona sui le faiga malo, pei ona su'-  
esu'eina nei e le komisi se faiga malo, ae o le tele o ta'ita'i o Amerika Samoa  
e manatu mamafa i le tamaoaiga. Ia tatou manatua fo'i, o aso anamua sa mu  
molipopo, moli matagi si o tatou atunu'u ona o le vaivai o le tamaoaiga. O  
aso nei, ua manana'o uma tagata ina ia maua pusa aisa, moli uila, masini ta mea  
ma isi mea mo le scifuaga faa nei onapo. O le fesili la o lo'o mamafa'i le  
komisi: Pe mafai e Amerika Samoa ona maua o nie mea uma faa nei onapo ma tao-  
fi mau pea i ana agaifanua, lana faa matai, ma ona laueleele. Ou te toe fia  
ta'u atu ia te outou, e matua faigofie tele i lenei komisi ona fai atu i le  
U. S. e alu ese ma Amerika Samoa, ae po o le a faapefea la le lumana'i i tupu-  
laga fai mai? O le 'ioimata o lenei komisi, o le aganu'u lea ma laueleele o  
Amerika Samoa.

TOGILAU: E i ai se isi ituaiga faiga malo e le'i o'o i ai su'esu'ega a le ko-  
misi, e mata tau te silafia e lelei mo Amerika Samoa?

S.LANO: Na matou aofia ma nisi o faipule a le U. S. Sa matou fesili i ai pe  
mata e mafai e Amerika Samoa ona fai o ana lava tulafono tau lona lumana'i e  
aunoa ma le afaina o ana tu ma agaifanua, le faa matai, faapea ma ona laueleele.  
Ae sa fa'atafatafa a latou tali, taluai ona e fefefe latou i le Faamasinoga Sili

a le U. S. aua so'o se tulafono e fai e Amerika Samoa poo se isi lava setete  
poo se teritori e feeseesea'i ma le fulafono fa'avae a le U. S. e le taua-  
loaina e le fa'asinoga sili.

TOGILAU: E lemafai e matou ona matou ta'uina atu poo le a le ituaiga faiga  
malo matou te mana'o i ai, aua matou te le iloa statistics o le malo i  
Amerika Samoa. Peita'i, ua uma ona outou fa'ailoa mai a outou su'esu'ega i  
faiga malo ua outou i ai. O le mea lea, ua outou silafia lava le ituaiga  
faiga malo e tatau ona tatou nofo ai i lalo.

LE'IATO: Ou te mana'o ia outou manino lelei mai lava i le mea lenei e tasi:  
e le o ni outou manatu e fai a'i le malo o Amerika Samoa; e fa'apea fo'i ona  
le faia i se i'uga a lenei komisi, ae e fai i le finagalo autasi o tagata o  
Amerika Samoa. A maua se finagalo tasi o tagata o Amerika Samoa, ona fa'a-  
iloa fo'i lea i le Vaega o le Initeria ma le Afaipule a le Unaitē Setete.  
Peita'i, o outou finagalo e fa'amaumauina ma fa'ailoa i lamatou lipoti. Ia  
outou silafia, o le mafuaga na matou mana'o ai tatou te aofia, ona matou te  
mana'o ia outou iloa matou te amana'ia outou. Ua outou silasila mai i le  
to'avalu o lo'o nonofo atu o lenei komisi, o latou na e faia se i'uga ona  
fa'ao'oina lea i luma o le Fono, ona fa'aooina lea i luma o le atunu'u pe  
a aofia faatasi i le 1972. Ma so'o se mea e finagalo i ai le atunu'u e ao  
ina muamua pasia e le Afaipule a le U. S.

LEUM: Ou te lagona ua sa'o lelei saunoaga a Le'iato. Ae i ai ni nai mafau-  
fauga e fa'ailoa i luma o le komisi. Ou te lagona o lo'o tulaga nei lo  
tatou malo i le tulaga fa'amatalua, pei o le tagata e to'atasi ae igo if  
Dr. Jekyll ma Mr. Hyde. O le a tonu la outou mana'o? Ua outou finagalo e  
sui taluai ona o le tamaoaiga, politics, poo le a lava? Ou te manatu tou te  
finagalo ia taofi mau pea le identity (tulaga moni) o Samoa. Tatou te fefe-  
fe i le nofo mativa, ae ou te fai atu e lemafai ona tatou taofia le 'oa ua  
tafe mai ia tatou. O nei faiga malo na outou fa'amalaulau mai, e lelei  
lava mo le atunu'u ia: Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico ma Guam. O le mea lea,  
e ao fo'i ina mana'o Amerika Samoa i se faiga malo e lelei lava mo ona tagata

SALANO: Ua uma lelei ona talatalaina e le fono faitulafono a Amerika Samoa  
mataupu uma ia na e saunoa mai ai. O le mea lea na fai ai e le Fono le tu-  
lafono na tofia ai lenei komiti ina ia su'esu'eina se tulaga tatou mo Am.



Samoa, ma ia avatu se lipoti a le komisi i le fono i le 1970. Ui i lea, o le a leai lava se i'uga e mafai ona maua se 'iloga e faia se polebsicite poo se finagalo ato o tagata palota uma o Amerika Samoa. O le mea e tele i ai le finagalo o le majority, o le mea lea o le a fai i ai le i'uga.

HETI: Ou te lagona tatou te lemafai ona maua o le sa'olotoga atoatoa i le faiga o a matou tulafono ma le pulea o le tupe, aua o lo'o i ai pea tatou i lalo o le pule 'aga a le Unaitete Setete. Matou te mana'o ia outou fa'ailoa le mea o i ai outou finagalo. Ia tatou manatu i le tulaga o lo'o iai nei, le fete'ena'i o le pule a le fono faitulafono ma le kovana, poo le Initeria fo'i Matou te mana'o ia iai Amerika Samoa i se tulaga lelei, ina ia matou fo'i atu ua maua le manuia ma le filemu e tagata uma. O ni o matou manatu la e fa'ailoa atu e na'o na fia fesoasoani i le faiga o la outou i'uga. O le mataupu lea i le lost o le identity (le mou atu o le Samoa Moni), ou te talitonu a'u e lemafai ona tupu lea mea, tusa lava poo fea le itu lalolagi tatou te o iai e fai lava la tatou agaifanua, tautala i latou gagana, ma fai mea uma o loo faia i Samoa. Na'o la tatou faamatai pei e faale lelei i se isi itu, taluai ona e pule malosi e le matai tagata uma i lalo lana puleaga; e tapa atu i lea mea ma lea, ma ia fai e lea ulugalii poo lea tagata le mea ua ia mana'o i ai. O nai mea ia e ao ina mafaufauina e le komisi i le faiga o la latou i'uga.

TUIA: Na tali atu Tuia faapenei ia Peti: O le tamaoaiga o Amerika Samoa o i loo faaogaina ai tupe e maua lava i totonu o Amerika Samoa, ae ititi lava mea e maua ai tupe i totonu o Am. Samoa taluai le laitiiti o ona laueleele ma leai ni kamupani gaosi mea o i ai. O le pogai lea na malaga ai le komisi i Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands ma o'o atu ai i Uosigitone ona o le fia su'esu'eina ma talatalaina mataupu tau ia atunu'u faapea ma se finagalo poo se fautuaga a faipule o le U. S., le vaega o atumotu, vaega o le initeria ma le vaega o setete. Ona toe fa'amalamalama fo'i lea e Tuia nisi mea i totonu faapea ma le galuea'iina o le malo i Puerto, Virgin Islands ma Guam.

SALANOA: Taluai ona o le to'atele o tagata i leni aofia ou te iloa e faigaluega i le po, o le mea ia fesili ai i mea e tatou ona malamalama ai, aua o le i'uga e faia lava e tagata o Amerika Samoa. Ou te talitonu e lemafai ona leiloa le tulaga ma le uiga moni o tagata Samoa. O le mea aupito taua, o le taofi mau lea ma le fa'aalualuina i luma o le tamaoaiga faapea ma agaifanua ma laueleele.

PETONI: O le mataupu leni e matua fai'ata lava, ae ou te fa'amoemoe o le a fesoasoani le Atua ia tatou, aua ou te iloa e maualuga le tulaga o Samoa i so'o se atunu'u o le lalolagi. Ou te iloa e le'i lava le su'esu'ega a la outou komisi; ma o le ulua'i komisi leni ua fa'avacina ma auina i fafo e fai ni su'esu'egafaapenei. Tatou lemafai ona maua se i'uga i leni mataupu i le po nei, aua e tele ni tausaga o su'esu'e atili ina ia mafai ona maua se mea lelei. Pe a pe a toe fa'atali tatou mo se isi lima poo se sefulu tausaga ona fa'ato'a tatou manatu ai leai se suiga o le tulaga o loo i'ia nei. Tatou te iloa fo'i na 200 tausaga o taumafai lava ona tu lelei o le malo o le U. S.

(Leai se tali a le komisi i leni ali'i, ae na'o na fa'amalo i ona mafaufauga lelei.)

LAUTI: Afai ua maua se i'uga a le komisi i se tulaga o Amerika Samoa pei ona fai ai nei su'esu'ega, pe le o manatunatu la le komisi i le tu'u fa'atasia o Samoa i Sisifo ma Amerika Samoa?

SALANOA: Ua uma ona matou ta'uina atu ia te outou alternatives e lima, e aofia i ai le tu'u fa'atasia o Samoa i Sisifo ma Amerika Samoa. Afai o le a lava le tulaga o le a fai iai se fa'atatauga a le komisi, e fa'ailoa muamua i le Fono ma tagata o Amerika Samoa, ma e tatau ona fa'amaonia poo le vesia e le mafaipule a le U. S.

LAUTI: O le a se finagalo o le komisi i le lipoti a le Wolfe Management Committee?

SALANOA: E leai lava se fa'avae'i a le Wolfe Management Committee ma leni komisi. O le Wolfe Management Committee e galue mo le tamaoaiga o Amerika Samoa, ae o leni komisi e galue mo le limana'i o Amerika Samoa, i sona tulaga faale malo.

MALULI: O le uiga tonu o lo'u manatu na fa'ailoa e uiga i le identity o Samoa, o le faa matai lea, ma ou te manatu o le mea fo'i lea o lo'o tumu-tumu i le finagalo o le komiti.

(Leai se tali a le komisi i upu ia a Maluia, na'o fa'amalo i lana faamalamalama.)

MARIOTA TULASOSOFO: O tagata i Los Angeles ua iloa o le finagalo o le komisi o le fia sa'ili lea o se tulaga faa malo mo Amerika Samoa. Poo le manatu

ea o le komisi e le o i ai nei se tulaga faa malo o Amerika Samoa?

SALANOA: E moni o lo'o i ai nei Amerika Samoa i sona tulaga faamalo, ae o loo i ai pea i se tulaga fa'atafagaloa, unorganized and unincorporated. Ona talanoa fo'i lea o Salanoa i le faiga o malo o Puerto Rico ma Virginia Islands faapea ma Guam.

MARIOTA: Mata e finagalo le komisi faapea a i ai se tulaga fu mo Amerika Samoa o le a manuia ai pe fai e fa'a'uma le fa'a matai ma fa'atagaina le fa'atauina atu o laueleele?

SOTOA: O le taimi e fa'atauina atu o tatou laueleele, o le taimi fo'i lea ua uma ai le aganu'u, aua o tatou laueleele ma le fa'amatai o le aganu'u lava lea. Afai e fa'atagaina le fa'atauina atu o laueleele, e maliu loa se isi, potopoto le aiga ma fai le tonu o le a fa'atau atu lea fasi fanua e maua ai ni tupe e fai ai le lauava. E le umi ae leai ni fanua.

SALANOA: I le tulaga o lo'o i ai nei Amerika Samoa, e leai lava se fanua e tasi e mafai ona fa'atauina atu i se tagata e le o se Samoa, vagana ai ua 1/5 le toto Samoa o lea tagata o le a fa'atauina atu i ai se fanua. O le minute lava e avea ai tatou ma Amerika moni, o le taimi lea ua leai ai ni o tatou laueleele, aua o le a le toe taofia le o atu o tagata ma fa'atau laueleele, taluai ona o le tulafono faavae a le U. S. e leai se fa'aaloga tagata e tutusa aia o tagata Amerika moni uma. Ma e le talia e le Faamasinoga Sili a le U. S. ni tagi lemalie taluai le musu o se tasi e faatau atu ona laueleele ona o le esese o atunu'u. O lea fo'i mataupu ua uma ona talanoa atu ai Tuia. O lo'o mafaufauina nei e faipule o le U. S. ni tulafono tau le puipuiga o le U. S. ni tulafono tau le puipuiga o laueleele o Amerika Samoa ma le taofia pea o aganu'u pe afai e avea ma Amerika Moni.

MARIOTA TUISOSOPO: Ou te fia iloa poo le a so outou finagalo, pe mata o le a taofia le aga'i i luma ma le tamaoaiga taluai ona o le aganu'u ma le faa matai. Ua ou atuvale aua afai matou te fo'i atu i Samoa e i'u ina matou le maua atu ni fanua, pe afai o le a le malu puipua laueleele. E lemafai ona tatou maua se tulaga faamalo e mafai ona tatou manuia ai e aunoa ma le afaina o a tatou aganu'u ma o tatou laueleele. O la'u faatusa i ni pelaue se lima ua su'i mo Samoa, ia tataua la ona filifili e tagata Samoa se peleue mai lenei lima e ofi ma fetau lelei mo tagata Samoa.

FOFO: Ou te talitonu e leai se mea o afaina ai le aga'i i luma o Samoa talu ona o le aganu'u. E mafai e Amerika Samoa ona atiinae lona tamaoaiga e au-  
noa ma le afaina o ana tu ma a aifanua. O se fa'amaoni, ua tele kamupani ua  
i ai nei Samoa o loo fai a latou faiga ma o loo faigaluega ai fo'i le to'a-  
tele o tagata Samoa, ae le o afaina lava tu ma agaifanua a Samoa. E leai se  
fete'ena'iga ua aliali mai.

MAS.NI: Ou te fia malamalama i matai nei o lo'o i ai i Amerika, matai fo'i  
ia e omai matai Samoa ma faaigoa iinei. Pe mata e iai i a latou le mamalu  
ma le pule pei o matai i Amerika Samoa?

LE'IATO: Aua le maumau o outou taimi e fai ai ni matai iinei, aua e le  
taualoaina i Samoa. E leai se matai e fai e se matai mai Samoa iinei e  
taualoaina. Afai ou te iloa se matai iinei na fi e se matai mai Samoa, ou  
te aveeseina, aua o la'u matata lea. Ma le tasi, so'o se matai e atoa le ona  
o masina e te'a ese ma Amerika Samoa, e mafai ona aveeseina i ala faale tula-  
fono tau matai.

TOA: Faapefea pe a fai o se tagata uliuli poo se Papalagi ua sau se tagata  
matai mai Samoa ma fa'aigoa matai i Amerika nei. E taualoaina la lea itu-  
aiga matai?

LE'IATO: E leai, e le taualoaina sea matai, ma ou te le'i tauane i se tagata  
uliuli po se papalagi i Amerika nei ua matai. Afai o le a i ai ni tagata  
faapena o le a faa matai e ni matai mai Samoa, e le fa'aaogaina pe taualoaina.

PETI: Faapefea la matai nei i totonu o matou Ekalesia, o latou na o lo'o  
faia a matou tonu ma o lo'o matou fa'aaloalo fo'i i ai?

LE'IATO: E leai sa matou fa'atu'i'ese i matai na o loo i totonu o a outou au-  
lotu.

PETI: Ou te la mana'o a'ua ia aveeseina le mamalu o o tatou matai. Ou te  
mana'o fo'i ina puipuimalu o tatou laueleele, tasi le mea e ao ina fai faa-  
tatau faiga a lotatou malo i le taualumaga ia i ai nei le lalolagi. . . . .  
(taluai ona ua matua foliga mai ua lauga mai Peti i le komisi ma fa'aailoa  
mai iai lona atamai, ma aofia ai i ana upu mea e le taitai feagai ma le  
autu tonu o le malaga a le komisi, ua le maumau ai le taimi e fa'amaumauina  
ai le tele o ia upu.

MARIOTA MASANI: O la outou kimisi o loo saili i se tulaga mo Amerika Samea, o le mea lea matou te fia fa'ailoa atu ai ni o matou mafaufauga e fai i ai la outou faatatau, aua o loo i le komisi le pule e fai ai lana i'uga. Ou te iloa le faafitauli o le tulaga i Amerika Samoa pe a va'ai atu i isi atu i isi atunu'u ua leai ni a latou agaifanua ma gagana, taluai ona o le tupe. O le mea lea ou te lapata'i atu ai ina ia fai fai malie, se'i tuana'i se isi lim poo le sefulu tausaga.

(Leai se tali a le komisi, ae na'o fa'amalo i mafaufauga lelei ua faaalua i le komisi).

PITONE: Mata e mafai e tagata Samoa o lo'o i ai i le Unaitē Setete ona auina atu ni o latou mafaufauga poo ni faufautuaga i mataupu tau le savali a le komisi, aua e lemafai i le po nei ona faananati ona maua atoatoa ni o matou manatu?

SALANO: E mafai i so'o se tagata ona auina atu ni ona mafaufau ma ni faufautuaga, Ia ui atu lea i le tuatusi lenē: Political Status Commission of American Samoa, c/o Legislative Box.

SALANO: Ua silafia e le komisi e toatele outou e faigaluega i le po nei. Ua fa'afogafoga atu le komisi i o outou mafaufauga, ma e faafetai tele mo lou auai mai. O le fa'ai'uina la tatou launiga.

MARIOTA TUIASOSOPO: Ou te mana'o i se faiga malo e aua le afaina ai a tatou tu ma gganu'u malupuipua ai o tatou laueleele, ma ia pulea e tatou lava a tatou mataupu.

SALANO: O ce o se tasio faipule mai Sua ma le Vaifanua. O le a e i ai i le aofia o le Fono Faitulafono pe a auina atu i ai le lipoti a le komisi i le 1970, ma o le a mafai ai fo'i la ona fa'ailoa lou finagalo ma ou mafaufauga e uiga i se tulaga o Amerika Samoa.

SOTO: Ua avea a'u ma sui o le komisi e fa'ao'o atu ai sa matou upu e tusa o la tatou aofia i lenē po. Matou te momoli atu le fa'afetai tele i lau Susuga a le Faife'au toeaina e tusa o mea uma ua faia mo le komisi, aemaise o lo outou fa'afogafoga i le savali a le Komisi. Ia outou silafia o lenē komisi o loo i ai le malosī e fai ai lana i'uga ma fa'ailoa i le fono ma le atunu'u. Peita'i, matou te mana'o ia outou silafia lo matou taualoina o alo

o Samoa o lo'o salalau solo i tōtonu o le Ūnaite Setete, ina ia outou sila-  
fia ai ua i ai so outou leo ma ni o mafaufauga i le sa'iliga o se tulaga le-  
lei mo le manuia o Amerika Samoa i le lumana'i mo tupulaga fai mai. Ia  
soifua ma ia manuia.

Ona fa'ai'uina ai lea o le aofia i le usuina fa'atasi o le LOTA NU'U NA  
OU FANAU AI, na usuina e le Susuga a Tuia, ma le tatalo na faia e le  
Susuga a Peti. O le 10:35 na mae'a tonu ai le aofia.

-----

FA'AMATALAGA O LE FONOTAGA A LE KOMISI MA SAMOA I SAN DIEGO,  
NA FAIA I LE MALUMALU O LE AULOTU A SUTTONU, I LE ASO-  
SA, SETEMA 21, 1969, I LE 5:30 I LE AFIAFI

Na aofia i ai le Peresetene o le Sosaiete a Samoa i Amerika, le Ta'ita'ifong, Failautusi, fa'apea ofisa o le sosaiete, faapea fo'i le tele o tagata o Samoa, e le i ai i le sosaiete.

Na amataina le aofia i le usuina o le Lota Nu'u Na Ou Fanau Ai, soso'o ma le tatalo na faia e le faife'au a le sosaiete, soso'o ai ma le Lauga o le feiloa'iga na faia e Solomona Sagaio. Soso'o ai ma nai upu tau le feiloa'iga na faia e le Ta'ita'i Komiti o le Sosaiete, ona saunoa ai lea o le Ta'ita'i Komisi, Salanoa, i le autu o le Komisi ma lana savali. Mae'a lea ona amataina lea o fesili i le komisi.

FA'AVAE: Pe moni ea ua mafua le savali a le komisi ona ua fa'ailoa atu e le Vaega o le Initeria ma le Vaega o Setete ina ia suia se tulaga fou o Amerika Samoa? Na tali Tuia, e leai. E le'i iai se leo o ia vaega e lua o le Malo o le U.S., ae o le finagalo o le Faitulafono a Amerika Samoa na faia le tulafono na fa'avaeina ai le Komisi, o lana tiute e sa'ili se tulaga mo Amerika Samoa, ma ona o lea, na mafua ai ona su'esu'eina malo o Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands faapea ma Guam.

FA'AVAE: Ua outou fa'afofoga i le tali a le Komisi, E to'atele outou ua malamalama i tulaga fa'amalo. O le mea lea ia outou fesili i soo se mataupu ina ia mafai ona outou silafia ai le 'a'ano tonu o le savali a le komisi, ma ia outou malamalama lelei ai fo'i.

LOKENI: E uma afea aso o le fa'avae, poo le tulaga o loo i ai nei Amerika Samoa? Na tali atu Salanoa, faapea e le o i ai nei Amerika Samoa i lalo o se Organia Act, ae i lalo o le Tulafono Fa'avae na faia i le 1965, ma fa'amanino atili i ai mataupu uma tau le fesili.

SAUSAU MAMEA: Fa'amolemole fa'amalamalama mai le uiga o le incorporated ma le unincorporated territory - - Na fa'amalamalama manino e Salanoa le uiga o ia upu, ma sa malie le na fesili.

SAUSAU MAMEA: Ou te le mana'o e sui le tualaga o lo'o i ai nei Amerika Samoa. Va' ai i le Malo o Samoa i Sisifo i le nofo mativa male aisi tupe

solo. O le a la se isi mea tatou te mana'o iai. Aua tatou te o ese ma le  
Unaite Setete. Va'ai i Filipaina, tele le 'oa e maua i o latou lau'ele'ele  
ae o lo'o tagi pea lava i le Unaite Setete mo ni fosoasoani tau tupe. O le  
mea lea, e tatau lava ona tatou tumau i le tualgaco lo'o i ai nei, - - -  
Leai se tali a le komisi.

LOKENI: Pei ona fa'aalia e le Komisi, ua taunafai nei ia suia le tulaga  
Amerika Samoa, fa'atatau i tulaga o Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands ma Guam ma  
Samoa i Sisifo, poo le fia avea fo'i ma setete. Ou te manatu mamafa i tu  
ma aganu'u a Samoa. A alu ese Samoa ma ana agaifanua o le a le toe iai se  
mamalu ma e i'u ina le toe tulaga o Samoa moni. O le mea lea, ua ou malie  
lava a'u i le tulaga o loo i ai nei. Ou te talitonu o le a afaina tele  
Amerika Samoa pe afai o alu ese ma le tulaga o loo i ai nei. Ou te fia  
va'ai o puipuia lelei o tatou suafa ma o tatou lau'ele'ele. E leai se isi  
o Amerika Samoa e mativa. O lea, ia alofagia e le komisi ni tulafono e  
malu puipuia ai o tatou laueleele ma suafa. - - - Na saunoa Salanoa ma  
fa'afetai i mafauauga o Lokeni, ma faailoa ia te ia, e le o nofo fa'atamala  
le faipule tulafono a Amerika Samoa i le fai o tulafono e puipui ai laueleele  
ma suafa.

LOGONA SOTUA: Taluai ona o a'u ou te mana'o ia tumai pea Amerika Samoa i  
le tulaga o lo'o i ai nei, ou te fesili la, o le a le mea o le a o'o i ai  
suafa matai ma laueleele pe afai o le a suia le tulaga o Amerika Samoa?  
Na tali Salanoa i le fesili lena, ma fa'amanino lelei le tulafono fa'avae  
a le U. S. e leai se fa'aailoga tagata pe a tau i le fa'atau o laueleele.  
Ui i lea, e le o fa'atamala le fono faitulafono a Amerika Samoa i le fai o  
tulafono e puipui ai laueleele ma suafa, ma o le mataupu fo'i lea na talano-  
aina tele ma faipule o le U. S.

TALENI SALANOA: Ua ou sapaapaia manatu o Lokeni, Sausau ma Logona, ina ia  
tatou tumau pea i le tulaga o loo i ai nei, taluai o lo'o malu puipuia pea  
fanua ma suafa matai faapea laueleele. Ma le tasi, i lalo o le tulaga o  
lo'o tatou i ai nei, e mafai e tagata Samoa ona tauto i so'o se vaega'au  
a le U. S. ma malaga i so'o atunu'u o le lalolagi i le tulaga o le American  
National. Ae le pei o Filipaina, e ui ina o latou o American Citizens, ae  
tele feuiuia'iga ona fa'ato'a mafai lea ona tauto. Ae o le mea e ao ina  
mafauafuina e le komisi, o le faia lea o ni tulafono ina ia tutusa lelei ai



le a'oa'oga o tamaiti Amerika Samoa ma tamaiti Amerika. Ma ia fa'amalamalama lelei le tulaga o Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, ma Guam, e fa'atatau lea i le tulaga o Amerika Samoa. - - - Na tula'i Tuia ma fa'amalo i mafaufauga o Taleni, ma fa'amalamalama ma'ee'a lelei tulaga o Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, ma Guam, faapea le tulaga o lo'o i ai nei Amerika Samoa. Sa ta'u atu fo'i e Tuia, o le eseese tele, O LE LEAI O NI AGANU'U (cultures) a atunu'u.

FA'AVAE: O fea la le malosi o le faipule faitulafono a Amerika Samoa e fa'ai se tulafono e manatu i ai, pe afai e fa'atapula'aina lona malosi i aiaga a le tulafono faavae a le U. S.? Na tali Fofa ma fa'amanino lelei le mea e maua mai ai le malosi o le faipule a Amerika Samoa. Peita'i ua iai lava le malosi o le faipule faitulafono a Amerika Samoa ona fai so'o se tulafono mo le lelei o le malo ma tagata, ae iai le fete'ena'i ma le tulafono faavae a le U. S.

TAU'ILI'ILI, MALAKI: Ou te fesili faapito i le faletua o Mele, ona o ia o lo'o pule i le a'oga maualuga a Amerika Samoa, ina ia ta'u mai pe mafai ona maua e tama ma teine o Amerika Samoa le sikolasipi? Na fa'amanino lelei e Mele la mataupu tau le sikolasipi i aso ua mavae ma le tulaga ua i ai nei i talu-ai le faiga fou, ona ua i ai i le pule o a'oga le malosi ma le pule e le gata i sikolasipi ae o isi lava mataupu. Na fa'amanino fo'i e Mele le mafai e soo se tama ma teine o Amerika Samoa ona maua sikolasipi pe afai e lelei togi ma ua agava'a mo le sikolasipi. - - - Na fa'afetai Tauiliili ma isi i le fa'amalamalaga.

MALAKI TAUILIILI: Lau Afioga Le'iato, faamolemole fa'amanino le tulaga o suafa ma laueleele o Amerika Samoa ma Samoa i Sisifo. - - - Na tali Le'iato ma fa'amanino e leai, leai lava se feaiaa'i o suafa ma laueleele o Amerika Samoa ma Samoa i Sisifo. E pule Amerika Samoa i o latou suafa ma laueleele, pule fo'i Samoa i Sisifo i o latou laueleele ma suafa.

TAU'ILIILI: Fa'amolemole Fainu'ulelei fa'amanino mai poo le a le malosi e mafai ai e Amerika Samoa ona fa'ateleina o fua o le laueleele. - - - Na tali Fainu'ulelei, a fai se fa'amalamalaga lautele, ma ia ta'ua ai le Wolfe report faapea le tulaga o lo'o i ai tale ma fa'i, ufi ma ulu, Na ta'u atu fo'i e Fainu'ulelei le uiga o le laititi o le laufanua o Amerika Samoa; ua fa'a-

to'ateleina tagata, ae o lo'o tumau lava le laueleele e le fa'ateleina.  
Peitai o lo'o taumafai le Vaega o Fa'ato'aga e fai su'esu'ega ina ia faa-  
lelei ai fa'atoaga.

TAUILIILI: Fofu, fa'amolemole ta'u mai le tulaga o lo'o i ai le tourism, ma  
pe mata e tele se tupe e maua e Amerika Samoa mai le tourism? Na tali Fofu  
ma faapea atu: E tele anoa'i le tupe e maua. Ona fa'amanino lelei lea e  
Fofu o le tulaga o le tourism, le aofa'i o tagata malaga i Amerika Samoa e  
tafafaofa, le tupe latou te fa'aalu, faapea ma le tulaga o le faletalimalo, ma  
le aofa'i o ona potu ma le manatu e fia faateleina, ia ma le faatali fo'i o  
tagata pe mata o afea e maua ai se tufatufaga, pe afai e maua.

TAUILIILI: Fa'amolemole le komisi, ta'u mai poo le a le party lea e igoa o  
le ASP? Na tali e Salanoa ma fa'amanino, faapea e le o se party na o matai  
poo ta'ita'i o le atunu'u, ae mo se isi e mana'o, e o'o fo'i i fafine. Na  
ia fa'amalamalama fo'i isi Party e lua, o le Democratic ma le Republican.

FA'AVAE: Ou te le iloa pe aisea ua outou faia ai ia parties ae le o outou  
o ni American citizens, ma e lemafai fo'i ona outou palota mo le filifiliga  
o le Peresetene o le U. S.? - - Leai se tali a le komisi i ia upu, pei e  
leai se aoga tele mo le aofia.

SAGIAO: Taluai ona o le autu o le su'esu'ega a la outou komisi, o le fia  
iloa lea o le tulaga o Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands ma Guam, ma iloilo ai pe  
tatau ona avea tagata Amerika Samoa ma American citizens, o le a la ni fua-  
fuaga a le komisi i le avea o Amerika Samoa ma American citizens? - - -  
Na tali Tuia e le o i aise fuafuaga a le komisi ia avea tagata Amerika  
Samoa ma citizens o le U. S., ae na'o na su'esu'e i tulaga o Puerto Rico,  
Virgin Islands ma Guam, e fa'atatau iai so latou manatu i se tulaga o Ameri-  
ka Samoa, pe afai e iai se finagalo o le komisi ma le atunu'u o le a fia  
sua i se isi tulaga.

SAGIAO: Na outou fa'a'ailoa muamua faapea sa outou feiloa'i ma faipule o le  
U. S., ina ia tatou maua ni manuia se tele, ae ia taofia pea o tatou suafa  
matai ma laueleele. Se'i fa'amanino mai le uiga o lea mea. - - - Na tali  
Tuia ma faapea: na matou fai atu i le faipule a le U. S. ina ia mafai e le  
faipule a Amerika Samoa ona fai o tulafono e puipui ai suafa ma laueleele,

ma o le va'ai a le komisi o le tele o faipule na fesiligia, e talia ma fa'amaonia e latou le fai e tatou lava a tatou tulafono tau laueleele ma suafa ma e foliga mai e fa'amaonia e latou.

FA'AFUA TUI TELELEAPAGA: Pe ra outou fesiligia le faipule a le U. S., pe aisea ua avatu ai le piliona ma piliona o tala i atunu'u e le o i lalo o le U. S., ae tau leai ni tupe e avatu i Amerika Samoa? - - Na tali Salanoa ma fa'apea atu: na matou faia ia fesili, ole tali mai a le faipule o le U. S., e leai sa outou fe'au i lea mea; fai mai pea outou i mea tau i lo outou atunu'u. Na malie le fesili i lea tali.

AIMALEFOA MAIAVA: Ou te lagona o lo'o i aao o le komisi le lelei ma le leaga le oti ma le ola o Amerika Samoa. O le mea lea, e tusa o la'u fa'alogoteu i a outou talanoa ma fa'amalamalamaga, ou te manatu lava a'u, o le mea ua finagalo i ai le komisi e fai, matou te sapaapaia.

IOPATI IULI: O iai se tulafono ua fai e le faipule a Amerika Samoa e mafai ona maua ai e alo o Samoa i le Unaiete Setete ona maua ni sikolasipi. Afai ua i ai sea tulafono, o afea ea e fa'amalosia ai? - - - Na tali Mele faapea, e faigata ona tali lea fesili ona ua suia atoa le faiga o sikolasipi taluai ona ua i lima o le pule o a'oga le pule i lea mataupu faapea ma isi mataupu. Na fa'amanino atili e Mele Mataupu ma faiga uma tau sikolasipi, pei ona ia tali muamua ia Tauiliili, ma e mafai ona maua i aso ua mavae sikolasipi pe a talosaga atu matua i Samoa poo le tamaitiiti lava ia, ona fa'atatau lea i le maualuga o ona togi ma Jona agava'a e maua ai se sikolasipi.

IOPATI IULI: Aisea ua maua ai e isi tama ma teine o Amerika Samoa i Hawaii ma Amerika nei, ae le maua e isi? - - - Na tali Mele, e leai se faiga fa'au'au i le faiga o sikolasipi, ae ia uia lava aiaiga uma tau le talosaga atu, faapea le agava'a ina ua lelei ona togi, ia ma isi lava gotega eseese pei ona fa'amalamalama muamua.

LOKENI: O a'u ua ou malie tele i le tulaga ua i ia nei Amerika Samoa.

(Ina ua uma se malologa ma le taumafataga o le kofe ma keke na saunia mo le komisi ona toe nofoia ai lea o le aofia)

SALANOA: Afai e i ai ni mataupu e finagalo iai outou uma lava o loo nonofo

i San Diego, ia fa'a'ailoa ia mataupu fa'afitauli, pe afai e i ai, i le faipule faitulafono a Amerika Samoa. E mafai ona outou fa'a'ailoa mai nei i le komisi, ona fa'a'ailoa lea e le komisi, i le Fono Faitulafono.

MAEVA: Ou te fa'afetai i le komisi i le avanoa ua matou maua e feiloa'i ai ma le savali pa'ia. Ou te fa'afetai fo'i i le manaia ma le manino o fa'amalamalaga na fai mai e le Komisi tusa o le fesili atu a matou nei. (Silasila: Taluai ona o le tele o upu a lenei ali'i na fai e leai se feaiaa'i ma le galuega a le komisi, o le a le maumauina le taimi e tusia ai.)

TALENI SALANO: Ua i ai se tulafono e fa'atatau i tama ma teine e omai i le Unaitetete i sikolasipi pe a fai ua le fo'i i Samoa ona ua le au, poo ona ua musu i fo'i i Samoa? O le a faapefea la le tupe a le malo na alu i le sikolasipi a nei tagata? Na tali Tuia ma ta'ua le feagaiga e osia e le malo ma matua o ia tamaiti, ina ia totogi e matua le tupe a le malo pe a le fo'i mai i Samoa. Peita'i, o se mea e faanoanoa ai, ona e le o faamalosi lea tulafono tau i ia feagaiga.

IOPATI IULI: O fea o ai nei le tupe a le Barstow Foundation? Na tali Tuia ma fa'amalamalama lelei le tulaga o lea tupe, ma ta'u atu e \$60,000 o lo'o i ai nei i Amerika Samoa.

IMO: Ua tele tama ma teine mai Amerika Samoa ua i'u mai a'oga maualuga ma kolisi iinei, o le a le tulaga e i ai latou pe afai latou te fia maua mai ni galuega i Amerika Samoa? Na fa'amalamalama lelei e Salanoa lea mataupu. Na tali atu ia, e tele galuega e mafai ona maua e latou na, ae a ta'u mai fo'i i ai le totogi e laititi, ona musu lea. O isi fo'i tama ma teine, ua le fia fo'i atu lava i Amerika Samoa. O lo'o su'esu'eina pea e le faipule faitulafono lea mataupu, ma ua amata nei ona lelei lava le faiga o totogi. Ua amataina nei ona tu'u o le Samoa i le tulaga o le Papalagi pe a agava'a, e i ai Tunoa ma Pita Sunia.

PUTUGA: E fa'apefea se tagata Samoa o lo'o i Amerika nei ae filifilia e le aiga e avea ma matai? Na fa'amalamalama e Fofu lea mataupu. Na ta'u atu e le mafai e se isi o i fafo o Amerika Samoa ona ia fa'amauina se igoa matai, vagana ai ona ua uia ala fa'aletulafono, ma ia nofo ai i Amerika Samoa. Fa'amalamalama fo'i le faigata i se tagata i fafo ona igoa matai'aua e ao ina tauave lana monotaga, ia iai i filifiliga a le aiga ma le nu'u ina ia suia le . . .

aiga. Na ta'u atu fo'i le faigata i tagata i fafo ona igoa matai, aua e le o nofo ia Amerika Samoa, ma o le tulafono a ono masina o i fafo se matai, e mafai ona aveeseina. Na fa'apoopt, iai saunoaga a Le'iato faapea, aua ne'i manatu se tasi o i Amerika e fia igoa matai, se'i vagana ona fo'i atu i Samoa e uia ala uma o le tulafono. Na ta'u atu le uiga o le tele o matai ua faalogo ia ua omai nisi mai Amerika Samoa ma fai i Amerika nei ma Hawaii fo'i, ae le'i faamauina. O ia matai e le fa'aaogaina i Amerika Samoa.

FA'AVAE: Faapefea tagata tauto i le malo, e mafai e na tagata ona avea ma matai pe a fo'i atu i Samoa? Tali Le'iato: O tagata faapena e mafai ona igoa matai, pe a fo'i atu loa i Samoa ma ioe le aiga o le a avea ia ma matai, ma pe afai e agava'a mo le matai.

LIUATOA PELLE: Taluai ona o le le manino o upu a lenei ali'i, ma taluai pei e foliga e ula, ma fa'alemigao i le komisi, na i'u ai ina aveina i fafo.

INITA TAFAO: E i ai se aia o matou ma fanau i fafo e talosaga ai mo ni sikolasipi, ma pe mafai fo'i ona maua sikolasipi pe a talosaga? Na tali e Mele: e mafai tele e so'o se isi i fafo o Amerika Samoa ona talosaga mo se sikolasipi, ma afai e agava'a lea tagata mo se sikolasipi, o le a maua e iai. Na toe fa'amalamalama fo'i lea Mele mataupu uma tau le sikolasipi ma le tulaga o i ai nei.

TAUILLILI: Ou te fia malamalama i mea nei: (1) Aisea ua lemafai ai e tama ma teine ona maua ni sikolasipi pei ona maua e isi? (2) Aisea ua lemafai ai ona tusia i igoa o apa e gaosia i Amerika Samoa, faapea "na gaosia i Amerika Samoa", taluai ona o ia apa poo ia mea e gaosia i Amerika Samoa? (3) Pe i ai se tulafono e uiga i le immigration ina ia lomia uma fesili i le gagara Samoa, ina ia mafai ai ona malamalama lelei tagata i fesili ma isi mea e mana'omia e tulafono tau immigration? (4) Aisea fo'i ua lemafai ai ona tusia i le gagana Samoa fesili uma tau le su'ega o laisena aveta'avale, ina ia malamalama lelei ai tagata? Na tali Salanoa faapea: O nei fesili uma na e saunoa i ai, o le a mafaufauina e le Komisi ma tu'uina atu se faufautuaga i le faipule faitulafono pe mata e mafai ona fa'aaogaina le gagana Samoa tau i ia mataupu.

IMO MAPU: Ua ou malie lava a'u i le tulaga o lo'o iai nei Amerika Samoa. Ae se'i faailoa mai poo le a le totogi aupito maulalo i Amerika Samoa. Na tali Tuia: o le totogi maulalo e 83 mo tagata e leai se poto masani poo se

atamai a'oa'o'oina; \$1.15 mo tagata ua iai se poto masani. O totogi maualalo ia e amata ai.

SAGIAO: Ou te mana'o a'u ina ia aua le alu se Amerika Samoa ma le Unaitē Setete. O le itu i se tulaga mo le lumana'i, ou te tu'u atu lea i le finagalo o le komisi, aua ua malamalama lelei i a latou su'esu'ega. Ae po'o tutusa ea le totogi o Samoa ma Papalagi i aso nei? Na tali Fofu: o lenei mataupu e faatatau lava i le agava'a o le tagata. Na fa'amalamalama e Fofu le mafuaaga ua fai ai e le Malo se fa'atatau ia maualuga le totogi o Papalagi i lo Samoa. Peita'i ua amata lava ona sa'o le faiga tau i totogi. Ua i ai nei tama Samoa ua tu'u i tulaga sa i ai Papalagi, ma ua tutusa ai totogi. E i ai Tunoa ma Pamerika Tauiilili. Na fa'a'ailoa atu fo'i e Fofu ua tofia nei se komiti e su'esu'eina le mataupu lea tau totogi.

SAUSAU: Ou te mana'o lava a'u ina ia tumau pea Amerika Samoa i le tulaga o lo'o i ai, taluai ona e le'i popoto tagata Amerika Samoa e fai ai e latou lo latou lava malo. Aua le tau fa'atusatusaina fua Amerika Samoa i a Guam, Puerto Rico poo Virgin Islands.

FA'AVAE: O le a le tulaga o lo'o i ai nei Amerika Samoa? E fa'aletonu le tali ae na'o na fa'apea o ia, Sausau lea, o se tagata poto, ma e mana'o lava ia ia tumau Amerika Samoa i le tulaga o ia ai nei. A i ai se isi poo nisi e fia Amerika moni, ia omai latou i le Unaitē Setete e nonofo ma talosaga ai.

TUPA'I: E totogi ea e Papalagi le lua pasene o le income tax? Na tali Tuia: e totogi lenei lua pasene e tagata Samoa faatasi ma tagata Papalagi. Ona fa'amalamalama atili lea e Tuia le tulaga o le lafoga o lo'o i ai nei.

Ona tula'i lea o le ta'ita'i komisi ma fa'afetai i le aofia mo le talia o le komisi, le fa'aaloalo, faapea fo'i ma fesili. Peita'i o le a fa'ai'u le aofia i ni sausaunoaga a Le'iato.

Na sausaunoa ai lea o Le'iato i ni upu fa'ai'u, ae na fa'amamafa e ia mea nei: ua i ai i le komisi e suia ai le tulaga faamalo o Amerika Samoa, peita'i, taluai le manatu i alo o Samoa o lo'o salalau solo na mafua ai ona a'e i le finagalo o le ta'ita'i komisi ma le komisi, e ao ina fesiligia pea ni o latou taofi ma ni o latou finagalo, ma o se mea tatau lava lea, aua e ui ina o salalau solo, ae iai aso e toe fo'i atu ai i Samoa, ma ia latou iloa, e taualoaina ma amana'ia latou e le Komisi. Ona tapuni ai lea o le aofia i le usuina o le Lota Nu'u na Ou Fanau ai.

ORIGINAL COPY