
THE SAMOAN HISTORICAL CALENDAR, 1606-2007

by

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DEDICATION:

**This calendar is dedicated
to the teachers and schoolchildren
of the Samoan Islands.**

How to Use This Calendar

The *Samoan Historical Calendar, 1606-2005* is organized by month, day and year. Each event is followed by a parenthetical in-text citation, which refers to a source listed in the bibliography. Here is an example:

On January 1, 1901, the first "Ordinance to regulate the assessment and collection of native taxes" took effect at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila. The Commandant, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, USN, had issued this ordinance "at the request of the natives in district meetings."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 61)

The number and small letter, in bold type, refer to the type of source (in this case an unpublished report), which is listed in the Bibliography. Bryan is the author's surname, 1927 is the date of publication, and 61 is the page number.

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JANUARY:

January 1:

On January 1, 1863,

Eli Hutchinson Jennings, Jr. was born to Eli Hutchinson Jennings, Sr. and his wife Mere on Swains Island.

(7. Anonymous 2002b; 7. Resture 2002b)

On January 1, 1889,

Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, Ph.D. (in philology) who was to become the first Imperial Governor of German Samoa (1900-1910) was assigned to the German Embassy in Calcutta, India, as an attaché.

(1b. Theroux 1983b: 52)

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the first "Ordinance to regulate the assessment and collection of native taxes" took effect at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila. The Commandant, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, USN, had issued this ordinance "at the request of the natives in district meetings."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 61)

On January 1, 1921, American Samoa's Chief Medical Officer, Lieutenant Commander H.L. Dollard, issued his "Sanitary Instructions for the People of American Samoa." One copy was given to each family, and "the village chief was held responsible for the enforcement of the instructions."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 77)

On January 1, 1924, Captain Edward Stanley Kellogg, Governor of American Samoa, issued his "Regulation No. 2: A REGULATION To prohibit the "death feast" in the Manu'a group of islands." This edict forbade the Samoan customs known as *lau'ava* and *aitagi*, and provided "a fine not exceeding \$25 in amount or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 60 days, with or without hard labor, or both, such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court."

(1a. Noble 1931: 97)

On January 1, 1926, American Samoa was devastated by a hurricane. Olosega, in the Manu'a Islands, suffered the most. The Navy Department gave the Territory 50 tons of rice, 10 tons of salmon and 15 tons of biscuits. (1d. Bryan 1927: 4)

On January 1, 1945, "The [U.S.] Naval Station Tutuila was to be closed down to peacetime operation."

(2a. Burke 1945b: 75)

On January 1, 1945, the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila's sono-buoys (submarine detection devices) were removed from Pago Pago Harbor.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 142, vii)

On January 1, 1945, all excess military equipment had been sent from Tutuila to forward areas.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 116)

On January 1, 1961, "the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Program was extended to American Samoa."

(1d. Lee 1961: 78)

On January 1, 1961, "The Social Security Law was extended to American Samoa by Public Law 87-878."

(1d. Lee 1962: 19)

On January 1, 1962, Western Samoa became the first independent state in the tropical South Pacific, and also the world's first independent "micro-state." Malietoa Tanumafili II and Tupua Tamasese Mea'ole were joint Heads of State for life. Mata'afa Faumuina Fiamē Mulinu'u II was Western Samoa's first Prime Minister.

(1a. Davidson 1967: 408-411)

January 2:

On January 2, 1877, Captain William H. ("Bully") Hayes, blackbirder, kidnapper and thief, left "golden Apia, his best-loved port in the Pacific" for Kusaie (now Kosrae) in the Caroline Islands.

(1a. Michener and Day 1960: 224)

On January 2, 1877, the cornerstone of the Catholic church at Lano, Savai'i was blessed.

(1a. Heslin 1995: 36)

On January 2, 1882, the Sisters of the Third Order of Mary opened their school--"a beautiful two-storeyed building"--at Savalalo, Apia.

(1a. Heslin 1995: 93)

On January 2, 1891, Otto Conrad Waldemar Cedercrantz of Sweden assumed his duties as Chief Justice of Samoa in Apia. Robert Louis Stevenson described him as "a man of culture and ability; in public of an excellent presence; in private, of a most engaging cordiality."

(1a. Morrell 1960: 298)

On January 2, 1937, American Samoa's Governor, Captain MacGillivray Milne, informed the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral William Daniel Leahy, that the members of the Fita Fita Guard were "generally recognized as the aristocrats of American Samoa. As long as the Navy Department and the Commandant of this station expect no more of the Fita Fitas than did Commandant Tilley, the interests of the United States Government will be well served."

(2a. Thompson 1989: 19)

On January 2, 1978, Hyrum Rex Lee finished his term as American Samoa's last appointed civil governor.

(6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

On January 2, 1989, Peter Tali Coleman began his fourth gubernatorial term (the third as an elected governor). Galea'i Poumele was inaugurated as American Samoa's third elected lieutenant governor. (6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

January 3:

On January 3, 1859, William J. Swann, father of Agnes Genevieve Swann (later to be the internationally famous hotelier "Aggie Grey,") was born in the English county of Lincolnshire, "where his father, James Butler Swann, was a prosperous chemist."

(1a. Eustis 1979: 13)

On January 3, 1887, Mr. John E. Bush, Hawaiian King Kalakaua's "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Samoa," arrived in Apia with his delegation. Bush drank kava with King Malietoa Laupepa, and presented him with the "Grand Cross of the Order of Oceania." Both parties bound themselves "to enter into a political confederation," subject to existing treaty obligations. The "convention" was signed on February 17, 1887.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 31; 1a. Kuykendall 1967: 327-328)

On January 3, 1911, American Samoa's Governor, Commander William Michael Crose, appointed a Board of Education, comprised of the following members: Navy Chaplain

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H.M.T. Pearce; Navy Assistant Surgeon W.H. Connor, and Mrs. Charles Moore, wife of a Fagatogo school teacher.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 82)

On January 3, 1912, Rear Admiral Robley Dunglison “Fighting Bob” Evans, who presided over the court martial of American Samoa’s first naval governor, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley in 1901, passed away.

(1a. Reynolds 1978: 108)

On January 3, 1959, the American Samoa Government’s Sixth Legislature held its first session. Senator Ropati Sotoa of Ta’u County was re-elected President of the Senate, and Representative A.P. Lauvao (who on January 3, 1985 would become Governor A.P. Lutali) was re-elected as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(1d. Coleman 1959: 23)

On January 3, 1966, 16-year-old Robin Lee Graham left Apia for Pago Pago aboard his sailboat *Dove*, on his solo voyage around the world.

(1a. Graham 1972: 39)

On January 3, 1978, Peter Tali Coleman began his second gubernatorial term (his first as American Samoa's first elected Governor), thus becoming the only person to serve as both an appointed and an elected governor of American Samoa. Tufele Li'amatua was inaugurated as the first elected Lieutenant Governor.

(6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

On January 3, 1985, A.P. Lutali and Eni Fa'a'ua'a Hunkin began their first term as American Samoa's second elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

(6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

On January 3, 1997, Tauese Pita Fiti Sunia and Togiola Talalelei Tulafono were inaugurated as American Samoa's third elected governor and fifth elected lieutenant governor. Tauese became the only elected governor who previously served as a cabinet member (Director of Education, January 3, 1985-January 2, 1989) and Lieutenant

Governor (January 3, 1993-January 3, 1997).

(1c. *Samoa News*, 01/06/97)

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On January 3, 2003, Father Alapati Mataeliga was ordained as Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Samoa-Apia at the Tofamamao Center in Le'auva'a, Samoa. Prior to his ordination, Archbishop Mataeliga had been Director of the Tofamamao Pastoral and Renewal Center in Le'auva'a and head of the Catholic Church's evangelization programs in Samoa. The ceremonies were attended by government and Catholic officials from many Pacific nations. (1c. Sagapolutele 2003a: 1, 19)

January 4:

On January 4, 1899, The "Three Consuls" (of England, Germany and the United States) recognized Mata'afa Iosefo's government in Apia.
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On January 4, 1913, His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II, Western Samoa's Head of State, was born to Malietoa Tanumafili I and Momoe Lupeuluiva Meleisea.
(1a. Sutter 1989: 159)

On January 4, 1921, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Waldo Evans, issued his "Regulation No. 2-1921: Offenses Against the Government and the Civil Rights of Citizens."
(1a. Noble 1931: 14-15)

On January 4, 1993, A.P. Lutali began his second term as American Samoa's second elected Governor, with Tauese P. F. Sunia taking office as the Territory's fourth elected Lieutenant Governor.
(6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

On January 4, 2001, Samoa's Head of State, His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II, celebrated his 88th birthday in American Samoa on the day following the swearing in ceremony for Governor Tauese Sunia and Lieutenant Governor Togiola Tulafono for their second term in office. The birthday tribute was hosted by the Governor and his wife, Fagaoali'i. Malietoa is revered as the "traditional father" of the two Samoas. At the ceremony, Samoa's Prime Minister Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi presented Malietoa with the "Grand Order of Samoa" medal to recognize his service to Samoa. Governor Tauese also presented Malietoa with a monetary gift of \$3,000. Malietoa originally shared the Head of State title with Tupua Tamasese Peter Mea'ole, who passed away the year after Samoa (then Western Samoa) gained independence in 1962. He is possibly the longest serving head of state currently holding public office in the world today.
(7. *Pacific Islands* cc. 2001)

January 5:

On January 5, 1846, Alfred Thomas Agate, artist and illustrator of the “Wilkes Expedition”, which visited the Samoan Islands in October, 1839, died of tuberculosis in Washington, DC. (7. Wikipedia: “Alfred Thomas Agate”: 04/13/2006)

On January 5, 1912, the Australian Mail Line made its last call at Pago Pago. It was replaced by the Oceanic Steamship Company of San Francisco.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 110)

On January 5, 1942, the U.S. Navy began mining the approaches to Pago Pago Harbor. The Naval Station Commandant, Captain Laurence Wild, so notified Mr. Alfred Clarke Turnbull, New Zealand's Administrator of Western Samoa.
(2a. Burke 1945b: 44)

On January 5, 1942, the U.S. Navy's Bureau of Ordnance notified the Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila that light indicator nets would be supplied for Pago Pago Harbor.
(2a. Burke 1945b: 137)

On January 5, 1943, the 3rd Marine Raider Battalion conducted a reconnaissance of Rose Atoll.
(2a. Anonymous 1945: 24)

On January 5, 1966, Robin Lee Graham arrived in Pago Pago from Apia aboard *Dove*, on his solo circumnavigation.
(1a. Graham 1972: 39)

On January 5, 1989, Special Agent Robert Heafner of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Honolulu Office, apprehended fugitive David Richard Davis (aka David Myer “Rip” Bell) at the Airport Restaurant in the Pago Pago International Airport. Davis was wanted by the Michigan State Police for murdering his wife, Shannon Mohr Davis, in 1980.

Davis's whereabouts had been reported by an anonymous female caller in Honolulu, who had seen Davis on NBC-TV's *Unsolved Mysteries* program. She told *Unsolved Mysteries* that Davis was employed as a pilot by Samoa Air, a commuter airline managed by Jim and Connie Porter of Anchorage, Alaska.

Davis was tried by the State of Michigan and sentenced to life without parole in a maximum security prison.

(1a. Hemming 1991: 286-290; 343)

January 6:

On January 6, 1903, the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila received its first foreign guest, Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, the Imperial Governor of German Samoa, who arrived on board SS *Ventura* at 6:10 a.m. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Reisner of the German Army, and by his secretary, Mr. von Vignaud. Governor Solf and his party dined aboard the Naval Station Ship, USS *Wheeling*, with the Naval Station Commandant, Commander Edmund Beardsley Underwood. After supper, Dr. Solf sailed to Apia aboard *Wheeling* to assume his gubernatorial duties.

(2a. Thompson 1990: 8)

On January 6, 1942, the 2nd Marine Brigade, 4,798 strong, departed San Diego, California, aboard the Matson liners *Lurline*, *Matsonia* and *Monterey*, accompanied by a fleet oiler and an ammunition ship. The fleet was escorted partway by USS *Yorktown's* carrier group

(Task Force 17), and partway by that of USS *Enterprise*.

(2a. Denfeld 1989: 33; 1a. Hough et al. 1958: 88;

1b. Metzger 1982: 28, 30; 1a. Morison III, 1948: 259;

1a. Willmott 1983: 149)

On January 6, 1997, Tropical Storm "Evan" began to develop south of Samoa. During the next seven days, Evan followed a clockwise course from south-southwest-west-northwest-north. Maximum wind speeds during Evan's stay reached 67 mph. Rains were heavy, and

flooding was widespread.

(1c. *Samoa News* 01/13/97)

January 7:

On January 7, 1852, French Marist Bishop Pierre Bataillon bought a piece of land from William Pritchard at Mulivai, Apia for the central station and Cathedral. "Brother Jacques began building a house near the Mulivai Stream. The work was difficult because the site was low-lying and water-logged. They had to dig almost 3 meters deep and put in stones gathered from wherever they could be obtained. The first workers to be employed were some Negroes from the United States. They soon gave up and were replaced by some Hawaiians, who did not last long either. The work was completed by

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a team of Samoans and Wallisians....It was not until 1867 that the church was completed."

(1a. Heslin 1995: iii, 33)

On January 7, 1907, American Samoa's Governor, Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, issued his "Regulation No. 1-1907: Cricket Games," which stated that "The game of cricket and other games, when played between persons of one village against persons of another village, or between the people of one country against any other country, are prohibited, unless the written permission of the governor be first obtained, enabling such game to be played." This regulation stipulated that violators could be fined up to \$15, or serve a prison term, "with or without hard labor," not to exceed 60 days.

(1a. Noble 1931: 25)

On January 7, 1917, the Government of Western Samoa estimated that there were 100 Samoan-Chinese couples living on its plantations. The Chinese consul in Apia, Lin Jun Chao, estimated that there were 118 *afasaina* (Sino-Samoan) children and about 1,200 *afakasi*

(part-Europeans) therein.

(1a. Field 1984: 31)

On January 7, 1997, Polynesian Airlines *Aolele* Flight PH211 (a De Havilland *Twin Otter* airplane) crashed into Mount Sagato Iosefo near Moamoa, Western Samoa, killing three of the five people aboard. The plane was diverted from the Fagali'i airport, and was instructed to land at Faleolo, due to bad weather caused by Tropical Storm "Evan." Approaching Faleolo, Captain Colin ("Gus") Pyper was told to turn around and attempt a landing at Fagali'i; in so doing, the Otter crashed near Chanel College.

(1c. Tuiletufuga 01/08/1997; 1c. Vitolio 01/15/1997)

January 8:

On January 8, 1915, three people were killed in a Manu'a hurricane. A boy was drowned, a woman was killed by a falling tree, and a man was decapitated by a flying piece of roofing iron.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On January 8, 1948, Captain Edward Stanley Kellogg, 15th naval governor of American Samoa (September 4, 1923-March 17, 1925), "Died at the age of 77...at the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, after a long illness."

(2e. USNHC: Kellogg RO)

January 9:

On January 9, 1930, an article in the Western Samoan *Mau's* newspaper, the *New Zealand Samoa Guardian*, criticized New Zealand's Administrator of Western Samoa, Major General Sir George Spafford Richardson, observing that he "barked at them [the Samoans] in his pigeon-Samoan [*sic*] that he was so vain in displaying."

(1a. Davidson 1967: 111)

On January 9, 1941, a board of four U.S. Naval officers, chaired by Lieutenant Commander N.W. Sears, prepared a joint plan for the defense of Samoa, based on recommendations made by Marine Corps Captain Alfred R. Pefley in 1940. The defenses included four 6-inch guns, six 3-inch guns and fourteen 50-caliber antiaircraft guns. Provisions were also made for patrol vessels, coastal lookouts and mine warfare.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 28)

January 10:

On January 10, 1914, the Department of Public Health was established in American Samoa, and was headed by "the Senior Medical Officer of the United States Naval Station, Tutuila."

(2a. Bryan 1927: 66)

On January 10, 1915, the Manu'a hurricane destroyed the Papatea School, which was one of American Samoa's first public schools. (It was rebuilt and reopened in April, 1920).

(1d. Bryan 1927: 86)

On January 10, 1918, the Governor General of New Zealand sent telegrams to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in London and to the Administrator of Western Samoa, in which he stated his belief that New Zealand must retain the German colonies that she captured during World War I. He asked Western Samoa's Administrator to send evidence showing "that the natives of Samoa appreciate, and desire to remain under, British [*i.e.*, New Zealand] rule."

(1a. Davidson 1967: 97-98n.)

On January 10, 1920, Commander Warren Jay Terhune, Governor of American Samoa, visited Rose Atoll and erected a concrete monument with the inscription: "Rose Island, American Samoa, Trespassing prohibited. Warren J. Terhune, Governor, Jan. 10, 1920."

(7. Resture 2002a: 3)

On January 10, 1929, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Stephen Victor Graham, amended the *Codification of the Regulations and Orders for the Government of American Samoa* by adding "Section 64: Immigration." (1a. Noble 1931: 45-46)

On January 10, 1944, "Lieutenant Commander C.T. GILLIAM, USNR, reported to Commander, Service Squadron, South Pacific Force his recommendations for establishment of facilities and allowance for Tutuila. This included all Army, Navy and Marine personnel on the island." Gilliam proposed that "the personnel allowance for Tutuila was to be cut down to 77 officers and 1717 enlisted men by June 1944. In the redeployment program this was not accomplished until January 1945. Lieutenant Commander GILLIAM also suggested that all salvageable materials be shipped to forward areas as soon as they were available."
(2a. Burke 1945b: 74 n.53)

January 11:

On January 11, 1927, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Henry Francis Bryan, amended "Regulation No. 5-1900" to include provision for "An annual fono or general assembly [which] shall be held in the administration building, naval station, between the 1st and 15th of November."
(1a. Noble 1931: 8)

On January 11, 1938, Pan American World Airways' *Samoan Clipper* (a Sikorsky S-42B flying boat, piloted by Captain Edwin Musick) exploded northwest of Tutuila, at 14 degrees 8 minutes South Latitude and 170degrees 51 minutes West Longitude, shortly after taking off from Pago Pago Harbor. The explosion occurred when one of the *Clipper's* engines developed an oil leak. In order to lighten the airplane and make a safe landing, Captain Musick decided to jettison his excess fuel. His last message, at 8:27 a.m., said "We are going to dump gas and we can't use the radio during the dumping. Stand by." The fuel apparently streamed over the lowered flaps and struck a hot exhaust manifold, thus igniting and causing the airplane's fuel tanks to explode. Samoan *fautasi* and the seaplane tender USS *Avocet*, sent to look for survivors, found none: only an oil slick, and some uniform coats and pieces of aluminum floating on the water. (Responding to angry complaints by Pan Am pilots following the *Samoan Clipper's* loss, the Sikorsky Aircraft Company extended the length of the dump valves on all S-42s, so that dumped fuel would not be deflected into the engine exhaust manifolds by the flaps).
(1a. Bender and Altschul 1982: 271-272; 1a. Brock 1978: 115; 1a. Cohen 1985: 11; 1a. Knott 1981: 131; 1a. Krupnick 1997: 144; 5. Sunia 1998b)

On January 11, 1942, at 2:26 a.m., "a Japanese submarine surfaced about 10,000 yards off the north coast [of Tutuila] between Southworth Point and Fagasa Bay," and fired about fifteen projectiles from its 5.5-inch deck gun at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila over a period of approximately ten minutes. The first shell struck the rear of the store of Frank Shimasaki, one of Tutuila's few Japanese residents. The store was closed at the time, as Mr. Shimasaki was interned because of his 'foreign background.' The next one inflicted slight damage on the naval dispensary, the third landed on the lawn behind the naval quarters known as "Centipede Row," while the fourth hit the stone seawall outside the customs house. The others fell harmlessly into the harbor. "The fire was not returned, notwithstanding the eagerness of the Samoan Marines to test their skill against the enemy....No American or Samoan Marines were wounded." Commander Edwin B. Robinson, who was bicycling behind Centipede Row, was wounded in the knee by a piece of shrapnel and "a member of the colorful native Fita Fita Guard" received minor injuries; they were the only casualties. This was the only time that the Japanese attacked Tutuila during World War II, but "Japanese submarines did patrol the waters around Samoa prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, and were active in the area throughout the war."

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 9; 1c. Anonymous 1997a; 2a. Bearss 1978, 1981: 83; 2a. Burke 1945b: 42; 2a. Denfeld 1989a: 21; 1a. Gray 1960: 241; 1a. Hough et al. 1958: 88; 1a. Sherrod 1952: 48; 1a. Woodbury 1946: 329-330)

January 12:

On January 12, 1884, Charles Armijo Woodruff, American Samoa's 10th naval governor (acting: December 6, 1914-March 1, 1915) was born in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

(2e. USNHC: Woodruff RO)

On January 12, 1914, the Governor of American Samoa, Commander Clark Daniel Stearns, published his "Regulation No. 2-1914: License of Vehicles Engaged in Inter-Island Traffic."

(1a. Noble 1931: 44-45)

On January 12, 1925, President Calvin Coolidge signed Executive Order No. 4125, which, under the authority of Section 28 (e) of the Immigration Act of 1924, gave consular powers to the Governors of American Samoa and Guam.

(1a. Darden n.d.: 7)

On January 12, 1930, Commodore Geoffrey Blake, RN, commanding "HMS *Dunedin*, flagship of the Royal Navy's small New Zealand station, sailed into Apia Harbor at 4

pm....with men from the Royal Marines and a seaplane from the Hobsonville air base aboard." Western Samoa's Administrator, Colonel Stephen Allen, had requested these forces to hunt down *Mau* members who were hiding in the bush behind the villages of Vaiusu, Le'auva'a, Faleasi'u and Fasito'otai.

(1a. Field 1984: 170)

On January 12, 1948, Captain Edward Stanley Kellogg, 15th naval governor of American Samoa (September 4, 1923-March 17, 1925), was buried with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery, following funeral services at Gawler's Chapel, 1756 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. Pallbearers included retired Rear Admirals Horatio G. Gillmor, Harley H. Christy and John D. Beuret, and retired Captains Adelbert Althouse and Chester C. Wells.

(1c. Anonymous 1948a; 1948b)

January 13:

On January 13, 1928, Western Samoan *Mau* leader Olaf Frederick Nelson was deported from Western Samoa to exile in New Zealand. On this date, the *Mau's* members wore their distinctive uniform for the first time. It consisted of a maroon turban, blue (some accounts say purple) *'ie lavalava* with a single white stripe, and a white singlet.

(1a. Field 1984: 109)

On January 13, 1930, Colonel Stephen Shepard Allen, the New Zealand Administrator of Western Samoa, declared the *Mau* to be a seditious organization.

(1a. Field 1984: 165)

On January 13, 1938, the *Auckland Herald Report* carried this story about the loss of the *Samoan Clipper*:

"UNEXPLAINED EXPLOSION

BLOWN TO FRAGMENTS

WRECKAGE ON OCEAN

NO TRACE OF ANY BODIES

Loss of the *Samoan Clipper* with her entire crew of seven was announced yesterday by Pan American Airways. The Clipper was making her first commercial flight from Pago

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Pago to Auckland on Wednesday, and is believed to have been blown to fragments by an explosion, the cause of which is not definitely known. Details of the dead are:--

Captain Edwin C. Musick, master of the Samoan Clipper, aged about 43 years, married, of San Francisco.

Captain Cecil G. Sellers, acting as first officer, married, with children, of Manila.

Mr. P.S. Brunk, second officer, of Honolulu.

Mr. F.J. McLean, navigator, aged about 38 years, of Alameda.

Mr. J.W. Stickrod, flight engineer, single, of Honolulu.

Mr. J.A. Brooks, flight mechanic, married, with two young sons, of Honolulu.

A Press Association cablegram from Pago Pago says:--

The U.S.S. Avocet has returned from her search for the clipper, bringing bits of wreckage and burned clothing, the smallness of which is regarded as bearing out the belief that the Clipper was destroyed by a terrific explosion. No bodies were found, and it is believed they never will be found.

The Chief Boatswain, Mr. H.S. Bogan, said: 'Bits of wood and paper covered the sea. Apparently they were fragments from the interior of the flying-boat, measuring from an inch or two square to six inches square. There were no large pieces. We found a pair of trousers containing a bent tie-clasp, which it is believed belonged to the assistant engineering officer, Mr. J.A. Brooks. We also picked up a coat bearing the Pan American insignia, filled with holes, apparently due to the explosion, and a small section of the chart board, together with a book of navigation tables.'

(1a. Krupnick 1997: 151)

January 14:

On January 14, 1876, the "Three Consuls" (of England, Germany and the United States) issued a proclamation withdrawing foreign subjects from the jurisdiction of the Samoan government.

(1a. Morrell 1960: 218)

January 15:

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On January 15, 1870, Clark Daniel Stearns, the ninth naval governor of American Samoa (July 4, 1913-October 2, 1914), was born in Big Rapids, Michigan.
(2e. USNHC: Stearns RO)

On January 15, 1924, Mr. Lester H. Thornburg relieved Mr. John F. Harris as Principal of the Poyer School in Anua, American Samoa.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 89)

On January 15, 1934, Mr. Alfred Matthes, a German planter in Western Samoa, was authorized to establish a branch of the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP or "Nazi Party") there by NSDAP District Leader E.W. Bohle. "Matthes made himself the first [Nazi Party] leader in Samoa and at once began to receive literature and printed propaganda from the *Auslands Abteilung* [Foreign Branch] of the Nazi Party in Hamburg. This literature, etc., was freely distributed among the Germans in Western Samoa."
(2a. Burke 1945c: 114)

On January 15, 1936, Lieutenant Commander Thomas Benjamin Fitzpatrick relieved Captain Otto Carl Dowling and began his six-day term as American Samoa's 24th naval governor (acting: until January 20, 1936).
(2e. USNHC: Fitzpatrick RO)

On January 15, 1936, Captain George Bertram Landenberger, American Samoa's 21st naval governor (May 12, 1932-April 10, 1934), died of sarcoma of the chest at the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (2e. USNHC: Landenberger RO)

On January 15, 1938, a memorial service for Captain Edwin Musick and the crew of the *Samoaan Clipper* was held aboard MV *Matua*, a ship belonging to the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. The *Matua's* log book recorded the occasion as follows:

"3.52 pm.Rang Stand By.

3.56 pm.Stop.

4.00 pm. Smooth sea, mod. Nthly. Swell, Fine & Clear.

Memorial service for crew of Pan-American flying boat "Samoaan Clipper" held over spot where flying boat crashed and sank with all hands at 9am. 11th.Jan.1938.

Lat. 14.08 S.

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Long. 170.51 W.

4.12 pm.Full Speed."

A "giant orchid wreath was prepared for the memorial service" by the people of Tutuila, and was dropped into the ocean at the crash site.

(1a. Krupnick 1997: 148-150)

On January 15, 1943, the attack transport USS *American Legion* (APA 35), 13,729 tons, entered Pago Pago Harbor at 5:45 p.m. At 7:30, the 3rd Marine Raider Battalion embarked, en route to Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides. (2a. Bearss 1978-1981: 1-A)

On January 15, 1944, the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve was disbanded, and its personnel were assigned to the Marine Barracks at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila. The battalion's strength was "9 Marine officers, 1 Navy officer, 32

American

Marines and 494 Samoan Marines."

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 10)

On January 15, 1947, Tolia ("Tony") Solaita, Samoa's only major league baseball player (New York Yankees, Kansas City Royals, California Angels, Montreal Expos, Toronto Blue Jays) was born in Nu'uuli, American Samoa. (Solaita in 1a. Sutter 1989: 208)

On January 15, 1954, the first Japanese fishing boat delivered a load of tuna to the Van Camp cannery.

(1a. Lowe 1967: 11)

On January 15, 1970, John Morse Haydon, American Samoa's ninth appointed civilian governor, became the Territory's first Historic Preservation Officer (then called "State Liaison Officer"). In a letter to National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog, he wrote: "To the best of my knowledge, there is no state liaison officer, so I therefore designate myself as the State Liaison Officer, and I look forward to working with your office." (2f. Haydon-Hartzog 01/15/1970)

On January 15, 1975, Peace Corps Group 15, minus 11 of its original 77 members (but still the largest Peace Corps group ever to serve in Western Samoa) was sworn in at Samoa College.

(5. Sorensen: OPR)

January 16:

On January 16, 1888, "Asi of Vaimauga, Mauga Manuma of Pago Pago and Tuiletufuga of Apia" were exiled by the Germans to Jaluit in the Marshall Islands as associates of Malietoa Laupepa, who had been exiled the previous September.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 32)

On January 16, 1891, on Tutuila, the United States Government purchased "Parcel No. 1," "The Goat Island area, 1 rod, 1 perch....from natives....for the sum of \$214.29."
(1a. Anonymous 1894: 13)

On January 16, 1903, each *matai* who signed the Deed of Cession of Tutuila received a watch, a medal and a diploma from President Theodore Roosevelt.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 49)

On January 16, 1930, Flight Lieutenant Sidney Wallingford of the New Zealand Permanent Air Force flew the first two patrols in his float-equipped De Havilland *Tiger Moth* in an attempt to spot *Mau* members hiding in the forests of western 'Upolu.
(1a. Field 1984: 171)

On January 16, 1935, there occurred a "Native welcome to Cardinal McRory in Pago Pago, on his return from the Eucharistic Congress of Melbourne."
(1a. Heslin 1995: vi)

On January 16, 1938, Mr. Paul Hessmann arrived from Germany to open a German school at Vaimea, Western Samoa. The school was supported by subscriptions from local Germans.
(2a. Burke 1945c: 116)

On January 16, 1944, Lieutenant Commander C.T. Gilliam, USN, recommended to the Commander, Service Squadron, South Pacific Force, that the U.S. Marine contingent on 'Upolu be reduced to three officers and 26 enlisted men. He also recommended that salvage operations begin.
(2a. Burke 1945c: 58)

January 17:

On January 17, 1878, a treaty which "merely guaranteed the United States a site for a naval station at Pango Pango [*sic*] (though not the exclusive privileges of the unratified

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treaty of 1872)" was signed by Le Mamea Maaka, Samoa's envoy to the United States, and the U.S. Secretary of State, William M. Evarts.
(1a. Morrell 1960: 222; 5. Sunia 1998a)

On January 17, 1938, the heavy cruiser USS *Louisville* visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with “**PAGO PAGO/SAMOA**” in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.
(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On January 17, 1938, the light cruiser USS *Memphis* visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with “**PAGO PAGO/SAMOA**” in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.
(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On January 17, 1938, the light cruiser USS *Memphis* (CL13) visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with “**PAGO PAGO/SAMOA**” in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.
(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On January 17, 1942, the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet (CINCPAC), Admiral Chester William Nimitz, USN, appointed Brigadier General Henry Louis Larsen, USMC, as Military Governor and Island Commander of Tutuila. This created an unusual situation, since the Governor of American Samoa, Captain Laurence Wild, USN, was senior to Larsen in position, but junior to him in rank. Nimitz's telegram attempted to clarify the situation as follows: “...**YOU ARE APPOINTED MILITARY GOVERNOR OF AMERICAN SAMOA X SUBJECT ORDERS OF CINCPAC YOU ARE AUTHORIZED AND EMPOWERED TO EXERCISE EXCLUSIVE AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION OVER AMERICAN SAMOA INCLUDING THE ENTIRE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT THEREOF X GOVERNOR OF AMERICAN SAMOA HERETOFORE APPOINTED OR HIS SUCCESSOR SHALL CONTINUE TO EXECUTE AND FULFILL DUTIES OF THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR OF AMERICAN SAMOA ACCORDING TO LAW BUT WILL IN ALL RESPECTS AND PARTICULARS BE SUBJECT YOUR ORDERS AND DIRECTIONS.....DESIGNATION OF OBJECTIVE AND EXERCISE OF SUCH COORDINATING CONTROL AS YOU DEEM NECESSARY IS VESTED IN YOU X BUT YOU ARE NOT REPEAT NOT AUTHORIZED TO CONTROL ADMINISTRATION AND DISCIPLINE OF NAVAL FORCES NOR TO ISSUE ANY**”

**INSTRUCTIONS TO SUCH FORCES BEYOND THOSE NECESSARY FOR
EFFECTIVE COORDINATION X YOUR PRESENT ORDERS MODIFIED
ACCORDINGLY X WRITTEN ORDERS BEING MAILED"**

(2a. Burke 1945b: 43)

On January 17, 1957, *Pleurotropis epilachnae* wasps were introduced from Guam for control of the 28-Spotted Beetle, which is common on cucurbits (*i.e.*, gourds). The wasps are parasitic on the larvae of the beetles. (1d. Coleman 1957: 20)

On January 17, 1987, Hurricane "Tusi," a "howling hurricane that destroyed virtually 100% of the structures in Faleasao, Fitiuta and Sili, [and] 90% of the structures in Ta'u and Ofu and half of those in Olosega" ripped through the Manu'a Islands, but avoided Tutuila.

(1c. Sagapolutele 01/17/1997b)

January 18:

On January 18, 1863, Edwin William Gurr, newspaper editor, *Mau* leader and author of Tutuila's *Deed of Cession*, was born in Westbury, Tasmania, Australia.

(1b. Theroux 1985a: 41)

On January 18, 1927, the "Secretary of the Navy [Curtis D. Wilbur] announced that Captain Waldo Evans, Retired, USN, has been appointed Governor of the Virgin Islands, to succeed Captain Martin E. Trench who died on January 6, 1927." (Captain Evans was American Samoa's 13th naval governor: November 11, 1920-March 1, 1922).

(2e. USNHC: Evans RO)

On January 18, 1938, the light cruiser USS *Milwaukee* (CL5) visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "PAGO PAGO/SAMOA" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On January 18, 1938, the light cruiser USS *Trenton* (C11) visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "PAGO PAGO/SAMOA" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

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On January 18, 1942, USS *Tutuila* (PR-4; the first U.S. Navy ship to be so named) was decommissioned at Chungking, China, and her crew were flown out of the city.
(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

On January 18, 1967, Pan American World Airways began its inaugural service from Pago Pago, American Samoa to Noumea, New Caledonia.
(1h.USPSPAFFC:01/18/67)

On January 18, 1987, Samoa Air commenced operations at the Pago Pago International Airport as a commuter airline, flying De Havilland *Twin Otter* aircraft to Manu'a, Western Samoa and Niue, under the direction of James and Constance Porter of Anchorage, Alaska.
(1c. Sagapolutele 01/17/1997a)

January 19:

On January 19, 1842, Father Peter Chanel's body was disinterred from its grave on Futuna in the Wallis Islands and was taken to France and Rome via New Zealand and Australia.
(7. Wikipedia: "Peter Chanel": 05/27/2006)

On January 19, 1938, the light cruiser USS *Trenton* (C11) steamed past Apia, Western Samoa. Philatelic covers with "OFF APIA/SAMOA" and "PASSING/APIA SAMOA" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.
(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On January 19, 1942, at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, "information was received that a powerful task force was closing in. 'Condition Red' sounded, and the 7th Defense Battalion girded itself to resist an amphibious assault. Word soon spread that these ships were part of a convoy bringing reinforcements. Later in the day, a flight of planes launched from the carrier *Wasp* roared over the island, and a float plane from one of the cruisers landed in Pago Pago Harbor."
(2a. Bearss 1978-1981: 83)

On January 19, 1942, the aircraft carrier USS *Enterprise's* task force, commanded by Vice Admiral William Frederick Halsey, Jr., joined the escort forces (USS *Yorktown* and Task Force 17) for the 2nd Marine Brigade, en route to Tutuila.

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(1a. Morison III, 1948: 259; 1a. Willmott 1983: 149)

On January 19, 1944, the "Aggregate strength of the defense force" on 'Upolu was as follows: US Army: 2539; US Navy: 529; US Marine Corps: 26; New Zealand Defense Force: 119; Total: 3213.

(2a. Burke 1945c: 65)

On January 19, 1944, a ships' service store was put into operation at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila's ship repair facility.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 143)

On January 19, 2006, His Eminence Cardinal Pio Taofinu'u, S.M., D.D. died peacefully at his home in Vailele, (Western) Samoa. In 1967, he became the first Polynesian bishop. On February 11, 1968, he was appointed to the See of Apia, and was consecrated and installed as Bishop of Samoa and Tokelau at Moamoa, (Western) Samoa on May 29 of that year. He was elevated to the College of Cardinals by His Holiness, Pope Paul VI in the Consistory of March 5, 1973. On November 3, 1982, the Holy See announced the creation of the new Diocese of Samoa-Pago Pago and the Archdiocese of Samoa-Apia and Tokelau, with Cardinal Pio as its first Archbishop and Metropolitan Archbishop of the Church Province of Samoa.

(1c. Esera-Naseri 2006a: 1, 19)

January 20:

On January 20, 1914, American Samoa's Governor, Commander Clark Daniel Stearns, issued his "Regulation No. 3-1914: Protection of Vegetation Against Animals," which stated that animal owners who "wilfully or negligently allow" their animals to "run at large and destroy or damage any fruits, flowers, vegetables or other things of value, upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding \$200 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labor, in the discretion of the court."

(1a. Noble 1931: 19)

On January 20, 1936, Captain MacGillivray Milne relieved Lieutenant Commander Thomas Benjamin Fitzpatrick and became American Samoa's 25th naval governor (until June 3, 1938).

(2e. USNHC: Milne RO)

On January 20, 1937, Messrs. Alfred Matthes and Gerhard Stoeicht, founders of Western Samoa's National Socialist German Workers' Party ("Nazi" Party), returned to Apia from the Nazi Party's World

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Congress in Hamburg, Germany.
(2a. Burke 1945c: 116)

On January 20, 1942, the 2nd Marine Brigade, consisting of "approximately 5600 officers and enlisted men," commanded by Brigadier General Henry L. Larsen, USMC, arrived in Pago Pago Harbor. Larsen, a Naval Academy graduate (Class of 1913) who had served in all of the Marine Corps' battles in France in World War I, became Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila (until June, 1942) and Commander, Samoan Defense Group (which included American Samoa and Western Samoa; Funafuti, Nanumea and Nukufetau in the Ellice Islands; the Wallis Islands; Penrhyn and Aitutaki in the Cook Islands, and Bora Bora in the Society Islands, and was the largest of the Pacific defense groups).

(2a. Burke 1945b: 23, 44; 2a. Denfeld 1989a: 22; 1a. Hough *et al.* 1958: 88)

On January 20, 1985, at Stanford Stadium in Stanford, California, San Francisco 49ers nose tackle Manu Tuiasosopo of Long Beach, California (No. 78; born August 30, 1957; attended UCLA) became the second Samoan member of a Super Bowl team, and the first Samoan to play in a Super Bowl (XIX). Final score: San Francisco 49ers 38, Miami Dolphins 16. (1a. NFL 1987: 128; 1a. Wiebusch 1990: 292-304: 381)

January 21:

On January 21, 1915, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels approved the establishment of two branch dispensaries at Leone and Ta'u, American Samoa. Two additional hospital stewards were authorized.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 76)

On January 21, 1928, the *Mau* imposed a *sa* (boycott) on all *palagi*- and *afakasi*-owned stores in Apia, including O.F. Nelson and Co. (following *Mau* leader O.F. Nelson's instructions). The *Mau* members, wearing their uniforms, hung around the stores, thus increasing their visibility. They were careful to remain non-violent and not to antagonize the police, and

obeyed orders to move along.

(1a. Field 1984: 110)

On January 21, 1976, Rear Admiral John Gould Moyer, American Samoa's 29th naval governor (June 5, 1942-February 8, 1944), died in Honolulu, Hawaii.

(2e. USNHC: Moyer RO)

January 22:

On January 22, 1943, on Tutuila, the Training Officer of the Samoan Defense Group said that the purpose of the Marine Corps' Advanced Jungle Warfare Training Center, located in Malaeimi Valley, was to "prepare infantry replacements to take their places in combat organizations, training programs stressed conditioning marches and exercises, individual combat, cover and concealment, field fortifications, infiltration tactics and countermeasures, sniper tactics and countermeasures, infantry weapons, jungle warfare, small unit tactics, and amphibious training."

(1a. Condit et al. 1956: 182)

On January 22, 1989, in Super Bowl XXIII at Joe Robbie Stadium in Miami, Florida, San Francisco 49ers left guard Jesse Sapolu of Honolulu, Hawaii (No. 61; born March 10, 1961; attended the University of Hawaii) became the fourth Samoan member of a Super Bowl team, and the third Samoan to play in a Super Bowl. Final score: San Francisco 49ers 20, Cincinnati Bengals 16.

(1a. NFL 1987: 92; 1a. Wiebusch 1990: 348-360; 381)

January 23:

On January 23, 1885, Doctor C. Stuebel, the German Consul in Samoa, raised the German flag at Mulinu'u, Upolu, as a "public manifestation" of the taking possession "as security, of all the land which now constitutes all the municipality of Apia." (This was supposed to be a reprisal for the alleged wrongs committed against Germany by the Samoan Government).

(1d. Bryan 1927: 29)

On January 23, 1900, Malotutoatasi I'iga Sauni Kuresa, composer of the National Anthem of the Independent State of Western Samoa ("The Flag of Freedom"), was born in Suvavou, Fiji to Pastor I'iga Tafunai Kuresa and his wife Fa'alia. He was reputed to be one of the few people "who could play two parts on two different cornets simultaneously, the other well-known one being the jazz musician, 'Satchmo' [Louis Armstrong]."

(1a. Tarburton 1996: 35-36)

On January 23, 1903, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 44: Milo Milo," totalling 0.26 acres, from "Lisiate & quit claim grantors" for \$926.07.

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 4)

On January 23, 1918, the New Government High School (later named the "Poyer School") was dedicated in Anua, American Samoa; its total cost was \$25,000. The principal was Mr. David Dykstra; his staff included Fa'atoia Tufele and Nelson Uaine,

who had been educated
at the Hilo Boarding School.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 87)

On January 23, 1942, Vice Admiral William Frederick Halsey, Jr.'s carrier task force, and the Matson Line ships carrying the 2nd Marine Brigade, (consisting of the 8th Marines, 10th Marines and 2nd Defense Battalion) arrived in Pago Pago Harbor.
(1a. Hough *et al.* 1958: 205; 1a. Morison III, 1948: 259;
1a. Sherrod 1952: 48)

January 24:

On January 24, 1879, a German-Samoan treaty was signed to establish a German naval station at Saluafata, 'Upolu, Samoa.
(1a. Bryan 1927: 25)

On January 24, 1982, at the Pontiac Silverdome in Detroit, Michigan, Cincinnati Bengals' quarterback Jack Thompson ("the Throwin' Samoan") became the first Samoan *member* of a Super Bowl team, in Super Bowl XVI (but, since he did not *play*, he was not the first Samoan to *play* in a Super Bowl). Final score: (San Francisco 49ers 26, Cincinnati Bengals 21).
(1a. Wiebusch 1990: 250-262; 381)

On January 24, 1956, Pan American World Airways began its inaugural service from San Francisco, California to Honolulu, Hawaii to Canton Island (in the Phoenix Islands) to Pago Pago, American Samoa to Nandi, Fiji to Auckland, New Zealand to Sydney, Australia. (1h. USPSPAFFC: 01/24/56)

January 25:

On January 25, 1874, William Somerset Maugham, author of the short story "Rain", which is set in Pago Pago, was born in Paris, France. (7. IMDB: "W. Somerset Maugham": 2006)

On January 25, 1910, a special meeting was held to consider the incidence of hookworm in the Territory of American Samoa. The meeting was attended by "all the representatives of the various districts, counties and villages, Governor [Captain John F.] Parker, the Secretary of Native Affairs, the Captain of the Yard, Doctor [P.S.] Rossiter and the Chaplain." Dr. Rossiter (who later became Surgeon General of the Navy) "found that 82.5 per cent of 250 Samoan civilians examined, and a like

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percentage of members of the Fita Fita, were infested, which indicated that at least half of the population of Tutuila harbored the worm, and he concluded that a major public health crisis was at hand."
(1d. Bryan 1927: 70; 1a. Gray 1960: 168-170)

On January 25, 1926, the hurricane relief food given to American Samoa by the Navy Department (see entry for January 1, 1926) arrived in Pago Pago Harbor.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 4)

On January 25, 1942, Admiral William Frederick Halsey, Jr.'s carrier task force, after escorting the 2nd Marine Brigade to Tutuila, departed American Samoa to refuel at Howland Island, 1,000 miles to the northeast. Then, the group steamed to the Gilbert and Marshall Islands, and launched air strikes against Japanese bases there.
(1a. Morison III, 1948: 260)

On January 25, 1942, Brigadier General Henry L. Larsen, Military Governor of American Samoa sent "Five Germans, one Japanese and [a] naturalized American, who was a Swede by birth" to the U.S. mainland for internment. These people had been in protective custody as potential enemy aliens. "Three Japanese and one German were kept in custody until 7 March, when they were released but kept under observation."
(2b. Hudson 1994: 24)

On January 25, 1998, in Super Bowl XXXIII, Denver Broncos' defensive tackle Ma'a Junior Tanuvasa became the ninth Samoan member of a Super Bowl team, and the tenth Samoan to play in a Super Bowl, as the Broncos defeated the Green Bay Packers, 31-24.
(5. Stevens OPR 1998)

January 26:

On January 26, 1942, Lieutenant Colonel William L. Bales, the 2nd Marine Brigade's intelligence officer, flew from Tutuila to Apia to confer with New Zealand authorities and conduct a reconnaissance of 'Upolu and Savai'i. (1a. Hough *et al.* 1958: 89)

On January 26, 1946, the second USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4) dropped anchor at Taku, China, continuing to serve as a maintenance vessel for ships engaged in the repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war.
(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

On January 26, 1956, the first official U.S. air mail was delivered to American Samoa.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On January 26, 1959, Captain MacGillivray Milne, 25th naval governor of American Samoa (January 20, 1936-June 3, 1938), passed away at the Oak Knoll Hospital in Oakland, California at age 77. Captain Milne was "a veteran of the Philippine campaign at the turn of the century, the Mexican campaign of 1914, and World Wars I and II." He was buried in Tenafly, New Jersey.

(1c. Anonymous n.d. B)

On January 26, 1962, the Governor of American Samoa, Hyrum Rex Lee, appointed an Employment Policy Officer and an assistant "in conformity with the Non-Discriminatory Employment Policy Program established by Executive Order 10590 and the Equal Employment Opportunity Program directed by Executive Order 10925."

(1d. Lee 1962: 17)

On January 26, 1986, in Super Bowl XX at the Louisiana Superdome in New Orleans, New England Patriots running back Mosiula "Mosi" Tatupu of Honolulu, Hawaii (No. 30; born April 26, 1955; attended the University of Southern California) became the third Samoan to play on a Super Bowl team, and the second Samoan to play in a Super Bowl.

Final score: Chicago Bears 46, New England Patriots 10.

(1a. NFL 1987: 62; 1a. Wiebusch 1990: 306-318; 381)

On January 26, 1996, Governor A.P. Lutali of American Samoa received the Indigenous Conservationist of the Year Award from the Seacology Foundation of Springville, Utah. The award citation was read into the Congressional Record by Senator Daniel Inouye of Hawaii. The award letter was signed by Nafanua Dr. Paul Alan Cox, Chairman of Seacology's Board of Directors. (7. Library of Congress THOMAS 1996)

On January 26, 1997, New England Patriots' nose tackle Pio Alike Sagapolutele (born 11/28/1969 in American Samoa) became the eighth Samoan member of a Super Bowl team, and the seventh Samoan to play in a Super Bowl. In Super Bowl XXXI, the Green Bay Packers defeated the Patriots, 35-21.

(1c. Saili 1998: B3; 5. Stevens OPR 1998)

January 27:

On January 27, 1837, future *Mau* leader Tuimaleali'ifano Siu was born in Western Samoa.

(1a. Field 1984: 224)

On January 27, 1920, John Morse Haydon, American Samoa's ninth appointed civilian governor, was born in Billings, Montana.

(3. Haydon Papers 1969: Box 1)

On January 27, 1927, the Catholic seminary at Moamoa, 'Upolu was blessed.

(1a. Heslin 1995: vi)

On January 27, 1943, six Douglas SBD-3 *Dauntless* dive bombers from VMSB-151 (Marine Corps Scout Bombing Squadron 151) and nine Grumman F4F-4 *Wildcat* fighters from VMF-441 (Marine Corps Fighter Squadron 441) left Tutuila to reinforce the Wallis Islands, which were part of the Samoan Defense Group.

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 31)

On January 27, 1945, Captain Ralph Waldo Hungerford relieved Captain Allen Hobbs, and became American Samoa's 31st naval governor (until September 3, 1945).

(2e. USNHC: Hungerford RO)

January 28:

On January 28, 1891, American historian Henry Brooks Adams and artist John LaFarge left Western Samoa after visiting Robert Louis Stevenson at Vailima.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On January 28, 1902, Rear Lewis Admiral Lewis Ashfield Kimberly, senior naval officer in the Great Apia Hurricane of 1889, died in West Newton, Massachusetts.

(7. Scaramouche 2006)

On January 28, 1905, Governor Edmund Beardsley Underwood, responding to stories about political unrest in American Samoa, wrote that "It is doubtless unnecessary for me to state that such is not the case. Samoans live narrow lives, and one of their methods of getting up a little excitement is occasionally to stir up the politics of the island. It is quite understood by them and everybody else hereabouts that these doings are to be taken in [a] Pickwickian sense, and nobody is alarmed thereby."

(1a. Sunia 1998: 19)

On January 28, 1919, Colonel Robert Ward Tate succeeded Lieutenant Colonel Robert

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Logan as New Zealand's Administrator of Western Samoa. (1a. Field 1984: 50-59)

On January 28, 1990, in Super Bowl XXIV at the Louisiana Superdome, San Francisco 49ers center Jesse Sapolu of Honolulu, Hawaii (No. 61; born March 10, 1961; attended the University of Hawaii) made his second Super Bowl appearance, thus becoming the first Samoan to play in two Super Bowls, and the only Samoan to play in two consecutive Super Bowls. Final score: San Francisco 49ers 55, Denver Broncos 10. (1a. NFL 1992: 130; 1a. Wiebusch 1990: 362-374; 381)

On January 28, 1996, in Super Bowl XXX, the Dallas Cowboys defeated the Pittsburgh Steelers, 27-17, at Sun Devil Stadium in Tempe, Arizona. The Cowboys' starting offensive tackle was Mark Tuinei of Honolulu, Hawaii (No. 71; born March 31, 1960; attended the University of Hawaii), who made his third Super Bowl appearance, thus becoming the second Samoan to play in three Super Bowls. Pittsburgh Steelers' nose tackle Jack Palelei, Jr. became the seventh Samoan member of a Super Bowl team, and the sixth Samoan to play in a Super Bowl. (1a. Famighetti 1997: 873; 1c. Saili 1998: B3; 5. Stevens OPR 1998)

January 29:

On January 29, 1914, American Samoa's Governor, Commander Clark Daniel Stearns, enacted "Regulation No. 4-1914: Safety of Passengers on Vessels Coming into or Departing from American Samoa," and "Regulation No. 5-1914: Government Surveys." (1a. Noble 1931: 46-47; 54)

On January 29, 1960, Greg Louganis, part-Samoan future Olympic diving champion, first male double Gold Medalist in back-to-back Olympic games (1984 and 1988) and member of the Olympic Hall of Fame, was born in San Diego, California. (1a. Sutter 1989: 198)

On January 29, 1966, a hurricane, which had originated northeast of Samoa and had changed direction several times, began moving west across the Samoan islands, causing widespread destruction until the end of January. Western Samoa's weather station at Cape Mulinu'u reported gusts up to 94 miles per hour, while American Samoa reported gusts exceeding 110 mph. 800 people were left homeless in American Samoa; 5 deaths were reported. In Western Samoa, over 50,000 lost their homes, and 11 were killed. The Cook, Tokelau and Wallis Islands were also damaged. (South Pacific hurricanes were not given names at that time). (2f. Risnychok-Sorensen 07/05/1996: 03; 1a. Eustis 1979: 170-171)

On January 29, 1995, San Francisco 49ers center Jesse Sapolu of Honolulu, Hawaii (No. 61; born March 10, 1961; attended the University of Hawaii) became the first Samoan to play in three Super Bowls. Final score in Super Bowl XXIX: San Francisco 49ers 49, San Diego Chargers 26. San Diego Chargers' linebacker Tiaina "Junior" Se'au (No. 55, born January 19, 1969 in Oceanside, California, attended University of Southern California), became the sixth (and youngest) Samoan member of a Super Bowl team, and the fifth Samoan to play in a Super Bowl. This was the only time in Super Bowl history that both teams had Samoan players.

(1a. NFL 1992: 130; 5. Anoa'i OPR)

January 30:

On January 30, 1905, Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore became the fifth naval governor of American Samoa (relieving Commander Edmund Beardsley Underwood; until May 21, 1908). He received the first formal presidential appointment as "Governor of Tutuila" (but not "Governor of American Samoa") from President Theodore Roosevelt, upon assuming the governorship.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 54; 1a. Gray 1960: 158; 2e. USNHC: Moore RO)

On January 30, 1917, Colonel Robert Logan, the New Zealand Administrator of Western Samoa, issued his "Proclamation No. 42," which forbade Chinese indentured laborers from entering Samoan houses, and forbade Samoans from allowing the Chinese to do so. The punishment for these crimes was a "fine not exceeding £5, or by imprisonment with labor not exceeding six weeks."

(1a. Field 1984: back endpapers)

On January 30, 1919, John C. Elliott, American Samoa's 37th and youngest Governor (and second appointed Governor: July 16-November 23, 1952) was born in Los Angeles, California, the son of John B. Elliott. (7. World Statesmen: American Samoa 2006; The Political Graveyard; Index to Politicians: Elliott, John C.; 03/10/2005)

On January 30, 1970, the American Samoa Government's *News Bulletin* reported that "One item on display [in the Jean P. Haydon Museum] is the moon rocks brought back by the Apollo 11 astronauts and presented to the people of American Samoa by President Nixon."

(1g. ASGNB: 01/30/1970)

On January 30, 1974, A Pan American Airways Boeing 707 jet airliner (Flight 806, arriving on Wednesday night from Auckland, New Zealand with 91 passengers aboard) crashed at Pago Pago International Airport at 10:41 p.m. 86 people were killed,

including Captain Leroy A. Petersen and the entire flight crew. Five passengers were injured: four seriously, and one "minor." The plane was "demolished by impact and fire." The crash was variously attributed to poor visibility, pilot error or wind shear. A violent storm was raging when the plane crashed.
(2b. Schumacher 1974; 5. Lee OPR 1996; 5. Shaffer OPR 1996;
5. Weilenman OPR 1996)

On January 30, 1983, Private Jonathan Falaniko, the second Samoan soldier to be killed in Operation Iraqi Freedom and the first to be buried in Arlington National Cemetery, was born in West Berlin, Germany.
(7. Sagapolutele 08/08/2006).

On January 30, 1994, in Super Bowl XXVIII, the Dallas Cowboys defeated the Buffalo Bills, 30-13, at the Georgia Dome in Atlanta. The Cowboys' starting offensive tackle was Mark Tuinei of Honolulu, Hawaii (No. 71; born March 31, 1960; attended the University of Hawaii), who became the second Samoan to play in two Super Bowls and the second Samoan to play in two consecutive Super Bowls.
(1a. Balzer 1996: 26, 211; 5. Shaffer OPR 1997)

January 31:

On January 31, 1840, Lieutenant William H. Hudson, second-in-command of the U.S. Exploring Expedition (the "Wilkes Expedition") aboard USS *Peacock*, sighted Swains Island and named it for Captain W.C. Swain of New Bedford, Massachusetts, who had reported it several years earlier. Hudson saw no people, but he did see coconut palms, which he believed were sure signs of an earlier Polynesian occupation. He noted that Quiros's 1606 location was incorrect.
(1a. Gray 1960: 212)

On January 31, 1912, the French Navy's gunboat *Zelée* visited the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, and was allowed to take 50 tons of coal on board, so that she could complete her cruise to Suva, Fiji.
(2a. Thompson 1990: 12)

On January 31, 1928, Western Samoa's Administrator, Major General Sir George Spafford Richardson, reported that a group of *Mau* members marched through the streets singing what he called "defiant and obscene songs." Claiming that he had identified the leaders, he ordered them to appear before the *Fono a Faipule* to explain their conduct.
(1a. Field 1984: 110)

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On January 31, 1939, George Egerton Leigh Westbrook---English trader, adventurer, friend of Robert Louis Stevenson and *Mau* member---died in Apia at age 78.
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On January 31, 1943, the enlisted strength of the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve was listed as 515. The unit's official history states that "These late increases can be attributed to the coming-of-age of the younger boys who waited until 18 to enlist."
(2a. Anonymous 1945: 10)

On January 31, 1993, in Super Bowl XXVII, the Dallas Cowboys defeated the Buffalo Bills, 52-17, at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, California. The Cowboys' starting offensive tackle was Mark Pulemau Tuinei of Honolulu, Hawaii (No. 71; born March 31, 1960 in Nanakuli, Oahu, Hawaii; attended the University of Hawaii), who became the fifth Samoan member of a Super Bowl team, the fourth Samoan to play in a Super Bowl and the second Samoan to play in two Super Bowls.
(1a. NFL 1992: 89; 5. Shaffer OPR 1997)

FEBRUARY:

February 1:

On February 1, 1659, Jacob Roggeveen, the European "discoverer" of Samoa, was born in Middelburg, Holland.
(1a. Sharp 1970: 1)

On February 1, 1919, Western Samoa's new Administrator, Colonel Robert Ward Tate of the New Zealand Army, was welcomed with a *ta'alolo* ceremony at Mulinu'u.
(1a. Rowe 1930: 131-135)

On February 1, 1930, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Gatewood Sanders Lincoln, amended the *Codification of the Regulations and Orders for the Government of American Samoa* by adding "Section 72: Acquisition of Lands for Public Purposes," and "Section 104: Creating a Water Commission and Water Districts in American Samoa."
(1a. Noble 1931: 55-58; 93-96)

On February 1, 1934, "the German cruiser *Karlsruhe* (Commander Captain Baron Haradorf Endendorf) arrived at Apia on a goodwill visit, and remained for five days."
(2a. Burke 1945c: 114)

On February 1, 1940, American Samoa's civilian population was recorded as 12,908. 2,597 of these lived in Manu'a, and 147 on Swains Island. The non-Samoan population included 31 *papalagi*, four Japanese, two Filipinos and one Chinese. Naval station personnel totalled 263.

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 12; 1a. Gray 1960: 233)

On February 1, 1998, Dr. Frank Brown, Professor of Education at the University of Hawaii and a pioneer educator and teacher trainer in American Samoa, passed away in Honolulu at age 68, following "complications related to a recent heart surgery."

(1c. Coleman 1998)

February 2:

On February 2, 1839, the future commander of USS *Vandalia*, Cornelius M. Schoonmaker was born. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy in September 1854 and, following graduation in June 1859, gradually rose to the rank of Captain. He and *Vandalia* perished in the Great Apia Hurricane of 1889.

(7. Scaramouche 2006)

On February 2, 1907, American Samoa's Acting Governor, Lieutenant W.G. Briggs, issued his "Regulation No. 2-1907: Customs Duties," which amended Commandant Edmund Beardsley Underwood's "Regulation No. 4-1904," which in turn amended Commandant Benjamin Tilley's "Regulation No. 17-1900," both of the same title.

(1a. Noble 1931: 32-38)

On February 2, 1916, the Office of Military Administration in Apia wrote to Resch and Company, Brewers, Maitland, Australia, that "We must procure for the men absolutely the best quality beer that is on the market at the lowest possible price...In order to satisfy ourselves as to the best beer to provide for the men, we have tried almost every brand that is on the market here. Since July 13, we have purchased over £1,000 worth of beer for the troops....The men are bound to talk beer to their friends. What better advertising proposition can you have in Samoa than this! The soldier if given the

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opportunity will lay a foundation for the name Resch in Samoa which will remain long after the war is over." Mr. August Resch, the brewery's proprietor, "was a prominent German Australian, which did not, however, save him from being detained as a prisoner of war."

(1a. Hiery 1995: 317 n.20)

On February 2, 1938, the minesweeper USS *Avocet* (AVP34), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "TUTUILA / SAMOA" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship. (1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On February 2, 1990, Hurricane "Ofa" began its four-day rampage through the Samoan archipelago, causing widespread damage.

(5. Sorensen 1997: OPR)

February 3:

On February 3, 1907, James Albert Michener, writer about Samoa and the South Seas, was born in New York City. Michener wrote over 40 books, and reputedly used Western Samoa hotelier Aggie Grey as the basis for the "Bloody Mary" character in *Tales of the South Pacific*, which won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 1947. (7. Academy of Achievement 02/05/2005)

On February 3, 1944, 110 officers and 2,080 enlisted men of the U.S. Army's 147th Infantry Regiment departed 'Upolu for Nouméa, New Caledonia, aboard USS *General George Squier*.

(2a. Burke 1945c: 70)

February 4:

On February 4, 1887, the *Taimua* and *Faipule* (the legislature of Samoa) approved the "Treaty of Political Alliance and Confederation," which Mr. John E. Bush, Hawaiian King Kalakaua's Envoy to the King of Samoa, had brought on January 3, 1887. This approval allowed Samoa to join King Kalakaua's Polynesian Confederation.

(1a. Kuykendall 1967: 328)

On February 4, 1911, Governor William Michael Crose asked the U.S. Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to send an eye specialist to the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila for temporary duty.

(2f. Crose 1911: 4)

February 5:

On February 5, 1917, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Logan, New Zealand's Administrator for Western Samoa, issued his "Proclamation No. 43," which stated that anyone going near the internment camp in Sogi, Apia (where many *Mau* members were incarcerated) would be guilty of a "war crime." (1a. Field 1984: front endpaper)

February 6:

On February 6, 1878, Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, Governor of Fiji, having been empowered as a High Commissioner under the Western Pacific Orders in Council, left Suva for Apia on board HMS *Sapphire*.
(1a. Morrell 1960: 220)

On February 6, 1912, Paramount Chief and *Mau* leader Mata'afa Iosefo, a leading figure in Samoan civil wars of the late nineteenth century, and oft-crowned (by the Three Consuls) "King of Samoa," died and was buried at Mulinu'u, Apia.
(1a. Davidson 1967: 88)

On February 6, 1936, Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, former Imperial Governor of German Samoa, died in Berlin, aged 73.
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On February 6, 1944, the Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila (Captain John G. Moyer) assumed control of the Marine Barracks (formerly commanded by a Marine Corps Brigadier General) as the war moved westward and American Samoa's importance decreased.
(2a. Burke 1945b: 74)

On February 6, 1975, Frank C. Mockler completed his term as American Samoa's tenth appointed civil governor (acting: since October 15, 1974).
(6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

On February 6, 1975, Earl B. Ruth began his term as American Samoa's 11th appointed civil governor (until September 30, 1976).
(6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

On February 6, 1990, Sir Guy Richardson Powles, a former New Zealand High Commissioner in Western Samoa, received the Order of New Zealand (New Zealand's highest decoration). (7. *Te Ara: An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand* 1966; *Wikipedia* "Order of New Zealand": 10/12/2006)

February 7:

On February 7, 1876, Malietoa Laupepa, appointed as "King of Samoa" by the Three Consuls and held aboard HMS *Barracouta*, was persuaded to sign a letter requesting the arrest of Samoa's "Premier" Albert Barnes Steinberger as "a liar and an impostor." (1a. Morrell 1960: 218)

On February 7, 1916, Earl Baker Ruth, American Samoa's 11th appointed civil governor, was born in Spencer, Rowan County, North Carolina. (2f. Leach 2000)

On February 7, 1957, *Tenodera australasiae*, a mantid which preys on the Stick Insect, was introduced to American Samoa from Hawaii. (1d. Coleman 1957: 20)

February 8:

On February 8, 1867, William Michael Crose, American Samoa's seventh naval governor (November 10, 1910-March 14, 1913), was born in Greencastle, Indiana. (1a. Anonymous 1921: 673; 7. Rulers.org, Index Co-Cz; n.d.)

On February 8, 1876, Samoa's "Premier," Albert Barnes Steinberger was arrested and taken forcibly aboard HMS *Barracouta* by her captain, C.E. Stevens. (The "Three Consuls" forced Malietoa Laupepa to sign a warrant arresting him as "a liar and an impostor" on February 7, 1876). (1d. Bryan 1927: 23; 1a. Morrell 1960: 218)

On February 8, 1877, Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, USN, whose U.S. Exploring Expedition explored Samoa in 1839 and 1840, who first defined Antarctica as a continent, and whose expedition's collections were the basis of the Smithsonian Institution, died at his home in Washington, D.C., two months short of 79 years old. In 1920 he was interred at Site 1164, Arlington National Cemetery. (1a. Wilkes 1978: xxii; 7. Arlington National Cemetery Website: 09/17/2005)

On February 8, 1904, the Department of the Navy authorized the purchase of a site at Blunts Point, Togotogo Ridge, Tutuila for the construction of an observatory, and a trail leading to it. (1d. Bryan 1927: 114)

On February 8, 1942, the 2nd Marine Brigade's intelligence officer, Lieutenant Colonel William L. Bales, completed his report on Western Samoa, and presented it to his commanding officer, Brigadier Henry L. Larsen. His reported stated that 'Upolu, with its "harbor facilities, road net and several potential airfield sites made it readily susceptible to base development." Savai'i, on the other hand, had no major safe anchorages and its lava-encrusted surfaces did "not offer airfield sites that could be developed quickly by the Japanese or anyone else." Bales concluded his report by saying that "In its present unprotected state, Western Samoa is a hazard of first magnitude for the defense of American Samoa. The conclusion is inescapable that if we don't occupy it the Japanese will and there may not be a great deal of time left."
(1a. Hough *et al.* 1958: 89)

On February 8, 1944, Captain Allen Hobbs relieved Captain John Gould Moyer and took office as American Samoa's 30th naval governor (until January 27, 1945).
(2e. USNHC: Hobbs RO)

February 9:

On February 9, 1863, the Missionary vessel *John Williams* and the Peruvian blackbirding vessel *Rosa Patricia* left Apia with the Peruvian vessel being seen making for the Tokelau Islands. The *Rosa Patricia* called at Olosenga where her supercargo Pitman signed on Eli Hutchinson Jennings as a recruiter. According to Tokelau tradition, Jennings was accompanied by a Fakaofu laborer on Olosenga who helped to persuade his fellow islanders to recruit.
(7. Resture 2002: 1)

On February 9, 1942, the 2nd Marine Brigade established an observation post on Mount "Matafao, highest peak on the island [of Tutuila]." It was "manned continuously by the Intell[igence] Section."
(2a. Anonymous 1942: 2)

On February 9, 1942, the 6-inch gun batteries at Blunts and Breakers Points fired a combined total of 40 rounds at a target in Pago Pago Harbor which was being towed at a speed of 11 knots. (The Navy's history of this and subsequent practices does not mention whether the targets were hit). (2a. Denfeld 1989a: 20)

On February 9, 1944, "The 'Upolu Detachment [of the U.S. Navy Seabees' 504th Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit] from the Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Tutuila arrived at 'Upolu on the USS *PC-1130*."
(2a. Burke 1945c: 70)

February 10:

On February 10, 1878, E. Liardet, the British consul in Apia, "whose mind had given way under the strain," died before he could hear of his recall to London.
(1a. Morrell 1960: 220)

On February 10, 1990, Tolia ("Tony") Solaita, Samoa's only Major League Baseball player, was shot to death in Tafuna, American Samoa.
(1c. *Samoa News*, 2/11/90)

February 11:

On February 11, 1875, the Catholic church's first school for catechists was opened at Vaea, 'Upolu. Father Léon Gavet was the first rector.
(1a. Heslin 1995: 97)

On February 11, 1911, Governor William Michael Crose asked the Secretary of the Navy, George von L. Meyer, to send a dentist to the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila.
(2f. Crose 1911: 4)

On February 11, 1918, the Governor-General of New Zealand informed England's Secretary of State for the Colonies that "The high chiefs and chiefs [of Western Samoa] are practically unanimous in wishing to remain under British [*i.e.*, New Zealand] rule."
(1a. Davidson 1967: 98n; 1a. Hiery 1995: 172)

On February 11, 1948, President Harry S. Truman declared his intention to designate the Department of the Interior as the agency responsible for the administration of American Samoa, Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
(1a. Darden n.d.: ix)

On February 11, 1977, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II visited Western Samoa at the beginning of her Silver Jubilee.
(1h. WSFDC: 02/11/1977)

On February 11, 1960, in American Samoa, Ta'u Village's new water system was completed.
(1d. Coleman 1960: 56)

February 12:

On February 12, 1813, James Dwight Dana was born in Utica, New York. Dana subsequently graduated from Yale College, taught there, and later became geologist and mineralogist of the United States Exploring Expedition, which visited the Samoan Islands in October, 1839. He authored 214 books and articles, including *the System of Mineralogy* (1837), *Manual of Geology* (1862), *Corals and Coral Islands* (1872) and *Characteristics of Volcanoes* (1890).

He was awarded the Copley Medal by the Royal Society in 1877 and the Wollaston Medal by the Geological Society of London in 1874. A crater on Mars and a Dorsum (wrinkle-ridge system) on the Moon are named in his honor. Note on the *Manual of Geology* by J. D. Dana: This standard university text on mineralogy has been continuously revised and updated (for many years under the title of *Dana's Manual of Geology*) and currently is available in its 22nd edition under the title of *Manual of Mineral Science* revised by Cornelis Klein. Many old school geologists continue to refer to the book reverently as *Dana*.

(7. Wikipedia: "James Dwight Dana": 06/19/ 2006)

On February 12, 1889, Edward William Hanson, 26th naval governor of American Samoa (June 26, 1938-July 30, 1940), was born in Alexandria, Minnesota.

(2e. USNHC: Hanson RO)

On February 12, 1921, Captain Waldo Evans, Governor of American Samoa, enacted his "Regulation No. 3-1921: Assessment and Collection of Taxes," which repealed Regulations Nos. 21-1900, 10-1907 and 1-1917, and was later amended by Governors Edward Stanley Kellogg on January 1, 1925 and Henry Francis Bryan on November 22, 1926.

(1a. Noble 1931: 81-82)

On February 12, 1974, the Courthouse of American Samoa was entered on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

(2c. Graf 1973)

February 13:

On February 13, 1878, the United States-Samoa Treaty of Friendship, signed in Washington, D.C. by Le Mamea and representatives of the State Department, was ratified by the U.S. Senate.

(1a. Gray 1960: 65)

On February 13, 1922, the Fitiuta School was opened on Ta'u, Manua.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 88)

On February 13, 1928, as his authority weakened due to the *Mau*-imposed *sa* (boycott) on *papalagi*- and *afakasi*-owned stores in Apia, Administrator Sir George Richardson sent a telegram to Wellington, requesting that three warships be sent to Samoa immediately and secretly, explaining that the *Mau* were in a "defiant and dangerous" mood.
(1a. Field 1984: 112)

On February 13, 1941, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Laurence Wild, replied to the Chief of Naval Operations' (Admiral Harold R. Stark's) directive of December 20, 1940 "by recommending the establishment of a Native Insular Force separate and distinct from the Fita Fita Guard, which was to function under and to be paid by the Government of American Samoa." This force subsequently came into being as the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve.
(2a. Anonymous 1945: 1; 2a. Burke 1945b: 29)

On February 13, 1941, the minesweeper USS *Turkey* (AM13) Visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "PAGO PAGO/SAMOA" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.
(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On February 13, 1953, Tofa Tomasi (born Thomas George Nauer), a part-German member of Western Samoa's Commission of Inquiry on Government Reform, died in Apia at age 43.
(1a. Davidson 1967: 317)

February 14:

On February 14, 1812, Alfred Thomas Agate was born in Sparta, New York. He was a noted artist, painter and miniaturist who served on the U.S. Exploring Expedition's visit to the Samoan islands in October, 1839 as artist and illustrator. Agate was a brilliant artist, capable of drawing landscapes, portraits, and scientific illustrations. Although he was a talented and trained artist, his landscape sketches were masterful, and full of minute detail. For much of his landscape drawing, in order to save time, Agate used a camera lucida, a device which projected the scene onto a piece of paper for purposes of tracing. While serving as a member of the United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-1842, Agate created many artworks during his service with the expedition. He was

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especially good at botanical illustrations, and was the designated portrait and botanical artist of the expedition. (7. Wikipedia“: Alfred Thomas Agate”. 04/13/2006)

On February 14, 1872, Commander Richard W. Meade, USN, commanding USS *Narragansett*, anchored in Pago Pago Harbor to investigate the possibility of establishing a naval station there. He did this at the request of Mr. Henry A. Pierce, the United States Minister to Hawaii, who wanted to establish American interest and influence in Samoa.

(1a. Gray 1960: 58)

On February 14, 1913, three American Samoan boys were sent, aboard the *Ventura* at government expense, to Hawaii's Hilo Boarding School. The boys were "Faatoia (son of Tufele, district governor of Manu'a), Nelson, of Leone (son of Uaine), and Toalei, of Leone (son of Leoso)."

(1a. Bryan 1927: 84)

On February 14, 1914, the American Samoan Nurses' Training School was opened in Fagatogo, next to the hospital, under the direction of Acting Chief Nurse Mary H. Humphreys and Nurse Corinne Anderson of the U.S. Navy's Female Nurse Corps. The first three student nurses (Initia, Fe'iloia and Pepe) were graduates of the London Missionary

Society's Atauloma Girls' School.

(1a. Gray 1960: 172)

On February 14, 1931, Captain William Rea Furlong, USN, who had been the naval adviser to the American Samoan Commission on its visit to Samoa in September and October, 1931, prepared a report on the Territory after returning to Washington. "He noted that the naval station had no naval yard facilities, and that it existed only to administer governmental affairs. 'The naval station and the buildings in it, built and maintained by the Navy, constitute the capital of the island.' The naval officers were paid by the U.S. Government and not by the Island Government. He then listed those officers and their titles:

Governor (Captain)

Assistant Governor (Commander)

Comptroller (Lieutenant Commander)

Chief Customs Officer (Lieutenant)

Public Health Officer (Lieutenant Commander)

Assistant Public Health Officer (Lieutenant, Junior Grade)

Officer in Charge, Samoan Hospital (Lieutenant)

Dental Officer (Commander)

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Treasurer (Lieutenant Commander)
Assistant Treasurer (Chief Pay Clerk)
Disbursing Officer (Lieutenant)
Assistant Disbursing Officer (Chief Pay Clerk)
Superintendent of Public Works (Lieutenant)
Chief Nurse, USN
Three Nurses, USN

Besides the Navy personnel and the Samoans, twenty-five white civilians and 818 'halfcastes' lived in American Samoa. Furlong believed it was the only place in the South Pacific where the natives had thrived in population and physical well-being. This situation came about, he said, because of the policy of non-alienation of land ('Samoa for the Samoans') and the attention the Navy had given to health."

(2a. Thompson 1989: 16-17)

On February 14, 1938, the seagoing tugboat USS *Ontario* (ATO13) visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "TUTUILA AM. SAMOA" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On February 14, 1941, "Rose Atoll was made a Naval Defense Area by Executive Order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt."

(7. Resture 2002a: 3)

February 15:

On February 15, 1846, Estonian navigator Otto Eustafevich von Kotzebue, the European discoverer of Rose Atoll, (who claimed to have introduced yams to Samoa) died in Reval (now Tallinn) Estonia.

(1a. Dunmore 1991: 145)

February 16:

On February 16, 1884, pioneer filmmaker Robert Flaherty, creator of *Moana of the South Seas*, was born in Iron Mountain, Michigan.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On February 16, 1895, U.S. Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham said that the United States was "unwilling to assume one third of the expense and maintenance of the wives

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and children of the banished Samoans [*i.e.*, Mata'afa Iosefo and his followers] on the island of Jaluit" (in the Marshall Islands, whence they were banished by the "Three Consuls"). He further asserted that "it has never been the intention of the United States to cooperate in their permanent exile," and he felt that ample punishment had already been inflicted.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 39)

On February 16, 1900, the Berlin Agreement was ratified by the United States Senate. Under the terms of the treaty, the eastern Samoan islands (Tutuila, Aunu'u and Manu'a) became a U.S. Territory. Germany gained control of 'Upolu, Savai'i and the other western isles, and in return gave up her interests in Tonga and the Solomon Islands. Britain relinquished her claims in Samoa, colonized the Solomon Islands and retained a sphere of influence in Tonga.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 43)

On February 16, 1942, the first USS *Tutuila* (PR-4), having been decommissioned on January 18, was "delivered to an authorized representative of the Republic of China" at Chungking.

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

On February 16, 1944, the destroyer repair base "at the foot of Mt. Alava, directly across the bay from the [U.S.] Naval Station" [Tutuila] was declared "ready for full operation."

(2a. Burke 1945b: 121-122)

On February 16, 1944, the U.S. Navy Seabees' 505th Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit (CBMU) was replaced by a detachment of the 504th CBMU.

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 36)

On February 16, 1944, Major General Charles F.B. Price, USMC, Commanding General, Samoan Defense Group, and Mr. Alfred Clarke Turnbull, New Zealand's Administrator of Western Samoa, signed an agreement returning most of the Faleolo Military

Reservation to New Zealand control.

(2a. Burke 1945c: 66-69)

February 17:

On February 17, 1887, the Honorable John E. Bush (Hawaiian King Kalakaua's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Kings of Samoa and Tonga) and Samoa's King Malietoa

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Laupepa signed a Treaty of Confederation between Hawaii and Samoa. Bush became Hawaii's Ambassador to Samoa. "The signature was celebrated by a drunken orgy, from which Malietoa, always decent, retired early. He said to one of the legation: 'If you have come here to teach my people to drink, I wish you had stayed away.'" (1d. Bryan 1927: 31; 1a. Kuykendall 1967: 327-328)

On February 17, 1900, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, United States Navy, became American Samoa's first naval governor (until November 27, 1901), although his official designation was "Commandant, U.S. Naval station Tutuila." Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore was the first governor to be so designated (as "Governor of Tutuila," on January 30, 1905). The first person designated as "Governor of American Samoa" was Commander William Michael Crose, on July 17, 1911. (2e. USNHC: Tilley RO; 1d. Bryan 1927: 46; 1a. Gray 1960: 158, 163)

On February 17, 1937, the destroyer USS *Preston* (DD379), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "**PAGO PAGO/SAMOA**" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship. (1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On February 17, 1941, the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Harold Raynsford Stark, instructed the Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, Captain Laurence Wild, to construct "a double anti-torpedo net extending from Blunts Point to Whale Rock (300 yards), and then about 300 yards further to the east, leaving a channel of about 300 yards on the eastern side of the entrance" to Pago Pago Harbor. The cost was estimated at \$137,000, not including the cost of the sono-buoy. (2a. Burke 1945b: 29)

On February 17, 1944, the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila's destroyer repair base (located below Mt. Alava in Pago Pago Harbor) was completed, and was officially designated as "'U.S. Naval Ship Repair Unit, Navy 129.' The total cost for construction of buildings at this unit was estimated at \$884,860.00; for machinery, \$344,232.50; and vehicles, \$48,489.63." (2a. Burke 1945b: 122)

On February 17, 1948, USS *Tutuila* (PR-4), a U.S. Navy Yangtze River patrol boat leased to the Navy of the Republic of China on March 19, 1942 and renamed *Mei Yuan* ("of American origin") was permanently transferred to the Chinese Government on this date. During the last stages of the 1945-49 civil war, "as Communist forces advanced upon Shanghai, the Nationalists abandoned and scuttled *Mei Yuan* to prevent her capture. Her subsequent fate is unknown." (1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

On February 17, 1958, the 1958 regular session convened. During this session, 24 resolutions were introduced in the Senate; 8 were passed by both Houses and sent to Governor Peter Tali Coleman. In the House, 20 of the 59 House concurrent resolutions and 3 of the 12 House bills introduced were passed by both Houses and submitted for review.

(1d. Coleman 1958: 9)

On February 17, 2006, Lemauga Tuitagivale Otto Vincent Haleck, Sr., "Business magnate, community leader and philanthropist" passed away at Straub Hospital in Honolulu, Hawaii, one month before his 86th birthday. (1c. Mata'afa 2006a)

February 18:

On February 18, 1903, German Samoa's Governor, Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, proclaimed the establishment of a Land and Titles Commission.

(1a. Davidson 1967: 81)

On February 18, 1913, George Lewis Becke, known as Louis Becke, author of Samoan and Pacific stories, adventurer and friend of Bully Hayes died in Sydney, Australia. (7. Serle 1949)

On February 18, 1930, a lengthy article on the Western Samoan *Mau* appeared in the *Auckland Star*. It quoted Commodore Geoffrey Blake of HMS *Dunedin*, which was engaged in operations against *Mau* members who were hiding in the bush in northwestern 'Upolu, as saying that law and order were being actively opposed in Samoa. Blake also stated that "It has been said---and it is true within certain limits---that the Samoan is very childlike and can be easily led. On the other hand, at the present moment he is in the position of a sulky and insubordinate child who had deliberately disobeyed his father, as the Administrator is generally termed, and no peaceful persuasion will induce him to submit. There is no alternative therefore, but to treat him roughly."

(1a. Field 1984: 179)

February 19:

On February 19, 1872, American buccaneer and blackbirder Bully Hayes was arrested "when two boat's crews from the U.S.S. *Narragansett* boarded the *Leonora*, took possession of her, and escorted her master to the warship to answer charges of oppression of the Caroline Islanders and of carrying too large a crew and armament for

a peaceful merchant craft." Despite a thorough search of the *Leonora's* cargo, crew and papers, USS *Narragansett's* captain, Commander Richard Meade (who signed the first American-Samoan treaty with Mauga Manuma on March 2, 1872), could not find sufficient evidence to bring charges against Bully, and he was released. His undoubted threats of reprisals against the crew, along with the alleged connivance of United States Consul John Williams, Jr., aided in his release. (1a. Michener and Day 1960: 215)

On February 19, 1900, President William McKinley put Tutuila and all the Samoan islands east of 171 degrees west longitude under the authority of the U.S. Navy. On the same day, Secretary of the Navy John D. Long named these islands "U.S. Naval Station Tutuila."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 46; 1a. Noble 1931: 98-99)

On February 19, 1910, American Samoa's Governor, Captain John F. Parker (USN, Ret.) enacted his "Regulation No. 1-1910: Preservation of Public Health." This regulation was amended many times, and by 1931 included the following subsections: "1. Disposal of Human Excreta; 2. Breadfruit; 3. Quarantine; 4. Importation and Sale of Medicines and Drugs; 5. Importation and Sale of Opium; 6. Compulsory Vaccination Against Smallpox; 7. Yaws (Tonas); 8. Drinking and Bathing Places; 9. Conjunctivitis; 10. Trained Samoan Nurses; 11. Medical Practitioners, and 12. Public Health Orders." (1a. Noble 1931: 66-71)

On February 19, 1930, New Zealand's Minister of Defense, Mr. John Cobbe, "A hard-nosed farmer from a back-country settlement," arrived in Apia to discuss the status of Colonel Stephen Allen's administration, especially his dealings with the *Mau*. He was "shocked" at Allen's belligerent attitude.

(1a. Field 1984: 181)

On February 19, 1937, the destroyer USS *Smith* (DD378), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "PAGO PAGO/SAMOA" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On February 19, 1942, the six-inch naval gun batteries at Blunts and Breakers Points "fired a total of 40 rounds at a target moving at 11 knots." (2a. Denfeld 1989: 28)

On February 19, 1943, U.S. Marine Corps Brigadier General Henry L. Larsen, Commander of the Samoan Defense Group, reported 82 cases of "filial lymphangitis" (filariasis) among his Marines between January 20 and February 19, 1943.

(2b. Hudson 1994: 33)

On February 19, 1944, "Operation Roll-Up,' a South Pacific operation to close unneeded bases and move them to other locations" began. "Within a month many Samoan barracks, mess halls and administrative buildings had been removed."
(2a. Anonymous 1946: 217-218; 2a. Denfeld 1989: 52)

On February 19, 1968, His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II, Western Samoa's Head of State, became the "First Ruling Monarch to become a Bahá'í".
(7. Bahá'í Faith of Reno 2002).

February 20:

On February 20, 1848, Uriel Sebree, American Samoa's second naval governor (November 27, 1901-December 16, 1902), was born in Fayette, Missouri.
(2e. USNHC: Sebree RO)

On February 20, 1929, the U.S. Congress approved the cession of Tutuila (which occurred on April 17, 1900) and Manu'a (which was signed by Tui Manu'a Elisara on July 14, 1904 and was recorded at the Courthouse on July 16, 1904).
(1a. Moore and Farrington 1931: 1; 1a. Darden n.d.: 6)

On February 20, 1929, the U.S. Congress created a Commission (the "American Samoan Commission") to recommend an organic act for the Government of American Samoa. The members were: Senator Hiram Bingham, Republican of Connecticut, Chairman; Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democrat, Arkansas; Representative Carroll L. Beedy, Republican from Maine, and Representative Guinn Williams, Democrat of Texas. President Calvin Coolidge had appointed Chiefs Mauga Palepoi (Eastern District Governor) Tufele Fa'ato'ia (Manu'a District Governor) and Magalei Siasulu ("a representative of the *Mau*") as the Commission's Samoan members. Captain William Rea Furlong, Chief of the Navy Department's Office of Island Governments, was designated to accompany the Commission to American Samoa as an advisor and paymaster.
(1a. Moore and Farrington 1931: 1-2)

On February 20, 1977, Captain Ralph Waldo Hungerford, American Samoa's 31st naval governor (January 27-September 3, 1945), died in Abingdon, Pennsylvania.

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(2e. USNHC: Hungerford RO)

On February 20, 1992, American Samoan playwright and screenwriter John Kneubuhl (born July 2, 1920) died on the eve of the première performance of his last play *Think of a Garden*.

(1c. *Samoa News*, 2/21/92)

February 21:

On February 21, 1928, HMS *Dunedin* and HMS *Diomedé* of the New Zealand Squadron sailed into Apia Harbor at 1:30 p.m., and dropped anchor in the main channel. The squadron's commander, Commodore T.G.B. Swabey, went ashore to meet Western Samoa's Administrator, Major General Sir George Richardson. Swabey observed that "the law was not quite functioning," but that the streets "were quite orderly and the *Mau* respectful."

(1a. Field 1984: 113)

On February 21, 1944, Taisi Olaf Frederick Nelson ("Fred" to his friends, "Frederick the Great" to his detractors)---businessman, journalist, often-exiled and -persecuted *Mau* leader, advocate of non-violence, "Samoa's Gandhi"---died in Western Samoa, four days past his 61st birthday. (Tarburton 1996: 62-64)

On February 21, 1971, Afoafouvale Misimoa (Harry Moors, Jr.) of Western Samoa, the Secretary General of the South Pacific Commission, died on the island of Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands and was buried there.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On February 21, 1972, the second USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4) followed in the wake of her namesake (PR-4) and was transferred to the Navy of the Republic of China, in which she was renamed *Pien Tai*, and served as a supply ship. Prior to the transfer, *Tutuila* received seven battle stars, three Navy Unit Commendations and two Meritorious Unit Commendations for her Vietnam service.

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 369)

February 22:

On February 22, 1916, the first class of Samoan nurses graduated from the U.S. Navy's Nurses' Training School in Fagatogo, American Samoa.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 75)

On February 22, 1916, Mr. David Dykstra signed a contract to become the principal of American Samoa's high school, which was a small wooden building. Mr. Dykstra's contract included the following provisions: "salary \$100 a month for the first year, then \$110 a month; transportation furnished; free quarters; if not, \$10 a month extra in lieu thereof."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 87)

On February 22, 1921, Western Samoa's Administrator, Colonel Robert Ward Tate of the New Zealand Army, in a letter to American Samoa's Governor, Captain Waldo Evans, USN, offered his opinion of equality and self-government for the Samoans: "This idea of equal rights for white and browns is responsible for much of the unrest." [referring to the *Mau*]. "It is too strong meat for them and their attempts to apply the idea are ludicrous at some times---pitiful at all times. They would like to govern the country themselves, and their only notion is the autocratic rule of chiefs."

(1a. Field 1984: 56)

On February 22, 1951, the U.S. Navy ended its administration of American Samoa.

(1a. Gray 1960: 259)

February 23:

On February 23, 1900, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley wrote to the Navy Department regarding his position as Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, saying that it would be better "if the officer charged with this responsibility has the explicit authority of this Government and knows its wishes." Unbeknownst to Tilley, President William McKinley had already signed the executive order giving him the authority that he wanted. Tilley did not receive his orders, and a copy of the executive order, until April 4, 1900, in Apia.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 54, 56)

On February 23, 1901, "the Secretary of the Navy [John D. Long], with the approval of the President of the United States [William McKinley], ordered that no license be granted for the sale of wines and liquors" at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 93)

On February 23, 1912, American Samoa's Governor, Commander William Michael Crose, issued his "Regulation to Enforce the Educational Rights of Children" and his "Compulsory Education Regulation of 1912." These regulations required all children between the ages of 6 and 13 to attend school at least four days a week during the

school year.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 84)

On February 23, 1944, the U.S. Navy's First and Second Construction Battalions ("Seabees") returned to the United States from Tutuila.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 74 n.52)

On February 23, 1951, Captain Thomas Francis Darden, Jr., American Samoa's 35th (and last) naval governor (July 7, 1949-February 23, 1951), delivered his farewell address.

(2a. Thompson 1990: 27)

On February 23, 1951, Phelps Phelps took office as American Samoa's first appointed civilian governor (until June 20, 1952).

(2a. Thompson 1990: 27; 6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

On February 23, 1951, the *Fono* (Territorial Legislature) of American Samoa, in a program printed for the transfer of jurisdiction from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior, paid this tribute to the Naval Administration: "The Fono, in behalf of the people of American Samoa, wishes to place in the record of history the significance of the termination of 51 years of naval administration. Mutual respect, understanding, and cooperation has been the keynote of our long relationship. Our appreciation for the guidance and leadership of the Navy in helping American Samoa to move forward is deep-seated and everlasting. Turning its head to the past, Samoa is sorrowful to bid farewell to a good and loyal friend, the Navy."

(1b. Hall 1985: 339)

February 24:

On February 24, 1840, Lieutenant William L. Hudson, USN, commanding USS *Peacock*, a sloop of war, was ordered to proceed to Saluafata, 'Upolu, and "obtain redress" for the murder of an American seaman there a year earlier. The schooner USS *Flying Fish* joined *Peacock*, and when they reached Saluafata, Hudson "made a peremptory demand for the murderer, which was answered by a positive refusal from the principal chief." This prompted Hudson to organize a landing party of "70 odd men," who were organized into three divisions. The *Peacock* was then "kedged to bring her broadside to bear on the town, and the 'long guns' made ready to fire," while the landing force waited in their longboats on the starboard quarter. *Peacock* then proceeded to "open fire on the village with round shot and grape." After 18 volleys had been fired, two of the divisions landed, and began "the destruction of the huts....The match was applied,

and the village was soon in ashes." Upon returning to the ship, the men were held in the boats, given "a taste of grog," and ordered to destroy the neighboring villages of Fusi and Salelesi, which they did, torching "upward of 100 huts....The mission having been completed, the entire party assembled on the beach, destroyed all of the canoes they could find and then returned to their ship, apparently satisfied that a well-deserved punishment had been promptly administered for the murder of an American Seaman."
(2a. Ellsworth 1934: 145)

On February 24, 1883, Future *Mau* leader Taisi Olaf Frederick Nelson was born at Safune, Savai'i to August Nilspiter Gustav Nelson and Sina Masoe Nelson.
(1a. Field 1984: 66; 1a. Tarburton 1996: 62-64)

On February 24, 1928, landing parties of Royal Marines and Naval officers debarked from the cruisers HMS *Dunedin* and HMS *Diomedé* of the New Zealand Squadron. They landed at the Customs and Tivoli wharves in Apia, in order to envelop 400 *Mau* members in a pincer movement. The *Mau* made no attempt to resist arrest, and, surrendering peacefully, they were taken to Vaimea Jail, which was too small to hold them.
(1a. Field 1984: 115)

On February 24, 1942, the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, was tactically assigned to the 8th Marine Regiment. "At this time, 40 cents per diem was authorized for commuted rations to Samoan Marines living in isolated bays and inlets to enable them to purchase Samoan foods from native civilians."
(2a. Anonymous 1945: 9)

On February 24, 1948, the *American Samoa Code* was amended to provide for a bicameral legislature, with a House of *Ali'i* and a House of Representatives.
(1a. Darden n.d.: 10; 1a. Gray 1960: 249)

On February 24, 1978, Polynesian Airlines began its inaugural service from Apia, Western Samoa to Auckland, New Zealand.
(1h. WSPSPALFFC: 02/24/78)

February 25:

On February 25, 1868, Malietoa Laupepa was proclaimed "King" of Samoa. The French reported that the proclamation was inspired by consul J.C. Williams.
(1a. Morrell 1960: 213)

On February 25, 1945, the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila's new recreation hall was completed by the Seabee's Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit (CBMU) 506. Divine services were held there each Sunday thereafter. Prior to that time, "Protestant Services were held in a warehouse, which was also used as the movie pavilion." The Navy's official historian of wartime Tutuila added that "The Chaplain on this station was charged with collateral duties, such as Librarian, Training Officer, and Secretary-Treasurer, American Red Cross. Until 1 January, 1945, the Naval Station Chaplain was also the Director of Education for the Government of American Samoa."
(2a. Burke 1945b: 144)

February 26:

On February 26, 1921, Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, former Imperial Governor of German Samoa, presented his credentials as Germany's Ambassador to Japan.
(1b. Theroux 1983c: 57)

February 27:

On February 27, 1941, USS *William P. Biddle*, carrying the U.S. Marine Corps' 7th Defense Battalion (minus an advance detachment) weighed anchor at San Diego and set sail for Pearl Harbor and Tutuila.
(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 15)

February 28:

On February 28, 1887, Otto Carl Dowling, American Samoa's 23rd naval governor (April 17, 1934-January 15, 1936), was born in Melrose, Massachusetts.
(2e. USNHC: Dowling RO)

On February 28, 1943, the designation of the "First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, Tutuila, Samoa" was changed to "First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, 2nd Defense Battalion, Reinforced, 2nd Marine Brigade." A month later, in March, 1943, it was changed again to "First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, 2nd Defense Battalion, Reinforced, Fleet Marine Force, in the Field."

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(2a. Anonymous 1945: 17)

On February 28, 1947, Talalelei (later Togiola) Tulafono, American Samoa's fifth elected lieutenant governor, was born in American Samoa.

(5. Tulafono 1997)

February 29:

On February 29, 1944, the United States military population of the Samoan Defense Group was as follows: Tutuila: 2,016; 'Upolu: 73; Wallis: 379; Funafuti: 1,898; Nanumea: 1,069, and Nukufetau: 873.

(2a. Burke 1945a: 75)

MARCH:

March 1:

On March 1, 1606, Swains Island was sighted by Spanish navigator Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, who named it "*Gente Hermosa*."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 1; 1a. Gray 1960: 211; 1a. Spate II, 1979: 134)

On March 1, 1900, Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, newly appointed as Imperial Governor of German Samoa (called "*Deutsch Samoa*" or simply "Samoa" by the Germans), raised the flag at Mulinu'u, Apia "in the presence of a great audience. The Kaiser's proclamation, read at the ceremony, stated: 'We hereby, in the name of the empire, take these islands under our Imperial protection.' The governor declared the islands to be German territory, and hoisted the Imperial flag of the consulate to the strains of '*Heil Kaiser, Dir*,' ['Hail to you, Emperor'] and a national salute from H.I.G.M.S. [His Imperial German Majesty's Ship] *Cormoran* and the U.S.S. *Abarenda*, Commander B.F. Tilley, United States Navy, Commanding. Governor Solf visited *Abarenda* the next day and was saluted with 13 guns."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 43; 1a. Field 1984: 26)

On March 1, 1915, Commander John Martin Poyer, U.S. Navy, Retired, relieved Lieutenant Charles Armijo Woodruff and took office as American Samoa's 11th naval governor (until June 10, 1919). Poyer was American Samoa's longest-serving naval governor, spending four years, two months and ten days in office. He and Captain Henry Francis Bryan, the Territory's 16th naval governor (March 17, 1925-September 9, 1927), were the only two governors who had retired from the U.S.

Navy prior to their gubernatorial terms.

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(2e. USNHC: Poyer RO)

On March 1, 1922, Captain Edwin Taylor Pollock succeeded Captain Waldo Evans, and became American Samoa's 14th naval governor (until September 4, 1923).

(2e. USNHC: Pollock RO)

On March 1, 1938, Tui Atua Tupua Tamasese Taisi Tupuola Tufuga Efi, third Prime Minister of the Independent State of Western Samoa (1976-1982), was born to parents Tupua Tamasese Mea'ole and Noue Irene Nelson Tamasese.

(1a. Tarburton 1996: 91-92)

On March 1, 1941, the U.S. Marine Corps' 7th Defense Battalion arrived in Pago Pago Harbor, aboard USS *William P. Biddle*. Its total strength was 443 officers and men.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 25)

On March 1, 1944, command of the Samoan Defense Group reverted to the Navy, as Captain Allen Hobbs, USN relieved Major General Charles F.B. Price, USMC, and assumed the title "Commandant of the Samoan Defense Group." Due to the northward and westward progress of the Allied Pacific offensive, Samoa had become a strategic backwater.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 63, 75, 130)

On March 1, 1949, Sir Guy Powles, Ph.D., was appointed as New Zealand's High Commissioner for Western Samoa.

(1a. Davidson 1967: 192)

On March 1, 1951, American Samoa's last naval governor, Captain Thomas F. Darden, left Samoa aboard SS *Sonoma*, accompanied by Mrs. Darden.

(2a. Thompson 1990: 28)

On March 1, 1953, Captain Allen Hobbs, American Samoa's 30th naval governor (February 8, 1944-January 27, 1945) "was relieved of all active duty and placed on the Temporary Disability Retirement List."

(2e. USNHC: Hobbs RO)

March 2:

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On March 2, 1872, Commander Richard W. Meade, USN and Mauga Manuma of Pago Pago signed the first American-Samoan treaty at Gagamoe Stream in Pago Pago. This treaty gave the United States the exclusive right to establish a coaling station for its fleet in Pago Pago Harbor. Although it was never ratified by the U.S. Senate, the Samoans considered it "binding."

(1a. Gray 1960: 58)

On March 2, 1889, the U.S. Congress appropriated "the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose of permanently establishing a station for coal and other supplies for the naval and commercial marine of the United States on the shores of the Bay of Pago Pago, Samoa, in pursuance of the rights acquired by the Treaty of 1878." (This was in reference to the Mamea-Evarts treaty signed on January 17, 1878).

(1a. Anonymous 1894: 12; 1d. Bryan 1927: 44)

On March 2, 1906, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 50: Lighthouse Site, Anu'u," 0.45 acres, from "Faumuina" for \$120.00.

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 4)

On March 2, 1928, the first U.S. Navy ship to be named USS *Tutuila* (PG-44; later redesignated PR-4), a Yangtze River patrol boat, was commissioned at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works in Shanghai, China. She and her sister ships *Guam* (later renamed *Wake*: PR-3), *Panay* (PR-5), *Oahu* (PR-6), *Luzon* (PR-7) and *Mindanao* (PR-8) were named for islands in America's overseas possessions. Her displacement was 395 tons, her length was 159 feet 5 inches, and her beam 27 feet 1 inch. She was armed with two 3-inch deck guns and ten .30-caliber Lewis machine guns, and carried a crew of 70. She was sponsored by Miss Beverly Pollard, and her first captain was Lieutenant Commander Frederick Baltzly.

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 366; 1a. Silverstone 1965: 243)

March 3:

On March 3, 1919, the U.S. Congress passed an act which "provided for a census of American Samoa, to be taken by the governor in accordance with plans approved by the United States Director of Census."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 55)

On March 3, 1930, the leaders of the *Mau* met with Western Samoa's Administrator, Colonel Stephen Shepard Allen, New Zealand's Defense Minister, Mr. John Cobbe, and other officials in the guest house of Tupua Tamasese Mea'ole in Vaimoso. Also in attendance were Malietoa Tanumafili I, Mata'afa Faumuina Fiaame Mulinu'u I and Tuimaleali'ifano Siu (whose sons would play prominent roles in Western Samoa's

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future). The meeting was lengthy; nothing was accomplished, and tensions increased.
(1a. Field 1984: 183-185)

On March 3, 1931, Stephen Victor Graham, American Samoa's 17th naval governor (September 9, 1927-August 2, 1929) was "Advanced on the Retired List to the rank of Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy."
(2e. USNHC: Graham RO)

On March 3, 1933, Western Samoa's Chief Judge, John Luxford, found *Mau* leader O.F. Nelson guilty of sedition, and sentenced him to eight months in jail and ten years in exile. He was immediately taken to Vaimea Jail.
(1a. Field 1984: 210)

On March 3, 1954, Marist Father John Baptist Dieter was consecrated as Vicar Apostolic of Samoa "by the Apostolic Delegate to Oceania, Archbishop Claudio Carboni in the presence of Bishop John Rogers, Bishop Victor Foley and others."
(1a. Heslin 1995: 61)

March 4:

On March 4, 1874, Stephen Victor Graham, American Samoa's 17th naval governor (September 9, 1927--August 2, 1929), was born in Cass County, Michigan.
(2e. USNHC: Graham RO)

On March 4, 1912, the first American Samoan Hospital was opened at Malaloa, Tutuila. (Many years later, it was called the "Annex" and served as ASG housing).
(1a. Gray 1960: 170)

On March 4, 1925, Swains Island (also known as Gente Hermosa, Quiros Island, Olosega, Olohenga and Jennings Island) was annexed by the U.S. Congress under the provisions of Public Resolution No. 75, 68th Congress) and became part of American Samoa.
(1a. Gray 1960: 218-219)

On March 4, 1930, a second meeting of *Mau* leaders with New Zealand's Defense Minister John Cobbe and Western Samoa's Administrator, Colonel Stephen Allen, ended in failure.
(1a. Field 1984: 184-186)



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On March 4, 1933, *Mau* leader Olaf Frederick Nelson was put aboard the ship *Maui Pomare* en route to imprisonment and exile in New Zealand. (1a. Field 1984: 210)

On March 4, 1953, James Arthur Ewing completed his term as American Samoa's third appointed civil governor (since November 28, 1952). (6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

On March 4, 1953, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay appointed Lawrence McCully Judd, a former Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, as American Samoa's fourth appointed civil governor (until August 5, 1953). (6. Sorensen 2003: 3; 1a. Judd 1971: 281)

March 5:

On March 5, 1898, Chief Engineer (later Fleet Engineer) Henry George Bourke, who was Chief Engineer on HMS *Calliope* during the Great Apia Hurricane of March 15, 1889, died in the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, England, of pneumonia. (7. Scaramouche 2006)

On March 5, 1903, Commander Edmund Beardsley Underwood was appointed fourth naval governor of American Samoa, relieving Lieutenant Commander Henry Minett (until January 30, 1905). (6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

On March 5, 1973, "Bishop Pio Taofinu'u was elevated to the College of Cardinals by Pope Paul VI, becoming the first ever Cardinal in the Pacific Islands. He had also been the first Polynesian bishop in history." (1a. Heslin 1995: vii)

On March 5, 1973, the Official Seal of American Samoa, bearing the motto "*Samoa Muamua le Atua*" ("Samoa, Let God be First") was adopted by the 13th Territorial Legislature. (2a. Theroux n.d.: 5)

March 6:

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On March 6, 1899, Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, USN, arrived in Apia aboard USS *Philadelphia*, "with instructions to act in concert with a majority of the consular representatives of the three powers" (England, Germany and the United States).
(1d. Bryan 1927: 40)

On March 6, 1909, Lawrence McCully Judd, who would serve as American Samoa's fourth appointed civil governor (March 4-August 5, 1953) married Florence Bell Hackett at Richmond Hill, Long Island, New York. This marriage produced five children: Helen, Agnes, Sophie, Lawrence McCully, Jr., and Emile.

On March 6, 1934, the heavy cruiser USS *Astoria* (CA34), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "PAGO PAGO / SAMOA" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship. (1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On March 6, 1937, the stores ship USS *Arctic* (AF7), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "PAGO PAGO / SAMOA" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship. (1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

(1c. Anonymous n.d.: 114)

On March 6, 1942, the U.S. Navy's Mobile Hospital No. 3 ("MOB 3"), commanded by Captain Robert P. Parsons, was commissioned. It was the first such hospital to leave the United States in World War II.

(1a. Parsons 1945: 30)

On March 6, 1942, Brigadier General Henry L. Larsen, USMC, was the first person to land at the Tafuna Air Base, which was not yet complete. As Commanding General of the Samoan Defense Group, he had received "secret orders dated 6 March 1942, which mandated 'strong mutually supporting defensive positions, consisting from East to West of the Islands of Strawstack [Tutuila], Strawhat [Upolu], and Strawman [Savai'i], with the outpost island to the northwest called Strawboard {Wallis Island}.' The code name for the entire Samoan Defense Group was Straw."

(1d. Hudson 1994: 24)

On March 6, 1944, Lieutenant Richard J. Ludwig, USNR, relieved Lieutenant James J. Adams, USNR, as "Commanding Officer, Naval Advance Base, Upolu, British Samoa."
(2a. Burke 1945c: 70)

On March 6, 1948, Dr. Malama Meleisea, a leading Western Samoan historian (*Lagaga: A Short History of Western Samoa; The Making of Modern Samoa; 'O Tama*

Uli) was born in Poutasi, Falealili, 'Upolu.
(1a. Tarburton 1996: 56)

March 7:

On March 7, 1930, the final meeting between Western Samoa's Administrator, Colonel Stephen Allen, New Zealand's Defense Minister, Mr. John Cobbe and *Mau* leaders Malietoa Tanumafili I, Tupua Tamasese Mea'ole, Mata'afa Faumuina Fiaame Mulinu'u I and Tuimaleali'ifano Siu was held in Vaimoso. The *Mau* leaders presented a letter which contained a list of questions regarding the status of their petition to the League of Nations, and their dissatisfaction with Judge Luxford's verdict regarding the murder of Paramount Chief Tupua Tamasese Lealofi III on "Black Saturday" (December 29, 1929).

(1a. Field 1984: 188-189)

On March 7, 1942, four resident "enemy aliens" (three Japanese and one German) in American Samoa were released from custody by the Military Governor, Brigadier General Henry L. Larsen, and were kept "under observation."

(2b. Hudson 1994: 24)

On March 7, 1942, U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt informed England's Prime Minister Winston Churchill that "Samoa has been garrisoned and a U.S. pursuit [i.e. fighter] squadron has been sent to Suva. With the line from Samoa to Australia held, New Zealand in its retired position south thereof, is not thought to be in danger of serious attack."

(1a. Kimball I, 1984: 392)

On March 7, 1944, the remaining companies of the Seabees' 2nd Construction Battalion left 'Upolu and returned to the United States.

(2a. Burke 1945c: 70)

March 8:

On March 8, 1927, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Henry Francis Bryan (USN, Ret.) issued this amendment to Regulation No. 2-1921: "Malagas: 6. In view of the fact that so much time has been wasted since the beginning of this year in cricket games between villages (some of which were played without authority), no permission will be granted for malagas until further orders. 7. No malaga will be made, at any time, for any purposes, without the approval of the governor. 8. Any disobedience of this order will be

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considered a violation of Section 10, Offenses Against the Government and the Civil Rights of Citizens, Paragraph 5, Codification of the Regulations and Orders for the Government of American Samoa, 1921, and dealt with accordingly."

(1a. Noble 1931: 15)

On March 8, 1942, the first echelon of MAG-13 (Marine Air Group 13: Colonel Thomas J. Walker commanding) embarked on SS *President Garfield* at San Diego, en route to Samoa.

(1a. Sherrod 1952: 48)

On March 8, 1945, Vice Admiral W.L. Calhoun, Commander, South Pacific Area and Force, inspected the U.S. Naval Ship Repair Unit in Pago Pago Harbor and recommended that "drastic cuts" be made in personnel.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 123)

March 9:

On March 9, 1868, August Nilspeter Gustav Nelson, "a Swedish prospector fresh from the Australian gold rush," father of Olaf Frederick Nelson and founder of Samoa's Nelson family, arrived in Apia.

(1a. Ala'ilima 1988: 141)

On March 9, 1900, Mata'afa Iosefo thanked the German Emperor (Kaiser Wilhelm II) for taking possession of the western Samoan islands, and expressed his wish that the German colonial laws would be made "in conformity to the rules and customs of the Samoans."

(1a. Hempenstall 1978: 33)

On March 9, 1928, the New Zealand warships HMS *Dunedin* and HMS *Diomedé* weighed anchor in Apia Harbor and returned to New Zealand, having done little to solve Sir George Spafford Richardson's problems with the *Mau*.

(1a. Field 1984: 122)

On March 9, 1941, USS *William P. Biddle*, carrying the U.S. Marine Corps' 7th Defense Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Lester A. Dessez, weighed anchor at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and set sail for Tutuila.

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 15)

On March 9, 1944, the U.S. Marine Corps' 7th Defense Battalion left Tutuila for Nanumea in the Ellice Islands.

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(2a. Burke 1945b: 75)

March 10:

On March 10, 1838, Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, USN, was designated commander of the United States Exploring Expedition.

(1a. Stanton 1975: 61; 1a. Wilkes 1978: xix)

On March 10, 1881, Malietoa Laupepa was crowned "King of Samoa" by the "Three Consuls" (Britain, Germany and the United States).

(1d. Bryan 1927: 27)

On March 10, 1909, Captain John F. Parker, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, writing to Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer, sent this "list of names of employees who will remain under the direct orders of the Inspector of Public Works:

Name:	Occupation:	Name:	Occupation:
Walker, R.M.,	Yard Foreman	Hala,	Laborer
Jewett, R.W.,	Foreman	Sueina,	"
Tarrant, H.B.,	Painter	Imui,	"
Washington, G.,	Helper	Vave,	"
Willis, G.,	"	Anisi,	"
Tomu,	"	Tulu,	"
Tuki,	"	Mau,	"
Yandall, W.H.,	Interpreter	Penisio,	"
Laufaia,	Janitor	Kero	"
George,	"	Tuku,	"
Taamu,	Watchman	Tomi,	"
Iapani,	"	Kali,	"
Misa,	"	Tonaga,	"
Tapani,	Lamplighter	Tolau,	"

(2f. Letter, Parker-Meyer: 03/10/1909)

On March 10, 1914, American Samoa's Governor, Commander Clark Daniel Stearns, issued his "Regulation No. 8-1914: "Lease of Native Lands for School Purposes."

(1a. Noble 1931: 58)

On March 10, 1930, Defense Minister John Cobbe returned to New Zealand after meeting with Western Samoa's Administrator, Colonel Stephen Allen and the leaders of

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the *Mau*. He told the Cabinet that "I am of the opinion that had the *Mau* movement been handled by the [U.S. Naval] Administration in Tutuila, it could have been used for the advancement of Samoa and might have become a power for good." He recommended that no more military men be sent to administer Western Samoa, advising instead that businessmen with "vision and tact" be sent instead.

(1a. Field 1984: 189)

On March 10, 1941, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Laurence Wild, "ordered the Captain of the Yard to prepare USS ONTARIO for the laying of mine fields to protect the harbor."

(2a. Burke 1945b: 140)

On March 10, 1942, the second echelon of MAG-13, "bringing 19 F4F-3s [Grumman *Wildcat* fighters] of VMF-111 [Marine Fighter Squadron 111] (Major Daniel W. Torrey, Jr.) left San Diego on board *Procyon*," en route to Samoa.

(1a. Sherrod 1952: 48)

On March 10, 1948, the Samoa Amendment Act of 1947 became law. It changed the designation of Western Samoa's principal executive officer from "Administrator" to "High Commissioner." The "Administration of Western Samoa" became the "Government of Western Samoa."

(1a. Davidson 1967: 185)

On March 10, 1961, Manase "Jesse" Sapolu was born in Toamua, 'Upolu, Western Samoa to Reverend Pa'apa'a Niu Sapolu of Vaiala, 'Upolu and Lila Manase of Lufilufi, 'Upolu. As left guard and center for the San Francisco 49ers, Jesse became the first Samoan to play in three Super Bowls: XXIII (1989), XXIV (1990) and XXIX (1995).

(Sapolu *in* 1a. Sutter 1989: 202;

1a. Wiesbusch 1990: 348-360; 362-374; 381)

March 11:

On March 11, 1889, Admiral L.A. Kimberley, USN, arrived in Apia aboard USS *Trenton* to protect American citizens, and to prevent the subjugation of Samoa by Germany.

(1a. Gray 1960: 87)

On March 11, 1900, the U.S. Naval Station Commandant, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, invited Tui Manu'a Elisara to sign the Deed of Cession, thus ceding Manu'a to the United States. The Tui Manu'a replied that he was not yet prepared to make a decision, but he invited

Tilley to Ta'u for discussions.
(1a. Gray 1960: 108)

On May 30, 1936, the minesweeper USS *Lark* (AM21), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with “**TUTUILA/SAMOA**” in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.
(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On March 11, 1942, the Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila (Captain Laurence Wild) requested materials from the U.S. Navy's Bureau of Ordnance to construct anti-boat booms across Tutuila's channels and inlets. (2a. Burke 1945b: 46 n.33)

On March 11, 1944, a ships' service store was put into operation at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila's Naval Air Facilities. (Burke 1945b: 143)

On March 11, 2006, during an official “welcome home” ceremony for the Bravo and Charlie Company, 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Infantry Regiment veterans of Operation Iraqi Freedom “attended by about 200 people” American Samoa's Governor, Togiola T.A. Tulafono, told the vets “You are truly heroes of Samoa— *Toa o Samoa*. You have returned successfully; we are proud of you,” Togiola told the soldiers. “Your service has brought honor to American Samoa, to your families, villages and communities. You have brought glory to all of us”. (7. Rosario and Sagapolutele 2006).

March 12:

On March 12, 1880, Malietoa Talavou was declared "King of Samoa" and his nephew, Malietoa Laupepa was declared "Vice King," to succeed his uncle on his death, by the Three Consuls.
(1a. Bryan 1927: 27)

On March 12, 1900, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, accompanied by Luther Wood Osborn, the American Consul General in Apia, met with Tui Manu'a Elisara on Ta'u "at 10 a.m." Tilley reported that "Tuimanua addressed me very courteously, giving me a hearty welcome to Manua, but at the same time giving me plainly to understand that he did not wish any interference with his 'kingdom' by any outside power." The *fono* lasted "until 3 p.m., without much result." Tilley wrote that "I was asked many questions by the Tuimanua, and other chiefs.....They seemed suspicious and somewhat sullen. (I learned afterward that they feared that I would take away their lands and other property.

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They had been told this by some of the mischievous and dissolute white men, who are the curse of these islands)." Upon rejoining his hosts in the evening, Tilley "found them in a very different frame of mind." After the evening session of the *fono* was "opened with prayers and singing," the Tuimanu'a handed Tilley "a letter, accepting gracefully for himself, the chiefs, and the people the sovereignty and protection of the United States of America, for the island[s] of Manua. I felt much gratified with the result of the day's work."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 46)

On March 12, 1930, "...[HMS] *Dunedin*, defeated for a second time by the *Mau*, sailed for Auckland with sixty-one men on the sick list. The seaplane was ruined beyond repair by the ravages of the weather. [Captain Maxwell] Spicer and the marines remained behind to ensure that the *Mau* did not rise again. Back in Auckland [Commodore Geoffrey] Blake put on a brave face for the press: 'The whole of the operations were extremely satisfactory. All manoeuvres went smoothly and well.'"

(1a. Field 1984: 190-191)

On March 12, 1942, Pago Pago Harbor boasted the following defense installations: 1) An anti-torpedo net across the entrance; 2) A submarine indicator net stretching from Blunts Point to Breakers Point, and 3) "Two sono-buoys located at the harbor entrance; one about six hundred yards east of Point Distress and the other about six hundred yards south of Breakers Point."

(2a. Burke 1945b: 46 n.34)

On March 12, 1974, Captain Thomas Benjamin Fitzpatrick, American Samoa's 24th naval governor (acting: January 15-20, 1936)
Died in Garden City, New York.

(2e. USNHC: Fitzpatrick RO)

March 13:

On March 13, 1876, three sailors from HMS *Barracouta* were killed by Samoans "whom they attempted to disarm and who possibly suspected [*Barracouta's* Captain] C.E. Stevens of wanting to restore Malietoa [Talavou]."

(1a. Gilson 1970: 328; 1a. Morrell 1960: 218)

On March 13, 1885, Titian Ramsay Peale, chief naturalist on the United States Exploring Expedition which visited the Samoan islands in October, 1839, passed away in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and was buried in an unmarked grave in Philadelphia's Laurel Hill Cemetery. (7. Titian Peale Collection: "Titian Ramsay Peale" 2004)

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On March 13, 1926, Harry Jay Moors---author of *With Stevenson in Samoa* and other works, friend of Robert Louis Stevenson, mortal enemy of American Samoa's first naval governor Benjamin F. Tilley, journalist, and businessman---died in Ululua, 'Upolu. While watching a movie at the Tivoli theater with his son, Harry Moors, Jr., "Moors began to get pains in his chest and asked his son to drive him home. Helped into the house, Moors made his way to his wife's room. He took her into his arms, Nimo, Fa'animonimo of the family of Asiono, his wife of 43 years, and said, 'Oh, Nimo, how I have loved you!' and his heart gave out. He was 72 years old."
(1b. Theroux 1981: 64)

On March 13, 1941, Captain Laurence Wild, Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, initiated plans for an airstrip on Tutuila.
(2a. Burke 1945b: 30-35)

On March 13, 1942, the Army Section of Japan's Imperial General Headquarters approved a southwest Pacific offensive aimed at New Caledonia, Fiji and Samoa.
(1a. Willmott 1983: 52)

March 14:

On March 14, 1913, Lieutenant Nathan Woodworth Post relieved Commander William Michael Crose and became American Samoa's eighth naval governor (acting: until July 14, 1913).
(2e. USNHC: Post RO)

On March 14, 1942, Western Samoa's Administrator, Alfred Clarke Turnbull, informed American Samoa's Military Governor, Brigadier General Henry L. Larsen, USMC, that New Zealand's Prime Minister had informed him that "Americans can have full and free use of all land and other facilities for all war purposes and every possible assistance....A senior military officer from New Zealand will arrive in Apia by air at a very early date for discussions with American authorities."
(2a. Burke 1945c: 16)

On March 14, 1942, the New Zealand Army "Officer Commanding Samoa Defence Force" in Western Samoa prepared a "Report on Available Billeting Accommodation" for American Samoa's Military Governor, Brigadier Henry L. Larsen, USMC. The report listed the following sites as possible accommodations for the U.S. Marines who would be defending Western Samoa: Ifi Ifi [Leifiifi] and Malifa Schools: 800 men; Race Course: 1,000 men "under canvas;" Papauta School: 500 men; Avele School: 200 men; Malua

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LMS Mission: 800 men, and the Methodist Mission Compounds at Faleula and Piula.
(2a. Burke 1945c: 18-19)

March 15:

On March 15, 1889, the "Great Apia Hurricane," with winds in excess of 100 miles per hour, descended upon the American, British and German warships which were anchored in Apia Harbor. The German ships SMS *Eber* and SMS *Adler* were smashed into reefs and sank, along with the American vessels USS *Trenton* and USS *Vandalia*. Britain's HMS *Calliope*, "aided by larger engines and the skillful seamanship of Captain [Henry Coey] Kane," survived by "fighting her way out to the open seas." USS *Nipsic* and SMS *Olga* had to beach themselves, and were refloated several months later. Many sailors of all three nationalities were saved by the heroic efforts of Samoan onlookers, led by Seumanutafa Moepogai of Apia village. (1a. Gray 1960: 87-91; 1a. Hoyt 1968: *passim*)

On March 15, 1927, Western Samoa's Administrator, Major General Sir George Spafford Richardson, submitted his "Maintenance of Authority in Native Affairs" ordinance to the Legislative Council for its approval.
(1a. Field 1984: 83)

On March 15, 1933, the *Clemson*-class destroyer USS *Brooks* (DD232), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "USS VANDALIA/WRECKED 1889" and "THE APIAN/DISASTER 1889" in the killer bars (both referring to 44th anniversary of the "Great Apia Hurricane of 1889") were postmarked aboard the ship.
(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On March 15, 1941, USS *William P. Biddle*, carrying the U.S. Marine Corps' 7th Defense Battalion, entered Pago Pago Harbor. The 7th became the first unit of the Fleet Marine Force to operate in the South Pacific. Unloading of the ship was delayed, due to an outbreak of measles.
(1a. Hough et al. 1958: 68)

March 16:

On March 16, 1889, the total casualties from the "Great

Apia Hurricane" totalled 147 men.
(1a. Hoyt 1968: 205)

On March 16, 1889, the following headline appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald*:

"TERRIBLE HURRICANE AT SAMOA

Six Warships Destroyed

H.M.S. "CALLIOPE" SAVED

Two Iron Barques and Eleven Coasting Vessels Wrecked

LOSS OF 150 LIVES

Fearful Violence of the Wind and Sea.

The Shore Strewn with Wreckage

Terrible Scene of Desolation

BRAVE AND UNSELFISH CONDUCT OF THE NATIVES."

(1b. Theroux 1982: 46)

On March 16, 1915, Leone's first branch dispensary was started in a building rented from Leoso Ripley. The rent was paid by the Western District.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 76)

On March 16, 1923, Major General Sir George Spafford Richardson succeeded Colonel Robert Ward Tate as New Zealand's Administrator of Western Samoa.
(1a. Field 1984: 61-62)

On March 16, 1930, Mr. Paul Diefendorfer was appointed Principal of Poyer School and Superintendent of the Poyer Band.
(2a. Guthrie 1930)

On March 16, 1944, at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, the Welfare Department Cobbler Shop and the Barber Shop were transferred to the Ships' Service Department.
(2a. Burke 1945b: 143)

On March 16, 1939, the seagoing tugboat USS *Ontario* (ATO13), visited Rose Island, American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "ROSE ISLAND" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.
(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On March 16, 1972, the following American Samoan historic buildings were entered on

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the *National Register of Historic Places* in Washington, D.C.: Navy Buildings 1 (Government House), 38 (Telegraph and Radio Station) and 43 (Commissary), the Atauloma Girls' School and the Fagalele Boys' School. (2c. Apple 1971b, d, e, f and g)

March 17:

On March 17, 1889, Seumanutafa Moepogai of Apia village "render[ed] valuable assistance in directing the natives engaged in taking people and property ashore on the 17th and 18th of March" during the "Great Apia Hurricane." (1a. Hoyt 1968: *passim*)

On March 17, 1907, Rear Admiral Benjamin Franklin Tilley, American Samoa's first naval governor (February 17, 1900-November 27, 1901), died on active duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard at age 59, and was buried at Annapolis, Maryland. (2e. USNHC: Tilley RO)

On March 17, 1920, Lemauga Tuitagivale Otto Vincent Haleck, Sr., was born in the village of Alofau, American Samoa to Max Haleck, Sr. and Luisa Galea'i of Leone. Mr. Haleck was one of American Samoa's leading businessmen and philanthropists. His business legacy, the Haleck Group, includes Haleck Enterprises, the Haleck Bakery, Haleck Beverages, Haleck Island Motors, Makisi Home Improvement Center, the Ottoville Development Company, Haleck Apia Motors, and Islands' Choice, Inc. Lemauga sponsored many philanthropic activities, the OVH Foundation and the OVH Collection, a privately-owned museum. (1c. Mata'afa 2006a)

On March 17, 1925, Captain Henry Francis Bryan, U.S. Navy, Retired, succeeded Captain Edward Stanley Kellogg, and took office as American Samoa's 16th naval governor (until September 9, 1927). He and Captain John Martin Poyer, the Territory's 11th naval governor (March 1, 1915-June 10, 1919), were the only two governors who had retired from the U.S. Navy prior to their gubernatorial terms. (2e. USNHC: Bryan RO)

On March 17, 1937, "a deep-laden transocean (*sic*) flying boat, bearing the proud name of *Pan American Clipper*, lifted smartly from the waters of San Francisco Bay, then swung westward. Ahead lay an assignment as dramatic and thrilling as any ever allotted airmen and airplane--the blazing of a 7,000-mile aerial trade route across the South Pacific to link the United States and Australasia." The airplane, a Sikorsky S-42B, license no. NC 16734, was subsequently named the *Samoa Clipper*. Under the command of Captain Edwin Musick, she pioneered the San Francisco-Honolulu-Kingman Reef-Pago Pago-Auckland route, and exploded northwest

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of Tutuila on January 11, 1938 (*q.v.*).
(1a. Anonymous N.d. ca. 1937)

On March 17, 1942, U.S. Naval and Marine Corps forces occupied the island of 'Upolu in Western Samoa, following an agreement with the New Zealand Administrator.
(2a. Burke 1945a: 51)

March 18:

On March 18, 1878, Charles Pickering, a naturalist on the "Wilkes Expedition" which visited and surveyed the Samoan islands in 1839, passed away in Boston, Massachusetts. (7. Wikipedia: "Charles Pickering": 09/26/2005)

On March 18, 1937, the *Pan American Clipper* (later renamed the *Samoa Clipper*), piloted by Captain Ed Musick, arrived in Honolulu, thus completing the first leg of her first South Pacific survey flight.
(1a. Anonymous ca. 1937)

On March 18, 1941, the U.S. Marine Corps' 7th Defense Battalion debarked from USS *William P. Biddle* and boarded trucks which transported them to Camp Samuel Nicholas at Faga'alu, American Samoa.
(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 16)

March 19:

On March 19, 1881, Malietoa Laupepa, nephew of the recently deceased Talavou, was declared "King of Samoa" by the "Three Consuls" (Britain, Germany and the United States). Tupua Tamasese Lealofi I and Mata'afa Iosefo opposed the declaration.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 27)

On March 19, 1900, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 8: Si'ufoga," totalling 1.06 acres from "Ta'amu and Taito" for \$2,000.00.
(2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On March 19, 1927, in Apia, the "Citizens' Committee" met and formed a new group called the "Samoa League," which came to be known as the "*Mau*," a word variously translated as "opinion" or "protest."
(1a. Field 1984: 84-85)

On March 19, 1934, banished Western Samoan *Mau* leader Olaf Frederick Nelson

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arrived in Lyttelton, New Zealand, aboard the *Maui Pomare*. He was taken to Papanui Prison, near Christchurch, and lodged an appeal to the New Zealand Supreme Court from there.

(1a. Field 1984: 211)

On March 19, 1942, an advance detachment of Marine Air Group 13 (MAG-13), commanded by Colonel Thomas J. Walker, Jr. (a 1923 Naval Academy graduate with combat experience in Haiti) entered

Pago Pago Harbor aboard SS *President Garfield*.

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 28; Sherrod 1952: 48)

On March 19, 1942, the river gunboat USS *Tutuila* (PR-4: the first U.S. Navy vessel to bear the name) was leased to the Navy of the Republic of China under the Lend-Lease Act. Her name was changed to *Mei Yuan*, which may be translated as "of American origin."

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

On March 19, 1944, Rear Admiral Henry Francis Bryan, American Samoa's 17th naval governor (March 17, 1925-September 9, 1927), died of a cerebral hemorrhage in Meriden, Connecticut at age 78.

(2e. (USNHC: Bryan RO)

March 20:

On March 20, 1838, Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, USN, assumed command of the United States Exploring Expedition, which he reorganized extensively. (1d. Bryan 1927: 20)

On March 20, 1887, Lawrence McCully Judd, fourth appointed civil governor of American Samoa (March 4-August 5, 1953) was born at "Rosenheim," Honolulu, Hawaii, the son of Albert Francis Judd, Chief Justice of the Kingdom of Hawaii and Agnes Hall Boyd Judd.

(1b. Anonymous n.d.: 114)

On March 20, 1915, William Churchill III, former U.S. Consul in Apia and noted Polynesianist, resigned from the *New York Sun* to become an Associate of the Carnegie Institution at a salary of \$5,000 per year (later raised to \$5,500).

(1b. Theroux 1995: 113-114)

On March 20, 1942, Brigadier General Henry L. Larsen, USMC, and Lieutenant Colonel F.L. Hunt of the New Zealand Army signed an agreement providing for the occupation

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of Western Samoa by U.S. forces. (2a. Burke 1945c: 29-31)

March 21:

On March 21, 1872, in Rarotonga, Louis Becke, Australian adventurer and writer, stowed away on the bark *Rotumah*, bound for Samoa, where he subsequently worked "as a clerk in the store of Macfarland and Williams, and perhaps did some smuggling on the side," and met Bully Hayes, who became his boon companion.
(1a. Michener and Day 1960: 234)

On March 21, 1903, Commander Edmund Beardsley Underwood, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila issued his "Regulation No. 1-1903: Gaming, Lotteries, Etc."
(1a. Noble 1931: 29)

On March 21, 1928, William Nosworthy, New Zealand's Minister of External Affairs, relieved Sir George Richardson of his duties as Administrator of Western Samoa and ordered him home on the next ship.
(1a. Field 1984: 123)

On March 21, 1942, the 3rd Marine Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Charles D. Barrett (a veteran with 33 years of service, including combat experience at Vera Cruz, Mexico and in World War I) was organized at New River, North Carolina as part of the Samoan Defense Group.
(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 25-26)

March 22:

On March 22, 1904, Commander Edmund Beardsley Underwood, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, promulgated his "Regulation No. 1-1904: Trespass of Pigs, Cows, Bulls or Calves and Removal of Walls Across Public Highways."
(1a. Noble 1931: 19-20)

On March 22, 1940, the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Harold Raynsford Stark, informed the Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, Captain Edward William Hanson, that Captain Alfred R. Pefley, USMC, would come to American Samoa to draw up local defense plans. (2a. Burke 1945b: 23)

On March 22, 1942, as part of the 2nd Marine Brigade's "training and school program,

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a class for the study of the Japanese language was started [on Tutuila]. The course was organized on the basis of a 6 months period of intensive study of written and spoken Japanese with some collateral work on the geography of Japan, the customs, character and habits of the Japanese people with particular emphasis on the military aspects of Japanese life. Capt. Bishop, Asst. Intell. Officer, who recently had two years as a language student in Japan, has conducted this course."

(2a. Anonymous 1942: 2)

March 23:

On March 23, 1889, Malietoa Tanumafili I was installed as "King of Samoa" by the "Three Consuls."

(1a. Gray 1960: 99)

On March 23, 1891, Captain Elisha Lyman Hamilton ("Samasoni"), the pilot of Pilot's Point, Apia, died at his home in Matautu.

(1b. Theroux 1986c: 41)

On March 23, 1916, Thomas Trood, Executive Council member and Apia historian, died at his home in Fugalei, 'Upolu.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On March 23, 1927, Western Samoa's Administrator, Sir George Spafford Richardson, informed his superiors in New Zealand that the Western Samoans' dissatisfaction with his regime "may now be considered at an end."

(1a. Field 1984: 86)

March 24:

On March 24, 1880, in Apia, an agreement was entered into by "King" Malietoa Talavou, the Government of Samoa and the "Three Consuls" (Britain, Germany and the United States) whereby the Consuls agreed to support the King, and to provide an Executive Council for him. The members of the council were Thomas Trood, English, Minister of Finance; Alfred Volkmann, German, Minister of Public Works and Jonas M. Coe, American, Minister of Justice. (Jonas Coe was the father of Emma Eliza Coe, the legendary "Queen Emma").

(1d. Bryan 1927: 27)

On March 24, 1931, Commander James Sutherland Spore relieved Captain Gatewood Sanders Lincoln and took office as American Samoa's 19th naval governor (acting) until

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April 22, 1931.

(2e. USNHC: Spore RO)

On March 24, 1937, Pan American World Airways' *Samoan Clipper*, a Sikorsky S-42B flying boat piloted by Captain Ed Musick, landed in Pago Pago Harbor on the first leg of her maiden flight

from Honolulu, Hawaii to Auckland, New Zealand.

(1a. Anonymous ca. 1937; 1a. Knott 1981: 131)

On March 24, 1976, Tupuola Taisi Tufuga Efi became Prime Minister of Western Samoa for the first time.

(7. World Statesmen 2002b: 3)

On March 24, 1994, the U.S. National Weather Service recorded the highest ever temperature in American Samoa: a sizzling 94 degrees Fahrenheit at the Pago Pago International Airport.

(2f. Risnychok-Sorensen 1996: 03)

March 25:

On March 25, 1883, a hurricane destroyed eight ships and killed several people in Apia.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On March 25, 1883, at Lealatele, Savai'i, French Marist Father Jules Delahaye died "under the ruins of his church while removing the Blessed Sacrament during a cyclone."

(1a. Heslin 1995: iv)

On March 25, 1891, Robert Louis Stevenson paid a rare visit to Pago Pago. (1e.

Theroux 1985)

On March 25, 1901, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, issued his "Regulation No. 1-1901: Buildings." (1a. Noble 1931: 24)

On March 25, 1942, the first USS *Tutuila's* (PR-4) name "was struck from the United States Navy List," following her transfer to the Navy of the Republic of China.

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

March 26:

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On March 26, 1901, Secretary of the Navy John D. Long directed Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, to revoke William Blacklock's liquor license, despite Tilley's assurances that the Samoans were "safeguarded by law" from drinking there.

(1a. Gray 1960: 135-139; 2a. Thompson 1990: 5-6)

On March 26, 1944, the Commander, Service Squadron South Pacific Force requested the Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila (Captain Allen Hobbs) "to submit a list of [anti-torpedo] net materials located at Tutuila with the view in mind of removing nets." (Burke 1945b: 138)

On March 26, 1973, Governor John Morse Haydon approved American Samoa's new Official Seal. (Please see the entries for March 5, 1973 and April 17, 1973). (Theroux n.d.: 5)

March 27:

On March 27, 1901, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, issued his "Regulation No. 3-1901: Dealings Between Samoans and Non-Samoans," which dealt mainly with contracts and lending money, and was later amended by Governors Charles Brainard Taylor Moore on October 21, 1907, Waldo Evans on May 10, 1921 and Henry Francis Bryan on November 19, 1926.

(1a. Noble 1931: 77-79)

On March 27, 1934, the minesweeper USS *Whippoorwill* (AM35)

visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with

"**TUTUILA/SAMOA**" in the killer bars

were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On March 27, 1942, the 7th Defense Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps, arrived in Apia Harbor aboard USS *President Garfield*. The ship used its own launches and barges to unload, and assistance was rendered by the Apia Stevedoring Company. Lightweight anti-aircraft guns were quickly installed along the harbor's seawall. "Vehicles, bulldozers and tractors were landed from Naval beach barges at Vaiala. The weather was rainy and the Marines did their own unloading from the barges which were brought alongside Customs Dock and at Vaiala. Temporary camps were established at Ifi Ifi and Moataa....In spite of the wet weather the unloading was carried on with little confusion."

(2a. Burke 1945c: 32)

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On March 27, 1948, Mata'afa Faumuina Fiaame Mulinu'u I died in Western Samoa. The Council of State was thus reduced to three members: the High Commissioner (as President), Malietoa Tanumafili II and Tupua Tamasese Peter Mea'ole. The Council remained so constituted until Western Samoa's independence in 1962.
(1a. Davidson 1967: 188; 1a. Tarburton 1996: 49-50)

On March 27, 1950, a Commission of Inquiry on Government Reform was appointed in Western Samoa. The members were: Tofa Tomasi (Faleasi'u, A'ana District); Tuala Tulo (Le'auva'a, Gaga'emauga); Mata'ia Si'u (Vailoa, Tuamasaga); Tofilau Siaosi (Iva, Fa'asaleleaga); Fa'amatuainu Tufilau (Lufilufi, Atua) and Namulau'ulu Siaosi (Safotulafai, Fa'asaleleaga).
(1a. Davidson 1967: 265)

On March 27, 1961, President John Fitzgerald Kennedy appointed Hyrum Rex Lee, an experienced civil servant in the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, as American Samoa's seventh appointed civil governor (until July 31, 1967).
(6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

March 28:

On March 28, 1903, the first group of 289 Chinese indentured laborers from Swatow, Fukien Province, arrived in Apia from Shantou, China. Their term of service was three years, at the rate of ten *Deutsche Marks* per month. They worked ten hours a day, six days a week, with holidays on major Chinese celebrations. George Egerton Leigh Westbrook, an English trader, adventurer, journalist and long-time resident of Apia, described their arrival: "I saw this first batch land in Apia and march up to Ah Qui's [*i.e.*, Ah Kuoi's] big two-storied house. They must have looked very queer to the Samoans when they landed in their black, shiny baggy trousers, jabbering away quite full of excitement and carrying their possessions in baskets hanging from a bamboo slung across their shoulder. They had wide cane hats and their pigtails were all hanging loosely down their backs."
(1a. Field 1984: 27; 1a. Tom 1986: 3)

On March 28, 1926, a three-day storm inflicted \$1,000 worth of damage to Navy property and \$1,500 to Island Government property at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 5)

On March 28, 1928, in Western Samoa, Chinese Coolie No. 4515, Lei Mau, was accused of murdering Chinese Coolie No. 5479,

Li Chau, for his money.

(1a. Field 1984: 127)

On March 28, 1934, exiled *Mau* leader Olaf Nelson of Western Samoa was moved from Christchurch's Papanui Prison to Wellington Prison, and was released the next day on a £500 bond. His conviction was upheld, but the eight-month prison sentence was reduced to three weeks, which were held to have been served. The ten-year banishment from Samoa remained in effect.

(1a. Field 1984: 211)

On March 28, 1942, the U.S. Marine Corps' 7th Defense Battalion was sent from Tutuila to 'Upolu aboard SS *President Garfield*, and was replaced by the 8th Marines.

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 25; 2b. Hudson 1994: 19)

On March 28, 1943, Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, warned the Joint Chiefs of Staff that, although the Japanese threat to New Caledonia and Fiji had diminished considerably, "Samoa is definitely exposed...the enemy can seriously damage Samoa unless we are on guard."

(1a. Sherrod 1952: 217)

On March 28, 1977, "the Legislature of American Samoa....in Special Session enacted enabling legislation to provide procedures for an elective local Governor and Lieutenant Governor."

(1a. ASCA 1992: 8)

March 29:

On March 29, 1848, Benjamin Franklin Tilley, American Samoa's first naval governor (February 17, 1900-November 27, 1901), was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, to Benjamin and Sarah W. Easterbrooks Tilley.

He was the sixth of nine children.

(1a. Arnold 1894: 107; 2e. USNHC: Tilley RO)

On March 29, 1900, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 9: Fitiuta," totalling 0.16 acres from "Ta'amu and Gi" for \$500.00.

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On March 29, 1937, Pan American's *Samoa Clipper* left Pago Pago for Auckland, New Zealand on her maiden flight.

(1a. Anonymous ca. 1937)

On March 29, 1942, the 3rd Battalion of the 7th Marines and Battery C of the 1st Battalion of the 11th Marines departed New River, North Carolina en route to Tutuila for further assignment to the Wallis Islands, which were part of the Samoan Defense Group.

(2a. Denfeld 1989: 35)

March 30:

On March 30, 1876, HMS *Barracouta*, with Samoa's defrocked Premier Albert Barnes Steinberger on board, weighed anchor in Apia Harbor and set sail for Suva, Fiji.

(1a. Gilson 1970: 330; 1a. Morrell 1960: 218)

On March 30, 1903, Commander Edmund Beardsley Underwood, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, issued his "Regulation No. 2-1903: Traveling Parties Between American Samoa and Western Samoa," which set forth the criteria for participating in *malaga*.

(1a. Noble 1931: 83-84)

On March 30, 1903, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 45: Asila," totalling 0.21 acres, from "Tufue Morris" for \$576.76.

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 4)

On March 30, 1943, the Battalion Medical Officer of the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, informed the Battalion Surgeon of the 7th Defense Battalion that "Instruction was given continually to hospital corpsmen on preliminary treatment of gunshot wounds of the head, chest and abdomen. This instruction was the result of several successful suicide attempts. Some of the Samoan Marines had felt disgraced in the face of coming mast punishments [non-court-martial punishments by the company commander] and had taken their own lives."

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 14)

On March 30, 1946, the second USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4) departed Taku, China and steamed to Shanghai, where she dropped anchor on April 2, 1946.

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

On March 30, 1957, "All aircraft frequencies [in American Samoa] were flight-checked by CAA.....and accepted as normal aids to air navigation." (1d. Coleman 1957: 25

On March 30, 1997, Commander Edwin B. Robinson, US Navy, (Retired), one of two Naval personnel injured in the Japanese submarine attack on the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila on January 11, 1942, died in his sleep at Casa de las Campanas in Rancho Bernardo, San Diego County, California, aged 93. (1c. Anonymous 1997)

March 31:

On March 31, 1891, at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, "Parcel No. 2," the "Swimming Point area, 1 rod 6 perches [was] purchased from natives ["Mailo, Taito, Taamu and Tugalelagi]"for the sum of \$200 by the U.S. Government."
(1a. Anonymous 1894: 13; 2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On March 31, 1897, Harold Alexander Houser, the 33rd naval governor of American Samoa, was born in Fort Valley, Georgia to Emmett and Mary Mathews Houser.
(2e. USNHC: Houser RO)

On March 31, 1898, a headline in the *New York Times* read, "William Churchill Missing. It is feared the ex-Consul General to Samoa has killed himself."
(1c. Theroux 1995: 97)

On March 31, 1899, Mata'afa Iosefo's forces defeated Malietoa Tanumafili's army in yet another phase of Samoa's ongoing, European-inspired civil war. (1a. Gray 1960: 101)

On March 31, 1943, the 2nd Marine Brigade opened a revised Jungle Warfare Training Center in "Mormon" (i.e., Malaeimi) Valley, American Samoa.
(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 35)

On March 31, 1945, the U.S. Navy's Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit (CBMU) 504 left Tutuila, and the Public Works Department reverted to a peacetime footing.
(2a. Burke 1945b: 116)

On March 31, 1961, "The quasi-government producers-type cooperative, Samoan Industry, ceased operation [in American Samoa], and was abolished by an act of the Legislature."
(1d. Lee 1961: 74)

On March 31, 1984, Gustav Frederick Dertlag "Gus" Betham, also known as Fereti Misipita, passed away in Western Samoa. Mr. Betham had a long and distinguished public career, which included membership on the Legislative Council (1948) and the Legislative Assembly (1949-1971). He served as Minister of Finance from 1961 to 1969, Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission (1971-1975), and later as Western Samoa's High Commissioner to New Zealand. He was also a golf and tennis champion. (1a. Tarburton 1996: 12)

APRIL:

April 1:

On April 1, 1870, Captain William H. ("Bully") Hayes---blackbirder, buccaneer, slaver, thief and rascal---broke parole in Apia and sailed away on a ship owned by his friend, Captain Ben Pease. (1a. Michener and Day 1960: 213)

On April 1, 1875, Albert Barnes Steinberger returned to Apia aboard USS *Tuscarora*, soon to assume his position as "Premier" of Samoa. (1a. Gilson 1970: 310)

On April 1, 1899, Mauga Manuma of Pago Pago, co-signer (with Commander Richard W. Meade, USN) of the first American-Samoa treaty on March 2, 1872) died in Pago Pago. (1e. Theroux 1985)

On April 1, 1900, twenty of Tutuila's highest chiefs wrote to Governor Benjamin F. Tilley, expressing their pleasure at being under the American flag, and promising to "obey all laws and statutes made by the government or those appointed by the government to legislate and govern." They added "let good and useful laws be made, let the Foundation of Government stand forever." (1d. Bryan 1927: 47; 1a. Sunia 1998: 7)

On April 1, 1921, the "Samoa Act, 1921" was passed by the New Zealand Parliament. This act made minor amendments to the "Samoa Constitution Order" of 1920, and remained the basic law of the Territory of Western Samoa until independence was granted 41 years later. (1a. Field 1984: 57)

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On April 1, 1943, the U.S. Navy's Resident Officer in Charge, 'Upolu, requested new water purification units "to replace those which would be withdrawn by units then being moved from the area." The following equipment was required: "Two stationary units. Capacity 200,000 gallons per day each for use at installations at Magia Springs and Apia. One Stationary unit. Capacity 200,000 per day for use at Mulifanua water source. (Requisition 260)."

(2a. Burke 1945c: 44)

On April 1, 1944, the U.S. Navy's Mobile Hospital No. 3 ("MOB 3") left Tutuila. The Naval Station Dispensary then resumed responsibility for medical care.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 118)

On April 1, 1950, Western Samoa's Public Service Commission was created.

(1a. Davidson 1960: 212)

On April 1, 1954, the "District and Village Government Board Ordinance" became law in Western Samoa. The Board's members included Mata'ia Si'u, Va'ai Kolone, Tuluono Lama, Edmund Stehlin (Secretary) and Etene Sa'aga (Water Supply Officer).

(1a. Davidson 1967: 312)

April 2:

On April 2, 1824, Russian navigator Otto von Kotzebue sighted Rose Atoll, and named it "Kordinkoff Island" after his first mate.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On April 2, 1830, Lewis Ashfield Kimberly was born in Troy, New York. He was appointed a Midshipman in the U.S. Navy in December 1846. After a lengthy naval career, Commodore Kimberly became Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard in 1885 and attained the rank of Rear Admiral in July 1887, a few months after he took command of the Pacific Station. He served there until the end of the decade and was senior officer present during the destructive Samoa Hurricane of March 15, 1889. After duty as President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Rear Admiral Kimberly retired in April 1892.

(7. Scaramouche 2006)

On April 2, 1900, the Marist Brothers' School opened at Leone, Tutuila.

(1a. Heslin 1995: v)

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On April 2, 1909, Tui Manu'a Elisara died on Ta'u. Governor John F. Parker paid tribute to him by saying, "Tui Manu'a was the last of a line of kings in the Manu'a Group, his title being changed to District Governor from the date of the hoisting of the American flag in those islands. He was a devout Christian and a faithful supporter of government, and his loss....is keenly felt."
(1a. Gray 1960: 161-162)

On April 2, 1942, the first airplanes of Marine Air Group 13 (MAG-13) landed at American Samoa's Tafuna Air Base, "just as the airstrip was brought to a usable state. Few of the Marine pilots were experienced, and training conditions were difficult. Heat, bugs, mud and rain made even the construction of an adequate camp difficult. While attempting to train as aviators, the men of MAG-13 also put in time as infantry, each squadron functioning as one company of two platoons plus one .30 caliber machine gun platoon. The group was supported in these defensive efforts by a tank company, a heavy weapons platoon, a three-inch [gun] battery, and one section of the island's barrage balloon squadron."
(2b. Hudson 1994: 24; 1a. Sherrod 1952: 216-217)

On April 2, 1946, the second USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4) dropped anchor at Shanghai, China, and prepared for her return voyage to the United States. (1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

On April 2, 2005, US Army Staff Sergeant Ioasa F. Tava'e, age 29, was killed in Iraq when his unit was attacked by enemy small arms fire. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division, based at Fort Lewis, Washington. (7. San Diego Union-Tribune 2005).

April 3:

On April 3, 1798, Charles Wilkes was born in New York City to John De Ponthieu and Mary Seton Wilkes. He was the great nephew of the late 18th-century British politician John Wilkes. Wilkes would later become famous as the commander of the United States Exploring Expedition ("Wilkes Expedition": 1838-1842) which was America's attempt to emulate Captain James Cook's voyages of discovery (1769-1779). The "U.S. Ex. Ex." visited and surveyed the Samoan islands in October, 1839. In 1840, Wilkes defined Antarctica as a continent. Captain Cook discovered it in 1772-74, but did not prove that it was a continent, encountering only pack ice. (1a. Wilkes 1978: xvii; 7. Arlington National Cemetery Website: 09/17/2005; Beaudoin 05/27/2006; J. Murray Atkins Library 11/25/2003)

On April 3, 1931, Colonel Stephen Shepard Allen ended his term as Administrator of Western Samoa, and left for New Zealand. The Women's *Mau* sent him this farewell note: "You depart from our country, leaving us with sorrowful hearts on the one hand, and rejoicing on the other. We grieve because it is not possible to erase from our minds, even unto our children, the many tragedies which have occurred in Samoa during your term of office. We rejoice because you are leaving our country. We shall remember your name when we think of our sufferings by day and night during the last two years."
(1a. Field 1984: 200)

On April 3, 1937, Pan American's *Samoa Clipper*, skippered by Captain Ed Musick, arrived in Pago Pago on her return voyage from Auckland to Honolulu.
(1a. Anonymous ca. 1937)

April 4:

On April 4, 1900, in Apia, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley finally received his orders (which were issued on March 12, 1900) designating him as Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 46)

On April 4, 1911, "The Navy Department....granted permission for the construction of a native hospital on United States Government land, on the hillside between the Naval Station and Pago Pago, without expense to the United States."
(1d. Bryan 1927: 73)

On April 4, 1914, Commander Clark Daniel Stearns, Governor of American Samoa, issued his "Regulation No. 10-1914: Cricket and Other Games," which amended Governor Charles B.T. Moore's "Regulation No. 1-1907," of the same title, issued January 7, 1907.
(1a. Noble 1931: 25)

On April 4, 1914, Commander Clark Daniel Stearns, Governor of American Samoa, issued his "Regulation No. 11-1914: Ineligibility for Matai Title or Office Because of Crime."
(1a. Noble 1931: 64-65)

On April 4, 1929, Commander William Michael Crose, American Samoa's seventh

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Naval Governor, passed away in San Diego, California, aged 62. (7. Rulers.org, Index Co-Cz; n.d.)

On April 4, 1931, Commander James Sutherland Spore became American Samoa's 20th naval governor (acting) until April 22, 1931.
(2e. USNHC: Spore RO)

April 5:

On April 5, 1898, Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf was appointed as a District Judge in Dar-es-Salaam, capital of the colony of Tanganyika, German East Africa (until January 14, 1899), after which he became Imperial Governor of German Samoa.
(1b. Theroux 1983b: 54)

On April 5, 1905, Sir Guy Richardson Powles, KBE, CMG, ED was born at Te Horo, New Zealand, the son of Colonel C. G. Powles. He was educated at Wellington College and Victoria University College, graduating LLB in 1928.

From 1927 to 1940 he practiced as a barrister and solicitor in Wellington, but during the Second World War he held several Army posts, including Director of Staff of the Staff College; he was also with the artillery unit of the 3rd New Zealand Division in the Pacific. From 1946 to 1948 he was Counselor at the New Zealand Embassy in Washington, DC, after which he held the position of High Commissioner of Western Samoa from 1949 to 1960. In the latter year he became High Commissioner for New Zealand in India. In 1962 he was appointed Ombudsman, a newly formed office of Government. Always a student of world affairs, he was secretary from 1931 to 1940, and president in 1945, of the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs. In 1938 he published *Contemporary New Zealand*. He was knighted in 1961, received the Order of New Zealand (New Zealand's highest decoration) on February 6, 1990 and died on October 24, 1994. (7. *Te Ara: An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand* 1966; *Wikipedia* "Order of New Zealand": 10/12/2006)

On April 5, 1925, Mr. Forrest J. Dollinger succeeded Mr. Lester H. Thornburg as Director of Education in American Samoa.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 89)

On April 5, 1957, *Paranastatus vertacalis*, a wasp which parasitizes the eggs of the Stick Insect, was introduced to American Samoa from the New Hebrides. (1d. Coleman 1957: 20)

On April 5, 1963, Tupua Tamasese Peter Mea'ole, Joint Head of State with Malietoa

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Tanumafili II since Western Samoa's independence on January 1, 1962, died of lung cancer in Western Samoa.

(1a. Eustis 1979: 161)

April 6:

On April 6, 1898, William Churchill III, former U.S. Consul in Apia and distinguished Polynesianist, was committed to an insane asylum in Charleston, South Carolina.

(2f. Theroux-Sorensen 02/23/94)

On April 6, 1925, Mr. Forrest J. Dollinger replaced Mr. Lester H. Thornburg as principal of the Poyer School in Anua, American Samoa.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 89)

On April 6, 1942, Marine Air Group 13's dive bomber squadron, VMO-151, under the command of Major Thomas Green, embarked at Norfolk, Virginia in four ships "with its ancient SBC-4 [Curtiss *Helldiver*] biplanes."

(1a. Sherrod 1952: 48)

On April 6, 1942, the Utah Construction Company, with Marine Corps assistance, completed the first runway of the Tafuna Air Base. It was 2,500 feet long and 250 feet wide.

(1a. Anonymous 1947: 212)

On April 6, 1962, 10 students, out of a total of 69 enrolled, graduated from American Samoa's School of Nursing.

(1d. Lee 1962: 24)

April 7:

On April 7, 1879, George Bertram Landenberger, American Samoa's 21st naval governor (May 12, 1932-April 10, 1934), was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(2e. USNHC: Landenberger RO)

On April 7, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany, and the U.S. Navy seized the German ships *Staatssekretär Solf* and *Elsass*, which had enjoyed refuge in Pago Pago Harbor since August 6, 1914.

There was no resistance.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 50)

On April 7, 1942, the United States began negotiations with General Charles De Gaulle, Chairman of the French National Committee ("Free French") to use Uvea in the Wallis Islands as a U.S. Naval Station, which would be part of the Samoan Defense Group.

(2a. Burke 1945a: 52)

On April 7, 1944, the Commander, Service Squadron, South Pacific Force gave the Commandant, Samoan Defense Group the authority to remove the anti-torpedo net in Apia Harbor. The net was lifted, but was not shipped until August 13, 1944.

(2a. Burke 1945c: 73)

On April 7, 1945, Lieutenant Commander C.S. Adams, Jr., USNR, relieved Lieutenant Richard J. Ludwig, USNR, as Island Commander, 'Upolu and Commander, Naval Advance Base, 'Upolu.

(2a. Burke 1945c: 95)

On April 7, 1952, the American Samoa Government's annual payroll totaled \$807,704.78

(1d. Elliott 1952: 10)

On April 7, 1952, the Classification and Pay Act for Samoan career employees in the American Samoa Government was revised and placed in operation. 41 additional classification titles were established and the grade levels of 5 classes were changed.

(1d. Judd 1953: 13)

April 8:

On April 8, 1901, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, enacted his "Regulation No. 2-1901: Provisional Regulation Concerning Titles to Land."

(1a. Noble 1931: 58-59)

On April 8, 1928, Major General Sir George Spafford Richardson, after being cashiered by External Affairs Minister William Nosworthy, finished his term as Western Samoa's Administrator, and left Apia for New Zealand aboard the Union Steamship Company's vessel *Tofua*.

(1a. Field 1984: 123)

On April 8, 1936, New Zealand's newly elected Prime Minister, Michael Joseph Savage of the Labour Party, terminated *Mau* leader Olaf Nelson's exile, saying that, "We believe that the return of Mr. Nelson will be taken as evidence of our intention to secure the cooperation of all sections of the Samoan people, and we feel that Mr. Nelson will be able and willing to assist materially in this object."

(1a. Field 1984: 212-213)

On April 8, 1937, Pan American Airways' *Samoa Clipper* left Pago Pago for Honolulu on the last leg of her return flight from Auckland.

(1a. Anonymous ca. 1937)

On April 8, 1944, USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4; the second U.S. naval vessel to be named *Tutuila*), an internal combustion engine repair ship which had been converted from the liberty ship USS *Arthur P. Gorman*, was commissioned at Baltimore, Maryland. She was built by the Bethlehem Steel Company; her first skipper was Commander George T. Boldizar.

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367).

On April 8, 1946, The second USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4) weighed anchor at Shanghai, China, "transited the Panama Canal and arrived at New Orleans on 20 May."

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 368)

On April 8, 1963, Tupua Tamasese Peter Mea'ole, Joint Head of State with Malietoa Tanumafili II since Western Samoa's independence on January 1, 1962, died of lung cancer in Western Samoa.

(7. Index of Persons 2002a: 1)

On April 8, 1973, James Wightman Davidson passed away in Papua New Guinea. After earning his Ph.D. at Cambridge University in 1942, Dr. Davidson edited the British Admiralty's four-volume *The Pacific Islands* geographical handbook, which was widely used by the Allied forces in World War II. In 1947, he was seconded to the Government of Western Samoa as a constitutional adviser, and in 1953 he founded the Department of Pacific History at the Australian National University in Canberra. "Pacific History," in Davidson's view, meant that the history of the Pacific Islands should be written from the viewpoint of the indigenous peoples, as well as the European colonizers. His best-known work is *Samoa mo Samoa: The Emergence of the Independent State of Western Samoa, 1900-1962*, which was published by Oxford University Press in 1967.

(1a. Tarburton 1996: 21; 1a. Davidson 1967: *passim*)

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On April 8, 1988, Tofilau Eti Alesana became Prime Minister of Western Samoa for the first time.
(7. World Statesmen 2002b: 3)

April 9:

On April 9, 1872, the "chiefs and rulers of Samoa" signed a petition addressed to United States President Ulysses S. Grant "praying for the annexation of Samoa to the United States."
(1a. Morrell 1960: 214)

On April 9, 1942, the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Ernest Joseph King, was notified that the light indicator net in Pago Pago Harbor was deteriorating rapidly. He proposed replacing it with a heavy indicator net. (2a. Burke 1945b: 137)

April 10:

On April 10, 1919, the German silver money which was shipped to the DHPG's (*Deutsche Handels und Plantagens Gesellschaft* [German Commercial Agricultural Company's]) Pago Pago office on board the *Staatssekretär Solf* (State-Secretary Solf) on August 5, 1914 was discovered buried in the rear of the building formerly owned by the DHPG by the Sheriff of American Samoa, Lieutenant Commander L.W. Strum, USN. Most of the money, which was wrapped in canvas bags, and then enclosed in terra cotta drainpipes cemented together to form a triangle, was missing. The remaining coins were shipped to the Navy's Alien Property Custodian in Washington, D.C.
(2a. Bryan 1927: 52)

On April 10, 1934, Lieutenant Commander Thomas Calloway Latimore relieved Captain George Bertram Landenberger and became American Samoa's 22nd naval governor (acting: until April 17, 1934).
(2e. USNHC: Latimore RO)

April 11:

On 11 April 1840, Norman von Heidreich Farquhar was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. From May 1887 until her loss in the Great Apia Hurricane, Captain Farquhar commanded the steam frigate *Trenton*.

(7. Scaramouche 2006)

On April 11, 1877, French Marist Bishop Pierre Bataillon, Vicar Apostolic of Central Oceania and the Navigators passed away, and was succeeded by Bishop Louis Elloy.

(1a. Heslin 1995: iv)

On April 11, 1890, Robert Louis Stevenson and his party left Apia for Auckland and Sydney "aboard the black, grimy unstable six-hundred ton *Janet Nicholl*."

(1a. Bell 1993: 244)

On April 11, 1900, Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, Governor of German Samoa, delivered a speech to an assembly of the leading chiefs. He assured them that the German Government's intention was "to respect your old traditions as far as these are not against the laws of Christianity and against the welfare and security of the individuals."

[sic]

(1a. Hempenstall 1978: 34)

On April 11, 1904, the "first public school, Fagatogo" was opened in American Samoa, "with two teachers and 40 pupils, between the ages of 6 and 12. Mrs. Trevorrow, wife of Warrant Machinist Trevorrow, was the principal. The natives showed prejudice against a woman teacher for boys." (1a. Bryan 1927: 82)

On April 11, 1915, Gustav Frederick Dertlag "Gus" Betham, also known as Fereti Misipita, was born in Western Samoa. Mr. Betham had a long and distinguished public career, which included membership on the Legislative Council (1948) and the Legislative Assembly (1949-1971). He served as Minister of Finance from 1961 to 1969, Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission (1971-1975), and later as Western Samoa's High Commissioner to New Zealand. He was also a golf and tennis champion.

(1a. Tarburton 1996: 12)

On April 11, 1941, in American Samoa, the measles quarantine, which began a month before, was lifted, thus enabling the Marine Corps' 7th Defense Battalion to move from its holding area at the Naval Station to Camp Samuel Nicholas in Faga'alu. (Denfeld 1989a: 18)

On April 11, 1944, all of Tutuila's Naval Station stores were reported as having soda fountain facilities.

(2a. Bryan 1945b: 143)

April 12:

On April 12, 1900, Tuimanu'a Elisara told Governor Benjamin F. Tilley (who was visiting Manu'a) that he would "join the new government."
(1a. Sunia 1998: 10)

On April 12, 1900, Governor Benjamin F. Tilley advised Tuimanu'a Elisara that he would be "under the authority of the United States", even if he did not come to the flag raising ceremonies on April 17th.
(1a. Sunia 1998: 10)

On April 12, 1942, the doctors and corpsmen of the U.S. Navy's Mobile Hospital No. 3 ("MOB 3") departed San Diego for Tutuila.
(1a. Parsons 1945: 46)

April 13:

On April 13, 1973, the "Massacre Bay" Historic Site at A'asu, American Samoa, where 11 of French explorer Jean-François de La Pérouse's crew were killed on December 11, 1787, was entered on the *National Register of Historic Places*.
(2c. Apple 1971a)

On April 13, 1982, Va'ai Kolone became Prime Minister of Western Samoa for the first time.
(7. World Statesmen 2002b: 3)

On April 13, 2001, John C. Elliott, American Samoa's 37th and youngest Governor (and second appointed Governor: July 16-November 23, 1952) passed away in San Marino, Los Angeles County, California, aged 82 and was interred in San Gabriel Cemetery, San Gabriel, California. (7. World Statesmen: American Samoa 2006; The Political Graveyard; Index to Politicians: Elliott, John C.; 03/10/2005)

April 14:

On April 14, 1895, James Dwight Dana, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at Yale University, and geologist on the United States Exploring Expedition which visited and surveyed the Samoan Islands in October, 1839, passed away in New Haven, Connecticut. (7. Encyclopaedia Britannica Online 07/07/2006)

On April 14, 1936, Captain Waldo Evans, American Samoa's 13th naval governor (November 11, 1920-March 1, 1922), died of a cerebral hemorrhage in Des Moines, Iowa.

(2e. USNHC: Evans RO)

On April 14, 1946, American Samoa's 25th naval governor, Captain Otto Carl Dowling (April 17, 1934-January 15, 1936), died of a coronary occlusion in Fairfield, Connecticut.

(2e. USNHC: Dowling RO)

April 15:

On April 15, 1914, American Samoa's ninth naval governor, Commander Clark Daniel Stearns, established a system of advisory boards and committees "to work closer with the Samoan people for mutual cooperation in the administration of the government." These committees, with Samoan members, were: "Committee A: Executive Committee, consisting of District Governors; Committee B: Committee of the Samoan Hospital, with three members from each district, and Committee C: Auditing Committee, to give fullest publicity to the statement of government accounts."

(1a. Darden n.d.: 8)

On April 15, 1942, mine laying operations in the approaches to Pago Pago Harbor ceased, after USS *Ontario*, USS *Kingfisher*, USS *Swan* and USS *Turkey* laid a total of 400 mines in six fields, which were in the following locations: "Field 'A': South of Cape Fagauso [Fogausa]; Field 'B': In vicinity of Taema Bank; Field 'C': West of Leone Point; Field 'D': South of Cape Taputapu; Field 'E': West of Southworth Point; Field 'F': Off Ofono [Afono] Bay."

(2a. Burke 1945b: 44-45)

April 16:

On April 16, 1826, Charles Wilkes, who later commanded the United States Exploring Expedition which visited and surveyed the Samoan islands in October, 1839, married Jane Jeffrey Renwick, a niece of James Renwick (1792-1863), renowned professor of engineering at Columbia College [now University] and a cousin to James Renwick (1818-95), architect of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City and the Smithsonian Building in Washington, D.C. He and Jane (died 1848) had four children: John (1827-

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1908) ; Jane (born 1829); Edmund (born 1832, married Elizabeth "Bessie" Van Buren, 1854); and Eliza (1838-1908) (7. Arlington National Cemetery Website: 09/17/2005; J. Murray Atkins Library 11/25/2003)

On April 16, 1915, a temporary branch dispensary was started in Ta'u, Manu'a, in a building owned by the Manu'a Cooperative Company.
(2a. Bryan 1927: 76)

On April 16, 1972, Peace Corps Volunteer Alan C. Banner was killed by a shark (reputedly a Tiger Shark [*Galeocerdo cuvier*]) while swimming near the turtle hatchery in Aleipata, (Western) Samoa. Banner was the only Peace Corps Volunteer killed in the line of duty in (Western) Samoa.
(6. Gregory-Sorensen 10/16/2006)

On April 16, 1997, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt dedicated the National Park of American Samoa (NPAS), in ceremonies held at Vatia. The ceremonies were attended by Governor Tauese P.F. Sunia, Lieutenant Governor Togiola T.A. Tulafono and other cabinet members, and by Western Samoa's Head of State, His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II. The National Park Service was represented by Western Regional Director Stanley Albright, Pacific Ocean Area Director Bryan Harry, NPAS Superintendent Christopher Stein and Chief Ranger Leota Vaea AINU'U.
(1c. Samoa News, 04/18/97)

April 17:

On April 17, 1900, the *Deed of Cession*, drafted by Secretary of Native Affairs Edwin W. Gurr, was signed by the following chiefs of Tutuila, American Samoa: "Mauga of Pagopago; Leiato of Fagaitua; Faumuina of Aunu'u; Pere [*sic*] of Laulii; Masani of Vatia; Tupuola of Fagasa; Soliai of Nu'uuli; Mauga (2) of Pagopago: THE SUA AND THE VAIFANUA [Eastern District]; FOFO AND AITULAGI [Western District]; Tuitele of Leone; Faiivae of Leone; Letuli of Iiili; Fuimaono of Vailoa; Satele of Vailoa; Leoso of Leone; Olo of Leone; Namoa of Malaeola [*sic*]; Malota of Malaeloa; Tunaitai [*sic*] of Pavaiai; Lulemana [*sic*] of Asu [*sic*], and Amituanai of Ituau."
(1a. Gray 1960: 112-117)

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On April 17, 1900, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 10: Lotomau," totalling 0.08 acres from Thomas Meredith for \$120.00.

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On April 17, 1910, American Samoa's Fita Fita Barracks (now the headquarters of the Department of Public Safety) was dedicated at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila.

(1a. Darden n.d.: 2)

On April 17, 1917, the first *Codification of the Laws and Regulations of the Government of American Samoa* was completed, due primarily to the efforts of Judge Alexander Stronach.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 57-58; 1a. Darden n.d.: 12)

On April 17, 1917, American Samoa's Governor, Commander John Martin Poyer, amended "Section 20: Copra Receipts" of the *Codification of the Laws and Regulations of the Government of American Samoa*, which was originally issued as "Regulation No. 10-1906" by Governor Charles Brainard Taylor Moore on November 27, 1906.

(1a. Noble 1931: 25)

On April 17, 1923, at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, the Leloaloo--Breakers Point portion of the William McKinley Memorial Road was opened.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 78)

On April 17, 1934, Captain Otto Carl Dowling relieved Lieutenant Commander Thomas Calloway Latimore and took office as American Samoa's 23rd naval governor (until January 15, 1936).

(2e. USNHC: Dowling RO)

On April 17, 1960, on the 60th anniversary of Flag Day, American Samoa's new flag was hoisted for the first time. For many years, American Samoa did not have an official flag. "Then, in the 1950s, the Office of the Governor solicited ideas for a flag from the local citizens. These were screened by the traditional leaders in Executive Council and a final design was worked out by the Institute of Heraldry of the U.S. Army."

(2a. Theroux n.d.: 5)

On April 17, 1973, the Official Seal of American Samoa, with the motto "*Samoa Muamua le Atua*" ("Samoa, Let God be First") was dedicated on the 73rd anniversary of Flag Day. (Please see the entries for March 5, 1973 and March 26, 1973).

(2a. Theroux n.d.: 5)

On April 17, 1980, during Flag Day celebrations in American Samoa, a U.S. Navy Lockheed P-3 *Orion* patrol plane, carrying six skydivers from the U.S. Army's Hawaii-based Tropic Lightning Parachute Club, had its vertical stabilizer shorn off by the Solo Ridge--Mount Alava aerial tramway cable, which stretches across Pago Pago Harbor. The plane crashed, demolishing a wing of the Rainmaker Hotel and killing seven people (all six crew members and one civilian).

All six skydivers "were reported in good condition."

(1c. Moos 04/18/80 [01/22/97]: 4)

On April 17, 1987, Samoa Air, under the direction of James and Constance Porter of Anchorage, Alaska, began flying to Apia, Western Samoa from its base in American Samoa.

(5. Porter OPR: 1997)

On April 17, 1970, at 12:07:44 p.m. Central Standard Time, the crew of Apollo 13 splashed down only 4 miles from the prime recovery ship USS Iwo Jima.

Reentry required the unusual step of undocking the lunar module, which had been retained for the flight back to Earth, in addition to the separation of the damaged service module. The lunar module had remained attached to the spacecraft to preserve the maximum electrical power in the command module for entry. The reentry was similar to previous flights and landing occurred at 142:54:41 at 21°38'24"S latitude and 165° 21'42"W longitude. The landing was within sight of the recovery ship, Iwo Jima, and the crew were on board within 45 minutes.

The astronauts for the Apollo 13 mission were, Mission Commander, Capt. James A. Lovell, Jr.; Command Module Pilot, John Leonard Swigert, Jr.; Lunar Module Pilot, Fred W. Haise, Jr.

After their recovery they headed to American Samoa for a brief stop before they flew to Hawaii.

The 1970 American Samoa Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior, describes the events of that day and the next as follows.

"The return of the Apollo 13 crew to American Samoa following their splashdown on April 17 made Pago Pago the dateline for the world's top news story. About 25 correspondents for wire services, newspapers, radio and television networks rushed to the territory to cover the arrival. Flag Day was celebrated on the day of the splashdown, marking the 70th anniversary of the raising of the Stars and Stripes on Tutuila. Many of the correspondents had arrived early and filed stories on the colorful ceremony. One television network made a Flag Day documentary film which was shown to a large viewing audience.

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The astronauts arrived by helicopter on April 18, en route to Honolulu and a meeting with President Nixon. They were welcomed by thousands of Samoans [as well as then Governor John M. Haydon] and the newsmen sent out thousands of words of copy which was handled by the Office of Communications without one delay.”

We just concluded celebrating our 70th celebration of Flag Day and it turned out to be the largest in the history of American Samoa. On top of that, the three astronauts popped in unexpectedly and this created an even greater celebration. It certainly was a thrill to meet them and a very exciting occasion for everybody. About three or four thousand people turned up almost instantly at the airport, along with dancing and singing groups, and about 30 newspaper men from all over the world who managed to find their way into here almost overnight. About 20 of them are still here. We had them up for cocktails yesterday afternoon.

(1g. ASGNB April 17, 1970)

April 18:

On April 18, 1892, "Parcel No. 3," the Wellman estate in Pago Pago Harbor, consisting of "Mauga O'Ali'i, Sogalau [*sic*] and Fagaone, Seumale [*sic*], Faga Faga [*sic*]," (a total of 7.70 acres) was purchased from its executors ("J.K.C. Hobbs, et al.") by the United States Government for \$977.50.

(1a. Anonymous 1894: 13; 2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On April 18, 1917, the crews of the German ships *Solf* and *Elsass* (11 officers and 31 men), who had been interned in American Samoa since August 6, 1914, were taken to Honolulu aboard the *Ventura*, whence they were transported to the U.S. mainland.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 50)

On April 18, 1931, Brigadier General Herbert Ernest ("Bert") Hart of the New Zealand Army succeeded Colonel Stephen Allen as Administrator of Western Samoa.

(1a. Field 1984: 201-202)

On April 18, 1970, the Apollo 13 spacecraft, containing astronauts James A. Lovell, Jr., John L. Swigert, Jr. and Fred W. Haise, Jr. splashed down in American Samoan waters.

(7. Herdrich 1997)

April 19:

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On April 19, 1909, German Samoa's Governor, Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, deported Lauaki Namulau'ulu Mamoe and 71 members of the "*Mau a Pule*" (the Savai'i *Mau* movement) to Saipan in the Mariana Islands, aboard SMS *Jaguar*.
(1a. Hempenstall 1978: 63-65)

On April 19, 1942, USS *Sivan* arrived in 'Upolu with construction materials for the new airport at Satapuala, Western Samoa.
(2a. Burke 1945c: 33)

On April 19, 1953, American Samoa's Director of Public Safety, Mr. Beryl M. Johnson "resigned from his position, and was replaced by Captain E.J. Hitchcock of the Honolulu Police Force, who likewise resigned shortly thereafter." On May 22, 1953, the Public Safety Director's duties were assigned to the Attorney General.
(1d. Judd 1953: 31)

On April 19, 1953, Mr. Beryl M. Johnson resigned from his position as Director of the Department of Public Safety "and was replaced by Captain E.J. Hitchcock of the Honolulu Police Force, who likewise resigned shortly thereafter."
(1d. Judd 1953: 31)

April 20:

On April 20, 1931, Western Samoa's new Administrator, Brigadier General Herbert Ernest Hart, met exiled *Mau* leaders Olaf Nelson and Edwin Gurr in Auckland, before leaving for Samoa. They discussed very little; Nelson found Hart "very cordial."
(1a. Field 1984: 202)

On April 20, 1942, the U.S. Marine Corps' 2nd Defense Battalion "completed the installation of all its weapons when the last five-inch battery was installed on the North Coast [of Tutuila]."
(2a. Anonymous 1942: 2)

On April 20, 1944, the second USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4) began her shakedown cruise at Hampton Roads, Virginia.
(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

On April 20, 1960, a convention met "with the use of the Samoan language throughout," to draft a constitution for American Samoa. "Each of the 68 members of the convention, representing the ranking leadership of every section of the territory and

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selected by village and district councils according to custom and tradition, spoke and debated on the

issues facing the convention.”

(1d. Coleman 1960: 3)

April 21:

On April 21, 1844, the London Missionary Society established its Samoan headquarters at Malua, 'Upolu.

(1a. Gunson 1978: 324; Theroux 1985)

On April 21, 1881, Tupua Tamasese Lealofi I, Mata'afa Iosefo and other disaffected chiefs met at Leulumoega, 'Upolu. Tamasese was declared "King" of Atua and A'ana districts, to hold office for two years, and then to be succeeded by Mata'afa.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 27)

On April 21, 1896, Ralph Waldo Hungerford, American Samoa's 31st naval governor (January 27-September 3, 1945), was born in Windsor, New York. (2e. USNHC: Hungerford RO)

On April 21, 1931, Western Samoa's Chief Judge, John Luxford, found O.F. Nelson & Co., Ltd. guilty of 28 charges of "aiding and abetting" the *Mau*. He levied a fine of £200 for each charge, for a total of £5,600, and added this comment: "I know of nothing more deserving of censure and condemnation than actions of a European [*i.e. afakasi*] or European corporation deliberately encouraging members of a somewhat unsophisticated native race to break the law." (The fine was later reduced by the New Zealand Supreme Court).

(1a. Field 1984: 199-200)

On April 21, 1941, Lieutenant General Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps, authorized the organization of the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. The Battalion's

strength was limited to 500 men.

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 1)

On April 21, 1945, the Commander, Service Squadron, South Pacific Force informed the Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Advance Base, 'Upolu that the base's new mission was as follows: (a) Token garrison with minor communication facilities. (Navy) (b) Seaplane base for itinerant aircraft. (Navy) (c) Airfield for emergency and itinerant aircraft. (Navy) (d) The internal security of the base is the responsibility of the Island Commander and will be provided by any personnel available for this. (e) Hospital

facilities sufficient for the local garrison will be retained at the base."
(2a. Burke 1945c: 96)

On April 21, 1958, a special session of the Fifth Legislature of American Samoa was convened to consider proposed amendments to the Code of American Samoa submitted by Governor Peter Tali Coleman and incorporated as House bills, all of which were tabled in the Senate during the regular session. All bills were passed by both Houses. (1d. Coleman 1958: 9)

April 22:

On April 22, 1871, Guinn Terrell Williams, who in 1930 would become a member of the American Samoan Commission, was born on his family's farm in Calhoun County, Mississippi. In 1876 his family moved to a farm near Nocona in Montague County, Texas, and shortly thereafter to the area of Decatur. There Williams attended the public schools; following his graduation from high school he was a public school teacher and worked on his father's farm. In 1890 he studied business administration at Transylvania College in Kentucky. He then returned to Decatur, where in 1893 he married Minnie Leatherwood. The Williamses had three daughters and one son. Williams's first venture in business was as a dealer in cattle and mules. His success in the livestock business enabled him to pursue a career in banking. He served as a cashier of the State National Bank in Fort Worth and used this experience to organize the City National Bank of Decatur. He was the bank's vice president until 1926. Between 1916 and 1926 Williams organized and was president of the First National Bank

1916 and 1926 Williams organized and was president of the First National Bank of Mineral Wells, the First State Bank of Perrin, the Bridgeport State Bank, the Paradise State Bank, and the Artesia, New Mexico, National Bank. A lifelong Democrat, Williams was active in county and state politics. He began his political career at the age of twenty-seven, when he was elected Wise county clerk. He served as clerk for four years, 1898 to 1902. For the next seventeen years he concentrated on his livestock and banking business. Although he did not seek public office during this time, Williams remained an interested bystander. At the urging of his friends in 1919 he announced his intention to run for the Texas Senate seat representing Wise, Montague, and Denton counties. He ran unopposed and served in the legislature from 1920 to 1922. During his tenure he headed an investigation of the states penal institutions that resulted in a number of prison reforms. He also helped gain the release of more than 300 prisoners convicted of first offenses by obtaining jobs for them. He resigned from the Senate in 1922, following his successful campaign for a seat in the United States House of Representatives in a special election held because of the death of Lucian W. Parrish.

Williams served as the representative of the Thirteenth District for a decade, sitting on the Committee on Insular Affairs and on the Committee on Expenditures in the

Executive Department. He was chairman of the Committee on Territories and in that capacity introduced a bill to grant independence to the Philippines. Although the bill failed, Williams's interest in the Pacific islands did not go unnoticed; today one of the main streets in Manila is named for the Texas congressman. Williams also argued for statehood for Hawaii, and was a member of the American Samoa Commission ("Bingham Commission") which visited American Samoa in September and October, 1830. His other interests while in the House included oil, agriculture, and stock raising. Ill health forced Williams to resign from Congress in 1932. He retired to San Angelo, Texas. Following his service in Congress he worked with the regional Agricultural Credit Association and later became president of the Texas Production Credit Corporation. He also was a president of the Texas Goat Raisers Association, the Texas Wool and Mohair Company, and the seventh district of the Texas Bankers Association. Throughout his life Williams was active in community affairs. He worked for the Methodist churches of Decatur and San Angelo, was a commander in chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans of Texas, and was a grand master of the Masonic order (thirty-second degree). His volunteer work with the Masons included setting up a special educational fund that annually enabled six to ten male graduates of the Masonic Orphanage in Fort Worth to attend college. Williams's health remained fragile throughout the 1940s, forcing him to withdraw from his business activities in the late 1940s. On January 9, 1948, he died at his home in San Angelo. He was interred at Decatur.

(7. Handbook of Texas: 06/06/2001)

On April 22, 1916, a new branch dispensary was opened at Leone, American Samoa, at a cost of \$2,300.

(2a. Bryan 1927: 76)

On April 22, 1931, Lieutenant Commander Arthur Tenney Emerson relieved Commander James Sutherland Spore and became American Samoa's 20th naval governor (acting: until July 17, 1931).

(2e. USNHC: Emerson RO)

On April 22, 1947, Captain Vernon Huber relieved Captain Harold Alexander Houser and took office as American Samoa's 34th naval governor (until June 15, 1949).

(2e. USNHC: Houser RO)

On April 22, 2002, US Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton named attorney David B. Cohen as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Insular Affairs at the US Department of the Interior.

“David Cohen’s outstanding business skills and heritage make him especially qualified to serve the special needs of US islands or insular areas,” Norton said. “Moreover, the Administration is upgrading this position from Director of the Office of Insular Affairs to Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior to demonstrate our strong commitment to resolving the tremendous long-standing economic and infrastructure challenges facing the insular areas.”

Cohen will be the first American of Samoan descent and only the second Pacific Islander to head the office, as well as the first elevated to Deputy Assistant Secretary. The Office of Insular Affairs is the Executive Branch’s liaison organization with the four U.S. island or insular areas. These include Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands and American Samoa. OIA also works with the three freely associated states: the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau. As Deputy Assistant Secretary, Cohen will advise the Secretary on operational and administrative matters involving federal policy in the insular areas.

Cohen is currently a partner in the Corporate and Banking Department of SIDLEY AUSTIN BROWN & WOOD, based in the firm’s Los Angeles office. Over the past 15 years, at this and other firms, he has represented lenders and developers in the area of project finance. His work has involved numerous infrastructure projects as well as international and domestic power projects. He has also represented credit enhancement and liquidity support providers for municipal bond financings. In addition, Cohen served the local Samoan, Filipino, Indian and other communities in California as an immigration attorney from 1992 to 1995. He was co-founder and sponsor of the Samoan Citizenship Drive in California from 1992 to 1993 and did *pro bono* preparation and filing of naturalization applications for Samoan immigrants.

In 2001, he was appointed by Secretary of Labor Elaine Chao to chair a committee charged with recommending minimum wage rates for American Samoa. He conducted hearings in Pago Pago in June 2001 and heard testimony from Governor Tauese Sunia, U.S. Representative Eni H. Faleomavaega, officials of the Department of Labor and the Department of the Interior and representatives of local industry, commerce and labor groups.

Cohen was also appointed by President Bush in 2001 to the President’s Advisory Commission on Asian-Americans and Pacific Islanders, a post that he will have to

resign in order to assume his new position.

He is a joint JD-MBA graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Law School and the Wharton School of Business, and he holds an MA and BA in Regional Science from the University of Pennsylvania's College of Arts and Sciences. He also holds a Bachelor of Applied Science degree from the University of Pennsylvania's School of Engineering and Applied Science, with a concentration in Transportation Engineering.

In his community in California, David Cohen served in the Rotary Club for nine years, as Chapter Community Service Director and Youth Service Director. He initiated an adopt-a-school program with an elementary school in Carson, California; served as volunteer coordinator for the past eight years for the South Bay Classic, which raises well over \$100,000 each year for substance abuse prevention programs in local schools; and actively participated in a number of projects in the Samoan community. The latter included assisting community, educational and church groups, among them the Pacific Islander Festival Association, the Samoan Federation of America, Ierusalem Fou Church, the Association of Pacific Island Educators, and the Sisters Alumni of the South Pacific.

(6. USDOJ PR: April 24, 2002)

On April 22, 2004, High Talking Chief Seugogo Herman Bernard Schirmer, (Born July 28, 1946) Director of the American Samoa Government's Department of Port Administration, passed away unexpectedly at age 58. Director Schirmer retired from the US Navy in 2000, with the rank of Commander, following 32 years of distinguished service (1968-2000).

(6. Schirmer Family 2004)

April 23:

On April 23, 1892, the second Catholic church at Leulumoega, 'Upolu, which was built by Father Léon Gavet, was blessed by Bishop Jean-Armand Lamaze.

(1a. Heslin 1995: 51)

On April 23, 1906, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 51: North Monument", 0.45 acres, from "Faumuina" for \$75.00."

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 4)

On April 23, 1929, Father Eduard Bellwald, a Marist Father from Luxemburg and parish priest at Lepua, American Samoa, blessed the cornerstone of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, as construction of the new church began.

(1a. Heslin 1984b: 5)

April 24:

On April 24, 1900, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley announced that official notification of American Samoa Government policies and activities would be accomplished by posting notices on the Naval Station bulletin board in Fagatogo. The first two regulations issued were: "No. 1: Regulation for Promulgation of Laws for Tutuila and Manu'a," and "No. 2: Notice Concerning Temporary Customs Regulations."
(1a. Noble 1931: 2; 1d. Bryan 1927: 48; 1a. Darden n.d.: 4)

On April 24, 1900, "the commandant [Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley] appointed Chief Boatswain Henry Hudson, United States Navy, as customs officer for the United States Naval Station, Tutuila, including the islands of the Manu'a group. Pago Pago was made the only port of entry."
(1d. Bryan 1927: 93)

On April 24, 1960, the American Samoa flag, designed by Sotoa Unifareti, an art teacher at Samoana High School, was officially approved by the Legislature of American Samoa.
(7. World Statesmen 2002a: 1; 5. F.D. Sunia 2002)

April 25:

On April 25, 1900, American Samoa's Governor, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, paid another visit to Manu'a, as the Manu'ans had "expressed to me a strong desire to have the American flag hoisted over their island." Accordingly, Tilley presented them with their own flag, "which they wished to hoist themselves."
(1d. Bryan 1927: 48)

On April 25, 1942, Tutuila's military population increased dramatically with the arrival of these units: the U.S. Marine Corps' 1st Raider Battalion, 2nd Barrage Balloon Squadron, 7th and 8th Defense Battalions, and 3rd Battalion, 11th Brigade, and the Navy's 2nd Construction Battalion ("Seabees").
(2a. Burke 1945b: 48)

On April 25, 1942, Major General Charles F.B. Price, USMC, relieved Brigadier General Henry L. Larsen as Commanding General of the Samoan Defense Force (later called "Samoan Defense Group"). Larsen then became Commanding General, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

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(2a. Burke 1945a: 55; 2a. Denfeld 1989a: 22)

April 26:

On April 26, 1896, a new branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was established at Aua, American Samoa.

(1c. Anonymous 1997d: 9)

On April 26, 1955, Mosiula F. "Mosi" Tatupu, the third Samoan to be a member of a Super Bowl team, and the second Samoan to play in a Super Bowl (as a running back, No. 30, for the New England Patriots in Super Bowl XX on January 26, 1986), was born in Pago Pago, American Samoa to parents Mosiula F. Tatupu of Masefau and Letau Gao'upu of Pago Pago. (Tatupu *in* 1a. Sutter 1989: 194)

On April 26, 1960, American Samoa's constitutional convention ended. "Final unanimous agreement was hammered out by full debate and compromise."

(1d. Coleman 1960: 3)

On April 26, 1973, the lower 6-inch naval gun at Blunts Point, Tutuila, American Samoa was entered on the *National Register of Historic Places*. (2c. Apple 1971c)

April 27:

On April 27, 1960, the Constitution of American Samoa was ratified and approved by 68 delegates to the Constitutional Convention. "In a historic open-air ceremony, 5,000 persons witnessed the signing of the constitution by each of the 68 members of the convention, followed by the Governor [Peter Tali Coleman] and Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton."

(1d. Coleman 1960: 3)

April 28:

On April 28, 1841, Father Peter Chanel, SM was clubbed to death on the island of Futuna in the Wallis Islands by Musumusu, "a favored warrior" of King Niuliki, who did not want his son, Meitala, to be baptized. "The king, incensed at the conversion of his son Meita'a, ordered the riddance of Peter Chanel." Father Chanel was declared a martyr and beatified on November 17, 1889 and was declared to be a Saint by Pope Pius XII on June 12, 1954. Chanel College, founded in 1961 in Moamoa, Western

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Samoa, was named in honor of St. Peter Chanel. (1a. Heslin 1995: 20; 7. Wikipedia: "Peter Chanel": 05/27/2006)

On April 28, 1900, U.S. Naval Station Commandant Benjamin Franklin Tilley issued his Regulation No. 3, which was "An Ordinance to Prohibit the Supply of Intoxicating Liquors to Natives." This reflected his belief that the Samoans and their lands must be protected from the "harmful elements" of western civilization. (1d. Bryan 1927: 48; 1a. Darden n.d.: 4)

On April 28, 1930, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Gatewood Sanders Lincoln, published his "Order No. 1, 1930," which explained that "The United States Naval Station Tutuila is entirely distinct from the island government in the matter of customs duties, and all importations into the United States Naval Station Tutuila for the use of persons residing within such station, and not for sale, are exempt from duty." (1a. Noble 1931: 97-98)

On April 28, 1942, the staff of the U.S. Navy's Mobile Hospital No. 3 ("MOB 3") arrived in American Samoa. (1a. Parsons 1945: 56-57)

On April 28, 1942, the Samoan Area Defense Force (later renamed the Samoan Defense Group) was established on Tutuila. The Force was commanded by Major General Charles F.B. Price, USMC, who "had seen service in France in World War I and was an early witness to Japanese aggression at Shanghai, China, while he was assigned to the American Legation from April 25, 1935 to November, 1938." Price was a "tough and outspoken person, not hesitant to speak up. For example, when the Marine Corps proposed sending Black Marines to Samoa, the general warned of the danger of contact between Blacks and the 'primitively romantic' Polynesian women. Mixture of the Polynesian with the white race and the Chinese had produced desirable results, said Price, but the Union of Blacks and Polynesians had to be guarded against. He recommended stationing them in Micronesia [*sic*], where they could do no racial harm." (2a. Denfeld 1989a: 27; 1a. Spector 1985: 390)

On April 28, 1942, the U.S. Marine Corps' 2nd Defense Battalion operated post exchange (PX) branches at the following locations on Tutuila: "#1 Brig. Hqrs.--Fagaalu; #2 Leone; #3 Aua; #4 3rd Bn., 8th Marines; #5 Utulei; #6 Airport; #7 Engineer Co., #8 Hqrs., 8th Marines--Pago Valley." (2a. Anonymous 1942: 2)

On April 28, 1978, a South Pacific Island Airways (SPIA) Cessna 402 airplane crashed into Mount Fito (elevation: 3,608 feet), the highest peak on 'Upolu, Western Samoa. All ten people aboard were killed. A Royal New Zealand Air Force Bell UH-1D *Iroquois* ("Huey") helicopter, which was brought to Samoa in a RNZAF Lockheed C-130 *Hercules* transport plane, was used to remove the bodies, which had been brought to a flat area near 'Avele College.

(2d. Bier 1984; 5. Sorensen and Theroux: PR; 1e. Theroux 1985)

On April 28, 1997, Uifa'atali Peter Tali Coleman, who was American Samoa's first Samoan Attorney General, first Samoan Governor, and first elected Governor, passed away at his home in Honolulu, Hawaii. Governor Coleman was "the only U.S. Governor ever to serve in that office for ...five [consecutive] decades." His survivors included "his wife, Nora; sons William P., Peter T., Jr., Milton, Bruce, Charles, Richard, Paul, Barrett and Alan; daughters Amata, Sina'ita'aga and Limonmon; sisters Laida and Marion; 23 grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren."

(1c. *Samoa News*, 04/29/1997: 1; 1b. Bendix 1997: 9)

On April 28, 2006, the last graduating class (Class of 1962) of the High School of American Samoa (later Samoana High School) saluted its administration and faculty in a half-page notice in the *Samoa News*. The people so honored included:

ADMINISTRATION

M.J. Senter, Director of Education; Charles Gurney, Principal
Mere Betham, Vice Principal; A.U. Fuimaono, Vice Principal

FACULTY

Mere Betham-World & US History; Sala Pa'au-Algebra I, World History
Tui Chane-Auto Mechanics; Louise Morrow-Ancient History, Algebra I

STUDENT BODY OFFICERS

Anetere'a Puletasi, Student Body President; Iosefo Pulou, Vice President
Itai Sataua, Secretary; Maligi Tato, Treasurer
Tifi Ale, Class President; Eneliko Sofa'i, Vice President
Itai Sataua, Secretary; Filo Unutoa, Secretary
Mekiafa Vaifanua, Treasurer

(1c. Class of 1962: 28)

April 29:

On April 29, 1836, the Society of Mary (Marist Order) was formally approved and was entrusted with the evangelization of Occidental Oceanica. Father Peter Chanel, after taking the three religious vows at the hands of Father Colin, founder and first superior of the Marists, embarked that same year for his distant mission under the leadership of Bishop Bataillon, and was sent to the island called Horn, or Allofatu, by geographers, and Futuna by its inhabitants.

(7. Women for Faith & Family 2004)

On April 29, 1899, the International Conference on Control of Samoa convened in Berlin, Germany.

(1a. Kennedy 1974: 171-173)

On April 29, 1908, Charmian Kittredge London, aboard the *Snark* with her author husband Jack, prepared to land on Ta'u in the Manu'a Islands. (1a. C. London 1925 in *Samoa News* 2004b)

On April 29, 1942, all U.S. Marine Corps aviation units were placed under the control of the Commanding General, Samoan Defense Force (soon to be renamed "Samoan Defense Group"), Brigadier General Henry L. Larsen. (2a. Anonymous 1942: 3)

On April 29, 1953, Mr. Gerald H. Gottlieb of the California bar resigned to resume private practice. He was replaced by Mr. G.W. Hedman of the Hawaii bar.

(1d. Judd 1953: 28)

On April 29, 1963, historian Richard Philip Gilson, aged 38, died of a heart attack after delivering a lecture at Los Angeles State College, where he was Assistant Professor of Anthropology. Gilson was the author of the classic book *Samoa, 1830-1900: The Politics of a Multi-Cultural Community* (Oxford University Press, 1970), and many other studies of Samoan and Pacific history.

(1a. Gilson 1970: iv)

April 30:

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On April 30, 1842, Peter Rasmussen, founding father of Samoa's Rasmussen family, was born in Horsens, Denmark.
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On April 30, 1899, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, U.S. Navy, age 51, set sail from Norfolk, Virginia, on board USS *Abarenda* to deliver a cargo of coal and structural steel to the Navy's coaling station on the island of Tutuila, Samoa.
(1a. Gray 1960: 105; 2e. USNHC: Tilley RO)

On April 30, 1900, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley issued his "Regulation No. 4: Alienation of Native Lands." This and his "Regulation No. 5: A Declaration Concerning the Form of Government for the United States Naval Station Tutuila" (issued on May 1, 1900: *q.v.*) are considered to be the most important of the many regulations that Commander Tilley issued.
(1a. Noble 1931: 54-55; 1a. Darden n.d.: 4)

On April 30, 1915, the New Zealand Army's Samoan Relief Force, composed of 360 men "selected as unsuitable for front-line work," arrived in Apia for occupation duty.
(1a. Field 1984: 16)

On April 30, 1937, Commander James Sutherland Spore, American Samoa's 19th naval governor (acting: March 24-April 22, 1931), died of a coronary thrombosis in the San Diego Naval Hospital.
(2e. USNHC: Spore RO)

On April 30, 1942, the strength of the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve was four officers and 373 enlisted men.
(2a. Anonymous 1945: 9)

MAY:

May 1:

On May 1, 1871, a Marist Brothers' school "was opened at Saleufi (Apia) with 12 pupils - a number which gradually grew to 25. However, the Brothers faced huge problems on account of both the language difficulties and the change in diet. Then all the pupils left during 1877 on account of the school closing because of the civil wars."
(1a. Heslin 1995: 90)

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On May 1, 1890, Laurence Wild, American Samoa's 28th naval governor (August 8, 1940-June 5, 1942), was born in Wilber, Nebraska.
(2e. USNHC: Wild RO)

On May 1, 1900, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, wrote that "The government which I propose to establish for these islands is a government of the chiefs, who are to receive additional appointments to their positions from the Commandant of the Station."
(1a. Darden n.d.: 5)

On May 1, 1900, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila Commandant Benjamin Franklin Tilley issued his "Regulation No. 5-1900: Form of Government," which stated that: (1) The laws of the United States of America would be in force in American Samoa; (2) "The customs of the Samoans, not in conflict with the laws of the United States concerning American Samoa, shall be preserved, unless otherwise requested by the representatives of the people;" (3) Village, county and district councils would "retain their own form or forms of meeting together to discuss affairs of the village, county or district according to their own Samoan custom." (4) "The governor, for the time being, of American Samoa, is the head of the government. He is the maker of all laws, and he shall make and control all appointments." The subsequent sections of the Regulation dealt with districts, district governors, *pulenu'u*, judicial administration, village and district courts, the High Court, civil and criminal procedure, the Secretary of Native Affairs, and the Departments of Public Health and Public Works.
(1a. Noble 1931: 2-8)

On May 1, 1900, the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila's Commandant Benjamin Franklin Tilley issued his "Regulation No. 6-1900: Oath of Allegiance and Judicial Oath."
(1a. Noble 1931: 12)

On May 1, 1900, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley reported to the Navy Department that "The missionaries working in Tutuila and Manua have given me much help, especially those of the London Missionary Society....These devoted men have done a noble work, and the task of organizing a government is made easy by reason of their hard and patient labor among the natives. Practically all the natives of Manua and most of the natives of Tutuila are professing Christians."
(1d. Bryan 1927: 100)

On May 1, 1920, New Zealand's civil administration of Western Samoa began, under

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the authority of two bills passed by the New Zealand Parliament. The first bill provided for the establishment of a Department of External Affairs. The second empowered the government to establish a civil administration in Western Samoa. Under this authority, a Samoa Constitution Order was created.

(1a. Field 1984: 53)

On May 1, 1925, American Samoa's Poyer School became a boarding school, "the pupils of which work on the plantation, before and after school, for their keep."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 90)

On May 1, 1966, Robin Lee Graham, age 16, departed Apia aboard his sailboat *Dove*, during his solo 'round-the-world voyage.

(1a. Graham 1972: 44)

On May 1, 1966, Polynesian Airlines began its inaugural service from Pago Pago, American Samoa to Wallis and Futuna. (1h. USPSPALFFC: 05/16/66)

On May 1, 1979, Continental Airlines began its inaugural service from Los Angeles, California to Pago Pago, American Samoa.

(1h. USPSCALFFC: 05/01/75)

May 2:

On May 2, 1942, Japan's Imperial General Headquarters ordered the raising of a new Army, the Seventeenth, commanded by Lieutenant General Horoyushi Hyakutake for operations against

New Caledonia, Fiji and Samoa.

(1a. Willmott 1983: 99)

On May 2, 1952, Mr. Gerald H. Gottlieb of the California Bar relieved Lewis S. Bowdish, and took up his duties as

Attorney General of American Samoa.

(1d. Elliott, 1952: 24)

May 3:

On May 3, 1817, Horatio Hale, American ethnologist, was born in Newport, New Hampshire. He was the son of David Hale, a lawyer, and of Sarah Josepha Hale (1790-1879), a popular poet, who, besides editing Godey's *Lady's Magazine*, for many years

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and publishing some ephemeral books, is supposed to have written the verses "Mary had a little lamb," and to have been the first to suggest the national observance of Thanksgiving Day. Hale graduated in 1837 from Harvard University, and served as the philologist for the United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-1842, which was led by Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, US Navy and which visited and surveyed the Samoan islands in October, 1839. Of the reports of that expedition Hale prepared the sixth volume, *Ethnography and Philology* (1846), which is said to have laid the foundations of the ethnography of Polynesia. He was admitted to the Chicago bar in 1855, and in the following year moved to Clinton, Ontario, Canada, where he practiced his profession, and where he died in 1896. (7. Wikipedia: "Horatio Hale": 06/05/2006)

On May 3, 1841, Malietoa Vai'inupo ("Tavita"), the first *tama 'aiga* chief to accept Christianity, died in Western Samoa.
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On May 3, 1865, Henry Francis Bryan, American Samoa's 16th naval governor (March 17, 1925-September 9, 1927), was born in Cincinnati, Ohio.
(2e. USNHC: Bryan RO)

On May 3, 1869, Warren Jay Terhune, 12th naval governor of American Samoa (June 10, 1919-November 3, 1920), was born in Midland Park, New Jersey.
(2e. USNHC: Terhune RO)

On May 3, 1899, Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, who would soon become the first Imperial Governor of German Samoa, arrived in Apia, after stopping in Fiji to study British methods of colonial administration.
(1b. Theroux 1983b: 54)

On May 3, 1905, Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, issued his "Regulation No. 3-1905: Legal Tender." He subsequently amended this regulation on November 27, 1906.

(1a. Noble 1931: 61)

On May 3, 1906, Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, enacted "Regulation No. 3-1906: Enlisted Men of the Navy," which exempted sailors from being arrested "on mesne process, or taken or charged in execution of any debt, unless it was contracted before his enlistment."

(1a. Noble 1931: 53-54)

On May 3, 1926, the last issue of relief food for the January 1, 1926 hurricane was dispensed on Tutuila.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 4)

On May 3, 1928, "Colonel Stephen Shepard Allen, son of a one-time member of parliament, a veteran of the Western Front, a man with degrees in mathematics and law from Cambridge, a lawyer and a farmer, [and]... mayor of the small town of Morrinsville [New Zealand] was appointed to succeed Major General Sir George Richardson as New Zealand's Administrator of Western Samoa."

(1a. Field 1984: 124)

On May 3, 1979, Continental Airlines began its inaugural service from Pago Pago, American Samoa to Los Angeles, California. (1h. USPSCALFFC: 05/03/75)

On May 3, 2006, an earthquake, with its epicenter near the Kingdom of Tonga, was felt in American Samoa at 4:30 a.m. The US Geological Survey reported that the 'quake measured 8.0 on the Richter Scale. Tsunami advisories were cancelled at 6:15 a.m. (5. Fano 2006; 5. Sorensen 2006)

May 4:

On May 4, 1897, Phelps von Rottenburg, who later changed his name to Phelps Phelps and became American Samoa's first appointed civil governor on February 23, 1951, was born in Bonn, Germany to Dr. Franz von Rottenburg and Marian Phelps von Rottenburg.

(5. A. Phelps 2002: 1)

On May 4, 1900, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 11: Talie and Satalo," totalling 4.31 acres from "Wellmen [*sic*], Hobbs et al." for \$1,425.00.

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On May 4, 1901, Tupua Tamasese Lealofi III, a future leader of the *Mau*, was born in Western Samoa.

(1a. Tarburton 1996: 88-89)

On May 4, 1928, Western Samoa's Chief Judge, William Woodward, convicted Chinese coolie Lei Mau of the murder of his fellow Chinese coolie, Li Chau. The prosecution's main witness was

another Chinese coolie, Wong See.

(1a. Field 1984: 127)

May 5:

On May 5, 1768, French navigator Louis-Antoine de Bougainville, aboard *La Boudeuse* and accompanied by *L' Etoile*, sighted the Samoan islands. Impressed by the Samoans' ship handling skills, he named the archipelago "The Navigator Islands," and they were known by that name for over a century. Bougainville compared the Samoans to the Tahitians by saying that "I do not believe these islanders are as gentle as our Cythereans. Their appearance was more savage, and they displayed far more mistrust."

(1a. Dunmore 1985: 269; 1a. Spate III, 1988: 96)

On May 5, 1898, the U.S. Navy purchased SS *Abarenda* from an English company and commissioned her as USS *Abarenda* (AC-13). She subsequently served as the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila's first station ship until May 29, 1902, after which she served in the Atlantic Fleet and in the Asiatic Station from 1910 until 1926, after which she was sold.

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 6)

On May 5, 1928, Western Samoa's new Administrator, Colonel Stephen Shepard Allen, arrived in Apia from New Zealand. He was accompanied by 74 men of the newly created Samoa Military Police, armed with rifles, pistols and two Lewis machine guns.

(1a. Field 1984: 124)

On May 5, 1933, Western Samoan *Mau* leaders Olaf Frederick Nelson and Edwin William Gurr, having finished their terms of exile, left Auckland for Apia.

(1a. Field 1984: 207)

On May 5, 1939, the minesweeper USS *Pelican* (AVP6), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "PAGO PAGO/SAMOA" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On May 5, 1942, SS *Kit Carson* arrived in Western Samoa with construction materials for military bases.

(2a. Burke 1945c: 33)

May 6:

On May 6, 1904, Commander Edmund Beardsley Underwood, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, issued his "Regulation No. 2-1904: Licenses for Importers of Goods."

(1a. Noble 1931: 43-44)

On May 6, 1912, Commander William Michael Crose, Governor of American Samoa, issued his "Regulation No. 2-1912: Buildings," which repealed Governor Benjamin Franklin Tilley's "Regulation No. 1-1901: Buildings," which was enacted on March 25, 1901.

(1a. Noble 1931: 23-24)

May 7:

On May 7, 1879, French Marist Bishop Jean-Armand Lamaze was appointed Vicar Apostolic of Central Oceania and Administrator of Samoa. (1a. Heslin 1995: iv)

On May 7, 1901, Frank James Cooper, a two-time Oscar-winning actor (*Sergeant York*, 1941; *High Noon*, 1952) who later changed his name to Gary Cooper, was born in Helena, Montana. Cooper starred in the 1953 film *Return to Paradise*, which was directed by Mark Robson and was filmed at Lefaga, Western Samoa. (7. Dead or Alive: Profile: 07/05/2006)

On May 7, 1908, American novelist John Griffith ("Jack") London and his wife Charmian Kittredge London arrived in Apia on their Pacific cruise aboard their yacht *Snark*.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On May 7, 1951, the second USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4) was recommissioned and assigned to the Service Force, Atlantic Fleet.

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 368)

May 8:

On May 8, 1871, Charles Thomas ("Sale") Taylor, Robert Louis Stevenson's translator and "sesquipedalian young half-caste" was born in Apia.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On May 8, 1892, the first Samoan Catholic Priest, Father Ioane Tofe, was ordained at Vaea, 'Upolu by Bishop Jean-Armand Lamaze, Vicar Apostolic of Central Oceania and Administrator of Samoa.

(1a. Heslin 1995: v)

On May 8, 1942, USS *Sumner* arrived in Western Samoa with military supplies and equipment. She investigated Vailele, Fagaloa and Saluafata Bays for possible use as naval facilities.

(2a. Burke 1945c: 33-34)

May 9:

On May 9, 1838, the London Missionary Society established a church at Pago Pago, Tutuila.

(1a. Gray 1960: 41)

On May 9, 1942, in Western Samoa, the U.S. Marine Corps' 7th Defense Battalion came under the control of the 3rd Marine Brigade, commanded by Major General Charles D. Barrett.

(2a. Denfeld 1989: 46)

On May 9, 1961, a plebiscite was held in Western Samoa to determine whether the voters agreed with the 1960 constitution, and whether they agreed that Western Samoa should become independent on January 1, 1962. To the first question, 31,426 voters answered "Yes," 4,909 "No," and 1,562 "Informal." To the second question, 29,882 voted "Yes," 5,108 "No," and 2,907 "Informal." A total of 37,897 votes were cast.

(1a. Davidson 1967: 406)

On May 9, 1962, American Samoa's Governor, Hyrum Rex Lee approved American Samoa's new Merit System Law, following its passage by the Legislature.

(1d. Lee 1962: 17)

May 10:

On May 10, 1921, it was ordered that the *Codification of the Regulations and Orders for the Government of American Samoa* "shall take effect and come into force at 12 o'clock noon, by order of Captain Waldo Evans, Governor."

(1a. Noble 1931: 1)

On May 10, 1928, in Western Samoa, Chinese coolie Wong See, the principal prosecution witness against coolie Lei Mau for the murder of their coolie colleague, Li Chau, was himself found guilty of the joint murder of Li Chau. Both he and Lei Mau were sentenced to hang, and were chained in their cells.
(1a. Field 1984: 127)

On May 10, 1936, the minesweeper USS *Lark* (AM21), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with “**AT/TUTUILA**” in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.
(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On May 10, 1942, SS *Bellatrix* and SS *Cauley* arrived in Apia with military supplies and equipment for the construction of an airport at Satapuala.
(2a. Burke 1945c: 33)

On May 10, 1942, Companies A and B of the 2nd Naval Construction ("Seabee") Battalion arrived on 'Upolu to build an airfield at Faleolo, 22 miles west of Apia.
(2a. Denfeld 1989: 46)

On May 10, 1997, American Samoa's first elected governor, Uifa'atali Peter Tali Coleman, was buried in Diamond Head Memorial Park, Hawai'i, following funeral services at St. Augustine's Church, Honolulu, which were attended by more than 700 people, including Governors Ben Cayetano of Hawai'i and Tauese P.F. Sunia of American Samoa.
(Please see the entry for April 28, 1997).
(1b. Bendix 1997: 9; 1b. Jensen 1997: 4)

On May 10, 2000, the elite Georgetown University School of Foreign Service formally accepted the Pacific Islands Project.

“The Pacific Islands Project, an initiative born from the vision of Governor Carl Gutierrez of Guam and realized by the Micronesian Council of Chief Executives, aims to raise the profile, visibility, and knowledge of Pacific Islands in Washington, D.C.

The Pacific Islands Project, the first-ever educational initiative in an institution of higher learning in Washington, will begin with the “Peter Tali Coleman Lecture on Pacific Public Policy” as its first component. This first lecture will be in honor of the late Peter Tali

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Coleman, statesman and former governor of American Samoa. Future proposals for consideration include faculty exchanges, undergraduate scholarships, graduate fellowships, research projects and a variety of other activities, which are associated with tertiary educational institutions.

Ambassador Hersey Kyota took place among other honored guests including Governor Gutierrez (Guam) and Admiral William J. Crowe, Jr. (ret.), the former Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (1985-1989) and former Ambassador to the United Kingdom (1994-1997).

As one of the guest speakers Ambassador Kyota remarked that, "It is hard to find the words to express just how profound this occasion and initiative is for everyone involved and everyone who will benefit. The opportunity to exchange the knowledge of culture, people, and policies of the islands of the Pacific region is a critical vehicle for addressing the needs and issues specific to our region, to our individual nations and islands."

(7. Embassy of the Republic of Palau. 2000: 1)

May 11:

On May 11, 1937, Mrs. Natalie Blauvelt Milne, wife of American Samoa's Governor, Captain MacGillivray Milne, appealed directly to First Lady (Anna) Eleanor Roosevelt for increased federal aid for public health projects. As proof that the Territory lacked a modern sanitary system, "Mrs. Milne enclosed in her letter a picture of a Samoan outhouse [*fale sam'i*] on stilts over the water. Nevertheless, Mrs. Milne was no more successful than her husband in getting aid for Samoa."

(1a. Olsen 1976: 173-74)

On May 11, 1943, the 22nd Marine Regiment was detached from the 3rd Marine Brigade on 'Upolu and was transported to Tutuila.

(2a. Anonymous 1945: r3)

On May 11, 1966, one of Polynesian Airlines' two DC-3 aircraft disintegrated in the air with three crew members (General Manager Captain George Scott, Operations Manager Captain Jerry Stancil and co-pilot Alastair Gibbens) aboard during a routine training flight. "The New Zealand investigators found that the accident was most probably caused by a specially fitted air stair door blowing open, breaking loose, and crashing into the tail structure."

(1a. Eustis 1979: 172)

May 12:

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On May 12, 1922, Commander John Martin Poyer, American Samoa's 11th (and longest-serving) naval governor (March 1, 1915-June 10, 1919), died in Washington, D.C. and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.
(2e. USNHC: Poyer RO; 7. Arlington National Cemetery Website 12/21/2005)

On May 12, 1922, Mrs. Emma Poyer, wife of Commander John Martin Poyer, American Samoa's 11th (and longest-serving) naval governor (March 1, 1915-June 10, 1919), died in Washington, D.C. and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.
(7. Arlington National Cemetery Website 12/21/2005)

On May 12, 1932, Captain George Bertram Landenberger succeeded Captain Gatewood Sanders Lincoln, and took office as American Samoa's 21st naval governor (until April 10, 1934).
(2e. USNHC: Landenberger RO)

On May 12, 1942, SS *Manderan* arrived in Apia with military supplies and equipment.
(2a. Burke 1945c: 33)

May 13:

On May 13, 1885, James Sutherland Spore, 19th naval governor of American Samoa (acting: March 24-April 22, 1931), was born in Bay City, Michigan.
(2e. USNHC: Spore RO)

On May 13, 1899, a Joint Commission appointed by the three governing powers (Britain, Germany and the United States) arrived in Apia "to exercise supreme authority in the islands and prepare a strong and stable government for the future." The members were: Mr. Bartlett Tripp (United States: former Minister to Austria); Mr. C.N.E. Eliot (Britain: Second Secretary to the British Embassy to the United States), and Freiherr Speck von Sternberg (Germany: First Secretary of the German Embassy in Washington, D.C.).
(1d. Bryan 1927: 41-42)

On May 13, 1915, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Logan, New Zealand's Administrator of Western Samoa, declared "Loafing" to be a crime punishable by a fine not to exceed 30 shillings. "Loafing" was defined as "a sort of gross laziness." This dictum was aimed primarily at the Chinese.
(1a. Field 1984: 31)

On May 13, 1925 Lieutenant Commander C.D. Edgar, U.S.N., travelled to Swains Island and formally hoisted the American flag, sixty-nine years after Eli Hutchinson Jennings Sr. had raised it.
(7. USDOJ 2005: 7)

On May 13, 1934, the minesweeper USS *Whippoorwill* (AM35) Visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with “**MOTHERS DAY/SAMOA**” in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.
(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On May 13, 1942, "Promotions to privates first class of not exceeding twenty-five per cent of the total authorized strength of privates and privates first class [in the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve] was authorized."
(2a. Anonymous 1945: 9)

On May 13, 1944, the Commander, Service Squadron, South Pacific, drew up a plan for the redeployment of U.S. Navy and Marine Corps personnel on 'Upolu. He described 'Upolu's mission as "token garrison (Marine) with minor communications facilities."
(2a. Burke 1945c: 73)

May 14:

On May 14, 1908, John Griffith "Jack" London, accompanied by his wife Charmian on board their yacht *Snark*, departed Apia, after lecturing on the virtues of socialism in the Market Hall.
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On May 14, 1942, Major General Charles F.B. Price, USMC, Commanding General, Samoan Defense Area (later called "Samoan Defense Group"), wrote a letter to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Lieutenant General Thomas Holcomb), in which he discussed "Subject: Possibilities for future development of air and naval bases on the island of Upolu, Western (British) Samoa....Even after a casual survey of the situation in this area an observer must be struck with the advantages which the geographical location and topographical formation of the island of Upolu offer for development as an air base of the first magnitude. With the single exception of the harbor facilities at Pago Pago, this island is superior in every respect to American Samoa."
(2a. Burke 1945c: 128)

On May 14, 1949, President Harry S. Truman directed the Secretaries of the Navy and Interior to develop plans for the transfer of American Samoa, Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from Navy to Interior administration.
(1a. Darden n.d.: ix; 1a. Gray 1960: 258)

On May 14, 1953, Elmer A. Wilson replaced George R. Bell as Director of Public Works in American Samoa.
(1d. Judd 1953: 15)

May 15:

On May 15, 1911, Governor William Michael Crose wrote a two-page letter to Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer stating that the designation "U.S. Naval Station Tutuila" was inadequate and incorrect, as it did not include the eastern Samoan islands. He said that "The people of Manu'a resent their being classed as part of 'Tutuila,' as Manu'a has always been independent, prosperous and of great pride of race." He suggested that America's Samoan Territory be called either "American Samoa" or "Eastern Samoa."
(2f. Letter, Crose-Meyer: 05/15/1911)

May 15:

On May 15, 2002, Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton named attorney David B. Cohen as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Insular Affairs at the US Department of the Interior.

"David Cohen's outstanding business skills and heritage make him especially qualified to serve the special needs of US islands or insular areas," Norton said.

"Moreover, the Administration is upgrading this position from Director of the Office of Insular Affairs to Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior to demonstrate our strong commitment to resolving the tremendous long-standing economic and infrastructure challenges facing the insular areas."

Cohen is the first American of Samoan descent and only the second Pacific Islander to head the head the office, as well as the first elevated to Deputy Assistant Secretary. He was a partner in the Corporate and Banking Department of Sidley Austin Brown & Wood, based in the firm's Los Angeles office. At this and other firms, he represented lenders and developers in the area of project finance. His work involved numerous

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infrastructure projects as well as international and domestic power projects. He also represented credit enhancement and liquidity support providers for municipal bond financings. In addition, Cohen served the local Samoan, Filipino, Indian and other communities in California as an immigration attorney from 1992 to 1995. He was co-founder and sponsor of the Samoan Citizenship Drive in California from 1992 to 1993 and did *pro bono* preparation and filing of naturalization applications for Samoan immigrants.

In 2001, he was appointed by Secretary of Labor Elaine Chao to chair a committee charged with recommending minimum wage rates for American Samoa. He conducted hearings in Pago Pago in June 2001 and heard testimony from Governor Tauese Sunia, U.S. Representative Eni H. Faleomavaega, officials of the Department of Labor and the Department of the Interior and representatives of local industry, commerce and labor groups.

Cohen was also appointed by President Bush in 2001 to the President's Advisory Commission on Asian-Americans and Pacific Islanders, a post that he resigned in order to assume his new position.

He is a joint JD-MBA graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Law School and the Wharton School of Business, and he holds an MA and BA in Regional Science from the University of Pennsylvania's College of Arts and Sciences. He also holds a Bachelor of Applied Science degree from the University of Pennsylvania's School of Engineering and Applied Science, with a concentration in Transportation Engineering.

In his community in California, David Cohen served in the Rotary Club for nine years, as Chapter Community Service Director and Youth Service Director. He initiated an adopt-a-school program with an elementary school in Carson, California; served as volunteer coordinator for the past eight years for the South Bay Classic, which raises well over \$100,000 each year for substance abuse prevention programs in local schools; and actively participated in a number of projects in the Samoan community. The latter included assisting community, educational and church groups, among them the Pacific Islander Festival Association, the Samoan Federation of America, Ierusalem Fou Church, the Association of Pacific Island Educators, and the Sisters Alumni of the South Pacific.

(7. USDOJ PR: 2002)

May 16:

On May 16, 1919, French Marist Bishop Joseph Darnand was "consecrated at Apia by Archbishop O'Sea, assisted by Bishops Blanc and Nicolas."

(1a. Heslin 1995: vi)

On May 16, 1931, the heavy cruiser USS *Chicago* (CA29), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with “**PAGO PAGO/SAMOA**” in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship. The first air mail flight in the Samoan Islands occurred on this date, when *Chicago's* floatplane flew mail from Tutuila to Ta'u.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004; 1h. USS *Chicago* philatelic First Air Mail Flight cover dated May 16, 1931)

On May 16, 1933, *Mau* leader Olaf Frederick Nelson returned to Western Samoa from exile in New Zealand. Three *fautasi* were on hand to greet him, along with 2,500 members of the Women's *Mau*. Few men were present, as the police had refused permits for them to leave their villages.

(1a. Field 1984: 207)

On May 16, 1977, American Samoa's Governor, Hyrum Rex Lee, approved Public Law 15-23, which “officially requested the Secretary of the Interior to provide through the issuance of a Secretarial Order authority for the popular election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.”

(1a. ASCA 1992: 8)

On May 16, 1997, Samoa's Air's first flight to Savai'i left Tutuila at 8:45 a.m. and landed on the Big Island's Maota Airstrip "just under an hour later." "On board the 20-seater *Twin Otter* aircraft were Governor Tauese Sunia and his bodyguard, Ron Pritchard and his wife representing Samoa Air, Simalu Thompson (a Samoa Air executive), Kalameli Timu and a cameraman from KVZK-TV," the Samoa News's Fili Sagapolutele, "and five paying passengers."

(1c. Sagapolutele 1997c: 15)

May 17:

On May 17, 1917, the German steamer *Elsass*, which had sought asylum in Pago Pago Harbor on August 6, 1914 (shortly after the outbreak of World War I), and which was seized by the U.S. Navy on April 7, 1917, was towed from Pago Pago to Pearl Harbor by USS *Ajax*.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 50)

On May 17, 1961, American Samoa's Governor Hyrum Rex Lee ratified House Bill No. 5: “An Act to Create a Board of Registration for Professional Surveys and to Provide for

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the Regulation of Professional Surveyors.”

(1d. Lee 1961: 82)

May 18:

On May 18, 1836, the United States Congress authorized funds for the United States Exploring Expedition (the "Wilkes Expedition"), which would visit Samoa in 1839.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 20)

On May 18, 1875, a new Samoan constitution, masterminded by Albert Barnes Steinberger, was completed in Apia and was adopted by the *Taimua*. Under this constitution, Malietoa Laupepa was king, with Steinberger as Premier and Chief Justice. "A hereditary monarchy was established, in which the Kings were to be chosen alternatively from the two great houses of Malietoa and Tupua, each King to reign four years. A Parliament of two houses was provided---that of chiefs or nobles (*Taimua*) and that of representatives (*Faipule*). This government, while it lasted, was the only efficient and stable one which the islands had had since there had been a considerable foreign population. It was Steinberger's government; he had absolute power and his will was law."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 23; 1a. Field 1984: 23)

On May 18, 1942, the 3rd Marine Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Charles D. Barrett, was firmly established on 'Upolu and Savai'i, with a strength of 4,853 officers and men. In a letter to Western Samoa's Administrator, Alfred Clarke Turnbull, General Barrett reported the Brigade's composition as follows: "On 'Upolu--Headquarters 3rd Marine Brigade, Service Company, 3rd Marine Brigade, 7th Marines, 1st Battalion 11[th] Marines, Company "C" 1st Tank Battalion, Company "C" 1st Medical Battalion, Seventh Defense Battalion, a Naval Construction Battalion and VS-1-14; On Savai'i--Company "G" Second Battalion 7th Marines, Detachment Company "C" First Medical Battalion, Detachment Headquarters Company 3rd Marine Brigade, Detachment Communications Platoon H&S Company 7th Marines, and a detachment of a naval unit."

(2a. Burke 1945c: 34-35)

On May 18, 1956, Jack Thompson, "The Throwin' Samoan," was born in American Samoa to parents Jack and Salamumu Thompson of Alao, Tutuila. On January 24, 1982, in Super Bowl XVI, quarterback Thompson of the Cincinnati Bengals became the first Samoan member of a Super Bowl team (although he did not play in Super Bowl XVI).

(Thompson in 1a. Sutter 1989: 191; 1a. Wiebusch 1990: 250-262; 381)

May 19:

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On May 19, 1909, August Nilspeter Gustav Nelson, founder of Samoa's Nelson family and father of *Mau* leader Olaf Frederick Nelson, died in Apia. (1e. Theroux 1985; 1a. Tarburton 1996: 61-62)

On May 19, 1914, the Bank of American Samoa was established by the Government of American Samoa. "The primary object was to induce the natives to save money; it also provides the community with the usual banking facilities."
(1d. Bryan 1927: 98)

On May 19, 2003, landslides caused by torrential rainfall resulted in widespread flooding in American Samoa. Four people were killed and eight injured. Governor Togiola Tulafono declared a Territorial State of Emergency "with all non-essential government services and schools to remain closed."
(1c. Tuluono 2003a: 1; 1c. Sagapolutele 2003d: 1)

May 20:

On May 20, 1874, at the conclusion of a two-week "Provincial Chapter" in Apia, "Sister Mary de la Misericorde, who had been the Superior for Samoa, was also confirmed as Principal Superior of all the islands of Samoa, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna."
(1a. Heslin 1995: 93)

On May 20, 1911, American Samoa's Governor, Commander William Michael Crose, issued his "Regulation No. 4-1911: Trespass of Pigs, Cows, Bulls or Calves and Removal of Walls Across Public Highways," which amended Governor Edmund Beardsley Underwood's "Regulation No. 1-1904" of the same title.
(1a. Noble 1931: 20)

On May 20, 1936, Messrs. Alfred Matthes and Gerhard Stoeicht---German residents of Western Samoa---left Apia for Germany as Samoa's representatives to the Nazi Party's World Congress in Hamburg, Germany. (2a. Burke 1945c: 116)

On May 20, 1941, the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Harold Raynsford Stark, directed the Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, Captain Laurence Wild, "to lay the net defenses of Pago Pago Harbor as soon as procurement of materials permitted."
(2a. Burke 1945b: 137)

On May 20, 1943, the U.S. Navy's 505th Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit (CBMU) relieved Companies A and B of the Seabees' 2nd Battalion on 'Upolu. The 505th assumed responsibility for maintaining existing facilities. They also operated the sawmill and built a few shop buildings.
(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 36)

On May 20, 1975, Mata'afa Faumuina Fiaame Mulinu'u II, CBE, first Prime Minister of the Independent State of Western Samoa (1962-1970 and 1973-1975) died of a heart attack in Lepea, 'Upolu.
(1a. Eustis 1979: 205; 1a. Tarburton 1996: 51)

May 21:

On May 21, 1908, Captain John F. Parker, U.S. Navy (Retired) relieved Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, and became American Samoa's sixth naval governor (until November 10, 1910).
(6. Sorensen2003: 3; 1d. Bryan 1927: 53)

On May 21, 1931, Frederic DuClos ("Feleti") Barstow, a benefactor of American Samoan education, died in Honolulu.
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On May 21, 1969, Salanoa Aumoeualogo, President of American Samoa's Senate, sent a letter to John M. Haydon congratulating him on his appointment as Governor of American Samoa.
(3. Haydon Papers, 1969: Box 1)

On May 21, 1975, Tupua Tamasese Lealofi IV became Prime Minister of Western Samoa for the second time.
(7. World Statesmen 2002b: 3)

May 22:

On May 22, 1875, Malietoa Laupepa became "King" of Samoa under the new constitution, and Albert Barnes Steinberger was appointed Premier. (1a. Gilson 1970: 318)

On May 22, 1901, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 14: Milo Milo," totalling 0.29 acres, from the

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Paul H. Krause Estate for \$2,104.15.

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On May 22, 1907, USS *Annapolis* replaced USS *Adams* as the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila's station ship.

(2a. Denfeld 1989: 11)

On May 22, 1915, the tugboat USS *Fortune* became the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila's station ship, remaining on station until 1925.

(2a. Denfeld 1989: 13)

On May 22, 1938, Pan American Airways' Frank McKenzie, "who had been in charge of building the bases at Wake and Midway in 1935, was given the task of surveying Canton Island [in the Phoenix Islands] for Pan Am...He departed Pago Pago Harbor aboard the U.S.S. Ontario, a coal-burning tug stationed in American Samoa, for the three-day trip to Canton Island." (1a. Krupnick 1997: 250)

On May 22, 1953, American Samoa's "Attorney General was assigned the additional duties of Acting Director of Public Safety, which he continued to carry out during the fiscal year. The combination of the offices of Attorney General and Director of Public Safety has proven to be more efficient and harmonious than having them separate, and present plans are to continue the offices under the Attorney General. As a result of the combination, reductions in force have been possible which have contributed both to the economy and the efficiency of both offices."

(1d. Lowe 1954: 30)

On May 22, 1960, a *tsunami* ("tidal wave"), "resulting from the earthquakes in South America", reached American Samoa. "The tidal wave reached Pago Pago at approximately 8:15 p.m.---about 2 hours after having received the first alert from Honolulu." The wave damaged Poyer School and two private houses. "Fortunately, the wave arrived at the falling tide; otherwise the damage would have been greater. It was estimated that the height of the wave was about 8 feet."

(1d. Coleman 1960: 60; 1a. Eustis 1979: 153-154)

May 23:

On May 23, 1900, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila Commandant Benjamin Franklin Tilley issued his "Regulation No. 7-1900: Marriage." This was subsequently amended on February 20, 1908 by Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, on March 16, 1911 by Commander William Michael Crose, and on May 10, 1921 by Captain Waldo Evans.

(1a. Noble 1931: 64)

On May 23, 1930, there occurred the "Inauguration of electric light and power [at the Catholic seminary] in Moamoa," Western Samoa.

(1a. Heslin 1995: vi)

On May 23, 1980, Public Law 16-55, which established American Samoa's Department of Parks and Recreation, became effective. Governor Peter Tali Coleman appointed High Talking Chief Fuga Tolani Teleso, a 20-year US Army veteran (Korean War and Vietnam War) who had coached the Army's golf team and had supervised the construction of the Lavalava Golf Course (later renamed the 'Ili'ili Golf Course) as the DPR's first director.

(1a. ASCA 1992: T-98; Sorensen 2001)

May 24:

On May 24, 1900, Governor Benjamin Tilley issued his Regulation No. 8: "Provision Regulation Concerning the Sale of Spiritous and Fermented Liquor."

(1a. Sunia 1998: 15)

On May 24, 1901, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, issued his "Regulation No. 4-1901: Registration of Deeds" and his "Regulation No. 5-1901: Registration of Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Etc., of Personal Property."

(1a. Noble 1931: 72)

On May 24, 1926, New Zealand's Governor General, Sir Charles Fergusson and Lady Fergusson visited American Samoa on Queen Victoria's birthday. (2a. Thompson 1990: 15)

On May 24, 1944, the second USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4) completed her shakedown cruise at Hampton Roads, Virginia, sailed through the Panama Canal and thence to the South Pacific, where she served at Purvis Bay in the Solomon Islands, and then participated in the

Allied advance to the Philippines.

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

On May 24, 1945, the second USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4) arrived at the island of Leyte in the Philippines "and provided repair services there to a wide variety of ships and smaller craft from the

date of her arrival until the end of hostilities."

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(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

On May 24, 1957, *Rhabditis sp.*, a nematode (roundworm) which is internally parasitic on the larvae of the Rose Beetle (*Oryctes and Adoretus versutus*) was introduced from Ceylon. (1d. Coleman 1957: 20)

On May 24, 1961, President John F. Kennedy appointed Hyrum Rex Lee, a veteran administrator in the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, as American Samoa's seventh appointed civil governor (until July 31, 1967), succeeding Governor Peter Tali Coleman, who was the Territory's only appointed Samoan governor. Lee's first term was the longest of any of American Samoa's governors (civil or naval), and he served an additional half-year term (May 28, 1977-January 3, 1978), thus becoming the longest-serving appointed civil governor, and the only appointed civil governor to serve two non-consecutive terms. (6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

May 25:

On May 25, 1911, a Samoan Hospital Fund was created in American Samoa. Its sources were "small fees for medical services and operations at the Samoan Hospital, extra attendants, bed patients, and the sale of drugs purchased by the fund." (2f. Crose 1911: 4)

On May 25, 1920, Mr. W.M. Green, Principal of American Samoa's Poyer School in Anua, "departed on account of the illness of his wife.... Mr. Green was succeeded by Chief Pharmacist Mate Spicer, United States Navy, who did splendid work." (1d. Bryan 1927: 87)

On May 25, 1942, following successful negotiations with General Charles De Gaulle of the Free French, U.S. forces occupied Uvea in the Wallis Islands, which became part of the Samoan Defense Group. (2a. Burke 1945a: 51)

On May 25, 1944, the Commander, South Pacific Area and Force, approved plans for the reduction of U.S. Naval and Marine Corps forces on 'Upolu. (2a. Burke 1945c: 76)

On May 25, 1944, Commander Clark Daniel Stearns, American Samoa's ninth naval governor (July 14, 1913-October 2, 1914), died aboard a submarine chaser in Miami, Florida. His cause of death was listed as "coronary thrombosis (not enemy action)." (2e. USNHC: Stearns RO)

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On May 25, 1986, the *Hokule'a*, a traditional Hawaiian voyaging canoe built of fiberglass and other modern materials for the United States Bicentennial celebrations in 1976, was greeted in Pago Pago Harbor by "hordes of people." The *Hokule'a* and her crew of 18, led by navigator Nainoa Thompson, was on a 2 1/2-year "Voyage of Rediscovery," which took her to Samoa, Tonga, the Cook Islands and Tahiti. (1c. Kaser 1986)

May 26:

On May 26, 1881, William Rea Furlong was born in Allenport, Pennsylvania. As the Head of the Policy and Liaison Section of the U.S. Navy's Office of Island Governments, Furlong accompanied the American Samoan Commission on its visit to American Samoa in September and October, 1930, serving as the Commission's naval adviser and paymaster. He subsequently became a Rear Admiral, and, as Commanding Officer of the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, was responsible for salvaging most of the ships that were sunk on December 7, 1941, repairing them, and sending them off to war. (1a. Moore and Farrington 1931: *passim*; 2e. USNHC: Furlong RO)

On May 26, 1927, the Western Samoan *Mau* newspaper, the *New Zealand Samoa Guardian*, printed its first issue, with Edwin William Gurr as editor. (1b. Theroux 1985c: 46)

On May 26, 1928, Arthur Braisby, Commander of Western Samoa's Civil Police, and Major Peter Bell of the Samoan Military Police arrested *Mau* member Leota Auese of Solosolo in Matautu-uta. The police claimed that they were attacked, but the injury statistics revealed that nine Samoans, and no police, were injured. (1a. Field 1984: 125)

On May 26, 1938, Pan American's Frank McKenzie arrived at Canton Island, aboard American Samoa's station ship, the tugboat USS *Ontario*, to conduct a survey of the island for future use as a base for Pan Am's flying boats. He left Canton the next day, and arrived in Pago Pago Harbor on June 2. (1a. Krupnick 1997: 250)

On May 26, 1969, the *News Bulletin of American Samoa* recorded the return of the Apollo 10 astronauts to Earth in this way.

"SPLASHDOWN IS PERFECT

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Apollo 10 blazed its way across the South Pacific skies this morning to a letter perfect landing 340 miles east of Tutuila, ending the most successful space flight in history.

Hundreds of local residents lined the southern coast and got fleeting glimpses of the blazing space craft as it re-entered the earth's atmosphere. The view would have been perfect except for a scattered cloud cover. The bright red streak caused by the fire which enveloped the capsule could be seen only when it shot across open spaces in the clouds.

Sid Hill, who lives on an elevated area in the Western District, probably had the best view of it. He said the clouds did little to obstruct his view. He estimated it was at an altitude of about 3,000 feet and about 40 miles from Tutuila. He said an aircraft was visible near the track of the capsule. United Press International carried a report from the Space Center in Houston when the airplane first sighted Apollo 10.

Minutes later its parachutes opened and the Apollo 10 was visible to the crew of the rescue ship, the Carrier USS *Princeton*. The perfect splashdown came right on schedule at 5:52 a.m.

Even as the space craft hit the ocean, which was calm with gentle swells, helicopters from the Princeton, about three miles from the splashdown, hovered ready to pick up the astronauts.

"Hello, Recovery," said Astronaut Thomas Stafford. "We told you we would be right on the spot...how far did we miss it?"

"You won your bet," Recovery answered.

Moments after the splashdown the hatch of the space vehicle was opened as swimmers left the helicopters and attached a floatation collar around it. One by one the astronauts left it and entered a raft, but moments later were plucked from the raft and lifted to a helicopter.

* * *

And at 6:34 a.m. the three space travelers stepped onto the deck of the Princeton. For the first time in the history of space travel they were cleanly shaven. They had performed a "first" by shaving last night.

The Princeton immediately began steaming toward Tutuila. It will be in helicopter range this afternoon and the astronauts will fly by chopper to Tafuna airport for a big but brief welcoming ceremony at about 4:00 p.m.

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The first helicopter to reach the airport will be carrying four newsmen who will give the event worldwide coverage. Special communications equipment has been installed at the airport so they can broadcast and file their stories.

One of the astronauts will be in the next three helicopters to arrive at the airport.

They will be greeted by Governor Owen S. Aspinall, Mrs. Aspinall, Maria Tia, who was Miss American Samoa 1968, and Fatima Langkilde, Miss American Samoa of 1969, will present leis to the astronauts.

They then will pass through a short receiving line and mount a high platform and the Governor will welcome them briefly. Each astronaut will respond briefly and then they will board a plane for a 13 hour non-stop flight to the Space Center in Houston where physical examinations which began this morning on the Princeton will continue.

The Apollo 10 was a rehearsal for the Apollo 11 mission which will come in July and which will be aimed at placing two astronauts on the moon. During the time Apollo 10 orbited the moon Stafford and Astronaut Gene Cernan left the main space ship and hovered within 50,000 feet of the lunar surface in a moon lander. Data gathered during the mission will guide the Apollo 11 astronauts to the moon itself."

(1g. ASGNB May 26, 1969)

On May 26, 1971, Captain Laurence Wild, American Samoa's 28th naval governor (August 8, 1940-June 5, 1942), died in Coronado, California.

(2e. USNHC: Wild RO)

May 27:

On May 27, 1942, a cargo ship carrying 300 tons of building supplies and equipment for the Navy's Mobile Hospital No. 3 ("MOB 3") arrived in Tutuila. 'Round-the-clock unloading required eight days.

(1a. Parsons 1945: 81)

On May 27, 1942, the first elements of the U.S. Marine Corps' 8th Defense Battalion, under the command of Colonel Raphael Griffin, departed Tutuila for duty in the Wallis Islands, aboard USS *Harris* and USS *Zeilen*.

(2a. Denfeld 1989: 35)

On May 27, 1977, Frank Barnett completed his term as American Samoa's 12th appointed civil governor (since October 1, 1976).

(6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

May 28:

On May 28, 1894, Germany's Chancellor, Count Leo von Caprivi, told the German Ambassador to England, Count Paul von Hatzfeldt, that Samoa was "not worth a quarrel with England."

(1a. Morrell 1960: 302)

On May 28, 1904, USS *Adams* replaced USS *Wheeling* as station ship at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila.

(2a. Denfeld 1989: 11)

On May 28, 1944, "daytime radio watches only were begun at Naval Advance Base, 'Upolu. The hours that watches were maintained were from 1800 to 0600 GCT. The radio personnel were reduced to two operators and one technician."

(2a. Burke 1945c: 79)

On May 28, 1977, Hyrum Rex Lee began his interim term as American Samoa's 13th (and last) appointed civil governor (until January 3, 1978).

(6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

On May 28, 1992, the Peace Corps celebrated its 25th anniversary in Western Samoa with four days of festivities (until May 31, 1992). Prime Minister Tofilau Eti Alesana hosted a *fiafia* for Peace Corps Director Ms. Elaine Chao at the Papauta Girls' School. The

dancers were from the village of Saleimoa.

(5. Sorensen: PR)

May 29:

On May 29, 1902, USS *Wheeling* replaced USS *Abarenda* as station ship at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila.

(2a. Denfeld 1989: 5)

On May 29, 1929, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Stephen Victor Graham "published and exhibited at government offices" his regulation establishing "Fiscal Regulations of the Government of American Samoa." The subsections of this lengthy regulation were: "1. The Treasurer; 2. The Budget Board; 3. Revenues of the Government; 4. Deposits of Government Funds with the Treasurer; 5. Expenditures of Government Funds; 6. Special Deposits; 7. Unclaimed Wages and Outstanding Vouchers; 8. Government Purchasing Agent, and 9. Property Accounting,

Government of American Samoa."

(1a. Noble 1931: 86-92)

On May 29, 1944, as World War II's Pacific battlefronts moved farther westward and northward, the Commander, South Pacific Area and Force instructed the Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila to "institute a program of redeployment of personnel and materials for use in forward areas." This program was completed on December 21, 1944.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 75 n.55)

On May 29, 1968, "Father Pio Taofinu'u [was] consecrated and installed Bishop of Samoa and Tokelau."

(1a. Heslin 1995: vii)

On May 29, 2003, landslides caused by torrential rainfall resulted in widespread flooding in American Samoa. Four people were killed and eight injured. Governor Togiola Tulafono declared a Territorial State of Emergency "with all non-essential government services and schools to remain closed."

(1c. Tuluono 2003a: 1; 1c. Sagapolutele 2003d: 1)

May 30:

On May 30, 1857, Henry Minett, American Samoa's third naval governor (acting: December 16, 1902-May 5, 1903) was born in Louisville, Kentucky. (2e. USNHC: Minett RO)

On May 30, 1936, the minesweeper USS *Lark* (AM21), visited American Samoa again. Philatelic covers with "AM. SAMOA/TUTUILA" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On May 30, 1938, Commander Nathan Woodworth Post, American Samoa's eighth naval governor (acting: March 14-July 14, 1913 and October 2-December 6, 1914), died at the Mare Island Naval Hospital in California. His cause of death was recorded as carcinoma of the colon. Commander Post was the first naval governor to serve two non-consecutive terms. (The other one was Captain Gatewood Sanders Lincoln: August 2, 1929-March 24, 1931 and July 17, 1931 to May 12, 1932).

(2e. USNHC: Post RO)

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On May 30, 1942, a board of officers from the Department of the Navy arrived to conduct an inspection of Tutuila. The senior member was the famed Antarctic explorer, Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd.

(1a. Morison IV, 1949: 263)

May 31:

On May 31, 1891, Mata'afa Iosefo "...established himself at Malie, the ancient home of the Malietoa family; and became an opponent of the Government," because Malietoa Laupepa had once again been declared "King of Samoa." Mata'afa, who held the Tui Atua title, had also held the Malietoa title during Laupepa's exile, and "was still seriously believed to be the Malietoa by a majority of the Malietoa electors." Furthermore, "Since the followers of the beaten Tui A'ana Tamasese secretly backed him as well, Mata'afa regarded himself as the closest

possible approximation of a 'King of Samoa.'"

(1d. Bryan 1927: 35; 1a. Gray 1960: 93-94)

On May 31, 1942, Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd's board finished its inspection report, which stated that there were 7,995 Navy and Marine Corps personnel on Tutuila, plus 100 men in the Fitafita Guard. The report went on to say that Tutuila's defense force was strong enough to repel minor raids and landings, but not strong enough to thwart a major assault.

(1a. Morison IV, 1949: 263)

On May 31, 1959, American Samoa's church-operated schools (London Missionary Society, Roman Catholic, Assemblies of God and Seventh-Day Adventist) employed 34 teachers who instructed 1,070 students.

(1d. Coleman 1959: 39)

JUNE:

June 1:

On June 1, 1919, the value of American Samoa's Samoan Hospital Fund was reported as \$13,976.33.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 74-75)

On June 1, 1948, Western Samoa's new flag was raised ceremonially for the first time, and was flown together with the New Zealand flag in Apia.

(1a. Davidson 1967: 191)

On June 1, 1955, “a new Attorney General was appointed by the Governor [of American Samoa] to fill the position left vacant upon the resignation of the previous incumbent who has returned to private practice.....the appointment of the new Attorney General, who is a Samoan-born qualified lawyer and a member of the District of Columbia Bar, marked the first time that a major department in the Government of American Samoa was headed by a Samoan.” [N.B. *Strangely, the report makes no mention of the new Attorney General’s name: Peter Tali Coleman*].

(1d. Lowe 1955: 26)

On June 1, 1962, Western Samoa celebrated its independence (which was achieved on January 1, 1962) on this date, because of better weather. This practice continues today.

(1a. Siers 1970: 15)

On June 1, 1986, two teams of archaeologists arrived in American Samoa to conduct archaeological surveys for the American Samoa Historic Preservation Office. One team, consisting of Dr. Patrick Vinton Kirch and Mr. Terry Lynn Hunt of the University of Washington, conducted a survey of the Manu’a Islands. The other team, comprised of Dr. Jeffrey Todd Clark of North Dakota State University and Mr. David Jerome Herdrich of the University of Illinois, investigated archaeological remains on the northeast coast of Tutuila.

(5. Sorensen 1986)

June 2:

On June 2, 1927, the Honorable William Nosworthy, New Zealand's Minister of External Affairs, arrived in Apia to assess the causes of rising tensions between Western Samoa's Administrator, Sir George Richardson, and the *Mau*.

(1a. Field 1984: 86-87)

June 3:

On June 3, 1872, George Musalas “Colvos” Colvocoresses, who served in the United States Exploring Expedition, better known as the Wilkes Expedition, which explored and surveyed the Samoan islands in October, 1839, and later authored a work on the Wilkes Expedition, entitled *Four Years in a Government Exploring Expedition* (New York: J.M. Fairchild, 1855) was mysteriously murdered in Bridgeport, Connecticut while on his way to New York. (7. Wikipedia: “George Colvocoresses”: 07/13/2006)

On June 3, 1905, Tupua Tamasese Peter Mea’ole, future Joint Head of State of

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Western Samoa, was born in Vaimoso, Western Samoa.
(7. Index of Persons 2002a)

On June 3, 1917, the German steamer *Elsass*, after being towed to Pearl Harbor by USS *Ajax*, was turned over to U.S. Naval authorities in Hawaii. (Please refer to the entries for August 6 and 12, 1914 and April 7, 1917). (1d. Bryan 1927: 50)

June 4:

On June 4, 1896, President Grover Cleveland appointed William Churchill III as U.S. Consul in Apia.
(1b. Theroux 1995: 104)

On June 4, 1900, Commander B.F. Tilley, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, issued his "Regulation No. 9-1900: Divorce."
(1a. Noble 1931: 47-48)

On June 4, 1924, Western Samoa's Prime Minister, Tofilau Eti Alesana was born Aualamalefalelima Alesana in Vaitogi, Tutuila, American Samoa, to Reverend James Alesana Fai'ivae of Leone, Tutuila and Vaoita Iosefa Mala'itai of Safune and Iva, Savai'i.
(Tofilau in 1a. Sutter 1989: 159-160; 1a. Tarburton 1996: 83-84)

On June 4, 1929, *Mau* leader Tupua Tamasese Lealofi III was released from Mount Eden jail in New Zealand, despite the attempt by Western Samoa's Administrator, Colonel Stephen Allen, to keep him imprisoned beyond his term. Tamasese was greeted by forty supporters, including his wife Ala, O.F. Nelson and Hall Skelton.
(1a. Field 1984: 142)

On June 4, 1942, the Japanese 17th Army was formed. Its mission: to capture New Caledonia, Fiji and Samoa in July. Two battalions of the 41st Infantry Regiment, then fighting on Panay in the Philippines, were assigned to capture Tutuila.
(1a. Willmott 1983: 100)

On June 4, 1943, Captain Edwin Edwin Taylor Pollock, American Samoa's 14th naval governor (March 1, 1922-September 4, 1923) died of cardiac arrhythmia and auricular fibrillation in Washington, D.C.
(2e. USNHC: Pollock RO)

On June 4, 1945, the Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, Captain Ralph

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Waldo Hungerford, requested the immediate removal of the sono-buoys from Pago Pago Harbor from the Commander, Service Squadron South Pacific Force.

(1a. Burke 1945b: 142)

On June 4, 1997, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints opened its new office in American Samoa, above the Deluxe Cafe in Nu'uuli. A short ceremony was conducted by Brother Va'aulu Uele of the Western Samoa Presiding Bishop's Office.

(1c. Anonymous 1997e: 16)

June 5:

On June 5, 1900, the American flag was raised on Ta'u, in the Manu'a Islands. Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, attended the ceremony, reporting that "the natives were quite enthusiastic about hoisting

the flag, and treated me with much courtesy."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 48)

On June 5, 1915, American Samoa's Governor, Commander John Martin Poyer, ended the prohibition on the sale of liquor.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On June 5, 1934, the Burns Philp department store (now Chan Mow's department store) on Beach Road in Apia was officially opened (although the date on the front of the building said "1932."). It was built by Fred Fairman at a cost of £70,000.

(1a. Eustis 1979: 79)

On June 5, 1942, Captain John Gould Moyer relieved Captain Laurence Wild and took office as the 29th naval governor of American Samoa (until February 8, 1944).

(2e. USNHC: Moyer RO; 2a. Burke 1945b: 48)

June 6:

On June 6, 1836, a permanent staff of six London Missionary Society missionaries and their wives arrived in Tutuila on the veteran missionary ship *Dunottar Castle*, which anchored in Leone Bay. "The first district committee meeting was held on deck and the workers distributed throughout the group. A.W. Murray and G. Barnden were assigned to Tutuila."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 99)

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On June 6, 1878, Lieutenant Benjamin Franklin Tilley, U.S. Navy, who would become American Samoa's first naval governor on February 17, 1900, married Emily Edelin Williamson.

(1a. Anonymous 1943: 1240)

On June 6, 1905, Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte informed Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore that the Commission which appointed him Governor of Tutuila gave him jurisdiction

over all United States possessions in Samoa.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 54; 1a. Darden n.d.: 7)

On June 6, 1938, Captain Edward William Hanson took office as American Samoa's 26th naval governor (until July 30, 1940).

(2e. USNHC: Hanson RO)

On June 6, 1945, the Commander, Service Squadron South Pacific Force gave his permission to the Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila (Captain Ralph Waldo Hungerford) to remove

the sono-buoys from Pago Pago Harbor.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 142)

June 7:

On June 7, 1898, Samuel Wakefield Canan, American Samoa's 32nd naval governor (acting: September 3-September 10, 1945), was

born in Altoona, Pennsylvania.

(2e. USNHC: Canan RO)

On June 7, 1904, Commander Edmund Beardsley Underwood, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila issued his "Regulation No. 4-1904: Customs Duties," which amended Commandant Benjamin Tilley's "Regulation No. 17-1900," of the same title.

(1a. Noble 1931: 32-38)

On June 7, 1943, Captain Edwin Taylor Pollock, 14th naval governor of American Samoa (March 1, 1922--September 4, 1923), was buried with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery at 11:00 a.m., following funeral services "at the Church of the Covenant, 18th and N Streets, NW, Washington, D.C., with the Reverend Albert Joseph McCartney officiating." Pallbearers included retired Rear Admirals Horatio G. Gillmor, Harley H. Christy and John D. Beuret, retired Marine Corps Brigadier General Rufus Lane, and retired Navy Captains Adelbert Althouse and Chester C. Wells. (2e. USNHC: Pollock RO)

On June 7, 1945, instructions for the removal of the sono-buoys from Pago Pago Harbor "followed by dispatch from Commander Service Squadron South Pacific Force."
(2a. Burke 1945b: 142)

June 8:

On June 8, 1867, Midshipman Benjamin Franklin Tilley (who would become American Samoa's first naval governor on February 17, 1900), graduated first in his class at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, and was commissioned as an Ensign with the serial number 103.
(2e. USNHC: Tilley RO; 2f. Wright-Sorensen, 12/06/1989)

On June 8, 1887, the Catholic church at Lauli'i, 'Upolu was blessed.
(1a. Heslin 1995: 47)

On June 8, 1922, the "Transportation Services of American Samoa" began. One bus ran from Pago Pago to Utulei to Leone. By 1927, the fare westward was 40 cents to Nu'uuli, 60 cents to Mapusaga and 75 cents to Leone. Eastward, the fare was 40 cents to Lauli'i and 75 cents to Faga'itua.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 111)

June 9:

On June 9, 1920, William Churchill III, former U.S. Consul in Apia and noted Pacific scholar, died at the Garfield Hotel in Washington, D.C.
(2f. Theroux-Sorensen: 02/23/94)

On June 9, 1942, the Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, Captain John Gould Moyer, "requested 300 men for a ship repair base which was under construction."
(2a. Burke 1945b: 54 n.38)

On June 9, 1946, the second USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4) arrived at Galveston, Texas for deactivation.
(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 368)

June 10:

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On June 10, 1888, Elder Joseph Henry Dean, his wife Florence, and their four-month-old baby, Jasher, set sail from Hawaii on the *Alameda* to serve a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints on the island of Aunu'u, Samoa.
(1c. Anonymous 1997a: 9)

On June 10, 1899, the "Kingship" of Samoa was vacated, and was replaced by a Provisional Government of Consuls, as follows: Friedrich Rose (Germany); Ernest George Berkeley Maxse (England) and Luther Wood Osborn (United States). Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, Ph.D. (in Philology), a veteran civil servant in the German colonial service, was appointed as Executive Director.
(1a. Kennedy 1974: 173-75; 1a. Hempenstall 1978: 32-33; 7. World Statesmen 2002b: 3)

On June 10, 1901, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 17: Asila and Asolelei," totalling 0.63 acres from Thomas Meredith for \$9,895.68.
(2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On June 10, 1911, the Governor of American Samoa, Commander William Michael Crose, enacted his "Regulation No. 5-1911: Administration of Oaths and Acknowledgements and Punishment of the Crimes of Perjury and Subornation of Perjury."
(1a. Noble 1931: 65-66)

On June 10, 1919, Commander Warren Jay Terhune succeeded Commander John Martin Poyer and became American Samoa's 12th naval governor (until his suicide on November 3, 1920). Commander Terhune was the only American Samoan governor who died in office.
(2e. USNHC: Terhune RO)

On June 10, 1919, Mr. David Dykstra, Principal of the Poyer School in Anua, American Samoa, resigned.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 87)

On June 10, 1925, the *Clemson*-class destroyer USS *John Francis Burnes* (DD299), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "PAGO PAGO/SAMOA" in the killer bars)were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On June 10, 1976, Congressman Philip Burton (D-CA) introduced a bill to make it possible for American Samoa's Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be popularly elected rather than appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. The bill passed the U.S. House of Representatives by a landslide vote of 377 to 1.

(7. Faleomavaega 2003: 3)

On June 10, 1981, Phelps Phelps, American Samoa's first appointed civil governor, passed away in Wildwood, New Jersey, aged 84.

(5. A. Phelps 2002: 2)

June 11:

On June 11, 1926, the last of the relief food for the January 1, 1926 hurricane was given to the citizens of Manu'a.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 4)

On June 11, 1927, New Zealand's Minister of External Affairs, William Nosworthy, met with O.F. Nelson and other members of Western Samoa's "Citizens' Committee," which was the executive of the *Mau*. He branded the European and part-European (*i.e. afakasi*) members of the Committee as self-seeking intriguers who were attempting to undermine the Samoans' confidence in their own institutions. He said that such conduct was "nothing less than criminal, and deserving only to be dealt with as a crime."

(1a. Field 1984: 87)

On June 11, 1942, Japan's Imperial General Headquarters postponed the capture of New Caledonia, Fiji and Samoa for two months.

(1a. Willmott 1983: 100)

On June 11, 1984, American Samoa's *Fono* (Legislature) denied Governor Peter Tali Coleman's bid for a third term. Later in the year, this decision was upheld by the High Court and the Secretary of the Interior.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

June 12:

On June 12, 1900, the Navy Department informed Commander B.F. Tilley that his regulations for the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila had been considered, and that the

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Department did not think that formal approval was necessary. This gave Tilley a great deal of latitude in promulgating regulations for American Samoa.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 56)

On June 12, 1942, Japan's Imperial General Headquarters postponed the capture of New Caledonia, Fiji and Samoa for two months.
(1a. Willmott 1983: 100)

On June 12, 1901, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 13: Tuaifuata," totalling 0.15 acres from Thomas Meredith, Jr. for \$325.00. (Please see the entry for December 23, 1902).

On June 12, 1941, the Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Navy informed the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts that he had "approved the purchase of 33.3 acres of land in Utulei Village at a cost of \$53,230 for Marine barracks. The purchases were as follows:

Lutu, Taesali, Afoa and Tupua as matais \$18,245
Tavai, La'ulu, Tafoa and Tuuimau as matais 10,385
Frank Shimasaki 12,784
David J. McMullin 6,500
Solomon Koko 500
Nicholas C. King, Mrs. Nicholas C. King, and
Nicholas C. King in his capacity as guardian
of the property of Magdalena Lagarejos, Julia
Lagarejos, Teresa Lagarejos, Antonio Lagarejos,
Louise Lagarejos, and Peter Lagarejos 500
Burns Philp (South Sea) Company Limited 794

(2a. Thompson 1989: 20-21)

On June 12, 1945, all of the sono-buoys in Pago Pago Harbor were reported secured.
(2a. Burke 1945b: 142)

On June 12, 1954, Marist Father Peter Chanel, Oceania's first Catholic martyr, was "solemnly canonized" by Pope Pius XII.
(1a. Heslin 1995: 62)

On June 12, 1997, a tropical storm was detected 400 miles northwest of Tutuila. Its

speed and strength increased quickly; it was upgraded to hurricane status and was given the name "Keli." The National Weather Service, KVZK-TV, and radio stations WVUV and KSBS acted quickly, broadcasting warnings to viewers and listeners. Keli eventually headed south, causing strong winds and high surfs, and causing damage in Tuvalu and Rarotonga.

(1c. *Samoa News* Staff 1997a: 1)

June 13:

On June 13, 1722, Dutch navigator Admiral Jacob Roggeveen, after "discovering" Easter Island and several islands in the Tuamotu group, arrived in Samoa. Roggeveen's three ships were the *Arend*, under Captain Jan Koster; the *Thienhoven*, under Captain Cornelis Bouman, and the *Afrikaansche Galeij*, commanded by Captain Roelof Rosendaal. They sighted Rose Atoll, which they named "Vuyle Eylandt" (Bird Island). On the following days, they sighted all of the Samoan islands, except for Savai'i, Apolima and Manono. Roggeveen named the Manu'a group the "Isles of Bouman" after Cornelis Bouman. He named Tutuila "Thienhoven Island" and 'Upolu "Groeningen Island."

(1a. Sharp 1970: 149-156; 1a. Spate II, 1983: 226)

On June 13, 1900, the Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, originated the idea of a Samoan Militia, which later became the Fita Fita Guard. The initial complement of 58 men were recruited and trained by Marine Sergeant Jones.

(1a. Gray 1960: 127-128)

On June 13, 1920, the steamship *Main* arrived in Apia Harbor to pick up German nationals who were to be repatriated by the New Zealand Administration. "Four stayed but 190, including seventy-two children, decided to go. Money and jewelry were taken as contraband of war and all deportees were issued with an allowance of 800 marks; 500 marks

in rapidly depreciating paper and 300 in coin."

(1a. Field 1984: 54; 1a. Eustis 1979: 69-70)

On June 13, 1921, Henry Clay Ide, former Chief Justice of Samoa and Governor General of the Philippines, died in Barnett, Vermont.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On June 13, 1934, the minesweeper USS *Whippoorwill* (AM35)

Visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with

"**FLAG DAY/MANUA SAMOA**" in the killer bars

were postmarked aboard the ship.
(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On June 13, 1941, Lieutenant Commander C.H. Derby, USNR, Resident Officer in Charge Samoa, sent the following telegram to the Officer in Charge, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, regarding the proposed location for the Tafuna Air Base: **"THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT OF REPORT MAILED ON JUNE 3 STEAMER X PREVIOUS DISCUSSION AND PICTURES INDICATED FIELD LOCATION DESIRABLE NEAR TAFUNA ADJOINING THE LAGOON X THIS AREA IS DENSE JUNGLE HAS AREAS OF SWAMPS AND ADJOINING TERRAIN MAKES DIFFICULT APPROACH TO LAND X MOUNTAINS TO NORTH AND NORTH WEST ARE WITHIN A HALF MILE OF FIELD LOCATION AND PROJECT FROM TWELVE TO FOURTEEN HUNDRED FEET ABOVE GROUND X DENSE CLOUD FORMATION ON THESE MOUNTAINS ALMOST DAILY HAVING CEILING HEIGHT OF FIVE HUNDRED TO ONE THOUSAND FEET X DIFFICULT FOR A PLANE TO COME FROM EAST OVER LAGOON TOWARD TAU MOUNTAIN TURN AND LAND WITH HIGH VELOCITY OF PREVAILING WINDS AND CLOUDS ON MOUNTAIN SIDE X SAMOA BELIEVES AN AREA SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THE LAGOON AREA AT TAFUNA AND THE VAITOGI AREA IS MOST PRACTICAL WORKABLE AND ECONOMICAL LOCATION..."** (2a. Burke 1945b: 34-35)

On June 13, 1997, Seuva'ai Mere Tuiasosopo Betham, judge and pioneer educator in American Samoa, passed away in Honolulu. Seuva'ai served as American Samoa's Director of Education for many years, was instrumental in introducing educational television to American Samoa, and co-authored the book *Bold Experiment: Educational Television in American Samoa* with Stanford University Professor Wilbur H. Schramm. (1c. Samoa News Staff 1997b: 1, 10;
1a. Schramm and Betham 1981: *passim*)

June 14:

On June 14, 1791, Captain Edward Edwards, Royal Navy, commanding HMS *Pandora* and seeking the mutineers from HMS *Bounty*, sighted Ta'u. (Edwards had consigned the mutineers that he had thus far captured to an iron cage on *Pandora's* deck, where they were incarcerated, day and night, during the entire voyage to England. He nicknamed the cage "*Pandora's* box"). (1a. Dodge 1971: 87)

On June 14, 1889, the Berlin General Act proclaimed the "independence and neutrality of the Samoan Islands" and provided for the recognition of Malietoa Laupepa as "King." Another aim of this Act was "to avoid all occasions of dissensions between their

respective and the people of Samoa” while at the same time “promoting as far as possible the peaceful and orderly civilization of the people.”
(1a. Kennedy 1974: 96-98; 1d. Coleman 1959: 7)

On June 14, 1919, following his return from New Zealand, *Mau* leader O.F. Nelson writing in the *Samoa Times*, said that New Zealand, in taking control of Western Samoa, had accepted a task that was beyond its capabilities. As evidence, he cited the New Zealand administration's handling of the influenza epidemic and its proclamation banning the importation of liquor. (1a. Davidson 1967: 99)

On June 14, 1927, USS *Tutuila* (PG-44), a Yangtze River patrol boat, was launched at Shanghai, China. She was sponsored by Miss Beverly Pollard, and was the first U.S. Naval vessel to be named *Tutuila*. Her sister ships, which were named after islands in American territories, included the *Wake* (ex-*Guam*), *Oahu*, *Luzon*, *Mindanao* and *Panay*, which was sunk by Japanese bombs on December 12, 1937, creating further strain on the worsening relationship between the United States and Japan.
(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 366; 1a. Perry 1969: *passim*;
1a. Silverstone 1965: 243)

June 15:

On June 15, 1791, Captain Edward Edwards of HMS *Pandora*, searching for the mutineers from HMS *Bounty*, landed on Tutuila and found buttons and clothing from the boat of Jean-François de La Pérouse's First Officer, Paul-Antoine Fleuriot de Langle, who was killed at "Massacre Bay," A'asu, Tutuila, with 11 of his crew, on December 11, 1787.
(1a. Dodge 1971: 87)

On June 15, 1887, Hawaiian King Kalakaua's ship *Kaimiloa* ("Explorer") arrived in Apia Harbor under the command of George Edward Gresley Jackson (late of Her Majesty's Royal Navy).
(1a. Kuykendall 1967: 335)

On June 15, 1914, the installation of a two-kilowatt radio for the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila was completed "at the summit of a steep ridge about 850 feet high, just west of the head of Pago Pago Bay."
(2b. Stearns 1914: 4)

On June 15, 1917, the 350-ton German steamer SS *Staats-sekretär Solf*, which had

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sought refuge in Pago Pago Harbor just after the beginning of World War I on August 6, 1914, and had been captured by the U.S. Navy on April 7, 1917 when the United States entered the war, was cleaned and refitted in Pago Pago and was placed on the Navy's register as USS *Samoa*, thus becoming the first U.S. Naval vessel to bear that name. She was armed with four 3-pounder semiautomatic guns and was used to repatriate 250 Solomon Islanders, who had been brought to the former German Samoa as indentured laborers, and whose contracts had expired. (1d. Bryan 1927: 50)

On June 15, 1927, Western Samoa's Administrator, Sir George Richardson, issued a proclamation ordering the *Mau* to disband, and threatening to punish anyone for "advising or suggesting any disobedience to the Government or Faipules," and promising to deport "all non-Samoan persons who try to continue the *Mau* or interfere in native affairs."

(1a. Davidson 1967: 121; 1a. Field 1984: 90-92)

On June 15, 1928, USS *Tutuila* (PG-44) was redesignated as a river gunboat. Renumbered as PR-4, she began her shakedown cruise up the Yangtze River, from Shanghai to I'Chang, where she joined her sister ship USS *Guam* (PR-3) in mid-July.

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 366)

On June 15, 1938, Rear Admiral A.J. Hepburn, formerly CINCPAC (Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet) and now Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District in San Francisco, was appointed as Chairman of the "Hepburn Board," which oversaw the Pacific Naval Air Bases (PNAB) project (NOy-3550 and NOy-4173). The PNAB contractors were the Hawaiian Dredging Company of Honolulu; the W.A. Bechtel Company of San Francisco, California; the Byrne Organization of Dallas, Texas; the Morrison-Knudsen Company of Boise, Idaho; J.H. Pomeroy and Company of San Francisco, and the Utah Construction Company (UCC) of Ogden, Utah. These companies were selected because of their experience in remote and difficult overseas locations, and because of their "can-do" attitude. The Board recommended that naval air bases be constructed or expanded at Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, Midway Island, Wake Island, Guam, Johnston, Palmyra, Kodiak, Sitka and American Samoa. The Utah Construction Company of Ogden, Utah was subsequently designated to construct the Tafuna Air Base in American Samoa.

(1a. Woodbury 1946: 39-42; 230-232)

June 16:

On June 16, 1892, Apia's Municipal President, Baron Senfft von Pilsach, "forwarded to the three powers [England, Germany and the United States] copies of the Samoa

Customs Ordinance, 1892, framed in conformity with The Customs Regulation Ordinance of 1881, Fiji, altered to suit local conditions."
(1d. Bryan 1927: 35)

On June 16, 1899, "The high commissioners of the three powers, Bartlett Tripp (American), C.N.E. Eliot (British), and H. Sternberg (German)...made it 'unlawful for any person to sell, give, or otherwise dispose of, to any other person or persons, any spiritous, vinous, or intoxicating liquor of any kind, in the islands of Samoa outside the municipal district of Apia.' All offenders were to be sent, with witnesses, to Apia for trial by the chief justice."
(1d. Bryan 1927: 93)

On June 16, 1914, Admiral Graf (Count) Maximilian Johannes Maria Hubertus von Spee, Commander of the German Navy's Asiatic Squadron, began his inspection tour of Germany's Pacific possessions. He was due to arrive in German Samoa on July 27.
(1a. Field 1984: 1)

June 17:

On June 17, 1894, William Walter Phelps, a United States delegate at the International Congress on the Samoan Question, which met in Berlin in 1889, passed away in Englewood, Bergen County, New Jersey. He was the grandfather of American Samoa's first appointed civilian governor, Phelps Phelps.
(7. Phelps Family 2002: 4)

On June 17, 1927, an article in the *Samoa Times* reported that New Zealand's Minister of External Affairs, William Nosworthy, had recommended that the Samoa Act of 1920 be amended to deport disaffected Europeans and *afakasi* (a threat clearly aimed at *Mau* members O.F. Nelson, Edwin Gurr and Alfred Smythe).
(1a. Davidson 1967: 121; 1a. Field 1984: 90-92)

On June 17, 1929, Western Samoa's Chief of Police, Arthur Braisby, issued an instruction which said that "all European police on duty will carry loaded revolvers and ten spare rounds of ball cartridges in addition to baton and handcuffs. All men off duty will at all times carry batons, out of sight, and have their revolvers where they can be quickly and readily got at."
(1a. Field 1984: 141)

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On June 17, 1944, the control tower at Western Samoa's Faleolo Airfield was secured (*i.e.*, closed) except for emergencies.
(2a. Burke 1945c: 79)

On June 17, 1961, Rear Admiral Thomas Francis Darden, American Samoa's 34th (and last) naval governor (July 7, 1949-February 23, 1951), passed away.
(2e. USNHC: Darden RO)

On June 17, 1967, Rear Admiral Vernon Huber, American Samoa's 33rd naval governor (April 22, 1947-June 15, 1949), was pronounced dead on arrival at the El Camino Hospital, Los Altos, California.
(2e. USNHC: Huber RO)

June 18:

On June 18, 1835, the first Wesleyan (Methodist) mission was established on Manono was established on Manono by the Reverend Peter Turner.
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On June 18, 1855, George Lewis Becke, known as Louis Becke, author of Samoan and Pacific stories, adventurer and friend of Bully Hayes was born in Port Macquarie, New South Wales, Australia, where his father was clerk of petty sessions. He was the youngest of six children. (7. Serle 1949)

On June 18, 1888, Elder Joseph Henry Dean established the first branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints ("Mormon" church) at Leone, Tutuila.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 107)

On June 18, 1892, the U.S. Government purchased two unnumbered parcels of land for the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila listed as "Naval Station Proper" (also known as the "Sherwood Claim"), totalling 121 acres, from "Christopher Atwell Harris & James McFarlane" for \$1,460.00, and the "National Bank of New Zealand & Robert Thomas Chatfield, et ux" for \$290.00."
(1a. Anonymous 1894: 13; 2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On June 18, 1943, the Seabees' 11th Construction Battalion was replaced by the 506th Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit (CBMU), and moved to New Caledonia.

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 36)

On June 18, 1947, the U.S. Secretaries of State (George C. Marshall), War (Kenneth C. Royall), Navy (James Forrestal) and Interior (Julius C. Krug) recommended to President Harry S. Truman that responsibility for American Samoa, Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands be transferred from the Navy Department to the Department

of the Interior at the earliest possible date.

(1a. Darden n.d.: ix; 1a. Gray 1960: 258)

June 19:

On June 19, 1925, the Catholic church at Falefa, 'Upolu, Western Samoa "came into use."

(1a. Heslin 1995: 59)

On June 19, 1936, the Catholic church at Falefa, 'Upolu, Western Samoa, which had been in use for eleven years, was officially dedicated. The delay was "due to the 'great depression,' which frustrated financial life in Samoa during this period."

(1a. Heslin 1995: 59)

On June 19, 1945, at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, "all harbor [sono-buoy] detection personnel were declared available [for duty elsewhere], which closed the activity."

(2a. Burke 1945b: 142)

June 20:

On June 20, 1854, Harry Jay Moors, businessman, author, editor, friend of Robert Louis Stevenson, and founder of Samoa's Moors family, was born in Detroit, Michigan.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On June 20, 1906, Commander Charles B.T. Moore, Governor of American Samoa, issued his "Regulation No. 4-1906: Protection of Pigeons and Doves." This edict was amended on January 3, 1910 by Governor John F. Parker and on May 10, 1921 by Governor Waldo Evans.

(1a. Noble 1931: 66)

On June 20, 1927, in Apia, a policeman overheard *Mau* member Tamaseu Taifau

telling a friend that the *Mau* would not obey the Government's orders, would not search for rhinoceros beetles, would not pay taxes, and would not attend district meetings. He was arrested, convicted of breaking the Maintenance of Authority Ordinance, and sent to jail for a year.

(1a. Field 1984: 92-93)

On June 20, 1936, New Zealand's Governor General, Viscount Galway, formally remitted the balance of Western Samoan *Mau* leader Olaf Nelson's exile, thus enabling him to return to Samoa.

(1a. Field 1984: 213)

On June 20, 1952, Phelps Phelps completed his term as American Samoa's first appointed civil governor (since February 23, 1951).

(6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

June 21:

On June 21, 1888, Joseph, Florence and Jasher Dean "were warmly welcomed" to the Latter-Day Saints mission on Aunu'u by Samuel Manoa and his wife Fa'asopo.

(1c. Anonymous 1997a: 9)

On June 21, 1900, the American flag was raised at Leone, Tutuila, and Naval Station Commandant Benjamin F. Tilley wrote that "the natives of Leone have been very anxious to have a flag and show great interest in the new government."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 48)

On June 21, 1919, when a New Zealand Royal Commission arrived in Apia to investigate the influenza pandemic, an article in the *Samoa Times* reported that "the official death count was set at 7,542 out of a population of 30,636," or 24.62 per cent of the population.

(1a. Ala'ilima 1988: 153-154)

On June 21, 1941, construction of an antisubmarine net across Pago Pago Harbor was begun.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 30)

On June 21, 1943, the U.S. Navy Seabees' "Second Construction Battalion boarded the U.S.S. Couch and departed from Uvea, Wallis Islands at 1700" for duty in American Samoa.

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(2a. Anonymous n.d. B: 3)

June 22:

On June 22, 1911, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 52: Lighthouse Site, Steps Point," 5.11 acres, from "Faumuina" for \$300.00." (Anonymous 1960: 4)

On June 22, 1914, at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, "a communication dated May 26, 1914, allotting \$2100.00 was received. From June 23, 1914 to June 30, 1914, 74 signals were erected. The quantity of work accomplished between these dates was enormous, and was done under most trying conditions of weather and topography, as will be shown in the monthly report of progress made by the officer in charge, Lieutenant Beall, U.S. Navy."

(2b. Stearns 1914: 8)

On June 22, 1919, Mr. W.M. Green arrived in American Samoa to assume his duties as Principal of the Poyer School in Anua.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 87)

June 23:

On June 23, 1919, Mr. W.M. Green replaced Mr. David Dykstra as Principal of the Poyer School in Anua, American Samoa.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 87)

On June 23, 1941, the Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, Captain Laurence Wild, requested that the Marine Corps' 7th Defense Battalion maintain gun watches at the batteries on the Governor's Landing and Goat Island during the hours of darkness as "a special means of harbor defense."

(2a. Burke 1945b: 30)

On June 23, 1943, the U.S. Navy Seabees' Second Construction Battalion arrived in American Samoa from Uvea, Wallis Islands aboard USS *Couch*. (2a. Anonymous n.d. B: 3)

On June 23, 1954, German-born American sailor William Willis, age 61, set sail from Callao, Peru for Australia via Samoa, aboard his balsa log raft *The Seven Little Sisters*. (The name referred to the seven logs). He was accompanied by his parrot "Eekie" and his cat "Meekie."

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(1a. Willis 1955: 66)

June 24:

On June 24, 1884, HMS *Calliope*, the only ship to survive the Great Apia Hurricane of March 15-16, 1889, was launched by Lady Phipps Hornby at Portsmouth Dockyard, England. She was commissioned in 1887. In 1907, following the end of her active service, and as well as acting as a recruiting vessel for the first world war, *Calliope* became a drill ship for the Tyne Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. She was employed in that duty for several decades, under the name *Helicon* between 1914 and 1931, reverting to HMS *Calliope* to finish her years. The ship was finally sold for scrapping in 1951. The establishment is now a shore based one and continues to function today.

(7. Scaramouche 2006)

On June 24, 1904, the Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, Commander Edmund Beardsley Underwood, issued his "Regulation No. 3-1904: Riding and Driving." This edict was subsequently amended by Governor Henry Francis Bryan on February 6, 1926 and June 20, 1927, and by Governor Stephen Victor Graham on January 1, 1929. (1a. Noble 1931: 75-76)

On June 24, 1936, Western Samoa's Acting Administrator, Alfred Clarke Turnbull, revoked the order declaring the *Mau* to be a seditious organization. (The order was issued by Colonel Stephen Shepard Allen on January 13, 1930). (1a. Field 1984: 213)

On June 24, 1943, construction of the U.S. Navy's *Alaska*-class battlecruiser USS *Samoa* (CB-6), and her sister ships USS *Philippines* (CB-4) and USS *Puerto Rico* (CB-5) was cancelled at the New York Shipbuilding Yard. (Please see the entry for December 17, 1941). (1a. Silverstone 1965: 34)

June 25:

On June 25, 1887, representatives of the United States, Germany and Britain met in Washington, D.C. to discuss the future of tripartite control in Samoa.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 31)

On June 25, 1888, Latter-Day Saints missionaries Joseph and Florence Dean, baptized the first Samoan Mormon convert, Malaia, on Aunu'u.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On June 25, 1900, Commander B.F. Tilley, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, issued his "Regulation No. 10-1900: Special Order Concerning the Importation of Intoxicating Liquor."

(1a. F. Sunia 1998: 15)

June 26:

On June 26, 1917, a powerful earthquake with an epicenter seventy miles southeast of Apia shook Samoa. "The first effects were felt at 6:23 p.m., when the inhabitants of Apia and district were startled by the vibrations which for the first few seconds caused little alarm. Buildings shook violently, iron roofs rattled, ornaments, glasses, crockery on shelves toppled and the ground rocked in a most alarming manner." "Professor Augenheister of the German-built observatory at Mulinu'u registered the quake at 8.3 on the Richter scale."

(1a. Eustis 1979: 55; 1a. Ala'ilima 1988: 134)

On June 26, 1938, Captain Edward William Hanson took office as American Samoa's 26th naval governor.

(2e. USNHC: Hanson RO)

On June 26, 1945, the "BREAKDOWN OF PERSONNEL ALLOWANCES BY FUNCTIONAL COMPONENTS U.S. NAVAL STATION TUTUILA AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA" was as follows: "ADMINISTRATION: Nine (9) U.S. Navy Officers and fifty (50) U.S. Navy Enlisted Men; HARBOR CONTROL & DEFENSE: One (1) U.S. Navy Officer and five (5) U.S. Navy Enlisted Men; COMMUNICATIONS: Three (3) U.S. Navy Officers and thirty-seven (37) U.S. Navy Enlisted Men, and one (1) Fita Fita; SUPPLY: Six (6) U.S. Navy Officers and thirty-six (36) U.S. Navy Enlisted Men; SHIP REPAIR: Two (2) U.S. Navy Officers, fifty (50) U.S. Enlisted Navy [*sic*] Men, and eight (8) Fita Fitas; MEDICAL: Fifteen U.S. Navy Officers and forty-one (41) U.S. Navy Enlisted Men; AVIATION: Eleven (11) U.S. Navy Officers, seventy-five U.S. Navy Enlisted Men, and six (6) Fita Fitas, including the Upolu Detachment of Naval Air Facility Tutuila consisting of one (1) U.S. Navy Officer and ten (10) U.S. Navy Enlisted Men; ORDNANCE: One (1) U.S. Navy Officer and one (1) U.S. Navy Enlisted Man; CONSTRUCTION & PUBLIC WORKS: Two (2) U.S. Navy Officers

(Including Public Works Officer and Assistant Public Works Officer for Government of American Samoa), and thirty-nine (39) U.S. Navy Enlisted Men; MINECRAFT & ANTI-SUBMARINE VESSELS: (Three (3) U.S. Navy Officers and twenty-four U.S. Navy Enlisted Men (One Vessel); SERVICE VESSELS: Five (5) U.S. Navy Officers and twenty-nine (29) U.S. Navy Enlisted Men (One Vessel); FITA FITA GUARD & BAND: In accordance with reference (f), the Fita Fita allowance is limited to one hundred forty-two (142). A complete distribution of the Fita Fitas among the various functional components is not available at this headquarters."

(2a. Burke 1945b: 18-21)

On June 26, 1988, Agnes Genevieve "Aggie" Grey, QSO (Honorary Companion of the Queen's Service Order for Community Service), Western Samoa's legendary hotelier, passed away, aged 90 years and 8 months. (1a. Tarburton 1996: 28-29)

June 27:

On June 27, 1887, William Cox, the gunner from Hawaiian King Kalakaua's ship *Kaimiloa*, and three other crew members were arrested for mutiny by Apia's Municipal Magistrate, Otto Martin.

(1a. Kuykendall 1967: 336; 2f. Theroux-Sorensen 02/23/94)

On June 27, 1902, Captain Uriel Sebree, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, issued an order requiring that the masters of all cargo vessels leaving American Samoa for "ports of the United States or its insular possessions be required to declare a manifest of all cargoes taken on board at the port of Pago Pago for such ports."

(1a. Noble 1931: 45)

On June 27, 1907, Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, Governor of American Samoa, issued his "Regulation No. 5-1907: Adoption of Children."

(1a. Noble 1931: 20-21)

On June 27, 1929, an article in the *New Zealand Samoa Guardian* estimated the number of taxpayers in Western Samoa at 9,325 for the period 1927-1928.

(1a. Davidson 1967: 133)

On June 27, 1929, Tupua Tamasese Lealofi III returned to Samoa aboard the vessel *Tofua*, following his exile and imprisonment in New Zealand for *Mau*-related activities. "...before he was allowed to land an official presented him with a summons for the same taxes he had not paid and for which he had already served six months in prison."

(1a. Field 1984: 142)

On June 27, 1964, William Willis left Apia for Australia, on the second leg of his journey aboard his second raft, *Age Unlimited*, which began in Callao, Peru, after a seven-month respite in the United States.

(1a. Willis 1966: 175)

On June 27, 2001, American Samoa Governor, Tauese P.F. Sunia, as Guest Speaker at the groundbreaking ceremonies for the Ofu and Olosega Village Rural Road Projects, praised the Department of Public Works and the U.S. Federal Highway Administration for their efforts in getting the projects underway.

(1i. ASG/DPW 2001c and 2001d)

June 28:

On June 28, 1887, after the *Kaimiloa* mutineers were arrested in Apia, Captain George E.G. Jackson was found drunk at Matafele, and was "assisted" to a meeting with German Consul Becker, repeatedly tripping on his sword (according to Harry J. Moors, who sold him a case of whiskey). (2f. Theroux-Sorensen 02/23/94)

On June 28, 1890, Thomas Calloway Latimore, the 22nd naval governor of American Samoa (acting: April 10-April 17, 1934), was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, the son of Thomas Calloway and Elizabeth Vernon Spears Latimore.

(2e. USNHC: Latimore RO)

On June 28, 1906, "Congress provided for the acknowledgement of deeds in American Samoa, to be attested by the certificate of the governor."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 55)

On June 28, 1955, Catholic Bishop John Paul Dieter, Vicar Apostolic of Samoa, passed away in Auckland, New Zealand.

(1a. Heslin 1995: 63)

June 29:

On June 29, 1796, John Williams, pioneer London Missionary Society missionary in Samoa and other Pacific islands, was born in Tottenham, High Cross, London, England.

(5. Iuli 2004)

On June 29, 1884, Bishop Jean-Armand Lamaze, Vicar Apostolic of Central Oceania and Administrator of Samoa, blessed the cornerstone of "the actual Cathedral of Apia" at Mulivai.

(1a. Heslin 1995: iv)

On June 29, 1905, Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, Governor of American Samoa, issued his "Regulation No. 6-1905: License of Dogs," and "License and Registration of Stallions and Bulls."

(1a. Noble 1931: 39-40; 44)

On June 29, 1942, the attack transport USS *Heywood* (APA 12), displacing 14,000 tons, stopped in Pago Pago Harbor to unload mail.

(2a. Bearss 1978, 1981: 34)

On June 29, 1943, the Commander, South Pacific Force of the United States Pacific Fleet forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet (Admiral Chester W. Nimitz) his plan for "Base Development--Upolu." (2a. Burke 1945c: 48-54)

June 30:

On June 30, 1907, it was reported that "over 30 miles of fairly good roads, requiring bridges" had thus far been built in American Samoa."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 78)

On June 30, 1908, the Papatea School was opened at Ta'u, Manu'a. Vaega, a London Missionary Society pastor, was the only teacher.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 81)

On June 30, 1914, there were, "in addition to village pastors' schools, 8 recognized schools in Tutuila; 6 were sectarian, 2 island government, 3 were for boys, 3 for girls, and 2 for both boys and girls. These schools were being taught by a teacher from the United States, by Catholic Marist Brothers, by Catholic Marist sisters, by representatives of the London Missionary Society, and by Mormon elders."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 85)

On June 30, 1926, American Samoa's Department of Public Health listed 38 naval personnel and 26 Samoan nurses on its roster. There were four branch dispensaries at Leone, Amouli, Ta'u and Ofu.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 68)

On June 30, 1926, in its End-of-Year Report for Fiscal Year 1926, American Samoa's Department of Public Health recorded the following diseases: bronchitis: 1,030 cases; acute catarrhal fever: 16; acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis ("pinkeye"): 1,022; dengue fever: 2; acute enterocolitis: 136, erysepilas: 1; filariasis: 484; gangrene: 1; simple influenza: 6; ascariasis: 1,875; uncinariasis: 40; leprosy: 2; measles: 1; pneumonia: 47; skin diseases: 250; tetanus: 3; tonsillitis: 9; tuberculosis: 72; typhoid fever: 11; gonorrhea: 2; whooping cough: 35, and yaws: 652.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 71-73)

On June 30, 1934, the "Map of U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, Samoa, Showing Conditions on June 30, 1934" (the last day of Fiscal Year 1934) listed 67 Navy buildings and other structures and "Total Land

Owned by U.S. Govt." as 159.26 acres.

(2d. Dickerman 1934)

On June 30, 1940, the "Map of U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, Samoa, Showing Conditions on June 30, 1940" (the last day of Fiscal Year 1940) listed 80 Navy buildings and other structures and "Total Land Owned by U.S. Government" as 159.27 acres. The area of the Naval Station Proper was 38.35 acres.

(2d. Groder 1940)

On June 30, 1942, 5,074 U.S. Marines were stationed in Western Samoa. (2a. Thompson 1990: 24)

On June 30, 1942, USS *Heywood* (APA 12), a 14,000-ton transport, arrived in Apia, and disembarked the 1st Battalion, 22nd Marines.

(2a. Bearss 1978, 1981: 34)

On June 30, 1942, the Navy Base Report for Tutuila stated that the sailors and Marines "had two bowling alleys, but not enough room for athletic fields; a recreation center had been approved, but not yet built. Mail delivery was irregular, arriving roughly every three weeks...The acute shortage of cooking gear was blamed on the necessity of dividing the Marines into many small camps, where they could not be served by large central mess halls. Tarpaulins, needed as protection for just about everything against the incessant rainfall, were also scarce. The lack of tarpaulins contributed to the deterioration of supplies and equipment, particularly electric gear. Trucks, jeeps and other motorized vehicles were also scarce, and the Marines were borrowing trucks from the contractors to unload supplies. In 1942, the 2nd Marine Brigade established a recreation center with facilities for for forty-two men at a time, so that those stationed in outlying posts could come in now and then and enjoy billiards, ping pong, cards, movies, and so on."

(2b. Hudson 1994: 34)

On June 30, 1943, the "Map of U.S. Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa, Showing Conditions on June 30, 1943" (the last day of Fiscal Year 1943) showed 141 Navy buildings and other structures. Areas were the same as in 1940.

(2d. Pendergrass 1943)

On June 30, 1943, 2,235 Navy and Marine Corps patients had been sent from American Samoa to the United States since October 1, 1942. 1,265 of these were infected with filariasis. Marine Corps Headquarters and the Navy's Bureau of Medicine developed a program for the treatment of such tropical diseases as filariasis and malaria, and established "a special treatment center in the mountains above Klamath Falls [Oregon]. A Navy survey team found this site to be not only healthy in terms of climate but the surrounding community was known as friendly to the military. This friendly attitude of the town would be a plus in the building of the men's morale. These were patients who had heard unfounded rumors of deformities, and feared social stigma."

(2a. Burke 1945b: 54; 2a. Burke 1945c: 77 n.22;
2a. Denfeld 1989a: 37)

On June 30, 1947, the Bank of American Samoa's "assets stood at \$1,787,000, almost a tenfold increase over that of 1940, and deposits at \$1,659,000. The bank had cash on hand or due from other banks totaling \$534,000, and United States Government or other bonds totaling \$1,238,000. Outstanding loans were only \$11,000. Profits for the year were \$18,500".

(1d. Lowe 1955: 33)

On June 30, 1949, the Navy Department provided the United Nations with these population figures for the Territory of American Samoa: 1900: 5,659; 1920: 7,776; 1926: 8,676; 1930: 12,908; 1945: 16,493; 1949: 18, 353.

(2a. Thompson 1990: 26)

On June 30, 1949, the "Map of U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, Samoa, Showing Conditions on June 30, 1949" (the last day of Fiscal Year 1949) listed 129 Navy buildings and other structures. The area of the Naval Station had increased to 81.25 acres.

(2d. Smith 1949)

On June 30, 1949, American Samoa's 29th and 30th naval governors, Rear Admiral John Gould Moyer (June 5, 1942-February 8, 1944) and Captain Allen Hobbs (February 8, 1944-January 27, 1945)

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were placed on the Navy's retired list.
(2e. USNHC: Moyer RO; Hobbs RO)

On June 30, 1952, the Bank of American Samoa celebrated its 37th anniversary.
(1d. Elliott, 1952: 24)

On June 30, 1952, the *Annual Report of the Governor of American Samoa* stated that there were 34 inmates in the Island Government Prison under the supervision of one lieutenant of police, who served as prison warden, assisted by four prison guards. "With the goal of turning the prisoners back to society as good citizens, instructive work is assigned. Thus, farming being the main occupation in American Samoa, the prison maintains a prison farm as well as a small plantation on the prison grounds. Taro, bananas and breadfruit are raised by the prisoners."
(1d. Elliott, 1952: 24)

On June 30, 1952, the *Annual Report of the Governor of American Samoa* listed the total number of deaths for Fiscal Year 1952 as 214, giving a death rate of 10.6 per 1,000. The total births for FY 1952 were 828, giving a birth rate of 41.4 per 1,000. Sixty-three infants died during the year, resulting in a rate of 79.9 per 1,000 births, which was an increase over the rate for the three previous three fiscal years. This increase in infant mortality was due to a large number of cases, combined with malnutrition. The 10 leading causes of death were:

(1) Bronchopneumonia, 54; (2) arteriosclerosis, 15; (3) malnutrition, 21; (4) tuberculosis, 14; (5) cerebrospinal meningitis, 7; (6) pneumonia, lobar, 7; (7) cerebral thrombosis, 5; (8) gastroenteritis, 4; (9) food poisoning, 3; and (10) hepatitis, 2.

The 10 leading causes of illness were:

(1) Whooping cough, 1,009; (2) bronchopneumonia, 619; (3) filariasis, 615; (4) conjunctivitis, 492; (5) yaws, 342; (6) pterygium, 577; (7) otitis media, 386; (8) ear fungus, 326; (9) acute bronchitis, 282; and (10) chicken pox, 226.

29 cases of leprosy were hospitalized in Fiji, and 9 in the local hospital. 3,664 X-ray examinations were performed; 2,968 tuberculosis examinations; 1,629 surgical operations; 13,779 prescriptions were filled; and 2,600 school children were immunized against tetanus and smallpox.
(1d. Elliott, 1952: 16)

On June 30, 1952, in his *Annual Report of the Governor of American Samoa to the Secretary of the Interior*, Governor John C. Elliott reported that there were 51 schools in the Territory, attended by 5,116 students, of whom 3,861 were in government schools, taught by 156 teachers. There were 179 established positions in the Department of Education.

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(1d. Elliott, 1952: 17)

On June 30, 1952, in his *Annual Report of the Governor of American Samoa to the Secretary of the Interior*, Governor John C. Elliott wrote that the 176 residents of Swains Island were visited by a dental team headed by Dr. Raymond Neubarth of Chicago, staff dental officer of the Hospital of American Samoa. Dr. Neubarth conducted a dental examination of each resident and found an incidence of intraoral and dental pathology of 82.3 %. He made two follow-up trips to Swains with an assistant and field equipment. The team extracted 203 teeth, made 102 permanent fillings, cleaned 69 persons' teeth, treated 26 cases of pyorrhea and gingivitis and removed 2 impactions.

(1d. Elliott, 1952: 17)

On June 30, 1952, the Second Legislature of American Samoa completed its term of office, closing with a special session called for the purpose of enacting legislation to reorganize the entire legislative branch.

(1d. Judd 1953: 3-4)

On June 30, 1952, land transportation in American Samoa consisted of 7 buses and 1 truck "managed to maintain a 7-day weekly schedule to the extremities of the island even though the equipment demanded a continuous increase in maintenance and repair costs". During Fiscal Year 1953, "24,300 single fares and 2,517 commuter and student passes were sold, with a gross income of \$9,841.10; however, this was offset by free transportation to 5,668 Samoan school children to and from their village[s] to hospital for dental and physical examinations as well as 5,776 adults taken for clinical or outpatient treatment.....

As a result of extremely high repair and maintenance costs and free transportation services for some people, the land transportation system showed a deficit of \$9,220.45 for the year".

(1d. Judd 1953: 12)

On June 30, 1953, the *Annual Report of the Governor of American Samoa* recorded the following medical statistics for Fiscal Year 1953: there were 148 recorded deaths, which reduced the death rate to 8.2 per 1,000 (down from 10.6 per 1,000 in FY 1952). 64 of these were infants (up from 63 in FY 1952). The 10 leading causes of death were: (1) bronchopneumonia, 16; (2) myocarditis, 10; (3) senility, 9; (4) gastroenteritis, 8; (5) malnutrition, 7; (6) pulmonary tuberculosis, 7; (7) arteriosclerosis, 6; (8) meningitis, 6; (9) prematurity, 5; and (10) carcinoma, 5.

The total number of recorded births was 729, giving a rate of 40.5 births per 1,000. The 10 leading causes of sickness were: (1) filariasis, 1,799; (2) otitis media, 980; (3) ear fungus, 648; (4) conjunctivitis ("pink eye"), 582; (5) acute bronchitis, 149; (6) gastroenteritis, 141; (7) abscess with lymphangitis, 103; (8) pterygium, 70; (9) furuncles of the ear, 66; and (10) rhinitis, 39.

(1d. Judd 1953: 19)

On June 30, 1953, American Samoa's Governor, Lawrence McCully Judd, reported that "Most of the police officers are ex-marines and due to that training they have excellent morale and discipline and can speak, read and write English. American Samoa has no narcotic[s] problem, no prostitution problem, no auto theft, and very little grand larceny."

(1d. Judd 1953: 31)

On June 30, 1953, Governor Lawrence McCully Judd reported that the American Samoa Government's total current assets were \$1,652,730.71. (1d. Judd 1953: 41)

On June 30, 1954, Governor Richard Barrett Lowe reported that the American Samoa Government's total imports for Fiscal Year 1954 were \$992,543.00, and that exports totaled \$546,237.67.

(1d. Lowe 1954: 8)

On June 30, 1954, American Samoa Office of Information and Adult Education reported that its mimeographed newspaper, the Samoan language *Failauga Samoa*, "has progressed from an initial 2-page, 150-copy edition, to an average 6-page paper distributed to 2,500 Samoan family communities on Tutuila and Manu'a, and is now generally regarded as an institution."

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generally regarded as an institution.”
(1d. Lowe 1954: 37)

On June 30, 1954, Governor Richard Barrett Lowe, in the *Annual Report of the Governor of American Samoa to the Secretary of the Interior*, reported that: “In the last fiscal year, July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954, the Customs and Revenue Division collected \$524,969.95 in revenue, with \$191,768.68 derived from duties on imports. The value of the 1954 imports is listed as follows:

United States.....	\$558,303.00
Australia and New Zealand.....	364,130.00
Apia, Suva, Fiji.....	52,349.00
Great Britain.....	6,137.00
West Indies.....	112.00
Tonga.....	12.00
Total.....	992,543.00

Export values for Fiscal Year 1954 are tabulated as follows:

Copra, sun-dried.....	\$363,237.50
<i>Laufala</i> floor mats.....	45,737.43
Other mats (varied sizes).....	23,858.77
Wood crafts and carvings.....	1,063.00
All other curios.....	3,054.09
Fish (canned tuna).....	107,700.00
Fish meal.....	1,586.88

(1d. Lowe 1954: 7)

On June 30, 1954, Governor Richard Barrett Lowe, in his *Annual Report of the Governor of American Samoa to the Secretary of the Interior*, wrote that “A total of 9,646 Government and paid messages, representing 289,424 words, was sent and received during the year. Of this number 6,205 messages, representing 119,611 words, were commercial traffic. The Communications Division realized \$8,352.35 in revenue for private correspondence.”

(1d. Lowe 1954: 7)

On June 30, 1955, the population of American Samoa was estimated at 21,500. “During the year, 188 Samoans emigrated to the Hawaiian Islands and the mainland United States. Within the past few years the political stability of the islands was threatened because of the rapid succession of top personnel. In October 1953, the present administration [*i.e.*, that of Governor Richard Barrett Lowe] took over and in the period following has done much to stabilize the Government by setting up long-range objectives and programs in various fields of endeavor paramount to Samoan security, encouraging and developing Samoan leadership, placing Samoan personnel in high-level jobs when possible, recognizing industrial incentives to encourage more industry, and reorganizing the Government to work more closely with the Samoan people from the legislature down to the village level.”
(1d. Lowe 1955: 2)

On June 30, 1955, Governor Richard Barrett Lowe reported that 484 persons were tried on criminal charges in Fiscal Year 1955. 352 of them were convicted and 132 acquitted. Of those convicted, 17 were imprisoned and 335 fined. Of those fined, 39 worked out their fines by doing labor for public benefit in their respective villages under the direction of the *pulenu'u* or county chief. During Fiscal 1955 the courts disposed of 565 civil cases.
(1d. Lowe 1955: 2)

On June 30, 1955, American Samoa’s total rainfall for Fiscal Year 1955 was listed as 268.03 inches, compared to 208.01 inches for FY 1954.
(1d. Lowe 1955: 14)

On June 30, 1955, the American Samoa “Government-owned single telephone system had 209 telephones on the line, connected to an automatic –dial-type telephone switchboard. There were 8,000 lineal feet of underground cable, 46,000 feet of overhead cable and 52,000 lineal feet of outside twisted lines to be maintained. There were three new installations during the year, for a total of 212 telephones.”
(1d. Lowe 1955: 14)

On June 30, 1955, “Two Samoan employees of the [D]epartment [of Public Works] are housed in the Tafuna Airfield area and are responsible for the care and maintenance of the airport runway and its plane parking area. The 6,000-foot coral runway is grass covered, and is kept in readiness for immediate use.”
(1d. Lowe 1955: 14)

On June 30, 1955, the American Samoa Government's Medical Services Department maintained "a 225-bed hospital at Pago Pago, a 25-bed cottage hospital at Ta'u, 4 dispensaries and a leprosarium. The hospital is staffed with stateside and indigenous personnel; the cottage hospital, dispensaries and leprosarium are staffed with Samoan practitioners and nurses under the supervision of the Public Health Division."
(1d. Lowe 1955: 14)

On June 30, 1955, hospital admissions in American Samoa totaled 3,946 for Fiscal Year 1955. Dismissals were 3,941 with 72 deaths. The average daily inpatient load was 143.
(1d. Lowe 1955: 16)

On June 30, 1955, Governor Richard Barrett Lowe explained the following activities of American Samoa's Office of Information and Adult Education to the Secretary of the Interior:

Publications:

"The *Failauga Samoa* is published weekly in the Samoan language, approximately 3,000 copies being distributed every week. The articles published contain activities of the Government, its policies and programs, reports on local affairs, major world events, and other matters relevant to information projects.

The *Leaso* is published daily for the English-reading Samoans and Europeans. The daily circulation is approximately 300 copies. This publication gives an account of local developments of major interest and a summary of the world news developments. When school is in session, an additional 200 copies are given to the Education Department for distribution among the public school teachers who use them in village schools as a ready source of general information. The *O Le Fa'atonu* is published quarterly and is a bilingual official historical review of Government activities. Approximately 2,500 copies are issued per quarter.

Three special bulletins were published during the year: (1) The William Willis story of his adventure from Callao, Peru to Pago Pago in the raft, *Seven Little Sisters*; (2) the Samoan version of the life of Napoleon Bonaparte; and (3) the Samoan version of the life of Lord Horatio Nelson. These three pamphlets were also used in connection with the broadcast program "Great Human Adventures".

Broadcasting:

"This office operates a small radio station, WVUV, which broadcasts on a frequency of 1120 kilocycles with a carrier power of 50 watts, as authorized by the Interdepartment

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Radio Advisory Commission. It broadcasts 25 hours per week, or 5 hours per day, Monday through Friday.”
(1d. Lowe 1955: 31)

On June 30, 1956, American Samoa’s Governor, Richard Barrett Lowe reported that “The Tafuna airstrip is a coral-based, grass-covered runway, 450 feet wide by 6,000 feet long. This airfield was considered suitable by CAA for operations of Douglas DC-4 planes or smaller craft. The field has been kept in good condition. A total of 20 planes landed on the field during the year.” (1d. Lowe 1956: 37)

On June 30, 1956, the American Samoa Government’s Department of Automotive Vehicles ”changed its program of repairs and maintenance to vehicles by repairing each one individually and trying to set up an improved program of preventative maintenance. Nine automotive vehicles were received during the year, four large buses, one panel truck, one carry-all, two 1 ½-ton dump trucks and one 3-ton flatbed stake truck. In fiscal year 1956, the Government operated a total of 96 vehicles as compared to 97 vehicles during fiscal year 1955. Maintenance of the large buses and over-age equipment cost the Government a total of \$51,316.96.” (1d. Lowe 1956: 37)

On June 30, 1956, American Samoa’s Governor, Richard Barrett Lowe, reported that 82 defense cases and 756 legal aid cases were handled by the Public Defender’s Office. (1d. Lowe 1956: 45)

On June 30, 1957, American Samoa’s Governor, Peter Tali Coleman, reported that “the Government has established during this fiscal year a Development and Planning Office for the purpose of investigating possible markets for local produce, as well as encouraging industries of a small scale, village-centered type, to establish themselves within the Territory. It is hoped that a balance may be maintained between industries requiring large numbers of laborers for piecework or other routine manufacturing operations and cottage industries based upon the village-centered economy of the Samoan people.” (1d. Coleman 1957: 3)

1957: 3)

On June 30, 1957, Governor Peter Tali Coleman reported that the Governments of American Samoa and Western Samoa were joint sponsors in the preparation of “a concise dictionary of the Samoan language.” “The Samoan language project is nearing its final stages and page proofs of the dictionary should be at hand early in 1958. [The dictionary was published in 1966]. The dictionary is being prepared by a competent

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philologist [Dr. George B. Milner] of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and is to be printed by the Oxford University Press.” (1d. Coleman 1957: 5)

On June 30, 1957, Governor Peter Tali Coleman reported that “Approximately 200 acres are devoted to pasture for the herd of Jersey and Holstein-Friesian cattle. A modern milking house where all milking is done by machine, and a pasteurization plant where milk is processed and bottled for delivery, provide milk of high quality to the Samoan Hospital and private customers. The number of local residents purchasing milk is increasing steadily. All milk is carefully analyzed for bacterial count and butterfat content.” (1d. Coleman 1957: 17-18)

On June 30, 1957, the *Annual Report of the Governor of American Samoa to the Secretary of the Interior* contained this table, which contrasted food prices in 1950 and 1958:

Item:	1950 price:	1958 price:
Sweet biscuits (pound)	0.25	0.45
Butter	0.37	0.65
Cigarettes (carton)	1.25	1.60-2.00
Coffee (pound)	0.75	1.50
Cocoa	0.25	1.00
Wheat flour	0.13	0.14½
Evaporated milk (tin)	0.13	0.20
Rice (American: pound)	0.12	0.20
Sugar	0.12½	0.17
Tea	1.40	2.00
Canned fish	0.25	0.50
Canned meat (<i>pisupo</i>)	0.24	0.65
Fruit, preserved	0.25	0.40

(1d. Coleman 1957: 34)

On June 30, 1958, Governor Peter Tali Coleman reported that 447 persons were tried on criminal charges in American Samoa. 375 of them were convicted and 72 acquitted. “Of those convicted, 23 were sentenced to jail and 352 fined. One jail sentence and one fined were suspended. Of those fined, 42 worked out their fines by doing labor for the public benefit in their respective villages under the direction of the pulen’u (village mayor) of the village or the county chief. During fiscal year [1958] the courts disposed of 195 civil cases”. (1d. Coleman 1958: 11)

On June 30, 1958, Governor Peter Tali Coleman reported that 25 passports were issued by the Immigration Branch of the American Samoa Attorney General’s Office. “26 renewals and 22 extensions and amendments to passports were made; 42 quota immigrants and 5 nonquota immigrants were processed; 19 students’ and 22 visitors’ visas were granted; and 387 letters of identity were prepared”. (1d. Coleman 1958: 15)

On June 30, 1958, “The flowing minimum wage rates were adopted by the United States Department of Labor for the Territory [of American Samoa]:

Fish cannery and processing industry.....	\$0.52
Petroleum marketing industry.....	0.52
Shipping and transportation industry.....	0.50
Miscellaneous industries.....	0.38

(1d. Coleman 1958: 17)

On June 30, 1958, Governor Peter Tali Coleman informed Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton that “there were 1,041 employees on the rolls of the [American Samoa] Government, exclusive of local government. Approximately 34 percent of the total personnel is employed in the Public Works Department and 24 percent each in the Medical Services and Education Departments”.

“As a result of the policy of employing Samoans or part-Samoans in key jobs when their abilities merit, the following positions are now being held by experienced local personnel: Governor; Director of Port Administration; Assistant Director of Budget and Finance; Assistant Director of Agriculture; Assistant to the Director of Education; Assistant to the Public Defender; Manager of the Experimental Farm; Chief of Adult Education and Public Information; Chief of Immigration; Chief of Revenue Division;

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Assistant to the Territorial Secretary; Chief of the Accounts Division; Chief of Police; Fire Chief; General Supply Officer; Medical Supply Officer; Customs Officer; 3 high school teachers; X-ray technician; 4 dental and 10 medical practitioners; Manager of the Rainmaker Hotel; Manager of the Print Shop; and many others in responsible administrative work such as general foreman and administrative assistants to department and office heads." (1d. Coleman 1958: 17)

On June 30, 1958, the following organisms had been introduced into American Samoa during Fiscal Year 1958 by the American Samoa Department of Agriculture for pest and disease control: 1) *Titomastix sp.*, obtained through the Government of Fiji. "This is a small wasp which parasitizes the larvae of the banana scab moth, the Territory's worst pest of bananas." 2) *Rhabditis sp.*, a nematode (roundworm) introduced from Madagascar. "This is a small worm which parasitizes the rhinoceros beetle and is very similar to the species obtained last year from Ceylon in May." 3) "*Copris incertus*, a colony was obtained from Apia, Western Samoa in May, 1958. This is a beetle which preys upon flies that breed in organic waste material. It is established in Hawaii." 4) *Bacillus popilliae*, obtained originally from the United States Department of Agriculture....[R]esponsible for the disease known as "milky disease" in the Japanese beetle. It is hoped that the disease will also attack the larvae of the coconut [i.e., Rhinoceros] beetle and Adoretus beetle." 5) "The mosquito species *Toxorhynchites splendens* and *Toxorhynchites brevipalpus* have been bred in the Entomological Laboratory for more than three years....the former....appears to have become established in the environment of the Territory, and preys upon the vector mosquitoes which cause filariasis." 6) "*Pachylister chinensis*, procured from Apia in May. This beetle is originally from Java. It has habits similar to *Copris* and the larvae are also predaceous on other small insects, such as flies." (1d. Coleman 1958: 42)

On June 30, 1958, the *Annual Report of the Governor of American Samoa to the Secretary of the Interior: Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1958* stated that "The only radio station in the Territory is station WVUV, operated by the Office of Information and Adult Education. It is operated by the Inter-Department Radio Advisory Committee to broadcast on the frequency of 1120 kilocycles with a carrier power of 50 watts. The station is on the air 75 hours a week---40 hours of regularly scheduled broadcasts and 35 hours of unscheduled music. Of the 40 hours of scheduled broadcasts, 11 hours and 45 minutes are devoted to information-education material." (1d. Coleman 1958: 45)

JULY:

July 1:

On July 1, 1881, French Marist Bishop Jean-Armand Lamaze, Vicar Apostolic of Central Oceania and Administrator of Samoa, concluded his visit to Samoa. His difficulties with the Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions "later resulted in their substitution by the Sisters of the Third Order Regular of Mary."
(1a. Heslin 1995: iv)

On July 1, 1891, Matelita Young, age 19, was invested with the Tui Manu'a title.
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On July 1, 1914, the value of American Samoa's Samoan Hospital Fund was reported as \$5,056.02, and that of the Drug Store Fund as \$324.81. (1d. Bryan 1927: 74-75)

On July 1, 1921, Toeupu of Vaitogi shot Sake of Leone during an argument over a gambling matter. He was convicted of first degree murder and hanged on July 27.
(1a. Gray 1960: 206)

On July 1, 1921, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Waldo Evans, informed the Navy Department that the *Mau* was no longer a problem in the Territory. This was due to the "constructive and sympathetic measures" that Evans's administration implemented to redress the *Mau's* grievances, in contrast to the New Zealand administration's repressive measures in Western Samoa.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 58)

On July 1, 1929, Governor Stephen V. Graham's "Fiscal Regulations of the Government of American Samoa" became law.
(1a. Noble 1931: 86-92)

On July 1, 1933, Edwin William Gurr---newspaper editor, lawyer, judge, *Mau* leader, first Secretary of Native Affairs in American Samoa and author of American Samoa's *Deeds of Cession*--(for both Tutuila-Aunu'u and Manu'a)--died in Pago Pago.
(1b. Theroux 1985c: 46)

On July 1, 1942, Captain John Gould Moyer, Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, recommended to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that the tour of duty for all personnel on Tutuila be reduced from 18 to 12 months, because "the climate is bad for most Caucasians," and "because of the danger of filariasis."

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(2a. Burke 1945b: 79 n.61; 80)

On July 1, 1942, the U.S. Navy's 2nd Construction ("Seabee") Battalion completed the "4,000-foot long runway, constructed of volcanic cinders on a lava rock base" at Faleolo, 'Upolu, Western Samoa. Its length was subsequently extended to 6,000 feet. (2a. Denfeld 1989: 46)

On July 1, 1944, the area of jurisdiction for the Commandant of the Samoan Defense Group was extended to include Bora Bora in the Society Islands and Penrhyn and Aitutaki in the Cook Islands. These bases, too, would be supplied from Tutuila. (2a. Burke 1945b: 131)

On July 1, 1944, on Tutuila, the Ships' Service Department assumed control of the U.S. Naval Station Laundry. (2a. Burke 1945b: 143)

On July 1, 1951, the U.S. Department of the Interior assumed official administration of American Samoa. (1a. Gray 1960: 258)

On July 1, 1951, "as the memories of the Fita Fita Guard faded into the past, its remaining members were welcomed by the United States Navy to continue their Fita careers as members of the regular Navy. Those of the Guard and Band who have not completed 20 years' service for transfer to the Fleet Reserve prior to July 1, 1951, have volunteered 100 per cent for enlistment, and their applications were accepted for enlistment some time prior to the withdrawal of the Navy from American Samoa." (1a. Darden n.d.: 3)

On July 1, 1951, the American Samoa Government's payroll totaled \$693,521.43. (1d. Elliott 1952: 10)

On July 1, 1954, the American Samoa Department of Education reported its total public school enrollment as 6,076 students, who were being taught by 189 teachers, with a ratio of 32 students per teacher. In the parochial schools, there were 961 students and 24 teachers: a ratio of 40 students per teacher. (1d. Lowe 1954: 23)

On July 1, 1954, school enrollment in American Samoa was as follows:

Type of school	Number	Teachers	Pupils
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Elementary schools, grades 1-9 (includes 5 junior high schools)	52	154	4,909
High school	1	8	144
Vocational school	1	2	46
Teacher training school	1	1	16
Parochial school		6	24
			961
 Total	 61	 189	 6,076

The parochial (*i.e.*, church) schools are sponsored by the following:

London Missionary Society	2	5	98
Catholic		3	16
Assembly of God		1	3
			69
 Total	 6	 24	 961

(1d. Lowe 1954: 23)

On July 1, 1955, the Catholic church at Leulumoega, 'Upolu, Western Samoa, which was built by Falaniko Stowers, was blessed by Cardinal Norman Gilroy of Sydney, Australia.

(1a. Heslin 1995: 63)

On July 1, 1956, a “program to provide longevity step increases for Samoan employees of the American Samoa Government , similar to that in the United States Civil Service, was instituted. This program....affected some 30 employees.” (1d. Lowe 1956: 29)

On July 1, 1961, Major Eric J. Scanlan, US Air Force, was appointed as the American Samoa Government Secretary.

(1d. Lee 1961: 1)

On July 1, 1962, American Samoans became eligible for survivors’ benefits under the Social Security Law (Public Law 87-878).

(1d. Lee 1962: 19)

On July 1, 1971, United States Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton approved American Samoa’s Senate Joint Resolution No. 3, which stated that “No person who

shall have been expelled from the Legislature for giving or receiving a bribe or being an accessory thereto, and no person who shall have been convicted of a felony under the laws of American Samoa, the United States, or the laws of any state of the United States shall sit in the Legislature, unless the person so convicted shall have been pardoned and have had his civil rights restored to him.”

(1a. ASCA 1992: 17)

On July 1, 2006, the estimated population of American Samoa stood at 66,900, according to the American Samoa Government's Department of Commerce.

(1c. Sagapolutele 2006a)

July 2:

On July 2, 1912, the Oceanic Steamship Company of San Francisco began "to make regular voyages between San Francisco and Sydney...calling at Pago Pago en route, every twenty-eight days."

(2b. Crose 1912: 4)

On July 2, 1917, MacGillivray Milne, who would become American Samoa's 25th naval governor (January 20, 1936-June 3, 1938) married Miss Natalie Elise Blauvelt of Piermont-on-Hudson, New York, at Piermont-on-Hudson. (2e. USNHC: Milne RO)

On July 2, 1920, John Alexander Kneubuhl, American Samoan playwright, screenwriter and educator, was born on Tutuila to parents Benjamin Franklin Kneubuhl of Burlington, Iowa and Atelina

Pritchard Kneubuhl of Leone, Tutuila.

(5. Kneubuhl 1984: 1)

On July 2, 1962, the Independent State of Western Samoa issued its first series of definitive postage stamps. The stamps portray a girl holding a fine mat (1 penny); Samoa College (2 pence); the O.F. Nelson Memorial Library (3 pence); the *Maota Fono* (House of Parliament: 4 pence); a map of Western Samoa with ship and airplane (6 pence); Faleolo Airport (8 pence); a *tulafale* with *fue* and *to'oto'o* (talking chief with fly whisk and staff: 1 shilling); Vailima (residence of Robert Louis Stevenson and the Head of State: 1 shilling, 3 pence); Western Samoa's flag (2 shillings, 6 pence) and Western Samoa's official state seal (5 shillings).

(1h. WSFDC: 07/02/1962)

July 3:

On July 3, 1877, Theodor Weber, representing Germany's House of Godeffroy in Samoa, "with a warship to back him up, secured the agreement of both parties to respect the neutrality of Apia and its neighborhood and all German property wherever situated."

(1a. Morrell 1960: 220)

On July 3, 1907, Rear Admiral Norman von Heideich Farquhar, who commanded the steam frigate USS *Trenton*. In the Great Apia Hurricane of 1889, died at Jamestown, Rhode Island, and was buried in Section 1 of Arlington National Cemetery.

(7. Scaramouche 2006)

On July 3, 1912, American Samoa's Public Schools Committee, chaired by Mr. C.S. McDowell, submitted a plan of unification for the public schools. It provided for "primer grade, Grades I, II and III, and Grade IV (to be regarded as an 'extra' or 'continuation' grade)."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 84)

On July 3, 1981, Phelps Phelps, American Samoa's first appointed civil governor, was buried in "Arlington National Cemetery, Columbarium: Court 1, Section K, Stack 11, Niche 4."

(5. A. Phelps 2002: 2)

On July 3, 2003, "Airline and ground agents at Pago Pago International Airport were informed by the Airport Management Division of the Department of Port Administration that the runway is closed until July 11." The closure of the runway was necessitated because of "maintenance repairs". Hawaiian Air reported that two of its Boeing 767 jet aircraft were damaged by debris from the runway in June, 2003. Although jet aircraft were not permitted to land, smaller commuter aircraft were not affected.

(1c. Sagapolutele 2003e: 1; 1c. Sagapolutele 2003g: 1)

July 4:

On July 4, 1922, the new Governor of American Samoa, Captain Edwin Taylor Pollock, "caused concern in Apia [*i.e.*, among the *Mau* and the New Zealand Administration]

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when he read out the *Declaration of Independence* at the 4 July celebrations, and then had it published, in Samoan, in *O Le Fa'atonu*, the territory's official newsletter."
(1a. Field 1984: 58)

On July 4, 1928, Chinese coolie Wong See, who was convicted of the joint murder of his fellow coolie Li Chau on May 10, 1928, was reported to have committed suicide in Western Samoa's Vaimea Jail, having allegedly strangled himself with strips torn from his blanket, while chained to the wall. (1a. Field 1984: 127-128)

On July 4, 1929, Governor (then of Hawaii; later of American Samoa) Lawrence McCully Judd appeared on the cover of TIME magazine.
(7. Answers.com. "Lawrence M. Judd": Wikipedia: n.d.)

On July 4, 1942, the U.S. Navy's Mobile Hospital No. 3 ("MOB 3") opened at Mapusaga, with one surgical ward and two patients.
(1a. Parsons 1945: 99-100)

On July 4, 1963, American solo sailor William Willis, age 70, left Callao, Peru for Australia via Samoa, aboard his new raft *Age Unlimited*.
(1a. Willis 1966: 62-63)

July 5:

On July 5, 1929, Lawrence McCully Judd, who would serve as American Samoa's fourth appointed civil governor (March 4-August 5, 1953) took the oath of office as Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, after being appointed to the position by President Herbert Hoover.
(1c. Anonymous n.d.: 114)

On July 5, 1943, the Chief Surgeon for the Samoan Defense Group reported that 2,235 patients were sent back to the United States from October 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943. 1,265 of these had filariasis.
(2a. Burke 1945b: 54)

July 6:

On July 6, 1900, the Secretary of the Navy authorized the Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila (Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley) to enlist 58 Samoans as "Landsmen" in the Navy. They soon came to be known as the "Fita Fita Guard and Band."
(1a. Darden n.d.: 1)

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On July 6, 1903, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased the remaining portion of "Parcel No. 31: Milomilo," totalling 0.32 acres from "W. Groves" for \$918.50. (Please see the entry for December 23, 1902).

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 4)

On July 6, 1944, the Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila (Captain Allen Hobbs) advised the Commander, Service Squadron, South Pacific Force that all antisubmarine nets, moorings and anti-ship booms had been removed from Pago Pago Harbor and were

awaiting shipment to Pearl Harbor.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 30 n.15)

On July 6, 1973, Malotutoatasi l'iga Sauni Kuresa, composer of the National Anthem of the Independent State of Western Samoa ("The Flag of Freedom"), passed away in Western Samoa.

(1a. Tarburton 1996: 35-36)

On July 6, 2001, the American Samoa Government dedicated the Aua Village Rural Road Project. The Guest Speaker, Governor Tauese P.F. Sunia, thanked the Department of Public Works, the U.S. Federal Highway Administration and the TWA Corporation for

Successfully completing the project.

(1i. ASG/DPW 2001b)

July 7:

On July 7, 1904, in his Annual Report to Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton, Commander Edmund Beardsley Underwood, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, wrote that "During the past Fiscal Year, the Government has acquired by purchase from the owners 1.2 acres of land, making a total of 39.42 acres comprised in the Station proper. This total is exclusive of an appreciable area derived from filling in." He added that "During the year there have been built on this station a commodious office building [the Courthouse], an ice manufactory, and carpenter and blacksmith shops."

(2b. Underwood 1904: 3)

On July 7, 1909, Jesse David Jennings was born in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He earned his PhD in anthropology at the University of Chicago in 1943 and became a noted authority on North American archaeology, especially the Desert West. Jennings taught at the University of Utah from 1948 to 1980, and received many awards,

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including the Viking Fund Medal in anthropology and the Society for American Archaeology's Distinguished Service Award. He was the founder and first director of the University of Utah's Natural History Museum and conducted archaeological research in Western Samoa in 1976 and 1979.

(1a. Jennings 1994, *passim*)

On July 7, 1911, the islands of Tutuila, Aunu'u and Manu'a, formerly designated as "U.S. Naval Station Tutuila," were officially designated as "American Samoa," although the actual Naval Station, in Fagatogo and Utulei, continued to be called "U.S. Naval Station Tutuila."

(1a. Gray 1960: 163)

On July 7, 1940, the submarine USS *Argonaut* (SS166), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with “**DEPART PAGO PAGO SAMOA**” in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship. (1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On July 7, 1949, Captain Thomas Francis Darden, Jr. took office as American Samoa's 37th (and last) naval governor (until February 23, 1951). (2e. USNHC: Darden RO)

On July 7, 1950, Patrick Vinton Kirch was born in Honolulu, Hawaii. He graduated from Punahou High School, the University of Pennsylvania and Yale University, earning his PhD in anthropology from the latter institution in 1976. He subsequently worked for the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu, directed the University of Washington's Burke Museum, and is presently Class of 1954 Distinguished Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley. From 1986 to 1989, Dr. Kirch conducted archaeological surveys in the Manu'a Islands, establishing a radiocarbon date of 2,800 BC for the To'aga site on Ofu Island.

(6. Kirch 1990)

July 8:

On July 8, 1902, Richard Barrett Lowe, fifth appointed civil governor of American Samoa, was born in Madison, South Dakota.

(1a. Lowe 1967: 487)

On July 8, 1914, in his "Annual Report to the Secretary of the Navy," (Josephus Daniels) the Governor of American Samoa, Commander Clark Daniel Stearns, under

the heading "IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS," informed the Secretary that "1800 feet of concrete walks, four feet in width, have been constructed where necessary to connect buildings. Cinders from the power plant and station ship have been used as available on the roads through the station, furnishing a light thoroughfare by being well tamped and covered with crude oil. Many trees and shrubs have been planted, such as mango, papaya, kapok, candle nut, avocado, breadfruit and other native shade trees. The total number of trees and shrubs planted is 1541."

(2b. Stearns 1914: 6)

July 9:

On July 9, 1928, in Western Samoa, Chinese coolie Lei Mau, convicted of the murder of coolie Li Chau, appeared as the prosecution's star witness in the trial of coolies Chu Fook and Chan Sang, who faced murder charges for stabbing two 14-year-old girls to death. Lei Mau, heavily chained, stood in the witness box from 9:15 a.m. to 6:15 p.m. He was executed the next day, and two days later, Chu Fook and Chan Sang were acquitted and released. (1a. Field 1984: 127-128)

July 10:

On July 10, 1896, William Churchill III arrived in Apia, on board SS *Alameda*, to take up his duties as U.S. Consul.

(1b. Theroux 1995: 104)

On July 10, 1900, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, Tui Manu'a Elisara and U.S. Navy Doctor Edward M. Blackwell raised the U.S. flag on Rose Atoll, and claimed it for the United States.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 48)

On July 10, 1928, in one of his monthly reports, Western Samoa's Civil Police Commander, Arthur Braisby, noted that on this date "Chinese Coolie No. 4515, Lei Mau, was executed at the prison for the murder of Chinese Coolie No. 5479 [Li Chau]. This being the first execution since British occupation of Samoa."

(1a. Field 1984: 127-128)

On July 10, 1941, the organization of the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, began. All recruits were enlisted as privates, and were paid 70 cents a day, with a uniform allowance of \$5.00. After four months, their pay was raised to \$1.00 a day. "Special instructions from Headquarters, Marine Corps, listed these defects as not

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cause for disqualification for enlistment in the First Samoan Battalion: flat feet, intestinal parasites, yaws (not tertiary), defective vision (one eye must be 20/20 and the other not below 15/20), opacities (when not interfering with vision), overweight (except in marked obesity cases), filariasis (not including elephantiasis) and incipient pyorrhea."

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 3-4)

On July 10, 2003, the runway at Pago Pago International Airport was re-opened to jet traffic, following an inspection by officials of the Federal Aviation Administration.

(1c. Sagapolutele 2003f: 1)

July 11:

On July 11, 1900, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 12: Church Site," totalling 0.23 acres from "A. Young" for \$120.00. (Please see the entry for December 22, 1902).

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On July 11, 1911, the Solicitor of the Navy authorized Commander William Michael Crose, who was Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila and Governor of Tutuila, to use the designation "American Samoa." Thus, Crose was the first person to be designated as "Governor of American Samoa," rather than "Governor of Tutuila," although he, and all succeeding naval governors continued also to be designated as "Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila."

(1a. Gray 1960: 163; 2e. USNHC: Naval Governors' ROs)

On July 11, 1941, the Utah Construction Company began construction of the Tafuna Air Base on Tutuila, as part of the Pacific Naval Air Bases (PNAB) Contract NOY-4173.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 125 n.74)

On July 11, 1942, Japan's Imperial General Headquarters cancelled the proposed capture of New Caledonia, Fiji and Samoa.

(1a. Willmott 1983: 100)

July 12:

On July 12, 1803, Pierre Louis-Marie Chanel (later St. Peter Chanel) was born in Cuët, near Belley, France. (7. Wikipedia: "Saint Peter Chanel": 05/27/2006)

On July 12, 1878, Claude C. Bloch was born in Woodbury, Kentucky. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1899, and, as an Ensign, designed Government House (Navy Building No. 1) at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila. He was awarded the Navy

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Cross in World War I, and, as a four-star Admiral, became Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Fleet in 1937. On April 10, 1940, he assumed command of Fourteenth Naval District at Pearl Harbor. Following the Japanese attack on December 7, 1941, Admiral Bloch, along with Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Lieutenant Walter C. Short, was blamed for the disaster.

(2a. Denfeld 1989: 9)

On July 12, 1881, the "Lackawanna Agreement," mediated by Captain J.H. Gillis of the U.S. Navy, commanding USS *Lackawanna*, was signed in Western Samoa, dividing kingly honors between "King" Malietoa Laupepa and "Vice King" Tui A'ana Tupua Tamasese Titimaea.

(1a. Gray 1960: 68-69)

On July 12, 1893, John Gould Moyer, American Samoa's 29th naval governor (June 5, 1942-February 8, 1944), was born in Chicago, Illinois.

(2e. USNHC: Moyer RO)

On July 12, 1912, American Samoa's Governor, Commander William Michael Crose, wrote to the President of the Kamehameha Schools in Hawaii, asking if it would be possible to send Samoan students there.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 84)

On July 12, 1934, the minesweeper USS *Whippoorwill* (AM35) visited Ofu, Manu'a, American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "OFU MANUA /SAMOA" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

July 13:

On July 13, 1893, Mata'afa Iosefo was captured on Savai'i, having fled there from Manono during yet another of Samoa's European-inspired 19th century civil wars. On July 26, 1893, he was deported to Jaluit in the Marshall Islands, along with his daughter and 11 others.

(1a. Gray 1960: 97)

July 14:

On July 14, 1875, Albert B. Steinberger, special envoy of U. S. President Ulysses S. Grant, became Premier of Samoa.

(1a. Gilson 1970: 318)

On July 14, 1890, Elder Joseph Henry Dean, Pioneer Latter-Day Saints missionary in Samoa, completed his mission, which began on June 18, 1888.
(1c. Anonymous 1997e: 16)

On July 14, 1904, Tui Manu'a Elisara signed the Deed of Cession, ceding the Manu'a Islands to the United States.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 49)

On July 14, 1913, Commander Clark Daniel Stearns relieved Lieutenant Nathan Woodworth Post, and became American Samoa's ninth naval governor (until October 2, 1914).
(2e. USNHC: Stearns RO)

On July 14, 1932, New Zealand's Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, George Forbes, realizing that Western Samoan *Mau* leader O.F. Nelson's term of exile would be finished at the end of 1932, tried unsuccessfully to extend his term of deportation.
(1a. Field 1984: 203)

On July 14, 1936, *Mau* leader Taisi Olaf Frederick Nelson left Auckland for Apia, at the end of his final term of exile. He was accompanied by his daughters Sina, Calmar and Olive.
(1a. Field 1984: 213)

On July 14, 1937, Joseph Taylor Robinson died in Washington, DC. During his long and distinguished political career, Robinson, a Democrat, served as Governor of Arkansas, Member of the House of Representatives, United States Senator, Senate Minority Leader, Senate Majority Leader, and Vice Presidential Candidate (with Presidential Candidate Alfred E. Smith in the 1928 election). He visited American Samoa in September and October, 1930 as a member of the American Samoan Commission ("Bingham Commission").

Robinson is the namesake of Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas' primary National Guard base; Robinson Center in downtown Little Rock; and elementary, middle and high schools on the northwestern edge of Little Rock. Robinson's face appears on the front of the United States half dollar produced for the 1936 Arkansas Centennial; he was one of only four living men to appear on a U.S. coin. (7. Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, n.d.; Wikipedia: "Joseph Taylor Robinson": 02/21/2006)

July 15:

On July 15, 1944, the U.S. Navy's VS-51 (Scouting Squadron 51) detachment "was discontinued at Upolu. All planes and personnel were returned to Tutuila for duty at VS-51 headquarters."

(2a. Burke 1945c: 84)

On July 15, 1952, Gary Cooper arrived at Faleolo Airport in Western Samoa to begin filming *Return to Paradise* at Lefaga Beach.

(1a. Eustis 1979: 127-128)

On July 15, 1996, Polynesian Airlines made its first flight from Apia, Western Samoa to Auckland, New Zealand to Auckland, New Zealand to Los Angeles, California to Atlanta, Georgia. (1h. WSPSPALFFC: 07/15/96)

July 16:

On July 16, 1878, German landing parties from SMS *Ariadne* occupied the harbors of Saluafata and Falealili on 'Upolu.

(1a. Kennedy 1974: 15n.)

On July 16, 1883, Sisters Mary St. Vincent, St. Claire and St. Thérèse left Apia "to establish a house of NDO (*Notre Dame d'Océanie* [Our Lady of Oceania]) at Leone, Tutuila."

(1a. Heslin 1995: 94)

On July 16, 1896, Captain Joshua Slocum---the first man to sail around the world alone---arrived in Apia harbor aboard the *Spray*. Three Samoan girls, seeing that he had no crew, said, "You had other mans an' you eat 'em." (1e. Theroux 1985)

On July 16, 1904, Manua's Deed of Cession, having been signed by Tui Manu'a Elisara on July 14, 1904, was registered at American Samoa's Courthouse by Secretary of Native Affairs Edwin William Gurr.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 49)

On July 16, 1940, Captain Edward William Hanson, Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, informed the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Harold Raynsford Stark, that the defenses recommended by Marine Corps Captain Alfred R. Pefley must be augmented

by additional facilities totalling \$1,325,000.

(1d. Burke 1945b: 25 n.6)

On July 16, 1952, John C. Elliott took office as American Samoa's second appointed civil governor (until November 23, 1952).

(6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

On July 16, 2005, Staff Sergeant Frank F. Tia'i, age 46, a member of Company C, 100th Battalion, 442nd Infantry Regiment was killed in Iraq when a homemade bomb exploded under his vehicle. He became the first of C Company's soldiers to die in Iraq and the fourth member of the 29th Brigade Combat Team to be killed in Iraq. The 100th Battalion, 442nd Infantry is a U.S. Army Reserve battalion attached to the U.S. Army National Guard's 29th Brigade Combat Team. SSG Tia'i had been a member of the battalion for 20 years. He was scheduled to return to American Samoa the next week.

(7. Boylan and Waite 2005)

July 17:

On July 17, 1899, Jesse Rink Wallace, American Samoa's 27th naval governor (acting: July 30-August 8, 1940) was born in Beardstown, Illinois. (2e. USNHC: Wallace RO)

On July 17, 1911, in his *Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1910*, American Samoa's Governor, Commander William Michael Crose, asked Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer to appropriate funds for a library like the "handsome Carnegie Library" in Suva, Fiji. Crose said that "the library here should be more general than the Navy standard libraries. It should contain full sets of the works of standard authors. It should have books on all branches of science and on agriculture and farming in all of their phases....[T]here should be books of reference of all kinds. Particularly, it is desired to have a large collection of literature concerning Samoa and the South Seas." He added that "It would not be objectionable if these books were not new, provided they were in good condition."

(2b. Crose 1911: 3)

On July 17, 1911, in his "Annual Report to the Secretary of the Navy," (George von L. Meyer) American Samoa's Governor, Commander William Michael Crose, reported on the Fita Fita Guard as follows: "A noticeable improvement has been effected in the teaching of the English language to the members of the Native Guard. The instruction has been, and is, in charge of the Chaplain. He now holds two instruction periods daily, of one hour each, and more interest is shown by the fitafitas than formerly. An attempt will be made to have a limited conversational knowledge of English a requirement for re-enlistment, but it seems next to impossible for some of the fitafitas to learn

English...Instruction in wig-wag signalling has begun, and some of the Guard are able to send and receive messages, signalling slowly. Signal parties are today on two mountain peaks--Matafao and Tuaolo--signalling to each other. Practice marches have been instituted, and the fitafitas are gaining much more extended knowledge of the trails on the island. Small-arm target practice will be taken up during this year. The Band plays very well, considering the material from which it is made. Samoans do not play any musical instruments except the harmonica, and have no knowledge of written music, so the difficulties confronting a bandmaster may be appreciated. Some of the bandsmen have been in this band since it was established in 1902. The Band has twice given concerts in Apia, and was complimented upon its performance. It is taken to Manu'a when the station ship goes to that Island. There is a great demand for duty in the fitafitas, and we have no trouble in getting the best of the young men of the Island to enlist."

(2b. Crose 1911: 4-5)

On July 17, 1931, Captain Gatewood Sanders Lincoln relieved Lieutenant Commander Arthur Tenney Emerson and became American Samoa's 18th naval governor (for the second time; until May 12, 1932). Captain Lincoln and Lieutenant Nathan Woodworth Post (March 14-July 14, 1913 and October 2-December 6, 1914) were the only naval governors who served two non-consecutive terms, Lincoln serving from August 2, 1929-March 24, 1931 and July 17, 1931-May 12, 1932.

(2e. USNHC: Lincoln RO)

On July 17, 1940, the submarine USS *Narwhal* (SS167), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with “**PAGO PAGO/SAMOA**” in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

July 18:

On July 18, 1887, four mutineers from Hawaiian King Kalakaua's ship *Kaimiloa* were deported from Apia to Australia.

(2f. Theroux-Sorensen 02/23/94)

On July 18, 1887, Charles Poor, Hawaiian King Kalakaua's *chargé d' affairs* in Apia, received instructions to close the Hawaiian mission to Samoa, and return home.

(1a. Kuykendall III, 1967: 336)

On July 18, 1893, on Manono, "by the joint action of two German cruisers, a British man-of-war, and some 30 chiefs, Mata'afa [losefo] and his followers were made

prisoners of war without any bloodshed." They were subsequently deported to the Union (*i.e.*, Tokelau) Islands, and thence to Jaluit in the Marshalls.

(1a. Kennedy 1974: 102)

On July 18, 1899, the Tripartite Commission which arrived in Apia on May 13 made its joint report, which said that the existing tripartite government was impractical for Samoa, and recommended that the islands be partitioned.

(1a. Kennedy 1974: 185)

On July 18, 1900, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila Commandant Benjamin Franklin Tilley issued his "Regulation No. 11-1900: Licenses, Etc., for Firearms."

(1a. Noble 1931: 40-43)

On July 12, 1934, the minesweeper USS *Whippoorwill* (AM35) visited Ofu, Manu'a, American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "**OFU MANUA /SAMOA**" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On July 18, 1934, the minesweeper USS *Whippoorwill* (AM35) visited Rose Atoll, American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "**ROSE ISLAND/SOUTH SEAS**" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On July 18, 1940, the submarine USS *Argonaut* (SS166), visited Swains Island. Philatelic covers with "**SWAIN'S ISLAND**" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship. (1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On July 18, 1942, Commander Thomas Calloway Latimore, American Samoa's 22nd naval governor (acting: April 10--April 17, 1934) was last seen near Aiea Landing, Honolulu, Hawaii. He was "declared officially dead as of July 19, 1942," and his cause of death was

listed as "Disappeared while on hike."

(2e. USNHC: Latimore RO)

On July 18, 1962, the first jet aircraft to land at Pago Pago International Airport was a Boeing 707 carrying Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall.

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(3. Haydon Papers 1969: Box 1)

July 19:

On July 19, 1892, the United States Government purchased "Property formerly leased for deposit of coal" ("Parcel No. 6: Se'eti'i:" total area 0.50 acres) from Paul H. Krause for \$1,000, to

be used as part of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila.

(1a. Anonymous 1894: 13; 2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On July 19, 1912, Commander William Michael Crose, Governor of American Samoa, issued his "Regulation No. 3-1912: Taxation of Visitors." (1a. Noble 1931: 82-83)

On July 19, 1942, the 18,000-ton SS *Lurline*, "pride of the Matson line," carrying the 22nd Marine Regiment, weighed anchor at San Diego, California, and set sail for Tutuila. Private First Class William E. Pepper of Pickens, Mississippi wrote that *Lurline's* "cabins and mess hall are luxurious. It reminds me of a hotel. The men are pretty crowded, but not as bad as they are on some troop transports." Private Edwin C. Bearss described the ship's departure: "About 4 o'clock the gangways were taken up. A tug came alongside, lines were cast off, and *Lurline's* screws began to turn. Slowly but surely she moved out into the harbor. The troops crowded the decks to watch. Those on the starboard side saw first the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation slip by, then the Marine Corps Base, and finally the Naval Training Station; those on the port beam watched as they passed North Island. Soon the ship, preceded by a destroyer, was abreast Point Loma, the majestic guardian of San Diego Harbor. Dusk soon closed in, and the California coast became a dim blur on the eastern horizon, while ahead and to the southwest were seen the Islas Coronados, destined to be the last Western Hemisphere landfall some of the Marines would ever see."

(2a. Bearss 1978-1981: 45-46)

On July 19, 1966, the second USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4) relieved USS *Krishna* (ARL-28) at An Thoi, Phu Quoc Island, in the Gulf of Siam to support Operation "Market Time" in South Vietnam by servicing fast patrol boats (PCFs). *Tutuila* also supported operations "Game Warden" and "Stable Door" through the end of 1966.

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 368)

July 20:

On July 20, 1905, the Catholic Cathedral at Mulivai, Apia was blessed, following additional construction.

(1a. Heslin 1995: v)

On July 20, 1912, American Samoa's Governor, Commander William Michael Crose, issued his "Regulation No. 4-1912: Importation of Animals," which forbade the importation of any animals, "excepting certified domestic animals," namely, "Horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, sheep, swine, goats, dogs, cats and poultry."
(1a. Noble 1931: 18)

On July 20, 1933, George Egerton Leigh Westbrook, an English trader, journalist and *Mau* member in Western Samoa, reported that the New Zealand Administration's "Samoa Military Police," when marching through the villages of Vaimoso and Lepea (both of which were *Mau* strongholds), sang insulting songs in Samoan, and referred to the Samoans in degrading terms.
(1a. Field 1984: 125)

On July 20, 1941, 30 members of American Samoa's Fita Fita Guard were assigned to the U.S. Marine Corps' 7th Defense Battalion for training purposes.
(2a. Burke 1945b: 133)

On July 20, 1942, Sianava Robert Seva'aetasi, the first Samoan to enlist in the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, became the first person promoted to Sergeant in that organization.
(2a. Anonymous 1945: 16)

On July 20, 2001, the American Samoa Government, DELTA Consortium and PEACESAT dedicated the 7.2 Meter Hubsite Satellite Antenna at Tafuna, American Samoa. In his dedication speech, Lieutenant Governor Togiola T.A. Tulafono praised the hard work of DELTA and PEACESAT personnel in bring the project to completion.
(1i. ASG/DELTA/PEACESAT 2001a)

July 21:

On July 21, 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt thanked the chiefs of "Tutuila, Aunu'u and other neighboring islands" for signing the Deed of Cession.
(2a. Bryan 1927: 49)

On July 21, 1913, Emma Eliza ("Queen Emma") Coe, founder of a vast Pacific commercial empire, died in Monte Carlo.
(1a. Robson 1979: 214-215)

July 22:

On July 22, 1816, the Society of Mary, whose members are called Marists, was founded in the basilica of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Fourvière, France. The Marist Order subsequently became the pioneer Catholic missionary order in Samoa. (1a. Heslin 1995: 17)

On July 22, 1936, Western Samoan *Mau* leader Taisi Olaf Frederick Nelson, returning home from his final exile in New Zealand, sailed into Apia Harbor aboard SS *Maui Pomare*, and received a tumultuous welcome. The harbor was crowded with *fautasi*, and an estimated 15,000 people were on hand to greet him. Nelson was seen to be "visibly impressed and embarrassed" by the welcome. (1a. Field 1984: 214)

On July 22, 1942, MOB 3's first surgeries (all appendectomies) were performed by Commander Fred Robbins and Lieutenant Commanders Barney Goodman and Steven Hudack. (1a. Parsons 1945: 95)

On July 22, 2003, Paramount Chief Letuli Olo Misilagi of American Samoa passed away in Honolulu, Hawaii at the age of 84. In a general memorandum, Governor Togiola Tulafono wrote: "With mournful hearts, we face the passing of Paramount Chief Letuli, who exemplified love of life, and during his lifetime was a true ambassador for American Samoa, its culture and traditions. His contributions to the preservation of the arts and culture are without comparison....PC Letuli leaves a great and memorable legacy in the countless young people he trained in the arts throughout the years. His counseling of them to love and respect their arts and culture made him one of our most notable, noble and exemplary leaders. His service to family, church, village, county and Territory marks him as one of the true fathers of this country." (1c. Sagapolutele 2003h: 1).

July 23:

On July 23, 1900, U.S. Naval Station Commandant Benjamin F. Tilley issued his "Regulation No. 12-1900: Instructions Concerning Appointed Chiefs." (1a. Noble 1931: 10)

On July 23, 1927, in the New Zealand Parliament, the second reading of the Samoa Amendment Bill was concluded. In reference to the bill, Prime Minister Gordon Coates said that "the Samoans are a backward people" with a weakness for politics, and were "susceptible to agitation and rumor." (1a. Field 1984: 99)

On July 23, 1951, Robert Flaherty, pioneering documentary filmmaker and creator of *Moana of the South Seas* died at his home in Dunnerstan, Vermont.
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On July 23, 1990, Mrs. Elizabeth Ammons Larsen, the wife of Lieutenant General Henry Louis Larsen, US Marine Corps, who commanded the Samoan Defense Group in World War II, died at her residence in Denver, Colorado at age 96.
(7. Arlington National Cemetery Website 2001: 2)

July 24:

On July 24, 1942, the Seabees' 11th Construction Battalion and materials to be used for the construction of a destroyer repair base in Pago Pago Harbor were assembled in Oakland, California.
(1a. Anonymous n.d. [ca. 1947]: 8)

July 25:

On July 25, 1900, the U.S. Post Office Department notified the Navy Department that the establishment of a post office at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila had been authorized.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 48)

On July 25, 1929, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Stephen Victor Graham, established the Bank of American Samoa.
(1a. Noble 1931: 21-22)

On July 25, 1935, Alfred Clarke Turnbull, who described himself as "a man of the old school," took office as New Zealand's Acting Administrator for Western Samoa. He remained "Acting" until 1943, when his appointment became permanent.
(1a. Davidson 1967: 150-151; 1a. Field 1984: 214)

July 26:

On July 26, 1890, Robert Louis Stevenson and his party arrived in New Caledonia.
(1a. Bell 1993: 246)

On July 26, 1893, Mata'afa Iosefo, his daughter and 11 others were exiled by the Germans to Jaluit in the Marshall Islands.
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On July 26, 1932, Western Samoa's Administrator, Brigadier General Herbert Hart, was worrying about *Mau* leader Taisi Olaf Nelson's return from exile at the end of the year. In a letter to New Zealand's Prime Minister, George Forbes, he wrote that "every village is like a smouldering fire, requiring very little to stir it into a substantial blaze." He suggested that "the single men of the Administration and any other suitable volunteers be invited to join the 'Apia Rifle Defence Club,' [whose President was Civil Police Commander Arthur Braisby] or enroll as special constables."
(1a. Field 1984: 203)

On July 26, 1942, the Navy Department issued this press release concerning the disappearance of Commander Thomas Calloway Latimore, 22nd naval governor (acting: April 10--April 17, 1934) of American Samoa:

NAVY DEPARTMENT

IMMEDIATE RELEASE JULY 26, 1941 [sic]

SEARCH ABANDONED FOR COMMANDER LATIMORE

The Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, has notified the Navy Department that the search for Commander Thomas C. Latimore, U.S. Navy, had been abandoned after every part of the area covered by searchers had been gone over at least three times and that the Reservoir in the vicinity had been searched by divers.

The police and detective force at Honolulu are continuing investigation of the case and a board of investigation has been ordered by Naval Authorities.

Commander Latimore on Friday afternoon, July 18, went for a hike alone in the hills back of Aiea Landing, Honolulu. When he failed to return that night a search was organized.

(A biography of Commander Latimore is attached).

(2e. USNHC: Latimore RO)

On July 26, 2001, the American Samoa Government, DELTA Consortium and PEACESAT dedicated the 7.2 Meter Hubsite Satellite Antenna at Tafuna, American

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Samoa. In his dedication speech, Lieutenant Governor Togiola T.A. Tulafono praised the hard work of DELTA and PEACESAT personnel in bring the project to completion. (1i. ASG/DELTA/PEACESAT 2001a)

On July 26, 2001, Governor H(yrum) Rex Lee, American Samoa's seventh appointed civil governor, passed away in La Jolla, California. He was 91 years old.

Lee spent over four decades in U.S. government service, among which was his appointment as Governor of American Samoa from 1961 to 1967. Lee was a native of Rigby, Idaho, and a graduate in agricultural economics from the University of Idaho. In 1936, he entered government service as an economist with the Department of Agriculture.

During World War II, he served with the War Relocation Authority and was assigned to relocate Japanese-Americans. Later Lee worked with the Bureau of Indian Affairs before being appointed Governor of American Samoa.

On May 24, 1961, President John F. Kennedy appointed Lee as American Samoa's seventh appointed civil governor (until July 31, 1967), succeeding Governor Peter Tali Coleman, who was the Territory's only appointed Samoan governor. Lee's first term was the longest of any of American Samoa's governors (civil or naval), and he served an additional half-year term (May 28, 1977-January 3, 1978), thus becoming the longest-serving appointed civil governor, and the only appointed civil governor to serve two non-consecutive terms.

His administration saw the establishment of a new airport, roads, schools, a luxury hotel in to cultivate the tourist industry, two fish canneries, new harbor facilities, an impressive educational television system, and numerous other innovations.

In 1966, when American Samoa had the opportunity of reunifying with Western Samoa, its citizens chose to remain a territory of the United States.

After his six-year tenure in American Samoa, Lee received the Award for Distinguished Federal Civil Service and was appointed to the Federal Communications Commission where he worked until his retirement in 1973. He moved to California and became a founding chairman of the Public Service Satellite Consortium and helped establish educational television in several South American countries.

(1c. Craig 2001: 1)

July 27:

On July 27, 1907, Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, Governor of American Samoa, issued his "Regulation No. 7-1907: Trespass on Native Lands."

(1a. Noble 1931: 59)

On July 27, 1914, German Admiral Graf Maximilian von Spee was scheduled to arrive in Apia on his inspection tour of Germany's Pacific possessions. His powerful fleet included the armored cruisers SMS *Scharnhorst* and SMS *Gneisenau*, sister ships displacing 11,600 tons and armed with eight 8.2-inch, six 5.9-inch and 20 3.4-inch guns, the cruisers SMS *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* and SMS *Nürnberg* and the tenders SMS *Markomannia* and SMS *Titania*. An old gunboat, SMS *Cormoran*, which had provided the honor guard for Germany's annexation of the western Samoan islands in 1900, accompanied the fleet.

(1a. Field 1984: 1-2; 1a. Halpern 1994: 72, 125; 1a. LeFleming 1961: 117)

On July 27, 1927, two *Mau* members, Autagavaia Siapiu and 'Lavea,' were arrested in Tamaseu Faifau's fale in Tau'ese, Western Samoa for disobeying banishment orders. They resisted arrest, were handcuffed, and taken to jail.

(1a. Field 1984: 98)

On July 27, 1927, New Zealand's External Affairs Minister William Nosworthy tabled the report of his visit to Samoa. "I can stand in this house," he proclaimed, "and say confidently that there is nothing wrong with the Samoan Administration."

(1a. Field 1984: 97)

On July 27, 1936, in a public speech following his return from his final exile in New Zealand, *Mau* leader Taisi Olaf Frederick Nelson promised his assistance and support to New Zealand and its Administration in Western Samoa. He told his supporters to return to their villages and prepare for the election of *Faipule*---a right that the *Mau* had requested,

unsuccessfully, for many years.

(1a. Field 1984: 214)

July 28:

On July 28, 1893, the British warship HMS *Katoomba*, accompanied by German warships SMS *Bussard* and SMS *Sperber*, arrived in Pago Pago Harbor on a "peacekeeping" mission, their assistance having been requested by Malietoa Laupepa against Le'iato, whom he considered "to be in rebellion against his and the government's authority."

(1a. Gray 1960: 97)

On July 28, 1897, Luther Wood Osborn, "Civil War veteran and Nebraska lawyer," was

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appointed U.S. Consul in Apia, replacing William Churchill III. (1b. Theroux 1995: 107)

On July 28, 1906, American Samoa's Governor, Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, issued his "Regulation No. 6-1906: Forgery."

(1a. Noble 1931: 28-29)

On July 28, 1908, in his Annual Report to Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry, Captain John F. Parker, Governor of American Samoa, informed his superior that 128 major and 37 minor operations were performed at the hospital's new operating room.

(2f. Letter, Parker-Newberry: 07/28/1908)

On July 28, 1914, American Samoa's Governor, Commander Clark Daniel Stearns issued "The Education Regulation of 1914," which established a Department of Education and outlined its duties. The act "defined three classes of public schools, the duties of the taxpayers of a village to provide suitable buildings for the pupils and for the teachers; it provided for tracts of land for playgrounds and other tracts for school plantations. Every public school was to be open for instruction for at least four hours a day, Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted. The age for commencing school was five years."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 85)

On July 28, 1927, the Samoa Amendment Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council (the New Zealand Parliament's upper house). Sir Francis Bell said that Western Samoa had "progressed wonderfully" under Administrator Sir George Richardson. Sir Edwin Mitchelson said that there would be no peace in Samoa until *Mau* leader Olaf Frederick Nelson was gone.

(1a. Field 1984: 99)

July 29:

On July 29, 1853, Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, American Samoa's fifth naval governor (January 30, 1905-May 21, 1908) was born in Paris, Illinois. (1a. Anonymous 1911: 1349)

On July 29, 1901, Harry Jay Moors wrote a letter to Secretary of the Navy John Davis Long, accusing Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila of "scandalous conduct, both in Samoa and in Auckland," and stating that Edwin William Gurr, as a British subject, should not be employed as an American judge.

(2f. Letter, Moors-Long: 07/29/1901)

On July 29, 1931, there began the "Solemn feasts of the inauguration to the Moamoa [Catholic] church" in Western Samoa.

(1a. Heslin 1995: vi)

On July 29, 1942, the Matson luxury liner SS *Lurline*, carrying units of the 22nd Marine Regiment bound for Samoa, was attacked by a Japanese submarine 24 miles northeast of Tutuila. Marine Private Edwin C. Bearss (now retired Chief Historian of the National Park service and a noted authority on the American Civil War) recorded the incident for posterity, writing that "Fortunately, the submarine commander had set his 'Long Lances' [torpedoes] to run too deep, and one passed under the *Lurline's* bow, and the other hard astern."

(2a. Bearss 1978-1981: 50)

On July 29, 1942, the U.S. Navy's 7th Construction ("Seabee") Battalion arrived on Tutuila, replacing civilian workers from the Utah Construction Company who were hired under the Pacific Naval Air Bases (PNAB) project. 100 of Utah's workers volunteered to stay in Samoa until the 11th Construction Battalion arrived on August 31, 1942 (*q.v.*).

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 32)

On July 29, 1942, SS *Lurline* dropped anchor in Pago Pago Harbor at 8:06 a.m. Private First Class Will Pepper of the 22nd Marines wrote this entry in his journal: "This island is very beautiful. The vegetation-covered mountains extend almost to the waters. It is different from the kind of vegetation back home [in central Mississippi]. There are a lot of palm trees, and dense vines covering the mountains." After unloading "hundreds of bags of mail," *Lurline* weighed anchor at 11:30 a.m., en route to Apia, arriving there at 4:30 p.m. (2a. Bearss 1978-1981: 51)

On July 29, 1943, the Officer in Charge, Malaria Control, South Pacific sent a "Secret Letter" to the Force Medical Officer, South Pacific, which stated that "filariasis was as high as 50 to 70 per cent in some of the units on Tutuila. The lowest rates were 6 per cent. The Naval Station had none at all. The Navy had been on the island since 1900 and none of the personnel at the Naval station had ever contracted the disease. Up until the time of World War II it was thought that Caucasians were practically immune to filariasis. This theory was revised shortly after the arrival of troops on the island."

(2a. Burke 1945b: 119 n.68)

On July 29, 1946, New Zealand's Ministry of External Affairs reported that German records captured at the end of World War II disclosed the names of 12 people in Western Samoa who were card-carrying members of the Nazi Party.

(1a. Field 1984: 219)

On July 29, 2002, Mr. David B. Cohen arrived in American Samoa on his first inspection trip as Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Insular Affairs.
(5. F. D. Sunia 2002: PR)

July 30:

On July 30, 1899, Allen Hobbs, American Samoa's 30th Naval Governor, (February 8, 1944-January 27, 1945) was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, the son of Alexander F. and Louise Allen Hobbs. He was the "grandson of Charles H. Allen of Lowell, Massachusetts, who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President William McKinley during the Spanish-American War, and later the first civil governor of Puerto Rico. His father was President of the Oneida Bleachery Corporation, Utica, New York. His mother was a fellow, National Sculpture Society."
(2e. USNHC: Hobbs RO)

On July 30, 1940, Lieutenant Commander Jesse Rink Wallace relieved Captain Edward William Hanson and began his ten-day term as American Samoa's 27th naval governor (acting: until August 8, 1940).
(2e. USNHC: Wallace RO)

On July 30, 1941, an investigation of "the possible fifth columnists on Tutuila" was concluded. "Eight Germans, four Japanese and one American were investigated and three Germans and one Japanese were considered dangerous to the security of the island. Later, the more dangerous were interned on the island, New Zealand or the United States."
(2a. Burke 1945b: 40 n.24)

July 31:

On July 31, 1942, work parties from the 22nd Marines began unloading SS *Lurline* in Apia Harbor. Private Ed Bearss wrote: "This was a time-consuming operation, because the gear and supplies had to be first off-loaded into landing craft and barges. These craft then made the run into shore, tying up at either the jetty or the Burns & Philip [*sic*] dock. The equipment was then handled again, as other fatigue parties shifted it up out of the craft and onto trucks that hauled it to various depots. The sun beat down, and we lamented, 'It will take us a long time to get used to the heat.'"
(2a. Bearss 1978-1981: 54)

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On July 31, 1958, the American Samoa Government's Division of General Supply closed its cold storage plant.
(1d. Coleman 1958: 48)

On July 31, 1967, Hyrum Rex Lee ended his term as American Samoa's seventh (and longest-serving) appointed civil governor (since May 24, 1961).
(3. Haydon Papers, 1969: Box 1)

On July 31, 1969, Owen Aspinall ended his term as American Samoa's eighth appointed civil governor (since August 1, 1967).
(3. Haydon Papers 1969: Box 1)

AUGUST:

August 1:

On August 1, 1883, the Sisters of Our Lady of Oceania opened their first school at Leone, Tutuila.
(1a. Heslin 1995: 94)

On August 1, 1887, Joseph Webb and Henry Poor, representing Hawaiian King Kalakaua, met with Malietoa Laupepa at Sogi, Apia, to discuss the recall of Hawaiian Ambassador John E. Bush.
(2f. Theroux-Sorensen 02/23/94)

On August 1, 1900, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila Commandant Benjamin Franklin Tilley issued his "Regulation No. 13-1900: Instructions to Magistrates."
(1a. Noble 1931: 10-11)

On August 1, 1942, the U.S. Navy's Mobile Hospital No. 3 ("MOB 3") had 40 buildings (in Mapusaga, where the American Samoa Community College is now located), including an X-ray facility and a second operating room. There were 51 patients in the hospital, and many more beds were soon needed to accommodate the wounded from the Guadalcanal campaign, which began on August 7, 1942.
(1a. Parsons 1945: 97)

On August 1, 1942, the 22nd Marines debarked from SS *Lurline* in Apia Harbor. They came ashore in small boats, and "After the bedrolls and seabags had been placed on trucks, the company commanders ordered their men to fall in. Lieutenant Colonel

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Thomas D. Marks' 2nd Battalion then moved out in heavy marching order. After passing through Apia, the column turned into a macadamized road leading in a southwesterly direction. They hiked about three miles before a halt was called. This was fortunate, because the nearly two weeks aboard ship had taken their toll, and a number of the men's asses were dragging...Soon after establishing their camp, Company E was visited by several Samoans. One of them, a middle age man, was suffering from an advanced case of elephantiasis--one of his legs, from the thigh to the toes, was swollen to several times its normal size. We were told of other extreme cases where the moomoo [*i.e.*, *mumu*], as the Samoans called it," affected other parts of the body, causing

them to swell to a huge size.

(2a. Bearss 1978-1981: 55)

On August 1, 1944, the Samoan Defense Group's area was extended to include bases on Bora Bora (Society Islands), Aitutaki and Penrhyn (Cook Islands). Its total area included the Samoan, Society, Cook, Ellice and Wallis islands, making it the largest Pacific Defense Group. "This area was defined as follows:

00-00 Lat170-00 East Longitude South to
06-00 South170-00 East, Thence to
10-00 South173-00 East, South to
13-00 South178-00 West, Thence to
20-00 South170-00 West, South to
28-00 South170-00 West, East to
28-00 South110-00 West, Thence to
00-00170-00 East--Less that area including the Phoenix Islands."

(2a. Burke 1945b: 75; 2a. Burke 1945c: 71)

On August 1, 1945, the U.S. "Naval garrison on the island of Upolu consisted of only a sufficient number of personnel to maintain an emergency airstrip at Faleola [*sic*], which is located approximately 20 miles west of Apia, the capital of British Samoa. All Naval personnel live at the airfield. There are eight enlisted men and one officer attached to the Naval Advance Base and ten enlisted men and one officer who are attached to the Naval Air Facilities. The officer and men attached to Naval Air Facilities are on temporary duty from the Air Facilities Unit located at Tafuna

Airfield, Tutuila, American Samoa."

(2a. Burke 1945c: 6)

On August 1, 1962, a Treaty of Friendship was signed by Western Samoa's Prime Minister, Mata'afa Faumuina Fiaame Mulinu'u II and New Zealand's former High Commissioner to Western Samoa, Sir Guy Powles, PhD.

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(1a. Davidson 1967: 416; 1h. WSFDC August 1, 1962)

On August 1, 1967, Owen Aspinall began his term as American Samoa's eighth appointed civil governor (until July 31, 1969).

(3. Haydon Papers 1969: Box 1)

On August 1, 1969, John Morse Haydon, prominent Seattle Republican and publisher of the *Marine Digest*, who was appointed by Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel as American Samoa's ninth civil governor, began his term of office (until October 15, 1974).

(3. Haydon Papers 1969: Box 1)

On August 1, 2002, A.P. Lutali, American Samoa's second elected Governor (1985-1989; 1993-1997) and the fiftieth person to hold the office of Governor, passed away at the LBJ Medical Center in Faga'alu, American Samoa. During his long and distinguished public career, Governor Lutali served as a Sergeant in the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, in World War II, a founder of Samoana High School, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Vice President of the Senate, President of the Senate, Delegate to the U.S. Congress and Governor of American Samoa. He had 10 children, 36 grandchildren and 12 great grandchildren. Governor Tauese Sunia, who served as Director of Education and later as Lieutenant Governor under Lutali, described him as "a most noble statesman and leader of the Territory." Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Insular Affairs David B. Cohen remarked that "the people of American Samoa will miss this great man very much." Other tributes came from Senator Sala Samiu, who characterized Lutali as "a great leader and a fighter for American Samoa" and as a "political giant" and from Secretary of the Senate Leo'o Va'a Ma'o, who said that Lutali was "the best chief executive officer that I have ever served."

(1c. Sagapolutele 2002a)

August 2:

On August 2, 1978, Congressman Philip Burton (D-CA) introduced legislation to provide that the Territory of American Samoa be represented by a nonvoting Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives. This became Public Law 95-556 and was made effective October 31, 1978. In the case of the office of the Delegate, American Samoa's federal election laws were patterned after those of the Virgin Islands and Guam. At the time, consideration was not given to whether or not majority or plurality voting should be established for American Samoa. Congress simply enacted legislation to provide American Samoa with representation in the U.S. Congress. No one foresaw 25 years ago that American Samoa's men and women would serve in record numbers in the U.S. Armed

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Forces which consequently made it impossible for them to participate in runoff elections held two weeks after general elections.

(7. Faleomavaega 2003: 3)

August 8:

On August 8, 1934, the minesweeper USS *Whippoorwill* (AM35) made a return visit to Ofu, Manu'a, American Samoa. Philatelic covers with “**OFU MANUA /SAMOA**” in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

August 2:

On August 2, 1929, Captain Gatewood Sanders Lincoln relieved Captain Stephen Victor Graham, and took office as American Samoa's 18th naval governor (until March 24, 1931).

(2e. USNHC: Lincoln RO)

On August 2, 1970, American Airlines began its inaugural service from New York City to Honolulu to Pago Pago, American Samoa to Auckland, New Zealand. (1h. USPSAALFFC:08/02/1970)

August 3:

On August 3, 1880, Carroll L. Beedy was born in Philips, Franklin County, Maine. He attended the public schools of Lewiston, Androscoggin County, Maine and graduated from Bates College, Lewiston, Maine in 1903 and from Yale Law School in 1906. In 1921, he was elected to the 67th Congress and six succeeding Congresses. He visited American Samoa in September and October, 1930 as a member of the American Samoan Commission (“Bingham Commission”). (7. Wikipedia: “Carroll L. Beedy”: 04/28/2006)

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On August 3, 1881, Nathan Woodworth Post, American Samoa's eighth naval governor (acting: March 14-July 14, 1913 and October 2-December 6, 1914) was born in Fonda, Iowa.

(2e. USNHC: Post RO)

On August 3, 1938, USS *Tutuila* (PR-4) accompanied her sister ship USS *Luzon* (PR-7: the Yangtze Patrol flagship), carrying U.S. Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson up the Yangtze River to Chungking. (China's leader, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, had moved the capital to Chungking, out of the reach of the Japanese Army).

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

August 4:

On August 4, 1900, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, Commandant of the U.S. Naval station Tutuila, issued his "Regulation No. 14-1900: Instructions Concerning Police."

(1a. Noble 1931: 11)

On August 4, 1900, Edwin William Gurr was designated as Secretary to the Commandant of the Naval Station, and also as Judge and Legal Adviser. (1d. Bryan 1927: 48; 1b. Theroux 1985b: 46)

On August 4, 1905, volcanic activity began on Savai'i's northwest coast, as Mount Matavanu erupted. The eruption "almost wiped out Lealatele district and much of Saleaula. People re-established in Leauvaa and Salamumu respectively. The volcano was active until September 1911."

(1a. Heslin 1995: v; Theroux 1985)

On August 4, 1919, French Marist Bishop Joseph Darnand was appointed Vicar Apostolic of Central Oceania and Administrator of Samoa.

(1a. Heslin 1995: vi)

On August 4, 1942, the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila received a heavy indicator net to replace the rapidly deteriorating light indicator net in Pago Pago Harbor.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 137)

August 5:

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On August 5, 1875, Gatewood Sanders Lincoln, 18th naval governor of American Samoa (August 2, 1929-March 24, 1931 and July 17, 1931-May 12, 1932), was born in Liberty, Missouri.

(2e. USNHC: Lincoln RO)

On August 5, 1878, U.S. Commissioner Gustavus W. Goward and some chiefs of Tutuila signed agreements transferring certain lands in Fagatogo to the U.S. Navy for use as a coaling station. Goward raised the American flag over Goat Island.

(1a. Gray 1960: 66)

On August 5, 1898, the U.S. Navy Department ordered civil engineer Frank T. Chambers to proceed to Tutuila to construct a wharf, coal shed and other buildings, including an administration building (which subsequently became the Courthouse: Navy Building No. 21).

(2c. Graf 1974)

On August 5, 1914, during a meeting in Apia to discuss German war strategies, Governor Dr. Erich Schultz-Ewerth and his associates voted not to resist invasion, since the loyalty of the Samoans to German interests was doubtful.

(1a. Field 1984: 2)

On August 5, 1914, the Government of German Samoa shipped 100,000 *Deutsche Marke*, "believed to be mostly silver" to the *Deutsche Handels und Plantagens Gesellschafts* (DHPG: German Commercial Plantation Company's) Pago Pago office, on the SS *Staatssekretär Solf* (State Secretary Solf), by order of the Governor, Dr. Erich Schultz-Ewerth.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 51)

On August 5, 1921, Mata'afa Faumuina Fiaame Mulinu'u II, CBE, first Prime Minister of the Independent State of Western Samoa (1962-1970 and 1973-1975) was born in Lotofaga, 'Upolu to Mata'afa Faumuina Fiaame Mulinu'u I and Fa'amusami Malietoa.

(1a. Tarburton 1996: 51)

On August 5, 1953, Lawrence McCully Judd ended his term as American Samoa's fourth appointed civil governor (since March 4, 1953). He resigned because of poor health.

(1a. Judd 1971: 282)

On August 5, 2003, US Army Specialist Farao K. Letufuga, age 20, was killed in Mosul, Iraq when he fell from the roof of a building while on guard duty. He was the first

Samoan soldier to die in Iraq.

(7. Dayton Daily News 2006; USA Today 2003, 2004)

USA Today. "Toll tipped in August to most U.S. deaths in post-war Iraq".
08/31/2003; updated 05/27/2004.

August 6:

On August 6, 1887, Joseph Webb and Henry Poor, representing Hawaiian King Kalakaua, travelled to Afega, 'Upolu, aboard the *Kaimiloa*.

(2f. Theroux-Sorensen 02/23/1994)

On August 6, 1899, Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf was elected President of the Municipal Council of Apia.

(1b. Theroux 1983b: 54)

On August 6, 1914, Britain's Secretary of State, Sir Lewis Harcourt, sent a telegram urging New Zealand's Governor General, the Earl of Liverpool, to seize German Samoa and take control of the radio station there. He reminded Liverpool that any territory thus occupied "must at the conclusion of the war be at the disposal of the Imperial Government for purposes of an ultimate settlement." Liverpool replied immediately, agreeing to capture Samoa.

(1a. Field 1984: 2-3)

On August 6, 1914, the German steamer *Staatssekretär Solf* (State Secretary Solf), a "small (350 tons) slow wooden vessel of little value" arrived in Pago Pago Harbor seeking refuge from possible capture in German Samoa. She remained in Pago Pago, flying the German flag, until April 7, 1917, when the United States declared war on Germany and seized her.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 50)

On August 6, 1929, the German cruiser *Emden* anchored off Apia Harbor. 200 local residents, mostly Germans, part-German *afakasi* and their friends and relatives, went aboard to visit. This was the first official German visit to Western Samoa since 1914. There were no disturbances.

(2a. Burke 1945c: 113-114)

August 7:

On August 7, 1779, Louis Claude De Saulces de Freycinet, the second European "discoverer" of Rose Atoll, was born in Montélimart, Drôme, France.
(7. Musée du Quai Branly 2002b: 1)

On August 7, 1873, Colonel Albert Barnes Steinberger arrived in Pago Pago as the "special agent" of U.S. Secretary of State Hamilton Fish.
(1a. Gray 1960: 60)

August 8:

On August 8, 1887, Hawaiian King Kalakaua's ship *Kaimiloa* left Apia on the return voyage to Honolulu, following the closure of the Hawaiian mission to Samoa on July 18, 1887.
(1a. Kuykendall III, 1967: 337)

On August 8, 1903, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 46: Quarters, Utulei," totalling 1.20 acres, from "Afoa" for \$530.00, and "Parcel No. 47: Mauga o Ali'i," 1.10 acres, from "Afoa, Tuaua, Samoan Chiefs & Taesali" for \$200.00. (This purchase was completed on May 23, 1904).
(2b. Anonymous 1960: 4)

On August 8, 1911, Charles Thomas ("Sale") Taylor, Robert Louis Stevenson's translator and "sesquipedalian young half-caste" died in Apia. (1e. Theroux 1985)

On August 8, 1940, Lieutenant Commander Jesse Rink Wallace ended his nine-day term as 27th naval governor (acting: since July 30, 1940) of American Samoa.
(2e. USNHC: Wallace RO)

On August 8, 1940, Captain Laurence Wild relieved Lieutenant Commander Jesse Rink Wallace and became American Samoa's 28th naval governor (until June 5, 1942).
(2e. USNHC: Wild RO)

August 9:

On August 9, 1830, Reverend John Williams of the London Missionary Society set sail from Vavau, Tonga, en route to Samoa aboard his two-masted schooner the *Olive Branch* (later renamed the *Messenger of Peace [Savali o le Filemu]*), "a craft 20 metres

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long and with an 8 metre beam," which he built himself with wood from the *tamanu* tree, "using great ingenuity, and with virtually no machinery."

(1a. Moyle 1984: 7, 8, 63)

On August 9, 1922, Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, American Samoa's second naval governor (November 27, 1901-December 16, 1902), died in Coronado, California.

(2e. USNHC: Sebree RO)

August 10:

On August 10, 1785, a French scientific exploring expedition commanded by *Comte* Jean-François de La Pérouse set sail from Brest, France, for South America, Cape Horn, and the Pacific islands, including Samoa. La Pérouse was aboard his flagship, *La Boussole* ("the Compass"). The other ship, *L' Astrolabe* ("the Quadrant") was commanded by First Officer Paul-Antoine Fleuriot de Langle. The expedition's scientists included "geographers, astronomers, mathematicians, botanists, a geologist, a painter and an anatomist. Merchandise to be used for trading and presents to native peoples included 2,000 hatchets, 700 hammers, 50,000 nails, 1,000,000 needles, 30,000 flints, 2,600 combs, 5,000 pieces of jewelry, 1,200 silk ribbons and 900 toys."

(2c. Apple 1971a)

On August 10, 1900, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, apprised the Assistant Secretary of the Navy of the progress that had been made in establishing a government for the eastern Samoan islands. "I am glad," he wrote, "that I am able to report that everything connected with the new government is progressing in a most satisfactory manner, in all the islands. The natives show much interest in the new methods of government and they are striving to learn and comply with my wishes. The general condition of the people could not be more satisfactory, they are quiet everywhere and are improving their roads, cleaning up the villages and their surroundings and planting their gardens and plantations. Prosperity for the islands seems fully assured."

(2a. Thompson 1989: 3)

On August 10, 1914, the "Advanced Force of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force" traveled to Wellington by troop train, in preparation for the occupation of German Samoa. The 1,363-strong force included a field artillery battery, engineers, machine gunners, doctors, nurses and two dentists.

(1a. Field 1984: 3)

On August 10, 1942, six Grumman F4F-3 "Wildcat" fighter planes from Marine Fighter Squadron 111 (VMF-111) left Tutuila to reinforce 'Upolu.

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 31)

On August 10, 1942, at "MOB 3" (the U.S. Navy's Mobile Hospital No. 3, in Mapusaga, American Samoa), "forty buildings were in use, including the recently finished X-ray facility and a second operating room. The construction pace had slowed, with the hospital staff now busy caring for the 51 patients. With wounded from the Solomon Islands expected, the need for construction assistance was realized."

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 31)

August 11:

On August 11, 1889, Malietoa Laupepa returned from his exile in the Marshall Islands, aboard a German gunboat, and was set adrift. He was met by Mata'afa Iosefo, in favor of whom he subsequently abdicated his "kingship."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 34)

On August 11, 1922, Mr. John F. Harris arrived in American Samoa to take up his duties as principal of the Poyer School in Anua.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 89)

On August 11, 1925, Margaret Mead, age 24, arrived in American Samoa aboard SS *Sonoma* to begin the fieldwork for her doctoral dissertation in anthropology at Columbia University, where she was a student of Professor Franz Boas.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On August 11, 1931, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Gatewood Sanders Lincoln, prepared a report for the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral William Veazie Pratt, in which he said that the naval station was "capable of furnishing an anchorage, dock, radio communication, a limited amount of coal and water to ships, and doing a limited amount of repair. Personnel assigned to the station were there for the purpose of conducting the civil government of Samoa. He noted that seventy-two sailors and one Marine First Sergeant were assigned to the station. They carried out the following duties:

Radio Station--total of 12 enlisted men. Operation and maintenance of the main radio station. Two radio stations in the Manu'a group. Two radio telephones at Leone and Amouli, Tutuila.

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Medical Department and Public Health Service--23 enlisted men. Four men attached to the Navy dispensary on the station. Nineteen men attached to the Samoan hospital and to dispensaries in the villages.

Public Works Department, Ice and Power Plants, and Machine Shop--6 men. Upkeep of Navy buildings and grounds, and the Island Government's public works, including roads and upkeep of vehicles.

Fita Fita Guard and Band--2 enlisted men: the Marine drill sergeant, and the bandmaster.

Governor--Commandant's Office--3 enlisted men.

Chaplain's Office (Superintendent of Education)--1 enlisted man.

Governor--Commandant's servants--3 enlisted men.

Aids to navigation--1 enlisted man.

The remaining twenty sailors performed duties concerning discipline, mess service, commissary service, naval clerical work, and care of naval equipment:

Office of Supply Officer--2 enlisted men.

Office of Disbursing Officer--1 enlisted man.

Commissary Store, Butcher and Bake Shop--7 enlisted men.

Galley--3 enlisted men.

Master-at-Arms, Navy Barracks--1 enlisted man.

Ships' Service Store--1 enlisted man.

Care, repair and maintenance of boats--3 enlisted men.

Captain of the Yard's Office--1 enlisted man.

Armory and Magazine--1 enlisted man.

Lincoln concluded by noting that the station had a 3-inch field piece and four 3-pounder saluting guns. He recommended turning in the field piece in return for two Browning automatic rifles, four Thompson submachine guns, and fifty tear gas bombs."

(2a. Thompson 1989: 17-18)

On August 11, 1943, USS *Arthur P. Gorman's* keel was laid at Baltimore, Maryland by the Bethlehem Steel Company. She began life as a "Liberty Ship," and was later converted to an internal combustion repair ship and renamed USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4). She was the second

U.S. Navy ship to bear that name.

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

August 12:

On August 12, 1830, Lei'ataua Tonumaie'a Tamafaiga, a notorious cannibalistic priest of the old Samoan religion, was assassinated (according to LMS missionary John Williams).

(1a. Moyle 1984: 10; 1e. Theroux 1985)

On August 12, 1845, French Marist Fathers Roudaire and Violette, accompanied by Brother Peloux aboard the warship *L'Etoile de la Mer*, arrived at Lealatele, Savai'i, and established themselves at Salelevalu, where the ship fired a salute in honor of their first mass.

(1a. Gray 1960: 45)

On August 12, 1914, the German steamer *Elsass*, "a splendid passenger and cargo vessel of about 15,000 tons" left German Samoa and sought refuge in Pago Pago Harbor shortly after the outbreak of World War I. She remained there until April 7, 1917 (*q.v.*), when the U.S. Navy seized her after the United States declared war on Germany.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 50)

On August 12, 1926, a very mild form of "simple [to be distinguished from the deadly "Spanish"] influenza" appeared on the north shore of Pago Pago Bay, and spread rapidly until there were "from 4,000 to 5,000 cases on Tutuila." The epidemic was finished at the end of September.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 71)

On August 12, 1957, a special session of American Samoa's Fifth Legislature was called by Governor Peter Tali Coleman for the purpose of considering the proposed Corporation Law and Industrial Incentive Acts. Both Acts were passed, and were submitted to the Governor for review. (1d. Coleman 1958: 9)

On August 12, 1957, a special session of the Fifth Legislature of American Samoa met for the purpose of considering the proposed Corporation Law and Industrial Incentive Act. Both acts were passed and were submitted to the Governor [Peter Tali Coleman] for review. The legislature convened again on August 16 to meet the Secretary of the Interior (Fred A. Seaton) and his party from the United States who were paying a special visit to the Territory. (1d. Coleman 1958: 9)

August 13:

On August 13, 1899, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, USN, age 51, arrived in Pago Pago Harbor aboard USS *Abarenda*, a 4,000-ton naval auxiliary freighter. Upon arrival, Tilley became Officer in Charge of the U.S. Naval station Tutuila, which was

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already under construction. *Abarenda* remained as station ship until May 29, 1902. Her officers and senior non-commissioned officers included Lieutenant Commander Edward J. Dorn (Serial Number 359), Ensign Louis C. Richardson (1119), Assistant Surgeon Lieutenant Commander Edward Maurice Blackwell (1760), Assistant Paymaster Charles Morris, Jr. (1991), Chief Boatswain Henry Hudson (3515), Boatswain Hjalmar E. Olsen (3550) and Warrant Machinist George L. Russell (4007).
(1a. Gray 1960: 105; 2f. Wright-Sorensen 12/06/1989)

On August 13, 1942, at the U.S. Navy's Mobile Hospital No. 3 ("MOB 3") in Mapusaga, American Samoa, "General [Henry L.] Larsen, [USMC, Commanding General, Samoan Defense Group] came through with some very fine and generous help; forty-five Marine Corps carpenters arrived at Mapusaga. Within a few days they had the morgue, laboratory and dental building completed on Upper Pearl Street, and moved along up the north arch of Sands Street to construct the urology clinic, two urology wards, the receiving ward, and the eye, ear, nose and throat wards; then over to the south arch of Sands Street to build two more surgical wards. This gave us sixty-five buildings, including wards for 140 beds. For the first time, we had a comfortable bed margin over the patient census."
(1a. Parsons 1945: 98)

On August 13, 1944, the anti-submarine net which was removed from Apia Harbor on April 7, 1944 was shipped back to Pearl Harbor on USS *Zebra* (AKN 5).
(2a. Burke 1945c: 73; 1a. Silverstone 1945: 332)

On August 13, 1951, Dr. James R. Dean became Director of American Samoa's Department of Public Health.
(1d. Elliott 1952: 12)

August 14:

On August 14, 1905, German Samoa's Governor, Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, held a large assembly at Mulinu'u. He replaced the former *Tumua* and *Pule* with a new council, which was called the "*Fono a Faipule*."
(1a. Davidson 1967: 83)

August 15:

On August 15, 1830, John Williams and his shipmates aboard the *Olive Branch* sighted Savai'i. Williams recorded the event in his journal, writing that "The land was seen at 10

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A.M. and about 3 P.M. we came up with it. We were filled with astonishment at the size and beauty of the island. It answered well the description by the French Navigators. A very large Island, equal to Tahiti in beauty, fertility and size."

(1a. Moyle 1984: 67)

On August 15, 1943, Eni Fa'auaa Hunkin (later Eni F.H. Faleomavaega), American Samoa's Lieutenant Governor (1985-1989) and Congressional Delegate since 1989, was born "at the outskirts of the village of Vailoatai, Tutuila."
(Faleomavaega in 1a. Sutter 1989: 207)

On August 15, 1945, the U.S. Marine Corps Barracks, Tutuila, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel E.D. Dunkle, was closed.
(2a. Burke 1945b: 89; 2a. Denfeld 1989a: 41)

On August 15, 1989, Earl Baker Ruth, 46th Governor of American Samoa (February 6, 1975-September 30, 1976) passed away in Salisbury, North Carolina.
(7. Biographical Directory of the United States Congress 2004: 1)

August 16:

On August 16, 1830, John Williams and his colleagues, sailing along Savai'i's north coast, "expressed our surprise to Faauea, the Samoa Chief who had come with us, that the people did not come off to us. He told us they were afraid. That some years ago a large vessel was seen near the shore and a canoe went off. The captain hoisted the canoe on board and took it away with him and told the natives to swim on shore."
(1a. Moyle 1984: 67)

On August 16, 1842, Lieutenant William Reynolds, a US Naval officer on the U.S. Exploring Expedition ("Wilkes Expedition"), which visited and surveyed the Samoan Islands in October, 1839, married Rebecca Krug in Lancaster, PA. (7. Franklin & Marshall College 07/11/05)

On August 18, 1846, Robley Dunglison Evans was born in Floyd County, Virginia. In 1901, Rear Admiral Evans presided over the court martial of American Samoa's first naval governor, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley.
(1a. Evans 1901: 1; 1a. Reynolds 1978: 108.)

On August 16, 1885, Major General Charles Dodson Barrett, Military Governor of American Samoa and Commanding General, Samoan Defense Group during World War II, was born in Henderson, Kentucky. He graduated from high school in Alexandria, Virginia, and was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant on August 11, 1909. He was assigned duty at the Marine Officers School, Port Royal, South Carolina, the following month. In January, 1911, he began a few months duty at the Marine Barracks, Boston, Massachusetts, and was detached on May 23 to report to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, to command the Marine detachment aboard the USS *Indiana*. On September 3 of that year he transferred to the USS *New Jersey*.

The general landed with the detachment of USS *New Jersey* at Vera Cruz, Mexico, on April 22, 1914, and participated in the capture of that city. He was detached from that ship December 13 to the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Virginia. His World War I duty included detached service with the U.S. Army in France from September 25, 1918. He participated in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive of November 1-3, of that year, and in the spring of 1919 was in command of the 2d Battalion, 367th Infantry at LeMans, France. Detached in April, he reported to the Commanding General, 4th Brigade, Marines, at Nieder Bieber, Germany, and was detailed as Adjutant from April 11. He arrived back in the United States August 3, 1919.

From 1921-1922, General Barrett served in Santo Domingo and from 1924-27 was a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission, Washington, D.C. He then returned to France to study at the Ecole de Guerre in Paris, and from 1929-33 served as an instructor at the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia. During the next two years, he was assigned to the Division of Operations and Training, Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, and from 1935-36 served aboard ship as Division Marine Officer of Battleship Division 4, U.S. Battle Force.

Upon completion of sea duty with the Battle Force, the general spent two and one-half years in the War Plans Section, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Washington, D.C.; and from August, 1939 to June, 1940, commanded the 5th Marines, 1st Marine Brigade, Fleet Marine Force. He returned to Headquarters, Washington, in July, 1940, serving first as Director of the Division of Plans and Policies. Later, he served as Assistant to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Lieutenant General Thomas Holcomb, from November 1941 to March 1942.

In March 1942, General Barrett assumed command of the 3d Marine Brigade, and the following month embarked with the Brigade for Samoa, where he welded his command into a fighting unit. He was ordered to the United States in September 1942 to assume command of the 3d Marine Division, then being organized at Camp Elliott, San Diego, California, and was promoted to major general on assuming this command.

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Early in 1943, he embarked with elements of the 3d Marine Division for Auckland, New Zealand. By August 1943, he had all the major units of his division stationed on Guadalcanal, training intensively for the Bougainville operation.

On September 15, 1943, General Barrett relinquished command of the 3d Marine Division and assumed duties as Commanding General of the First Marine Amphibious Corps, with headquarters on Noumea, New Caledonia. In this capacity, he continued with the planning for the assault on Bougainville until his death three weeks later. Accidentally injured following a cerebral hemorrhage, he died October 8, 1943 at the base hospital and was buried in the American cemetery there. Following the war, he was reinterred in Arlington National Cemetery.

General Barrett's medals and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Mexican Service Medal, Victory Medal with Meuse-Argonne clasp, Army of Occupation of Germany Medal, Expeditionary Medal (Santo Domingo), American Defense Service Medal with the Base clasp (Puerto Rico), Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal and the World War II Victory Medal.
(7. USMC III MEF, 3rd MEB 2004)

On August 16, 1891, French Marist Father Eugène Didier "was lost at sea with Brother Hyacinthe Moulin and crew, while returning [to Samoa] from the Tokelau Islands."
(1a. Heslin 1995: v)

On August 16, 1916, (John) Derek Freeman was born in Wellington, New Zealand. He earned his PhD in anthropology at Cambridge University, and was appointed as Senior Fellow in Anthropology at the Australian National University in 1955, Professorial fellow in 1957 and Professor in 1972. He retired in 1982, becoming Professor Emeritus. Freeman became well known as a result of his writings on the Iban of Borneo, and achieved worldwide fame and notoriety on the publication of *Margaret Mead and Samoa: The Making and Making of an Anthropological Myth* (Harvard University Press, 1983). (7. Caskets on Parade: 06/19/2006; Australian National University 2001)

On August 16, 1957, a special session of American Samoa's Fifth Legislature was called by Governor Peter Tali Coleman "to meet the Secretary of the Interior (Fred A. Seaton) and his party from the United States who were paying a special visit to the Territory."
(1d. Coleman 1958: 9)

On August 16, 1960, Western Samoa's constitutional convention opened. (1a. Davidson 1967: 382)

On August 16, 2002, funeral services for Governor A.P. Lutali were held at the Samoana High School Gymnasium in Utulei, American Samoa. This was the first state funeral of a governor ever held in American Samoa.

Speaking in a pre-funeral interview, Aleni Ripine, who served as Press and Protocol Officer in Lutali's first administration (1985-1989), and as Chief of Staff in the second (1993-1997) said that Lutali was a "rare leader" who "put aside his own desires and wishes to do what the people wanted. He was a doer, he was a leader, living by the motto 'nothing is impossible.' "

Governor Tauese Sunia, who served as Director of Education in Lutali's first administration, and as Lieutenant Governor in the second one, delivered a eulogy which said, in part:

"Today we sadly bid farewell to a beloved leader who we will remember fondly in our hearts. A man of strength, a man of character, a man of compassion, Governor Lutali's distinguished career spanned all three branches of government. His dedication and talents at a pivotable time in our political history made him one of the greatest Samoan statesmen of our time and blazed the path we now travel towards self-governance. To Susana and the Lutali family, I extend the sincerest condolences and deepest sympathy of the government and people of American Samoa at the passing of a truly great leader in modern Samoan history. May God comfort you in your hour of grief and know that the loss you bear is one that is shared by all Samoans."

(1i. Ala'ilima 2002)

On August 16, 2002, as he concluded his address at Governor A.P. Lutali's funeral, Governor Tauese Sunia renamed two elementary schools in honor of deceased former governors. These were the Aunu'u Elementary School, renamed the A.P. Lutali Elementary School and the Pago Pago Elementary School, renamed as the Uifa'atali Peter Coleman Elementary School. "Tauese's announcement brought applause from the crowd of mourners who appreciated the latest government gesture to honor the two leaders." (1c. Sagapolutele 2002c)

On August 16, 2006, US Army Staff Sergeant Jeffrey S. Loa was killed in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, of injuries suffered when an improvised explosive device detonated near his dismounted patrol. Loa was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 35th Armored Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 1st Armored Division, Baumholder, Germany. He was the eighth Samoan soldier killed in Iraq. (1c. Sagapolutele 2006b)

August 17:

On August 17, 1873, Colonel Albert Barnes Steinberger arrived in Apia as the personal emissary of U.S. President Ulysses S. Grant. "His ability and charm made a favourable impression from the first."

(1a. Morrell 1960: 215)

On August 17, 1904, the Navy Department gave \$250 to Tui Manu'a Elisara for the completion of the school at Ta'u.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 81)

On August 17, 1961, Public Law 87-158 was enacted by the U.S. Congress. This Act stated "That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to transfer, without reimbursement or transfer of funds, to the Government of American Samoa, within ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act, title to all property, real and personal, which is located in American Samoa on the date of enactment of this Act and which is owned by the United States and is within the administrative supervision of the Department of the Navy on such date: Provided, That title to any personal property which was located in American Samoa on July 1, 1951, and was made available to the government of American Samoa by the Department of the Navy, but which has been consumed or disposed of since such date, shall be deemed to have been transferred to the government of American Samoa on July 1, 1951. Approved August 17, 1961."

(1a. USSL 75, 1961: 392)

August 18:

On August 18, 1830, John Williams and his party "observed from the east a bay [Safune] which appeared well sheltered from the east wind....A great number of canoes came off to whom Fa'aua the Samoas Chief spoke. The people recognised him immediately and addressed him as their Etu Chief." (Probably *aitu*, believing that he was dead because of his long absence from Samoa). Fa'aua told the Samoans that the *Olive Branch* was a "*pahilotu*" (praying ship), and the Christian converts on Tongatapu, Ha'apai, Rarotonga and Tahiti were "all much better since they embraced Christianity."

(1a. Moyle 1984: 67-68)

On August 18, 1838, the United States Exploring Expedition (popularly known as the "U.S. Ex. Ex." at the time), commanded by Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, USN, weighed anchor at Hampton Roads, Virginia and set sail for Madeira, Rio de Janeiro, Tierra del Fuego and the South Pacific. The ships in Wilkes's fleet were USS *Vincennes* (flagship), USS *Peacock*, USS *Porpoise*, USS *Sea Gull* and USS *Flying Fish*. The U.S. Ex. Ex. was America's attempt to emulate Captain James Cook's voyages of discovery, and to locate "Terra Australis Incognita," the large southern continent which savants of the day

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insisted must exist, in order to "balance out" the large land masses in the northern hemisphere. The Expedition included many prominent scientists, artists and other experts; the artifacts and specimens which it collected were the Smithsonian Institution's first exhibits.

Wilkes was the first navigator to prove that Antarctica was a continent, rather than an ice mass.

(1a. Stanton 1975: 71-72; *passim*; 1a. Viola and Margulis 1985: 257; *passim*)

On August 18, 1842, Louis Claude De Saulces de Freycinet, the second European "discoverer" of Rose Atoll, died at Freycinet, Drôme, France.

(7. Musée du Quai Branly 2002b: 1)

On August 18, 1887, the *Kaimiloa*, royal vessel of Hawaii's King Kalakaua, departed from Pago Pago. Captain Jackson was detained because, despite being ordered to leave Samoa, he traded the ship's silverware for whiskey and spent most of his time drunk on the beach.

(1a. Kuykendall III, 1967: 337; 2f. Theroux-Sorensen 02/23/1994)

On August 18, 1942, Captain John Gould Moyer, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, requested 62 additional men to work on the construction of a destroyer repair base.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 54 n.39)

August 19:

On August 19, 1882, MacGillivray Milne, 25th naval governor of American Samoa (January 20, 1936-June 3, 1938), was born in Gauley Bridge, West Virginia.

(2e. USNHC: Milne RO)

On August 19, 1929, Roberta Haynes, who co-starred with Gary Cooper, playing "Maeva" in the 1953 movie *Return to Paradise*, which was filmed in Lefaga, Western Samoa, was born in Wichita Falls, Texas. (7. IMDB: "Roberta Haynes": 2006)

August 20:

On August 20, 1811, French navigator Louis-Antoine de Bougainville, who named Samoa "The Navigator Isles" in 1768, died and was buried in the Paris Pantheon.

(1a. Dunmore 1991: 37)

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On August 20, 1830, John Williams and his fellow missionaries approached Apolima, and secured the services of "a European called John Wright," who "came to offer himself as our Interpreter in which capacity we were glad to accept him." On this occasion, Williams recorded the recent assassination of the reputed cannibal chief Lei'ataua Tonumaife'a Tamafaiga "about 15 days before our arrival," speculating that "It is thought he would have used all his influence to oppose our object he himself being almost the object of adoration but he was removed."

(1a. Moyle 1984: 69)

On August 20, 1870, Edward Stanley Kellogg, 15th naval governor of American Samoa (September 4, 1923--March 17, 1925), was born in "Morrissanai, now a part of New York City, New York." He was the "Son of Lieutenant Commander N. Kellogg and Mrs. (Janie H. Pollock) Kellogg." (2e. USNHC: Kellogg RO)

On August 20, 1896, Captain Joshua Slocum---*Sailing Alone Around the World* (as his subsequent book was entitled, and he was the first man to do so)---departed Apia aboard the *Spray*.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On August 20, 1914, the German radio station in Apia "went silent."

(2c. Apple 1971f: 3)

On August 20, 1941, "the first Samoan--Sianava Robert SEVA'AETASI--was enlisted in the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. He had been instrumental in the organization of the Battalion."

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 4)

August 21:

On August 21, 1830, John Williams recorded the arrival of Malietoa Vai'inupo from 'Upolu as follows: "In the evening Malietoa arrived from Upolu, in a very large and handsome canoe. The Chief came in consequence of the messenger sent...[he] appeared near sixty years old and rather stout. War he gave us to understand was his great Delight. His people seemed to treat him as a person almost Divine. Faauea & his little son kissed his feet and when he arose from his seat in the cabin to go on shore one of his Domesticks immediately sprinkled the place with water. The Chief went on shore to see that our native teachers were taken proper care of and we promised to follow him in the morning."

(1a. Moyle 1984: 71)

On August 21, 1903, Commander Edmund Beardsley Underwood, Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, asked the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to send a Marine Gunnery Sergeant to command the Fita Fita Guard. He said that the Fita Fita "are well-drilled, and they work hard and uncomplainingly; they lack, however, in discipline and sense of responsibility, which is perhaps not to be wondered at when we consider that the wild blood of scores of generations is flowing through their veins."

(2f. Letter, Underwood-AsstSecNav: 08/21/1903)

On August 21, 1914, an Australian naval convoy, commanded by Rear Admiral Sir George Patey aboard HMAS *Australia* (a *Lion*-class battlecruiser displacing 20,000 tons and armed with eight 12-inch guns and 16 4-inch guns), and accompanied by the cruiser HMAS *Melbourne*, arrived in Nouméa, New Caledonia to join the New Zealand Expeditionary

Force, en route to capture German Samoa.

(1a. Field 1984: 6; 1a. Halpern 1994: 88; 1a. LeFleming 1961: 41)

On August 21, 1929, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Gatewood Sanders Lincoln, amended the Territory's *Codification of Regulations and Orders* to include "Section 19: Accrued Leave for Civilian Employees."

(1a. Noble 1931: 24)

August 22:

On August 22, 1865, Augustin Krämer, German Samoa's Chief Naval Medical Officer and author of the authoritative two-volume book *Die Samoa Inseln (The Samoa Islands)* was born in Los Angeles, Chile.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On August 22, 1898, Malietoa Laupepa, who was often deemed "King of Samoa" by the Three Consuls and other European intriguers died in Western Samoa.

(1a. Gray 1960: 98)

On August 22, 1914, the French armored cruiser *Montcalm* joined the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in Nouméa, New Caledonia, en route to capture German Samoa.

(1a. Halpern 1994: 88)

On August 22, 1951, the Legislature of American Samoa met in a special one-day session "to consider a petition the content of which had been inserted in the *Congressional Record* and which sharply criticized the members of the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of this government. During this session, the *Fono*

reviewed the results of an investigation by its joint committee on house rules. Resolutions developed therefrom were forwarded to Washington and were subsequently printed into the *Congressional Record*.

(1d. Elliott 1952: 4)

August 23:

On August 23, 1741, French Pacific Explorer Jean-François de Galaup (later *Comte de La Pérouse*) was born in Albi, France.

(1a. Dunmore 1985: 9)

On August 23, 1830, LMS missionary John Williams and his colleagues visited "the Principal Chief Malietoa [Vai'inupo, at Sapapali'i, Savai'i] with the present we had brought for him." (Axes, hammers, chisels, cloth, beads and a large quantity of LMS publications). In return, Malietoa brought the missionaries "a present of mats and native cloth. The Chief held one end of the cloth and mats in his hands leaving the other to drag after him in the form of a train which an elderly female bore slightly off the ground. The Chief came in twice in the above mentioned manner and presented the mats and cloth to us rather in a stately and graceful manner." After Malietoa was seated, Williams, using John Wright as an interpreter, explained the purpose of his visit, which was not to take any of his property, but rather, to teach him "and his people the knowledge of the true God."

(1a. Moyle 1984: 73)

On August 23, 1887, German soldiers, supported by four German warships under Commodore Heusner, "invaded" Apia, and German Consul Becker demanded that Malietoa Laupepa pay a \$13,000 fine for "insulting" Kaiser Wilhelm II.

(1a. Kennedy 1974: 68-69)

On August 23, 1899, the U.S. Government purchased unnumbered parcels of land for the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila listed as "Acquisition of Water Rights: Reservoir, pipeline, etc." from "Mauga, Lutu, Tiumalu, Faanate, Mailo; Tamuu, Taesali, Isoa, chief talking men of Faga Toga, Tiumalua, Mailo, Afoa, Samia, Tamuu, Fagini, and Ifupo, owners of certain lands in and around Faga Toga" for \$300.00.

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On August 23, 1914, the New Zealand Expeditionary Force set sail from New Caledonia for Suva, Fiji, and then to German Samoa, led by the Australian battlecruiser HMAS *Australia*

and the French armored cruiser *Montcalm*.

(1a. Field 1984: 6; 1a. Halpern 1994: 88)

On August 23, 1941, the proposed plan "of enlistment of natives in the First Samoan Battalion [U.S. Marine Corps Reserve] estimated that approximately 753 were prospective candidates. These figures cannot be used as accurate, it was pointed out, because the natives change their names frequently and because they reported for drills in different villages. Three hundred and one men attended weekly drills regularly. More than 200 men of these prospects were employed in other than plantation work. It was estimated that not more than 50 men could be enlisted from the islands of the Manu'a Group without material injury to their economic and social life." (2a. Anonymous 1945: 5)

August 24:

On August 24, 1830, Reverend John Williams of the London Missionary Society met again with Malietoa Vai'inupo, who "had bought a young wife with part of the present made him yesterday and must need remain a day or two to arrange matters respecting her.....The young woman purchased by Malietoa was better looking than any female we had seen on the Island but the Chief was not only aged but far from handsome. We hope the day is not far distant when the light of the glorious gospel will chase away all such works of Darkness."

(1a. Moyle 1984: 76-77)

On August 24, 1839, William Walter Phelps was born in New York City. In 1889, President Benjamin Harrison appointed him to represent the United States at the International Congress on the Samoan Question, which met in Berlin. He was the grandfather of American Samoa's first appointed civilian governor, Phelps Phelps.

(7. Phelps Family 2002: 4)

On August 24, 1943, First Lady (Anna) Eleanor Roosevelt inspected the Fita Fita Guard and Band, and the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila.

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 17)

August 25:

On August 25, 1904, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 49: Blunts Point," totalling 4.20 acres, from "Tugaolotagi & W.H. Yandall," for \$878.50. (This transaction was completed on November 25, 1904 [q.v.]).

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 4)

On August 25, 1907, "Mr. Benjamin Boss, assistant astronomer, requested that he be ordered back to Washington on his return to Tahiti from the eclipse expedition to Flint Island, on the grounds that the observatory at Tutuila presented to him too many difficulties both astronomical and in its living conditions to be overcome. Orders were issued in January, 1908, to abandon the observatory. Mr. Boss and Mr. [G.] Harrison ['special laborer'] were detached by letters forwarded February 1, 1908; they both left Suva, Fiji, for Vancouver, en route to the United States, May 19, 1908. The instruments were returned to the Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C." (Please see the entries for November 25, 1904 and November 28, 1907). (1d. Bryan 1927: 114-115)

On August 25, 1920, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII, and, following his abdication in 1936, the Duke of Windsor) visited Western Samoa aboard HMS *Renown*, a 32,700-ton battlecruiser, completed in September, 1916. *Renown* mounted six 15-inch, seventeen 4-inch and two 3-inch guns, and was the tenth British ship to bear that name. (The first was launched in 1651). "When local matrons heard he was still a bachelor, they organized a gala reception at the British Club to introduce him to their eligible daughters. If European royalty were so keen on this island, why not catch a prince?"

As it turned out, the royal lad was a very shy young fellow."

(1e. Theroux 1985; 1a. Eustis 1979: 71;

1a. LeFleming 1961: 42; 1a. Ala'ilima 1988: 156)

On August 25, 1951, Mr. Lewis S. Bowdish of the New York Bar arrived in American Samoa, serving as Attorney General until May 2, 1952.

(1d. Elliott, 1952: 24)

On August 25, 1996, the *Aiga Tautai o Samoa* (Samoa Voyaging Society) launched the 60-foot 'alia (double-hulled voyaging canoe) *Mana o Samoa* in Pago Pago Harbor. The vessel was severely damaged upon launching.

(6. Enright 1997)

August 26:

On August 26, 1872, Joseph Taylor Robinson was born in Lonoke, Arkansas. During his long and distinguished political career, Robinson, a Democrat, served as Governor of Arkansas, Member of the House of Representatives, United States Senator, Senate Minority Leader, Senate Majority Leader, and Vice Presidential Candidate (with Presidential Candidate Alfred E. Smith in the 1928 election). He visited American Samoa in September and October, 1930 as a member of the American

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Samoaan Commission ("Bingham Commission").
(7. Wikipedia 02/21/2006)

On August 26, 1913, the Surgeon General of the U.S. Navy issued a directive to establish a nursing school in Tutuila. "For this purpose," he wrote, "two members of the Nurse Corps, United States Navy, will be ordered to Samoa, who together with the Medical Officer of the Navy attached to the Station, will give the necessary instruction."
(1d. Bryan 1927: 75)

On August 26, 1914, the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, steaming from New Caledonia to capture German Samoa, arrived in Suva, Fiji.
(1a. Field 1984: 6)

On August 26, 2002, the three Hawaii Marines who were killed in combat in the Vietnam War were honored when three streets at a new housing project at the Kaneohe Bay base were named for them.

American Samoan Marine Sergeant Sisifo Faleafine enlisted in 1962, following in the footsteps of his father, who was also a Marine. He was born in American Samoa and later, when his family moved to Honolulu, attended McKinley High School. Faleafine enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1962 and served as an infantryman in Company B, 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division.

"He wanted to make it a career," said his widow, Leetha. "He was just doing his job and taking care of his young family that we were just starting. It was something he wanted to do. He wanted to serve his country even knowing the risk, and he paid the ultimate sacrifice."

Leetha Faleafine said her family is extremely proud. "We never expected anything like this," she said. "It was a shock that something like this would happen. We feel very, very good about it." She noted that her husband's family has strong ties to the military, with five of 12 siblings serving in uniform. Faleafine's combat tours earned him two Purple Hearts and one Bronze Star. More than 20 members of the Faleafine clan plan attended the 9:15 a.m. ceremony.

(1c. Kakesako 2002: 1-4)

August 27:

On August 27, 1887, German warships distributed declarations of Tui A'ana Tupua Tamasese Titimaea's war on Malietoa Laupepa (which lasted until September 1, 1887).
(1a. Gray 1960: 78)

On August 27, 1891, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 4," Sogelau Ridge (1 acre, 1 rod, 24 perches: the American flag was raised there on April 17, 1900) and "Parcel No. 5," Mauga-'o-Ali'i (6 acres, 1 rod, 22 perches: the future site of Government House)

From William Cooper for the sum of \$1,000.00.

(1a. Anonymous 1894: 13; 2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On August 27, 1914, the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, consisting of the battlecruiser HMAS *Australia*, light cruisers HMAS *Melbourne* and HMAS *Sydney*, the French armored cruiser *Montcalm*, the New Zealand Squadron's light cruisers HMS *Psyche* (Captain Herbert Marshall), HMS *Philomel* and HMS *Pyramus*, and the Union Steamship Company's vessels *Moeraki* and *Monowai*, weighed anchor at Suva, Fiji and set sail on the final leg of its mission to capture German Samoa.

(1a. Field 1984: 7; 1a. Halpern 1994: 88)

On August 27, 1938, Lawrence McCully Judd, who would serve as American Samoa's fourth appointed civil governor (March 4-August 5, 1953) married Eva Marie Lillibridge, after divorcing his first wife, Florence Bell Hackett Judd. (Anonymous n.d.: 114)

On August 27, 1942, the first group of wounded sailors and marines from Guadalcanal arrived at the Navy's Mobile Hospital No. 3 ("MOB 3") at Mapusaga, Tutuila. Seabees from the 11th Battalion began constructing more buildings to accommodate the wounded from this fiercely contested battle. (Parsons 1945: 99-100)

August 28:

On August 28, 1851, the "Vicarate Apostolic of the Navigators Islands" was established in Apia.

(1a. Heslin 1995: vii)

On August 28, 1879, a British-Samoan treaty was signed to establish a naval station at an unspecified harbor.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On August 28, 1899, Vernon Huber, American Samoa's 34th naval governor (April 22, 1947-June 15, 1949), was born in Philadelphia, Illinois, the son of H.O. and Nelle Davis Huber.

(2e. USNHC: Huber RO)

On August 28, 1941, the two newly emplaced six-inch guns at Blunts Point, Tutuila, fired eight rounds each at a stationary raft in Pago Pago Harbor. (2a. Denfeld 1989: 28)

On August 28, 1952, the first course of rudimentary training in legal principles in American Samoa was held in Fagatogo. Sponsored by the Attorney General's Office, the class included "more than 30 Samoan chiefs and young men, who have since become regular members of the class." (1d. Elliott 1952: 26)

August 29:

On August 29, 1914, after breakfasting on tinned beef, bread and tea, the New Zealand Expeditionary Force's landing force, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Robert Logan of the New Zealand Army, occupied German Samoa with 1,473 men. Governor Erich Schultz-Ewerth destroyed the Apia radio station "to keep it out of British [*i.e.*, New Zealand] hands." The first British Commonwealth officer to land on enemy territory in World War I was Lieutenant Edward Church, paymaster of the New Zealand cruiser HMS *Psyche*, who was instructed to carry Force Commander Admiral Sir George Patey's "unconditional surrender" demands to the German representatives. Governor Schultz had left town "to attend a conference of orators and chiefs." Acting Governor S.N. Rimberg surrendered after many delays, and the New Zealand troops landed unopposed. Not a single shot was fired by either side. One New Zealand soldier, writing a letter home, said that it was "a tame affair."
(2c. Apple 1971f: 3; 1a. Field 1984: 7-12)

On August 29, 1916, the U.S. Congress appropriated funds for a radio station at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 55)

On August 29, 1924, Commander Edward S. Kellogg, Governor of American Samoa, issued an unnumbered regulation entitled "Board of Investigation."
(1a. Noble 1931: 84-85)

On August 29, 1941, Pita Fiti (later Tauese) Sunia, American Samoa's third elected governor, was born in American Samoa.
(5. Sunia OPR 1997)

On August 29, 1942, Marine Corps wounded arrived at "MOB 3" (The U.S. Navy's Mobile Hospital No. 3, at Mapusaga, American Samoa) from Tulagi, Solomon Islands.

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(1a. Parsons 1945: 99-100)

August 30:

On August 30, 1902, Captain Uriel Sebree, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, enacted two unnumbered regulations entitled "'Fa'a Samoa' Fines" and "Customs Interfering with Religious Beliefs Prohibited."

(1a. Noble 1931: 76-77)

On August 30, 1911, "A dentist, holding the rate of a hospital apprentice," arrived at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila. The Commandant, Commander William Michael Crose, informed Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer that the dentist's "work has been very satisfactory. A dentist is considered a necessity at this Station."

(2b. Crose 1912: 3)

On August 30, 1914, many Chinese indentured laborers, after learning of the New Zealand landings, left their plantations and gathered in front of the Apia courthouse "in a sullen mood." The Samoan Police, "in their first assignment for the new authorities, set about clearing Beach Road of the Chinese, using clubs."

(1a. Field 1984: 11)

On August 30, 1914, the total number of Chinese laborers in Western Samoa was 2,184.

(1a. Field 1984: 30)

On August 30, 1945, the second USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4) weighed anchor at Leyte, in the Philippines, and, accompanied by the repair ship USS *Jason* (ARH-1), the destroyer tender USS *Whitney* (AD-4) "and

11 smaller ships, set out on the first leg of the voyage northward" for occupation duty in Japan.

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367; 1a. Silverstone 1965: 283, 290-292)

On August 30, 1947, Carroll L. Beedy, former Republican Congressman from Maine who visited American Samoa in September and October, 1930 as a member of the American Samoan Commission ("Bingham Commission"), passed away at his home in Washington, DC, aged 67. He was buried in the Evergreen Cemetery, Portland, Maine. ("Bingham Commission"). (7. Wikipedia 04/28/2006)

On August 30, 1957, Manu Tuiasosopo, the second Samoan to become a member of a Super Bowl team (the San Francisco 49ers) and the first Samoan to play in a Super

Bowl (Super Bowl XIX in 1985) was born in Los Angeles, California to Asovalu Letupu Tuiasosopo of Vatia, Tutuila and Sorepa Temena Tagaloa of Olosega, Manu'a. (Tuiasosopo *in* 1a. Sutter 1989: 203; 1a. Wiebusch 1990: 292-304; 381)

August 31:

On August 31, 1901, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, wrote a letter to Secretary of the Navy John Davis Long, in response to the accusations and character assassinations made against him and Secretary of Native Affairs Edwin William Gurr by Harry Jay Moors in his letter to Secretary Long dated July 29, 1901 (*q.v.*). Tilley said that "Although my unfortunate experience in San Francisco was widely published in the newspapers, many of the accounts were entirely untrue. There was nothing in the affair to warrant the unjust accusations, contained in this letter, against myself." (He did not explain what the "experience" was). Regarding Gurr, he wrote that "Mr. E.W. Gurr has been employed in Tutuila as Legal Adviser and Secretary to the Commandant. He was highly recommended and has performed his duties well. Besides this, he is the only man whom I know who is competent to perform the special duties of the position he occupies. I am sorry he is not an American. He has taken the oath of allegiance to the U.S. Unfortunately, he brings with him to his new position the enmities resulting from the bitter quarrels in Samoa." (2f. Letter, Tilley-Long: 08/31/1901)

On August 31, 1909, Frau Johanna Solf, wife of German Samoa's Imperial Governor Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, gave birth to their first child, a daughter whom they named So'oa'emalelagi ("One who has fallen from heaven;" "Lagi" for short). (1b. Theroux 1983c: 57)

On August 31, 1914, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Logan, "a fifty-one-year-old sheepfarmer with life-and-death powers over 35,000 people," raised the New Zealand flag at the German Governor's official residence (Robert Louis Stevenson's "*Vailima*"), accompanied by a 21-gun salute from the cruiser HMS *Psyche*. (1a. Field 1984: 12)

On August 31, 1925, the destroyer escort USS *Farquhar* (DE139), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "PAGO PAGO/SAMOA" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship. (1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On August 31, 1925, the heavy cruiser USS *Seattle* (CA11), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with “**PAGO PAGO/SAMOA**” in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.
(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On August 31, 1925, the fleet repair ship USS *Medusa* (AR1), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with “**PAGO PAGO/SAMOA**” in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.
(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On August 31, 1938, the seagoing tugboat USS *Ontario* (ATO13), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with “**OFU/MANU’A GR.**” “**TAU/MANU’A GR.**” and “**OLOSEGA IS./MANU’A GR**” in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.
(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On August 31, 1942, the Seabees' Naval Construction Battalion 11 arrived in Pago Pago Harbor, finally replacing the 100 civilian workers from the Utah Construction Company who had been working under the PNAB (Pacific Naval Air Bases) project, and were supposed to leave on July 29, 1942.
(2a. Anonymous n.d. B: 12)

On August 31, 1942, the complement of the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve was four officers and 414 enlisted men. (Anonymous 1945: 9)

On August 31, 1949, the Secretaries of the Navy and the Interior submitted a Memorandum of Understanding, regarding the transfer of American Samoa and other U.S. Pacific Territories from Navy to Interior administration, to President Harry S. Truman.
(1a. Darden n.d.: ix)

On August 31, 1976, “The electorate of American Samoa in an official referendum... voted by 3044 affirmative votes to 1366 negative votes to elect the Governor and Lieutenant Governor by popular vote.”
(1a. ASCA 1992: 8)

SEPTEMBER:

September 1:

On September 1, 1872, the Catholic community in Samoa "received its first Samoan postulants (later to become Sister Mary St. Vincent and Sister Mary St. André)" of the Sisters of Notre Dame des Missions (NDM: Our Lady of the Missions).
(1a. Heslin 1995: 93)

On September 1, 1912, the new Samoan Hospital was completed at Malaloa, Tutuila. It consisted of a wooden central administration building which contained an examining room, dispensary, lavatory and dressing room, with an outbuilding for kitchen, baths, latrines and a storeroom. A windmill was erected near the beach to pump water to a 10,000-gallon tank located 60 feet above the level of the main building.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 73)

On September 1, 1914, Western Samoa's Administrator, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Logan, informed an assembly of Samoans that his government, for the time being, would be similar to the one established by the Germans.
(1a. Davidson 1967: 91)

On September 1, 1935, the Feleti School for Boys, named after Frederic DuClos ("Feleti") Barstow, was opened at Le'ala, Tutuila, American Samoa. (1a. Gray 1960: 236; 1e. Theroux 1985)

On September 1, 1952, the District and Village Government Board Bill was introduced in Western Samoa's Legislative Assembly.
(1a. Davidson 1967: 309)

On September 1, 1952, the Department of the Interior assigned advisory responsibility for the supervision of the newly organized dependents' school on Canton Island (in the Phoenix Islands, Micronesia) to the American Samoa Government's Department of Education.
(1d. Judd 1953: 22)

September 2:

On September 2, 1879, a municipal convention was held in Apia between Malietoa Laupepa and the "Three Consuls" (of Britain, Germany and the United States). Under the terms of this agreement, "the Samoan Government gave up all jurisdiction over the town, harbour and neighbourhood of Apia. A Municipal Board was created, consisting of the Three Consuls and one nominee of each, with rating powers and a magistrate to enforce its regulations and redress complaints. One of its first regulations forbade the sale of liquor to a Pacific islander."

(1a. Morrell 1960: 223)

On September 2, 1945, the second USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4) dropped anchor in Buckner Bay, Okinawa, en route to occupation duty in Japan, after shepherding 11 smaller ships through a typhoon.

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

September 3:

On September 3, 1900, Commander Benjamin F. Tilley issued his "Regulations Nos. 15 and 16: Public Highways in Pago Pago," which established a public highway at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila "from Blunts Point on the southern side of Pago Pago Harbor, toward Observatory Point and around the harbor to Breaker[s] Point on the northern side of the harbor, along the shore at high-water mark of a uniform width of 15 feet distant inland from the shore."

(1a. Noble 1931: 74)

On September 3, 1945, Captain Samuel Wakefield Canan relieved Captain Ralph Waldo Hungerford and began his eight-day term as American Samoa's 32nd naval governor (acting: until September 10, 1945).

(2e. USNHC: Canan RO)

On September 3, 1981, Rear Admiral Harold Alexander Houser, American Samoa's 33rd naval governor (September 10, 1945-April 22, 1947), died of natural causes in the Bethesda, Maryland Naval Hospital at age 84.

(2e. USNHC: Houser RO)

September 4:

On September 4, 1923, Captain Edward Stanley Kellogg succeeded Captain Edwin Taylor Pollock, and took office as the 15th naval governor of American Samoa (until March 17, 1925).

(2e. USNHC: Kellogg RO)

September 5:

On September 5, 1838, August Nilspeter Nelson, founding father of Samoa's Nelson family and father of Olaf Frederick Nelson, was born in Sweden.
(1a. Field 1984: 66; 1e. Theroux 1985; 1a. Tarburton 1996: 61-62)

On September 5, 1888, the German warship SMS *Adler* ("Eagle") shelled Manono and Apolima, which were strongholds of Malietoa's forces.
(1a. Gray 1960: 83)

On September 5, 1906, American Samoa's Governor, Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, issued his "Regulation No. 7-1906: Births and Deaths," which dealt with birth, death and burial certificates.
(1a. Noble 1931: 22-23)

On September 5, 1941, ten rounds were fired from each of the newly-situated six-inch guns at Breakers Point, Tutuila, at a stationary raft in Pago Pago Harbor.
(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 20)

On September 5, 1996, the *Aiga Tautai o Samoa* (Samoaan Voyaging Society) successfully launched its repaired 'alia (double-hulled voyaging canoe), formerly named *Mana o Samoa*, and now rechristened as *Folauga o Samoa*, in Pago Pago Harbor. The vessel was dedicated by American Samoa's Governor, A.P. Lutali, and was donated to the people of American Samoa.
(6. Enright 1997)

September 6:

On September 6, 1913, American Samoa's Governor, Commander Clark Daniel Stearns, established the following government departments: (1) Judicial; (2) Treasury; (3) Interior; (4) Agriculture and (5) Public Health.
(1a. Darden n.d.: 8)

September 7:

On September 7, 1911, USS *Princeton* relieved USS *Annapolis* as station ship for the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila and remained until May 5, 1915.
(2b. Crose 1912: 4)

September 8:

On September 8, 1900, Thomas Francis Darden, Jr., American Samoa's 35th (and last) naval governor (July 7, 1949-February 23, 1951) was born in Brooklyn, New York.

(2e. USNHC: Darden RO)

On September 8, 1931, "The first half-caste Sisters [took] the habit [in the Catholic convent] at Moamoa," Western Samoa.

(1a. Heslin 1995: vi)

On September 8, 1943, USS *Arthur P. Gorman*, a Liberty Ship converted to an internal combustion engine repair ship, was renamed USS *Tutuila* at Baltimore, Maryland. Her sister ships included USS *Luzon* (ARG-2, ex-USS *Samuel Bowles*); USS *Mindanao* (ARG-3, ex-USS *Elbert Hubbard*); USS *Oahu* (ARG-5, ex-USS *Caleb C. Wheeler*); USS *Cebu* (ARG-6, ex-USS *Francis P. Duffy*); USS *Culebra Island* (ARG-7, ex-USS *John F. Goucher*); USS *Leyte* (ARG-8); USS *Mona Island* (ARG-9); USS *Palawan* (ARG-10); USS *Samar* (ARG-11); USS *Kermit Roosevelt* (ARG-16, ex-USS *Deal Island*) and USS *Hooper Island* (ARG-17, ex-USS *Bert McDowell*).

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

On September 8, 1962, Father Pio Taofinu'u, who was ordained as a priest on December 8, 1954, "was professed as a Marist."

(1a. Heslin 1995: 69)

On September 8, 1981, Gerry Speiss arrived in Pago Pago Harbor during his solo trans-Pacific voyage in a tiny sailboat/capsule.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

September 9:

On September 9, 1927, Captain Steven Victor Graham relieved Captain Henry Francis Bryan, and became American Samoa's 17th naval governor (until August 2, 1929).

(2e. USNHC: Graham RO)

On September 9, 1964, 70-year-old solo sailor William Willis, aboard his raft *Age Unlimited*, landed on a beach near Tully, Queensland, Australia. He had spent 204 days afloat, and had traveled over 11,000 miles.

(1a. Willis 1966: 215)

September 10:

On September 10, 1911, Mount Matavanu's volcanic activity ended on Savai'i's northwest coast.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On September 10, 1945, Captain Harold Alexander Houser relieved Captain Samuel Wakefield Canan and became American Samoa's 33rd naval governor (until April 22, 1947).

(2e. USNHC: Houser RO)

September 11:

On September 11, 1914, the New Zealand Expeditionary Force left Apia for New Zealand with a contingent of German prisoners, including Governor Erich Schultz-Ewerth.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On September 11, 1930, the light cruiser USS *Omaha*, commanded by Captain John Downes, and carrying the American Samoan Commission and Pathé News photographer Merl LaVoy, weighed anchor at San Pedro, California en route to Pago Pago via Honolulu. The Commission's members included Senator Hiram Bingham, Republican of Connecticut, Chairman of the Commission and Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs; Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democrat, Senate Minority Leader; Representative Carroll L. Beedy, Republican from Maine and Representative Guinn Williams of Texas, Democrat, both members of the House Committee on Insular Affairs. The Commission's naval adviser and paymaster was Captain William Rea Furlong, USN, who was the Chief of the Policy and Liaison Section of the Navy's Office of Island Governments. He subsequently became a Rear Admiral, and, as Commanding Officer of the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, was responsible for salvaging most of the ships that were sunk on December 7, 1941, repairing them, and sending them off to war.

(1a. Moore and Farrington 1931: 5;

1c. Anonymous n.d.; 2e. USNHC: Furlong RO)

On September 11, 2002, the American Samoa Government held a memorial service for the victims of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the United States in the Samoana Gymnasium in Utulei. The Call to Worship, Invocation, Sermon and Benediction were delivered by Reverend Elder Tapu Sitagata of the Nua and Se'etaga Congregational Church. Reverend Taulafo Avei, Chairman of the Tutuila Methodist

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Synod delivered the prayer while Deacon David Pereira of the Pago Pago Sacred Heart Parish read from scripture. Hymns were sung by choirs from the Departments of Public Safety, Public Works and Human and Social Services, with passages from Mozart's *Requiem* sung by the American Samoa Community College Choir. The address was given by Governor Tauese Sunia, and a candlelight ceremony was conducted by First Lady Fagaoali'i Sunia.

(1i. ASG: GO 2002)

September 12:

On September 12, 1858, Commander Vernon of HMS *Cordelia* arrived in Apia, and succeeded in persuading Malietoa Moli to surrender for trial a chief of Palauli, Savai'i who had murdered William Fox, "an oil trader of good repute," in 1856, after Fox had reproached him for stealing his tobacco.

(1a. Morrell 1960: 211)

On September 12, 1925, Thomas Calloway Latimore, who would become American Samoa's 22nd naval governor (acting: April 10-April 17, 1934) married Miss Katharine Beach of Rockville, Maryland at Barbary Hill, Rockville, Maryland.

(2e. USNHC: Latimore RO)

On September 12, 1927, the New Zealand Government appointed a Royal Commission to investigate complaints against Sir George Richardson's administration of Western Samoa.

(1a. Davidson 1967: 122)

On September 12, 1943, USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4), formerly USS *Arthur P. Gorman*, and the second U.S. Navy vessel to bear the name, was launched at Baltimore, Maryland.

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

On September 12, 1995, the Catholic Church began a three-day celebration of its 150th anniversary in Samoa.

(1a. Heslin 1995: vii)

September 13:

On September 13, 1861, John Martin Poyer, American Samoa's 11th (and longest-serving) naval governor (March 1, 1915-June 10, 1919), was born in Putnam County, Illinois.

(2e. USNHC: Poyer RO)

On September 13, 1900, Commander Benjamin F. Tilley, Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila issued his "Regulation No. 17-1900: Customs Duties."

(1a. Noble 1931: 32-38)

On September 13, 1902, David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University, wrote to President Theodore Roosevelt about his recent visit to Samoa. He commented on former Naval Station Commandant Benjamin Tilley's court martial and acquittal (November 9-12, 1901) by saying that "The virulent attack on Captain Tilley, justified by no facts of importance so far as I could find out, was largely the work of local gossips, set going by traders. Captain Tilley seems to have handled Tutuila with great wisdom."

(2a. Thompson 1989: 6)

On September 13, 1938, the seagoing tugboat USS *Ontario* (ATO13), visited Apia, Western Samoa. Philatelic covers with "APIA/BR. SAMOA" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On September 13, 1960, Western Samoa's Constitutional Convention unanimously approved a proposal from the Steering Committee for afternoon sessions.

(1a. Davidson 1967: 385)

On September 13, 1977, the United States Department of the Interior Secretary's Order No. 3009: "Provision for Elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and Creation of Office of Government Comptroller" was promulgated.

(1a. ASCA 1992: 8)

September 14:

On September 14, 1906, Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, Governor of American Samoa, enacted his "Regulation No. 8-1906: Matai Names." This was later amended by Governor Waldo Evans on May 10, 1921.

(1a. Noble 1931: 64)

On September 14, 1914, the German battleships SMS *Scharnhorst* and SMS *Gneisenau*, commanded by Admiral Maximilian von Spee, sailed into Apia Harbor, hoping to trap HMAS *Australia* and the other ships which had escorted the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. Finding a small schooner, but no warships in the harbor, Spee sailed along the coast to Mulifanua, where he conversed with a German planter, Wilhelm Hagedorn. Spee then sailed away to glory in the Battle of Coronel, and eventual defeat in the Battle of the Falkland Islands.

(1a. Field 1984: 14-15; 1a. Halpern 1994: 88)

On September 14, 1922, in a letter to American Samoa's Governor, Captain Edwin T. Pollock, Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby wrote that "government aid should be discouraged as far as possible, and the people encouraged to do more for themselves."

(1a. Olsen 1976: 164 n.57)

On September 14, 1942, "it was announced at company formations that volunteers from Marine units stationed in the Samoan area were being sought for the organization of a Raider Battalion. Men interested in joining were to turn their names in to their first sergeants. Most of the troops were familiar with Colonel Merritt A. "Red Mike" Edson's 1st Raider Battalion and Colonel Evans Carlson's 2nd Raider Battalion. We knew that the Raiders were elite units trained for hit-and-run actions and night combat. Stories had reached us describing how Edson's Raiders had spearheaded the attack that crushed the Japanese defenders of Tulagi. We knew of the daring Makin Island raid made in rubber boats from submarines by Colonel Carlson and two companies of his battalion. Here was a chance to get a piece of the action and get out of the Samoan area, which had seemingly been thrust into the backwash of the war."

(2a. Bearss 1978-1981: 70-71)

On September 14, 1946, Captain Otto Carl Dowling, American Samoa's 23rd naval governor (April 17, 1934-January 15, 1936), was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

(2e. USNHC: Dowling RO)

On September 14, 2001, the American Samoa Governor's Office held a "Memorial Service in Solemn Observance of the September 11, 2001 National Tragedy" (i.e., the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon) at the Lee Auditorium in Utulei. Lieutenant Governor Togiola T.A. Tulafono, (as Acting Governor) was the Guest Speaker. Prayers were delivered by Reverend Elder Panama Mutu of the Congregational Christian Church, Reverend Falana'i Frank Ala of the Manumalo Baptist Church and Pastor Nevile Nevile of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. Hymns were sung by the Samoana, Leone, Faga'itua and Tafuna High School Choirs. The colors were posted by members of the Department of Public Safety, and a candlelighting

ceremony was conducted by American Samoa's First Lady, Mrs. Fagaoali'i Sunia.
(1i. ASG/GO: 2001a)

September 15:

On September 15, 1845, French Fathers Gilbert Roudaire and Louis Violette of the Society of Mary celebrated the first Catholic mass in Samoa at Lealatele, Savai'i.
(1a. Heslin 1995)

On September 15, 1887, Captain Eugen Brandeis, a German officer, forced Malietoa Laupepa and other chiefs to sign a document declaring Tui A'ana Tupua Tamasese Titimaea as "King of Samoa."
(1a. Gray 1960: 78-79)

On September 15, 1902, the Navy Department informed Captain Uriel Sebree, Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, that the Department saw no need to approve any regulations promulgated for American Samoa, "preferring to indicate such as need amendment." Thus Sebree, like Tilley before him, had a great deal of freedom for lawmaking.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 56)

On September 15, 1928, Father Eduard Bellwald, S.M. reported that construction work had begun on the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Lepua, American Samoa. Master builder Fepulea'i Ned Ripley of Leone agreed to build the Church for \$2,600.
(2a. Heslin 1984a, 1984b)

On September 15, 1939, the submarine USS *Cachalot* (SS170), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "TUTUILA/SAMOA" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.
(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On September 15, 1943, Major General Charles D. Barrett, former Commanding General of the 3rd Marine Brigade in Samoa, was named to command the First Marine Amphibious Corps at Nouméa, New Caledonia. Its mission: to capture Bougainville, the northernmost island in the Solomon chain, on November 1, 1943.
(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 27)

On September 15, 1944, Navy Scouting Squadron 51 (VSB-1), flying Vought OS2U *Kingfisher* aircraft from the Tafuna Air Base, 'Upolu and Wallis Island, was decommissioned, and search patrols were discontinued.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 127)

On September 15, 1944, the number of radio personnel at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila "consisted of 43 enlisted personnel and 15 officers. By June 1945, this number had been reduced to 32 enlisted men and 4 officers."

(2a. Burke 1945b: 150)

September 16:

On September 16, 1901, Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, Governor of German Samoa, issued a proclamation which forbade the Samoan custom of *fa'atafea* (banishment of wrongdoers). The proclamation closed with this statement: "This is my word; everyone must obey it."

(1b. Theroux 1983b: 55)

On September 16, 1941, Private Sianava Robert Seva'aetasi, "an interpreter and former school teacher," the first Samoan to enlist in the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve

(on July 20, 1941), was assigned to active duty.

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 4; Hudson 1994: 25)

September 17:

On September 17, 1887, Malietoa Laupepa surrendered to German Captain Eugen Brandeis, was taken aboard SMS *Bismarck*, and was sent into exile aboard SMS *Adler*, first to the Cameroons, then to Germany, and finally to Jaluit in the Marshall Islands. "He was accompanied by his brother Moti, Maisake and Alualu (a half-caste German interpreter)."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 32)

On September 17, 1903, vaccinations were made compulsory in American Samoa.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On September 17, 1930, USS *Omaha*, carrying the American members of the American Samoan Commission, arrived in Honolulu at 8:00 a.m.

(1a. Moore and Farrington 1930: 5)

On September 17, 1942, "Sea and Foreign Shore Duty pay of twenty per cent was authorized...retroactive to 7 December 1941, for Samoan Marines [in the First Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve], although most of them were serving within 25 miles of their own homes."

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 16)

On September 17, 1943, "weapons [were declared to be] no longer a required part of the liberty uniform for Samoan Marines [in the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve]."

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 17)

September 18:

On September 18, 1844, Henry Clay Ide, Chief Justice of Samoa and later Governor General of the Philippines, was born in Barnett, Vermont.

(1e. Theroux 1985; 1b. Theroux 1986a: 40)

On September 18, 1931, following the recommendation of the American Samoan Commission, the position of Secretary of Native Affairs in the American Samoa Government was split up. The Office of the Attorney General absorbed the Secretary's duties, and a naval officer was appointed to that position. A civilian Chief Justice was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to administer the Judicial Department.

(1a. Darden n.d.: 11)

On September 18, 1943, USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4; formerly USS *Arthur P. Gorman*), 80 per cent complete, was transferred from the U.S. Merchant Marine to the U.S. Navy for conversion to an internal combustion engine repair ship by the Maryland Drydock Company.

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

September 19:

On September 19, 1898, Mata'afa Iosefo ended his exile in the Marshall Islands and returned to his home on 'Upolu.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 39-40)

On September 19, 1918, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 53: Watershed & Pipeline," 96 acres, from "Mauga, S. Mailo, Tiimalu, Savea, Mageo, Gaisoa, Fano, Leti, A.

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Asuega & Ho Ching" for \$450.00.

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 4)

September 20:

On September 20, 1930, the American members of the American Samoan Commission left Honolulu for Pago Pago, aboard USS *Omaha*. The members were joined by Albert F. Judd, legal adviser; William S. Chillingworth, reporter; Reuel S. Moore, representing the United Press, and Joseph R. Farrington, managing editor of the Honolulu *Star-Bulletin*. Merl LaVoy, Pathé News photographer, had boarded *Omaha* at San Pedro, California, along with Captain William Rea Furlong, USN, Chief of the Policy and Liaison Section of the Navy's Office of Island Governments.

(1a. Moore and Farrington 1931: 9)

On September 20, 1932, the new Catholic church at Le'auva'a, 'Upolu, Western Samoa was dedicated.

(1a. Heslin 1995: vi)

On September 20, 1942, "The 3rd Marine Raider Battalion was organized...in the Samoan area, in accordance with authority granted by Confidential Training Force Order No. 4-42, dated three days before. The battalion field and staff officers were: Colonel Harry B. ["Harry the Horse"] Liversedge, battalion commander; Lieutenant Colonel Samuel S. Yeaton, battalion executive officer; Major Michael S. Currin, Bn. 3; 2nd Lieutenant DeVere B. Walker, Bn. 1; 2nd Lieutenant William B. Gleason, Bn. 2; 2nd Lieutenant Robert C. McMasters, Bn. 4."

(2a. Bearss 1978-1981: 1)

On September 20, 1943, the Utah Construction Company "concluded all construction which was in accordance with Contract NOY-4173 [the Pacific Naval Air Bases {PNAB} contract]. All property which had been leased by them was turned over to the Navy. The Contractor's work was taken over by the Construction Battalions [U.S. Navy "Seabees"] which had come on the island. To the contractors goes a great percentage of the credit for laying the groundwork for the defenses of Tutuila and making the island fairly well protected against the enemy."

(2a. Burke 1945b: 72)

September 21:

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On September 21, 1904, "Mr. C.W. Frederick, assistant astronomer, and Mr. G. Harrison, special laborer, to act as assistant and caretaker," arrived to supervise the construction of an observatory at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila. They found the original site, at Blunts Point, unsuitable for magnetic work, as the lava rock was "subject to magnetic disturbances. The only promising place found was near the village of Tafuna, 6 miles from the [naval] station, and a mile from lava mountains."
(1d. Bryan 1927: 114)

On September 21, 1927, Owen Stuart Aspinall, American Samoa's 43rd (and eighth appointed) Governor was born in Grand Junction, Colorado. He served with the 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division in World War II, received a BA in Anthropology from the University of Denver in 1949 and an LLB from American University in 1955. His public offices included: Deputy District Attorney of Mesa County, Colorado, 1957-1961; Appointed Attorney General of American Samoa, December, 1961; Territorial Secretary (Lieutenant Governor) of American Samoa, November, 1962; appointed Governor of American Samoa, August 1, 1967-July 31, 1969. (7. Zoominfo 2003)

On September 21, 1943, the U.S. Navy's Construction Battalions ("Seabees") assumed responsibility for all construction on Tutuila.
(2a. Burke 1945b: 72 n.50)

September 22:

On September 22, 1893, Mr. William Lea Chambers of Alabama was appointed Land Commissioner in Samoa, replacing Mr. E.J. Ormbee, who resigned.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 37)

On September 22, 1910, Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf was succeeded by Dr. Erich Schultz-Ewerth as Governor of German Samoa.
(1b. Theroux 1983c: 57)

On September 22, 1967, Polynesian Airlines began its inaugural service from Pago Pago, American Samoa to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands to Wallis and Futuna.
(1h. USPSPALFFC: 09/22/67)

September 23:

On September 23, 1941, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 54: Utulei Village," 17.475 acres, from "Lutu, Taesali, Afoa & Tupua" for \$18,245.00, and "Parcel No. 55: Utulei Village," 7.90 acres, from "Tavai, La'ulu, Tafao & Tuuaimau, as Matais of the Tavai, La'ulu, Tafao and Tuuaimau family of Utulei Village" for \$6,320.00. (2b. Anonymous 1960: 4)

On September 23, 1949, President Harry S. Truman approved a Memorandum of Understanding recommending that American Samoa and other U.S. Pacific Territories be transferred from Naval to Interior administration. He established July 1, 1951 as the transfer date.

(1a. Darden n.d.: x; 1a. Olsen 1976: 217 n.107)

September 24:

On September 24, 1921, Fay G. Calkins (later Fay C. Ala'ilima), author of *My Samoan Chief and Aggie Grey: A Samoan Saga* was born in Auburn, New York. (6. Ala'ilima, F. 2003)

On September 24, 1941, "The Commanding Officer, First Samoan Battalion [U.S. Marine Corps Reserve] ...pointed out that from 1,500 to 2,000 Samoans were employed by the Public Works Department, Pacific Naval Air Bases, Contract NoY 4174 and NoY 3550, and in Island Government positions. These employees were generally the most intelligent and best physical specimens in Samoa. Wages of this group were high and enlistment in the Samoan Battalion did not compare favorably. It was recommended that a satisfactory arrangement be made with the Contractors to permit recruits to attend drills."

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 7)

On September 24, 1941, the commanding officer of the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve recommended to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Lieutenant General Thomas Holcomb, that his unit be called to active duty for a six-week basic training course in "Mormon" (i.e., Mapusaga) Valley.

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 6)

On September 24, 1942, Captain John Gould Moyer, Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, requested 108 additional men to participate in the construction of a

destroyer repair base.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 54 n.40)

On September 24, 1945, the second USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4) dropped anchor at Jinsen (now called Inchon), Korea. "She operated there as a maintenance vessel for ships engaged in the repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war. She continued this work after moving to Taku, China, where she arrived on 26 January 1946."

(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 367)

September 25:

On September 25, 1844, Reverends George Turner and C. Hardie of the London Missionary Society were appointed to take charge of a new seminary at Malua, 'Upolu.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 100; 1a. Garrett 1982: 125)

On September 25, 1905, Governor Charles Brainard Taylor Moore "ordered that a Colonial meeting shall be convened on or about the 20th day of October 1905, to be held at Fagatogo in Pago Pago. Each district is required to appoint eight representatives from the people of the district who will attend the meeting with the district governor and county chiefs of each district who may be able to attend, but the eight representatives appointed at a district meeting as ordered hereunder must attend the meeting. The main objective of the meeting is to receive a public expression from the people as to whether they desire the Government to sell the surplus copra of the Samoans for the year 1906." Moore added that other possible subjects for discussion included "the necessity of controlling the excessive exchange of presents and food on the occasion of a birth, death or marriage, of limiting the numbers attending malagas or any other subject relating to the Island Government." However, wrote Moore, "The Governor will not permit any questions to be raised concerning the United States Naval Station proper at Fagatogo and the administration thereof."

(1a. Sunia 1998: 21)

On September 25, 1945, the component populations of Western Samoa (then a United Nations Trust Territory under New Zealand jurisdiction) were listed as follows:

Samoans:	61,867
Other Pacific Islanders:	
Contract laborers:	75
Others:	555
Europeans:	359

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Chinese:		
Contract laborers:	294	
Others:		7
Persons of mixed blood:	5,040	
Total:		68,197

(1d. Jupp n.d., n.p: 7)

On September 25, 1945, the population of Western Samoa (then a United Nations Trust Territory under New Zealand jurisdiction) was comprised of the following percentages:

Samoans:		90.7
Other Pacific Islanders:		
Contract laborers:	0.1	
Others:		0.8
Europeans:		0.5
Chinese:		
Contract laborers:	0.5	
Others:		
Persons of mixed blood:	7.4	
Total:		100.0

(1d. Jupp n.d., n.p: 7)

On September 25, 1956, the population of Western Samoa (then a United Nations Trust Territory under New Zealand jurisdiction) was comprised of the following percentages:

Samoans:		90.4
Other Pacific Islanders:		
Contract laborers:		
Others:		0.5
Europeans:		0.7
Chinese:		
Contract laborers and Persons of mixed blood		8.3
Not stated:		0.1
Total:		100.0

(1d. Jupp n.d., n.p: 7)

On September 25, 1956, a census of American Samoa was conducted, in conjunction with the governments of Western Samoa, Tonga, the Cook Islands, Niue and Fiji. American Samoa's population was 20,154. 47% (9,768) were under 15 years of age. "For every 1,000 women of child-bearing age (15 to 49 years) there were 846 children under 5 years of age. This figure is significantly higher than any reported for other countries in the United Nations Demographic Yearbook and indicates Samoan families are continuing to have in excess of 6 children per couple."
(1d. Coleman 1957: 3)

On September 25, 1961, a census revealed that Western Samoa's population was 114,427.
(1a. Davidson 1967: 415)

September 26:

On September 26, 1850, Emma Eliza ("Queen Emma") Coe, founder of a vast commercial empire in the Pacific, was born in Apia.
(1a. Day 1969 [1986]: 86; 1a. Tarburton 1996: 26-27)

On September 26, 1930, the cruiser USS *Omaha* arrived in Pago Pago Harbor, carrying the American members of the American Samoan Commission. They were greeted by the Samoan members: Mauga Moimoi, Tufele Fa'atoia, and Magalei Siasulu, who were appointed to the Commission by President Herbert Hoover. Captain William Rea Furlong, Chief of the Policy and Liaison Section of the Navy's Office of Island Governments, acted as Naval Aide to the Commission. In the afternoon, formal hearings began at the Poyer School in Anua. (Moore and Farrington 1931: 13)

On September 26, 2005, Master Sergeant Tulsa Tuliau, a 14-year US Army veteran, died in Baghdad, Iraq, of injuries sustained near Ar Rustimayah, Iraq, on September 26, 2006, when an improvised explosive device detonated near their HMMWV ("Humvee") during combat operations. (7. Arlington National Cemetery Website: "Tulsa T. Tuliau": 09/08/2005).

September 27:

On September 27, 1845, French Marist Fathers Gilbert Roudaire and Louis Violette arrived in Apia, and were welcomed by Tui Atua Mata'afa Fagamanu.
(1a. Heslin 1995: iii; 24-25)

On September 27, 1904, Commander Edmund Beardsley Underwood, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, issued his "Regulation No. 6-1904: Abortion; Adultery; Fornication; Assault; Assault by Pointing Gun; Bigamy; Bribery; Burglary; Carrying Concealed Weapons; Compounding a Criminal Offense; Concealing Dead Body; Cruelty to Animals; Destroying Public Records; Disorderly Conduct; Disorderly Houses and Discharging Firearms."
(1a. Noble 1931: 25-28)

September 28:

On September 28, 1926, Western Samoan *Mau* leader Olaf Frederick Nelson returned from a lengthy visit to Australia and New Zealand, and was accorded a public welcome in Apia. The principal speaker, Major General Sir George Spafford Richardson, New Zealand's Administrator of Western Samoa, praised Nelson as one who was giving conspicuous service to his country, and as a greatly valued friend. The chairman praised Richardson as "a citizen-soldier of the highest humane type," and Nelson added his words of praise for the general.
(1a. Davidson 1967: 114)

On September 28, 1930, a Sunday, the members of the American Samoan Commission arose early to attend the services of the London Missionary Society at the Society's Pago Pago church, with "approximately 300 Samoan worshipers."
(1a. Moore and Farrington 1931: 29-30)

On September 28, 1957, *Toxorhynchites brevipalpus* mosquitoes were introduced to American Samoa from Hawaii to control the *Aedes polynesiensis* mosquito, which is a vector of filariasis.
(1d. Coleman 1957: 20)

September 29:

On September 29, 1902, the third Catholic church at Lealatele, Savai'i was blessed.
(1a. Heslin 1995: 57)

On September 29, 1913, the United States consul in Apia, Mason Mitchell, Esq., wrote to the Governor of American Samoa, Commander Clark D. Stearns that the time had come for action regarding Swains Island. As the nearest United States consul, Mr. Mitchell had the island under his protection, but this was no substitute for a method of administration, and he proposed to join Swains Island to American Samoa to define its status. Frankly interested in the taxes which Swains Island's copra would earn for his government, Commander Stearns thought highly of Mr. Mitchell's idea and asked the Secretary of the Navy to consider the plan. This prospect evidently pleased Eli Jennings, Jr., for he wrote directly to the Department of State to urge the union and pointed out that he transacted his business in Apia and used the German courts there for the sole reason that there was a United States consul present to protect his interests.

(7. Anonymous 2002b. [OIA/DOI]: 4)

On September 29, 1917, four *papalagi* men arrived in Pago Pago Harbor in an open boat, and reported that their schooner was destroyed by the German raider SMS *Seeadler*, commanded by the legendary Count Felix von Luckner, the "Sea Devil."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 51)

On September 29, 1930, the American Samoan Commission traveled to Leone to hear testimony. Senator Hiram Bingham presented Afioga Tuitele with a cane made of Hawaiian *koa* wood. The cane bore a silver plate, with Tuitele's name inscribed on it.

(1a. Moore and Farrington 1931: 33)

On September 29, 1942, in the "First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, Tutuila, Samoa," "the undress lavalava was abolished as a part of the Samoan Marine liberty uniform, and the dress lavalava with dress cap, white undershirt, and red sash was the only prescribed liberty uniform."

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 18 n.38)

On September 29, 2000, McDonald's American Samoa opened its restaurant in Tafuna.

(1c. McDonald's American Samoa: 8)

September 30:

On September 30, 1918, Western Samoa's population was estimated at 38,302.

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(1a. Davidson 1967: 94)

On September 30, 1942, the strength of the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve was seven officers and 433 enlisted men.

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 10)

On September 30, 1943, the membership of the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve was listed as "11 Marine officers, 1 Navy officer, and 530 enlisted, including 6 Navy hospital corpsmen...Samoa Marines totaled 494."

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 10)

On September 30, 1943, the Marine Corps fighter strip at Leone was completed. Only two planes took off and landed. After that, it was never used again, because of turbulent air currents. The field was abandoned in early 1945. (Ed McMahon, Johnny Carson's co-host on

NBC's "Tonight Show" was stationed there).

(2a. Burke 1945b: 71-72; 126)

On September 30, 1943, the United States military population of the Samoan Defense Group was as follows: Tutuila: 7,950; 'Upolu: 1,541; Wallis: 2,726; Funafuti: 1,838; Nanumea: 1,221 and Nukufetau: 947.

(2a. Burke 1945c: 75)

On September 30, 1976, Earl B. Ruth completed his term as American Samoa's 11th appointed civil governor.

(6. Sorensen 2003: 2)

OCTOBER:

October 1:

On October 1, 1877, French Marist Bishop Louis Elloy, Vicar Apostolic of Central Oceania and of the Navigators, "had to go to Rome to defend himself against accusations brought by the Superior General of the NDM [Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions]. The result was that by the end of that year, there were no Sisters of the NDM left, as the remaining six nuns in Samoa had put on the habit of Notre Dame d' Océanie, NDO

[Our Lady of Oceania]."

(1a. Heslin 1995: 93)

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On October 1, 1895, Frederic ("Feleti") DuClos Barstow, benefactor of Samoan education, was born in Brooklyn, New York.
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On October 1, 1900, the first post office was opened at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila. The first postmaster was Mrs. Hudson, whose husband Henry was the Naval Station's (and USS *Abarenda's*) Chief Boatswain.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 48)

On October 1, 1901, William Blacklock closed the Oceanic Hotel, which was unable to show a profit after its bar was closed.
(1a. Gray 1960: 137)

On October 1, 1915, James Wightman Davidson was born in New Zealand. After earning his Ph.D. at Cambridge University in 1942, Dr. Davidson edited the British Admiralty's four-volume *The Pacific Islands* geographical handbook, which was widely used by the Allied forces in World War II. In 1947, he was seconded to the Government of Western Samoa as a constitutional adviser, and in 1953 he founded the Department of Pacific History at the Australian National University in Canberra. "Pacific History," in Davidson's view, meant that the history of the Pacific Islands should be written from the viewpoint of the indigenous peoples, as well as the European colonizers. His best-known work is *Samoa mo Samoa: The Emergence of the Independent State of Western Samoa, 1900-1962*, which was published by Oxford University Press in 1967.
(1a. Tarburton 1996: 21; 1a. Davidson 1967: *passim*)

On October 1, 1927, Governor Henry F. Bryan's *American Samoa: A General Report by the Governor* listed the Territory's population as of September 30, 1926 as follows: Eastern District of Tutuila: 4,221; Western District, Tutuila: 2,395; Manu'a District: 2,060 and Swains Island: 87, for a total of 8,763. 2,260 people were listed as taxpayers, who were defined as male Samoans who had "reached the height of 5 feet and 1 inch." (This practice was instituted "due to the lack of early birth records.")
(1d. Bryan 1927: 9)

On October 1, 1927, Governor Henry F. Bryan reported American Samoa's automobile population "at the end of August, 1926," as follows: "18 passenger cars and 7 trucks privately owned; 2 passenger cars, 3 trucks and 1 ambulance, owned by the Navy; and 5 trucks and 4 busses owned by the island government; a total of 41 automobiles."
(1d. Bryan 1927: 79)

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On October 1, 1942, the Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, Captain John Gould Moyer, together with his staff, finished "Operational Plan No. 1-42: TO DEFEND TUTUILA."

(2a. Burke 1945b: 55-70)

On October 1, 1942, the two squadrons of Marine Air Group 13 (MAG-13), with 41 aircraft, were formed into four squadrons.

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 33)

On October 1, 1942, 45 additional quonset huts at the U.S. Navy's Mobile Hospital No. 3 ("MOB 3") were completed by 130 Seabees from Naval Construction Battalion 111 (NCB 111), who had worked ten hours a day, seven days a week, beginning August 31, 1942. MOB 3 now had a ward-bed capacity of 300. Heavy casualties from the Guadalcanal

Campaign kept the beds occupied.

(1a. Parsons 1945: 132)

On October 1, 1943, units of the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve "were dispersed from [Cape] Matatula on the eastern end of Tutuila to Amanave on the western end. Company A had 2 officers, 4 American Marines, 1 Navy enlisted, and 67 Samoan Marines at Alega; 2 American Marines and 30 Samoan Marines at Auto; 1 American Marine and 19 Samoan Marines at Amouli; and 1 American Marine and 29 Samoan Marines at Matatula. Company B had 1 officer, 3 American Marines, and 57 Samoan Marines at Aua; 1 officer, 2 American Marines, and 46 Samoan Marines at Afono Bay; and 1 officer, 3 American Marines, 5 Navy enlisted (boat crewmen), and 46 Samoan Marines at Fagasa Bay. Twenty of the Fagasa Samoan Marines were attached to Battery C (5-inch), Harbor Defense Group, Fleet Marine Force. Company C had 1 officer, 3 American Marines, 99 Samoan Marines and 2 Navy enlisted at Pavaiai; and 1 officer, 2 American Marines, and 50 Samoan Marines at Amanave."

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 11)

On October 1, 1953, Richard B. Lowe began his term as American Samoa's fifth appointed civil governor (until October 15, 1956).

(1a. Lowe 1967: 4)

On October 1, 1959, the Samoa Amendment Act of 1959 became law in Western Samoa.

(1a. Davidson 1967: 364)

On October 1, 1959, Mata'afa Faumuina Fiamé Mulinu'u II became Prime Minister of Western Samoa for the first time.

(7. World Statesmen 2002b: 3)

On October 1, 1976, Frank Barnett took office as American Samoa's twelfth appointed civil governor (until May 27, 1977).

(6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

On October 1, 1995, Sinagogo Hope Nelson (later Annandale), the fourth daughter of Olaf Frederick and Rosabel Moors Nelson, passed away in Western Samoa. Mrs. Annandale had a distinguished career in agricultural experimentation (cocoa, bananas, pineapple, peanuts and passionfruit), as an advocate of women's rights, and as a Member of

Parliament from 1979 to 1982.

(1a. Tarburton 1996: 9)

October 2:

On October 2, 1882, Father Julian Vidal conducted funeral services over the newly-discovered graves of La Pérouse's sailors at Massacre Bay, A'asu, Tutuila, where they were murdered on December 11, 1787.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On October 2, 1901, Dr. Edward M. Blackwell, former Chief Medical Officer of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, was ordered to report to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Frank Hackett, who informed him that former Naval Station Commandant Benjamin Franklin Tilley was to be court-martialled for "drunkenness and immorality."

(1a. Gray 1960: 137)

On October 2, 1914, Lieutenant Nathan Woodworth Post relieved Commander Clark Daniel Stearns and became American Samoa's eighth naval governor (acting: for the second time; until December 6, 1914). Lieutenant Post served two non-consecutive terms (March 14-July 14, 1913 and October 2-December 6, 1914). He and Captain Gatewood Sanders Lincoln (August 2, 1929-March 24, 1931 and July 17, 1931-May 12, 1932) were the only naval governors to do so.

(2e. USNHC: Post RO)

On October 2, 1930, the American Samoan Commission traveled to Ta'u aboard USS *Omaha*. "Members of the Commission and their party were landed in two whaleboats and a Samoan long boat, rowed by sturdy natives through the surf via a channel which had been blasted in the reef."

(1a. Moore and Farrington 1931: 42)

On October 2, 1962, Brigadier General Henry L. Larsen, USMC, former Military Governor of American Samoa and Commanding General of the Samoan Defense Group in World War II, died in Denver, Colorado and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 22)

October 3:

On October 3, 1854, Charles Wilkes, who commanded the United States Exploring Expedition which visited the Samoan islands in October, 1839, married Mary H. Lynch Bolton, the widow of Commodore William Compton Bolton, who had sat on Wilkes's court martial board in 1842. They had two children: Mary (born 1859) and Charles Smith (born 1865; died in infancy). (7. Arlington National Cemetery Website: 09/17/2005; Wikipedia: "William Compton Bolton": 04/13/2006)

On October 3, 1890, King Oscar II of Sweden and Norway appointed Swedish Judge Otto Conrad Waldemar Cedercrantz, "a Swedish subject and associate justice of the Swedish Court of Appeals," to be Chief Justice of Samoa.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 34)

On October 3, 1906, "Assistant Astronomer Benjamin Boss relieved Assistant Astronomer C.W. Frederick" at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 114)

On October 3, 1939, the seagoing tugboat USS *Ontario* (ATO13) visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "TUTUILA AM. SAMOA" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On October 3, 1944, Lieutenant Richard J. Ludwig, USNR, relieved Captain B.J. Andruska, USMC, as island commander of 'Upolu.

(2a. Burke 1945c: 89)

On October 3, 1955, the MV *Joyita* left Apia at 0500, with 25 people aboard, "laden with sugar, flour, rice, trade goods, fuel oil and lumber," en route to Tokelau. She was next sighted on November 10, 1955, ninety miles north of Fiji. All who were aboard, and most of her cargo, had vanished; one of the great unsolved mysteries of the Pacific.

(1a. Day 1969 [1986]: 202)

October 4:

On October 4, 1930, the American Samoan Commission returned to the Poyer School in Anua to complete its hearings.

(1a. Moore and Farrington 1930: 45)

On October 4, 1945, in an interview with the Samoan Defense Group's Staff Historian, Lieutenant (Junior Grade) H.J. Cary, USNR, Dr. P.J. Monaghan, Chief Medical Officer of the Government of Western Samoa, said that the high incidence of filariasis among American military personnel in Western Samoa "was probably caused by inadequate housing and lack of proper mosquito control due to the rush in the installation of defenses. Exposure to the filarial mosquito was greatly cut down after the American forces had been on the islands for several months. However, personnel who were placed on sentry duty in the wooded and more isolated sections were still being constantly exposed to the disease. On Upolu, filariasis was found to be most dominant on the south side of the island. On the island of Savai'i, the disease is widespread on the entire island. Dr. Monaghan felt that the continual occurrence of filariasis was caused by the tendency of the personnel to fraternize with the Samoans in the villages. While they were away from the camp area, they were constantly exposed to the disease. In the camps there was very little danger of being exposed, due to extensive mosquito control which had been established after the bases had been completed."

(2a. Burke 1945c: 99-100)

On October 4, 1968, Lawrence McCully Judd, American Samoa's fourth appointed civil governor (March 4-August 5, 1953), passed away in his 81st year in Honolulu, Hawaii, and was buried in the Nu'uuanu Cemetery. (Anonymous n.d.: 115)

October 5:

On October 5, 1859, William Churchill, future United States Consul in Apia and noted Polynesian scholar, was born in Brooklyn, New York, "a descendant of a dozen Mayflower passengers and four Revolutionary fighters. His parents were William Churchill II (1825-1873) of Boston, an importer of porcelains, and his second wife, Sarah Jane Starkweather (1835-1915) from Rhode Island." (Theroux 1995: 99-100)

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On October 5, 1862, Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, future Imperial Governor of German Samoa, was born in Schoenburg, Berlin. (Theroux 1983b: 52)

On October 5, 1899, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 7: Lotomua," totalling 0.08 acres from "Fanini and Lilo" for \$250.00. (Anonymous 1960: 3)

On October 5, 1953, Tuala Tulo, *Mau* leader, member of the Legislative Council and associate judge, "with an impressive and scholarly knowledge of custom and a career of public service going back to the early years of the *Mau*," passed away in Western Samoa. (Davidson 1967: 265; 317n.)

October 6:

On October 6, 1873, in Apia, the "Fono of 1873" approved its first constitution, based on the laws of Tahiti, Huahine and Tonga, and submitted it to Colonel Albert Barnes Steinberger for approval.
(1a. Morrell 1960: 215)

On October 6, 1942, Colonel Pierson Conradt relieved Colonel Thomas J. Walker, Jr., as commanding officer of Marine Air Group 13 (MAG-13) at the Tafuna Air Base, Tutuila, American Samoa.
(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 33)

October 7:

On October 7, 1839, the United States Exploring Expedition, commanded by Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, sighted Rose Atoll and spent the next 34 days studying the Samoan Islands.
(1a. Wilkes II, 1845 [1970]: 65)

On October 7, 1890, American historian and man of letters Henry Brooks Adams (great grandson of President John Adams, grandson of President John Quincy Adams and son of Charles Francis Adams, who was the Union's Ambassador to England during the American Civil War) and artist John LaFarge arrived in Apia, and visited Robert Louis Stevenson at Vailima. The patrician Adams described the tubercular Stevenson as "a bundle of sticks in a bag" and was appalled that a person of his stature engaged in manual labor, working on his plantation with a bush knife. (In fact, he needed the exercise to keep the ravages of tuberculosis at bay). (1a. Daws 1980: 175-178; 1a. Furnas 1951: 369-371; 1e. Theroux 1985)

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On October 7, 1901, at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila "E.J. Dorn, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy, Commanding," (Dorn was Commander Benjamin Tilley's Executive Officer) issued his "Regulation No. 7-1901: Pulenu'u's Monthly Reports."

(1a. Noble 1931: 71-72)

On October 7, 1901, Captain Uriel Sebree relieved Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley as Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, and held that office until December 16, 1902.

(2e. USNHC: Sebree RO)

On October 7, 1930, over 300 people, "mostly matais and higher chiefs," gathered at the Poyer School in Atu'u to hear the announcement of the American Samoan Commission's decisions. The Governor, Captain Gatewood Sanders Lincoln and his staff were present by special invitation. The Commission's Chairman, Senator Hiram Bingham (Republican of Connecticut), read aloud from a list of the Commission's recommendations, which included the rights of American citizenship, a bill of rights, a representative government, the right of appeal to U.S. courts, and no differentiation between part- and full-blooded Samoans for purposes of citizenship.

(1a. Moore and Farrington 1931: 61-62)

On October 7, 1930, USS *Omaha*, with the American Samoan Commission members aboard, got under way from Pago Pago Harbor on her return voyage to Honolulu.

(1a. Moore and Farrington 1931: 62)

On October 7, 1944, the U.S. Navy completed its island salvage program on 'Upolu.

(2a. Burke 1945c: 92)

On October 7, 1945, Al Lolotai became the National Football League's first Samoan player. He started with the Washington Redskins as a guard and tackle, but played for only one season. He later had a distinguished career as a wrestler and educator.

(7. Troan 2003: 1)

On October 7, 1949, the tanker USS *Chehalis* (AOG-48) burned, capsized and sank at the oil dock in Pago Pago Harbor.

(4. Anonymous 1949: *passim*)

October 8:

On October 8, 1839, members of the U.S. Exploring Expedition landed on Ta'u.
(1a. Wilkes 1845 [1970], II: 65-70)

On October 8, 1901, Captain Jack Voss and Norman Luxton departed Apia during their circumnavigation of the globe, aboard the *Tilikum* (a Native American word for "friend").
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On October 8, 1907, the operating room in American Samoa's hospital was completed.
(2f. Letter, Parker-Newberry: 07/28/1908)

On October 8, 1943, Major General Charles D. Barrett, age 58, former commander of the 3rd Marine Brigade in Samoa, was accidentally injured and died. He was Commanding General, First Marine Amphibious Corps, Nouméa, New Caledonia, and was to have commanded the landings at Empress Augusta Bay, Bougainville, Solomon Islands, which occurred on November 1, 1943.
(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 27)

October 9:

On October 9, 1942, the United States military population of the Samoan Defense Group was as follows: Tutuila: 9,320; 'Upolu: 5,051; Wallis: 3,191, and Funafuti: 1,195.
(2a. Burke 1945c: 75)

October 10:

On October 10, 1839, Lieutenant Charles Wilkes of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, aboard his flagship USS *Vincennes*, approached Tutuila and wrote that "About eight miles to the windward of the harbour of Pago-Pago, we were boarded by several canoes, in which were some natives, with a white man, by name William Gray, whom I retained as our interpreter during our stay here, and found of much use."
(1a. Wilkes II, 1845 [1970]: 70)

On October 10, 1888, Latter Day Saints missionaries William O. and Louisa Calder Lee, Edward J. Wood and Adelbert Beasley arrived on Tutuila, and were taken to Anu'u by boat to join the LDS mission there.
(1c. Anonymous 1997a: 2)

On October 10, 1897, Agnes Genevieve "Aggie" Swann (later Grey) was born in Toamua, 'Upolu, the second daughter of William J. Swann of Staffordshire, England, and Pele Maiava Swann of Toamua.

(1a. Ala'ilima 1988: 55)

On October 10, 1939, the submarine USS *Pompano* (SS181), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with

“**PAGO PAGO/SAMOA**” in the killer bars

were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

October 11:

On October 11, 1949, a Court of Inquiry was "Convened at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, American Samoa, by Order of Commander, Service Force, United States Pacific Fleet, to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the explosion of gasoline in USS *Chehalis* AOG-48, the burning of USS *Chehalis* AOG-48, and the capsizing of USS *Chehalis* AOG-48, on October 7, 1949, at Tutuila, American Samoa."

(4. Anonymous 1949: 1)

October 12:

On October 12, 1922, the German silver coins which were found behind the former DHPG building in American Samoa on April 10, 1919 (*q.v.*), and which were shipped to the U.S. Navy's Alien Property Custodian on October 3, 1922, were received by the Custodian in Washington, D.C. The money was contained in "one sealed box containing 1,074 two-mark and 356 one-mark German silver coins, for a total of 2,504 marks; 2,506 marks were found April 10, 1919; 2,504 marks were shipped October 3, 1922." (Perhaps a souvenir hunter kept the missing two marks---another unsolved mystery).

(1d. Bryan 1927: 53)

October 13:

On October 13, 1856, Eli Hutchinson Jennings---adventurer, shipbuilder, planter and founder of the Jennings clan---landed with his wife Mere (also known as "Maria" and "Malie") on Swains Island and raised the U.S. flag. (1a. Gray 1960: 213)

On October 13, 1915, Tupua Tamasese Lealofi I died and was buried at Mulinu'u.

(1a. Davidson 1967: 110n.; 1e. Theroux 1985)

On October 13, 1954, solo sailor William Willis, aboard his raft *The Seven Little Sisters*, sighted Tutuila 20 miles SSW of his position. He decided to attempt a landing in "British [*i.e.*, Western] Samoa," which had 200 miles of coastline, and thus afforded a larger target.

(1a. Willis 1955: 227-233)

October 14:

On October 14, 1954, the American Samoa Government's vessel *Manu'atele* sighted William Willis's raft *The Seven Little Sisters*, and towed it into Pago Pago Harbor.

(1a. Willis 1955: 234-235)

On October 14, 1974, John Morse Haydon completed his term as American Samoa's ninth appointed civil governor.

(6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

October 15:

On October 15, 1897, Joseph Rider Farrington, a member of the September-October, 1930 American Samoan Commission, was born in Washington, DC to parents Wallace Rider (who later became Governor of Hawaii) and Mary Elizabeth Pruett Farrington. Joseph Farrington became editor and publisher of the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* and served as Congressional Delegate from the State of Hawai'i. (7. Factbites 2005)

On October 15, 1904, the U.S. Government purchased a parcel of land at Blunts Point for the construction of an observatory.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 114)

On October 15, 1921, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Waldo Evans, issued his "Regulation No. 4: A REGULATION Prohibiting the delivery of undried, unripe, overripe, decayed or unclean copra; prohibiting the delivery of any other product, material or substance, in part or in whole, with intent to obtain copra receipts therefor, and providing penalties for violations thereof." (1a. Noble 1931: 96-97)

On October 15, 1954, William Willis entered Pago Pago Harbor at 0100, having completed a 6700-mile solo journey from Callao, Peru at age 61 on his raft *The Seven Little Sisters*, which was towed into the harbor by the MV *Manu'atele*.

(1a. Willis 1955: 235)

On October 15, 1956, Richard B. Lowe ended his term as American Samoa's fifth

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appointed civil governor (since October 1, 1953), and was succeeded by Peter Tali Coleman, who was American Samoa's only appointed Samoan governor, and the longest-serving governor in the Territory's history.
(6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

On October 15, 1974, Frank C. Mockler began his term as American Samoa's tenth appointed civil governor (acting: until February 6, 1975).

(6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

October 16:

On October 16, 1877, Samoa's first mail service was inaugurated, as advertised in the "*Samoa Times: Navigator's Islands*." The notice read: "Mail Notice. A mail will be made up at this office to go by the schooner 'Energy' on Wednesday the 16th inst. for New Zealand, the Australian colonies, Europe and America. Mail will close at 6 a.m. W.E. Agar, Manager." The "Samoa Express" issued stamps in denominations of 1, 3 and 6 pence.

(1h. WSFDC: 10/16/1997)

On October 16, 1897, Mauga Manuma, co-signer of the first American-Samoan treaty with Commander Richard Meade of USS *Narragansett* on March 2, 1872, died in Pago Pago.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On October 16, 1941, the Navy's six-inch guns at Breakers Point, Tutuila fired 20 rounds at a stationary raft in Pago Pago Harbor.

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 20)

On October 16, 1942, "The steamship *Alcoa Pennant* sailed from Nouméa, New Caledonia for Pago Pago. Aboard was a detachment from the 1st and 2nd [Marine] Raider Battalions scheduled for transfer to the 3rd Raiders. The vessel docked in American Samoa on the 24th."

(2a. Bearss 1978-1981: 4)

On October 16, 1956, Peter Tali Coleman began his term as American Samoa's sixth appointed civil governor, and first Samoan governor (until May 24, 1961).

(6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

October 17:

On October 17, 1832, Reverend John Williams and his London Missionary Society colleagues, returning to Samoa from the Cook Islands, sighted Ta'u at daylight.
(1a. Moyle 1984: 99)

On October 17, 1839, Lieutenant Charles Wilkes of the U.S. Exploring Expedition and members of the USS *Vincennes*' crew visited "Chief Toa" in the village of "Fungasar" [Fagasa, Tutuila]. Wilkes reported that "I was much struck here with the manliness of the natives, and with their frank, open expression of countenance."
(1a. Wilkes 1845 [1970], II: 75)

On October 17, 1911, Commander William Michael Crose, Governor of American Samoa, issued his "Regulation No. 6-1911: Construction and Maintenance of Roads."
(1a. Noble 1931: 73-74)

On October 17, 1926, the keel of USS *Tutuila* (the first U.S. Navy ship to bear that name; hull number PG-44, later renumbered PR-4) was laid by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, China.
(1a. Mooney VII, 1981: 366)

On October 17, 1954, the honorary title "*Tautai 'o le Vasa Laolao*" ("Captain of the High Seas") was bestowed upon William Willis in American Samoa. He donated his raft *The Seven Little Sisters* to the Museum of American Samoa, which did not yet exist. The logs, neglected, subsequently deteriorated on the beach at Fagatogo.
(1a. Willis 1955: 235; 5. Sunia 1998c)

On October 17, 1960, American Samoa's newly approved constitution became effective.
(1d. Lee 1961: 12)

October 18:

On October 18, 1832, English missionary John Williams sighted "Tutuila, a fine large island about 40 or 50 Miles West of Orosegna [Olosega].....We again ran gently down the coast until we came to a Bay called Leone which was the residence of the young man we brought from Manua."
(1a. Moyle 1984: 104-106)

On October 18, 1932, Western Samoa's Administrator, Brigadier General Herbert Ernest Hart, wrote to Prime Minister George Forbes of New Zealand, saying that there would never be peace in Samoa as long as Olaf Frederick Nelson was there. He began plotting to get Nelson convicted of sedition, and deported again.
(1a. Field 1984: 208)

On October 18, 1943, "the last Samoan Marine was enlisted in the First Samoan Battalion [U.S. Marine Corps Reserve]. He was private Fa'afua NAPOLEON, age 17."
(2a. Anonymous 1945: 17)

On October 18, 1966, President Lyndon Baines Johnson and First Lady Claudia Alta Taylor ("Lady Bird") Johnson visited American Samoa. Mrs. Johnson dedicated the "*Manulele Tausala*" ("Lady Bird") Elementary School in Nu'uuli, which was named after her. (Lyndon Johnson was the only U.S. President to visit American Samoa. Mrs. Johnson was the second First Lady to visit the Territory. The first was (Anna) Eleanor Roosevelt, on August 23, 1943). President Johnson made the following speech to the people of American Samoa: Governor and Mrs. Lee, Chief Sotoa, Chief Ma'o, Chief Le'iato, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

I am very proud that I could be here with you today.

I can assure you that the people of the United States share my pride in what American Samoa has done to prove that destiny is really what we make it.

This island--with a population of only 22,000--has become the symbol of what many large nations may achieve for their people.

It has become a showplace for progress, and a proving ground of methods to improve the lives of our fellow human beings.

And, along the way, American Samoa has taken the term "self-help" out of the bureaucrats' dictionary and made it a living language for their people.

You have doubled the per-acre yield of your crops.

You have sharply reduced the diseases that once plagued your island. And this month you will begin construction of the American Samoan Tropical Medical Center which will provide the finest hospital care in this part of the world.

You have almost eliminated childhood malnutrition.

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You have recognized that education is the tidal force of our century, driving all else ahead of it.

I am told that the pilot program of education which you have started may point the way to learning breakthroughs throughout the Pacific islands and Southeast Asia. Samoan children are learning twice as fast as they once did, and retaining what they learn. Surely from among them, one day, will come scientists and writers to give their talents to Samoa, to America, and to the world.

One requirement for good and universal education is an inexpensive and readily available means of teaching children.

Unhappily, the world has only a fraction of the teachers that it needs. Samoa has met this problem through educational television-which was pioneered here by your outstanding Governor, Rex Lee, and the very able Director of the United States Information Agency, Mr. Leonard Marks.

Before Mr. Marks came out here recently to help inaugurate this educational television system, he came to me at the White House and talked to me about its great benefits at some length. Upon his return, he insisted that he come over, and he spent an entire evening reviewing what your hopes and achievements would be. Everyone now wants to study the job that you have done-UNESCO, the World Bank, New Guinea, New Zealand, India, and other countries around the world.

It is truly a remarkable experiment. This technique--which you are helping now to improve--has the power to spread the light of knowledge like wildfire, to spread it all across the wide areas of our earth.

So I want to commend you on the stride that you have taken. We are most grateful for the voluntary action of the Samoan Legislature in voting to pay Federal income taxes. You are the only American territory voluntarily to take on this responsibility.

Your taxes are growing with your economy. You paid about \$200,000 in 1963-and yet you paid over a million dollars in 1965. At this rate, you may eliminate the deficit in the United States budget this year.

An American editor, who used to have nothing to say about what we were doing in Samoa, recently wrote, "Somewhere on earth there may be a more spectacular example of revolutionary change in an area and its people, but in years of roving the world's far corners, I have not seen it."

All praise to you for that No, not quite all praise. Some of it must go to a man that you know better than you do any other American--your own very able Governor, Rex Lee.

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This year it was my pleasure to give him the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service--an award that is granted to only five individuals each year.

I have no appropriate awards to confer upon the people of Samoa for their progress. But there must be great satisfaction and honor enough in contemplating what you have done in 3 years, where you are today, and where the works of progress will lead your children in generations to come.

I hope that America may soon accomplish in her other Pacific island responsibilities the same achievements of Samoa. Indeed, I think we must.

For no other corner of the world can be left untidy and ignored today. Where once the sailing clippers called rarely in a year, now the jet airliners touch down several times a week. The time is fast coming when there will be no such thing as "a far corner of the earth."

So I think this is the way that God intended it. I cannot believe He wanted man to be isolated, ever, from his neighbor. He did not seek that distance or race or religion or creed ever separate us from one another. At the table of need, we all find our place, and the greatest need of all today, I think, is for human fellowship and a sense of what each of us can do for the rest of us.

This is my first visit to American Samoa. I have not been among you but just a moment. But I think I know that what you want most for yourselves and what you want most for your children is really what the vast majority of the world's people want, too.

They want to be independent and stand on their self-respect. They want to keep their dignity and to be proud of themselves and their heritage. They insist on equality. They reject being camp followers and stooges for the brokers of international politics.

At home it is pride, and the sense of being your own man. In Asia it is called "face." It is what makes all of us members of the same race. It is what makes us know that in the emerging Asia--and throughout the entire world--there is really no place for second-class citizens.

Up until our time, it was possible for an island like this to exist in isolation and despair. And it was possible for a large and powerful country like the United States to conceive of itself, also in isolation, as the center of all civilization--indeed, as the center of all human wisdom and glory.

But time and change have jostled our prejudice. They have shown us that the center of the world is anywhere that people are. And they have made imperative the spirit of American Samoa today.

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For the road to the future runs to Asia, and it crosses here--here at the heart of the Pacific.

I want now to thank you from my heart, for what you are doing here is really a message of hope for millions of peoples elsewhere in the Pacific and in Asia. I shall remember your example vividly--and for that, and 'for the privilege of coming and visiting with you today, I shall always be thankful to you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12 noon at Tafuna International Airport in Pago Pago, American Samoa. In his opening words he referred to H. Rex Lee, Governor of American Samoa, and his wife, Chief Rapi Sotoa, member of the Samoan Senate, Chief Tima Ma'o, member of the Samoan House of Representatives, and Chief T. Le'iato, Secretary of Samoan Affairs.

(1e. Theroux 1985; 7. Wooley and Peters 1999)

October 19:

On October 19, 1932, Australia's *Pacific Islands Monthly* magazine, previously critical of the *Mau*, published an article stating that the intransigence and racism of Western Samoa's New Zealand Administration were sustaining the *Mau*. The article said that "Important powers were placed in the hands of men who might have successfully governed African niggers, but who had absolutely no knowledge or understanding of the high Polynesian natives."

(1a. Field 1984: 206n.)

On October 19, 1965, 16-year-old Robin Lee Graham, with two cats aboard, arrived in Apia Harbor on his small sailboat *Dove*, during his solo circumnavigation of the globe.

(1a. Graham 1972: 35)

On October 19, 2006, Governor, Togiola T.A. Tulafono, issued a proclamation declaring the week of October 22-29 as "Governor Peter Tali Coleman Week in American Samoa in honor of our late Governor, statesman, friend and a wonderful son of American Samoa, of whom we have all been proud."

(6. Tulafono 10/19/2006)

October 20:

On October 20, 1905, the first "Meeting of Native Representatives of the United States Naval Station Tutuila" took place at the Court House in Fagatogo, American Samoa. Governor Charles Brainard Taylor Moore presided; the opening prayer was delivered by Chaplain J.B. Frazier. Moore welcomed the chiefs, saying "I am sure that during the

year 1905, progress has been made in this Colony not only in the matter of accumulation of wealth, but in the matter of the understanding of government, obedience to the law, and the value of moral practices." Commander Moore "counseled against long speeches, citing the number of important subjects that needed to be discussed. His own example of brevity was followed by the chiefs. The meeting was over in a few hours."

(1a. Sunia 1998: 22)

On October 20, 1933, the *Mau's* Special Committee met at Olaf Frederick Nelson's home in Tua'efu, Western Samoa. Minutes were taken and were carefully filed. Later, they were seized by the police, and were used as evidence against Nelson.

(1a. Field 1984: 208)

October 21:

On October 21, 1819, French navigator Louis de Freycinet sighted Rose Atoll, and, unaware that Jacob Roggeveen had discovered it on June 13, 1722 and had named it *Vuyle Eylandt* ("Bird Island") named it after his wife Rose Marie, who was an illegal passenger on his ship *Uranie*.

(1a. Dunmore 1991: 109-110; 1e. Theroux 1985)

On October 21, 1907, Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, Governor of American Samoa, enacted his "Regulation No. 9-1907: Dealings Between Samoans and Non-Samoans," which dealt mainly with contracts and lending money, and repealed Commandant Benjamin Tilley's Regulation No. 3-1901, dated March 27, 1901, of the same title. This regulation was subsequently amended by Governor Waldo Evans on May 10, 1921, and by Governor Henry F. Bryan on November 19, 1926.

(1a. Noble 1931: 78-79)

On October 21, 1946, the High School of American Samoa (now Samoana High School) was founded.

(1d. Lee 1961: 60)

On October 21, 1960, the High School of American Samoa (now Samoana High School) observed its 14th anniversary.

(1d. Lee 1961: 60)

October 22:

On October 22, 1816, George Musalas “Colvos” Colvocoresses was born on the Greek island of Scio. During the Greek war of independence from the Turks, he was kidnapped and enslaved by them and held for ransom, along with his mother and two sisters. In 1822, his father paid the ransom, and sent him to Baltimore, Maryland in 1824, where he was received into the family of Captain Alden Partridge, US Navy and educated at the military academy (later Norwich University) which was founded by Partridge in Norwich, Vermont. In 1832 he was appointed a midshipman, and in 1836-1837 attached to the frigate *United States* in the Mediterranean squadron.

From 1838-1842 he served in the United States Exploring Expedition, better known as the Wilkes Expedition, which explored and surveyed the Samoan islands in October, 1839. Captain Colvocoresses later authored a work on the Wilkes Expedition, entitled *Four Years in a Government Exploring Expedition* (New York: J.M. Fairchild, 1855). He was mysteriously murdered in Bridgeport, Connecticut on June 3, 1872 while on his way to New York. (7. Wikipedia: “George Colvocoresses”: 07/13/2006)

On October 22, 1913, Acting Chief Nurse Mary H. Humphreys and Nurse Corinne Anderson of the U.S. Navy's Nurse Corps arrived for duty at the Samoan Hospital in American Samoa.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 75)

On October 22, 1938, the destroyer USS *Maury* (DD401) visited American Samoa, including Swains Island. Philatelic covers with “**SWAINS/ISLAND**” in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On October 22, 1958, the American Samoa Government, in cooperation with the US Geological Survey's Surface and Ground Water Division, installed a stream gage recorder in the Afono Stream. This device recorded an average low flow of 460,000 gallons per day and an average high flow of 12 million gallons.

(1d. Coleman 1959: 47)

October 23:

On October 23, 1839, the U.S. Exploring Expedition completed its surveys of Tutuila, and prepared to depart for 'Upolu.

(1a. Wilkes 1845 [1970], II: 87)

On October 23, 1938, the destroyer USS *Maury* (DD401) returned to Tutuila. Philatelic covers with



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“PAGO PAGO/SAMOA”

in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship on this date, and on October 25th.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On October 23, 1941, the Office of Naval Operations notified the U.S. Naval station Tutuila that four complete sono-radio buoys were to be installed at the entrance to Pago Pago Harbor.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 141)

October 24:

On October 24, 1844, Chief Engineer (later Fleet Engineer) Henry George Bourke was born in Devonport, England, the only child of Michael Bourke, an Irish seaman, (rising to quartermaster) and his wife Mary Ann Odgers of Plymouth. Bourne was Chief Engineer on HMS *Calliope* during the Great Apia Hurricane of March 15, 1889.

(7. Scaramouche 2006)

On October 24, 1912, President William Howard Taft commissioned Commander William Michael Crose as "Governor of American Samoa." Prior to this, American Samoa's governors had been commissioned as "Governor of Tutuila," which, Crose felt, was a slight to the Manu'ans.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 54-55)

On October 24, 1920, Eli Hutchinson Jennings, Jr. died and was buried on Swains Island.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On October 24, 1920, Ann Eliza Jennings (Mrs. Irving Heatherington Carruthers), with her brother, Alexander Hutchinson Jennings, became the joint proprietor of Swains Island, following the death of their father, Eli Hutchinson Jennings, Jr. "King Jennings."

(7. World Statesmen 2002a: 3)

On October 24, 1958, the American Samoa Government, in cooperation with the US Geological Survey's Surface and Ground Water Division, installed a stream gage recorder in the A'asu Stream. This device recorded an average low flow of 750,000 gallons per day and an average high flow of 20 million gallons.

(1d. Coleman 1959: 47)

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On October 24, 1994, Sir Guy Richardson Powles, a former New Zealand High Commissioner in Western Samoa, distinguished jurist and recipient of the Order of New Zealand (New Zealand's highest decoration) died at the age of 89. (7. *Te Ara: An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand* 1966; *Wikipedia* "Order of New Zealand": 10/12/2006)
He was knighted in 1961, received the Order of New Zealand (New Zealand's highest decoration) on February 6, 1990 and died on October 24, 1994. (7. *Te Ara: An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand* 1966; *Wikipedia* "Order of New Zealand": 10/12/2006)

October 25:

On October 25, 1839, the "U.S. Ex. Ex.'s" flagship USS *Vincennes* weighed anchor in Pago Pago Harbor, and set a course for 'Upolu.
(1a. Wilkes 1845 [1970], II: 87)

On October 25, 1870, Edwin Taylor Pollock, 14th naval governor of American Samoa (March 1, 1922-September 4, 1923), was born in Mount Gilead, Ohio.
(2e. USNHC: Pollock RO)

On October 25, 1888, Richard Evelyn Byrd, Jr. was born in Winchester, Virginia. Byrd became famous as the Naval Officer who explored Antarctica with airplanes, and was the first person to fly over both poles. He attained the rank of Rear Admiral in the U.S. Navy, and led a fact-finding mission to American Samoa on May 30 and 31, 1942. (7. Beaudoin: "Antarctica": 2006)

On October 25, 1891, Malia Jennings, wife of Eli Hutchinson Jennings, Sr., died and was buried on Swains Island.
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On October 25, 1945, a census revealed that "approximately 1600" Western Samoan children had American military fathers.
(2a. Burke 1945c: 123)

October 26:

On October 26, 1839, U.S. Exploring Expedition Commander Lieutenant Charles Wilkes arrived in Apia Harbor, aboard USS *Vincennes*.
(1a. Wilkes 1845 [1970], II: 88-89)

On October 26, 1938, the destroyer USS *Maury* (DD401) sailed to the Manu'a Islands. Philatelic covers with "TAU/ISLAND" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.
(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

October 27:

On October 27, 1939, Albert Wendt, novelist, poet, educator and currently Professor of Literature at the University of Auckland, was born in Western Samoa.
(1a. Tarburton 1996: 100)

On October 27, 1944, 'Upolu's token Marine garrison was reduced to one officer and twelve enlisted men.
(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 42)

On October 27, 1951, the Legislature of American Samoa met in a special one-day session "to discuss organic legislation problems with Congressmen Monroe M. Redden and Fred L. Crawford and the Chief Counsel of [the] Office of Territories, Irwin W. Silverman."
(1d. Elliott 1952: 4)

On October 27, 2003, Private Jonathan Falaniko, was killed near the Al Khadra Police Station in downtown Bagdad when a nearby vehicle containing an improvised explosive device detonated. He was the second Samoan soldier to be killed in Operation Iraqi Freedom and the first to be buried in Arlington National Cemetery. (7. Sagapolutele 08/08/2006).

October 28:

On October 28, 1888, the first conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was held on Aunu'u. At this conference, the Church's first meeting house, which measured 18 by 36 feet, was dedicated. Elder William O. Lee was sustained as the Superintendent of the Sabbath School, with Manoa and Adelbert Beasley as his first and second counselors.

(1c. Anonymous 1997b: 2)

On October 28, 1943, Lieutenant Commander C.T. Gilliam, USN, completed his Facilities Survey Report for the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila. He recommended that Tutuila be used for these purposes in the future war effort: (1) As a central headquarters for the Samoan Defense Group; (2) As a rear logistic supply depot; (3) As a supporting defense link in the frontal ring of island bases; (4) As a fueling depot; (5) As an anchorage, watering station and repair station; (6) As a search and weather station for observation planes; (7) As a hunter-killer station for antisubmarine warfare, and (8) As a jungle training area. (In fact, USNS Tutuila eventually performed all eight of these functions).

(2a. Burke 1945b: 72-73)

On October 28, 1960, Western Samoa's Constitutional Convention completed its work.

(1a. Davidson 1967: 400-401)

On October 28, 1977, Western Samoa got its first dial telephone system. (1h. WSFDC: 10/28/1977)

October 29:

On October 29, 1895, Makelita Young, the only female ruler of Manu'a, died in a fire at age 23.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On October 29, 1913, in American Samoa, the first bazaar was held to benefit the Samoan Hospital. It netted \$1,400 in sales and donations.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 75)

On October 29, 1913, Commander Clark Daniel Stearns presided over his first Annual Meeting at the Courthouse in Fagatogo, American Samoa. The meeting was short, and focused primarily on the issue of public health. Governor Stearns announced that a nursing school for Samoan students would soon be started.

(1a. Sunia 1998: 34)

On October 29, 1941, "The Commanding Officer, 7th Defense [Battalion], Lieutenant Colonel L.A. DESSEZ, U.S. Marine Corps, pointed out to the Commandant, U.S. Naval Station, Samoa [*i.e.*, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila], that only 160 Samoans had been enlisted in the [First] Samoan Battalion and that approximately 50 prospects remained to be enlisted. He recommended that the men working for the Navy Contractors and the

Public Works Officer be made available for recruiting, otherwise the complement of 500 for the Samoan Battalion could not be realized." In his endorsement on November 13, 1941, the Commandant, Captain Laurence Wild, USN, authorized Lieutenant Colonel Dessez "to confer directly" with the Resident Officer-in-Charge, Pacific Naval Air Base Contract NoY 4174, and to make arrangements for recruiting men employed by the Contractor."

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 7-8)

On October 29, 1942, the Marine Raider "veterans assigned to Company D [of the 3rd Raider Battalion] sailed from Pago Pago aboard *YP 289*, and landed on Wallis Island the next day."

(2a. Bearss 1978-1981: 5)

October 30:

On October 30, 1926, the Governor of American Samoa, Captain Henry Francis Bryan, USN (Ret.) amended the *Codification of the Regulations and Orders for the Government of American Samoa* by adding "Section 67: Department of Education."

(1a. Noble 1931: 48-53)

On October 30, 1942, the Vice Chief of Naval Operations "ordered a mine disposal unit to duty at the Naval Station Tutuila."

(2a. Burke 1945b: 140)

On October 30, 1946, New Zealand's Administrator of Western Samoa, Francis William Voelcker, convened a special meeting of the Legislative Council and *Fautua* (advisers to the Administrator, originated by Governor Wilhelm Solf) to discuss the proposed United Nations Trusteeship Agreement.

(1a. Davidson 1967: 164)

October 31:

On October 31, 1921, the public school at Vatia, American Samoa opened its doors to students.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 88)

On October 31, 1978, Public Law 95-556, which provided that the Territory of American Samoa be represented by a nonvoting Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives, became law.

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(Please see the entry for August 2, 1978)
(7. Faleomavaega 2003: 3)

On October 31, 1988, the National Park of American Samoa was authorized by the US Congress. It was officially established in 1993 when a 50-year lease was signed. (7. National Park Service n.d.)

NOVEMBER:

November 1:

On November 1, 1837, the London Missionary Society established its first mission on Ta'u, Manu'a.
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On November 1, 1925, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Henry Francis Bryan, USN (Ret.) issued his regulation regarding "Auditing Island Government Accounts."
(1a. Noble 1931: 13)

On November 1, 1974, Peace Corps Group 15, composed of 77 volunteers (the largest Peace Corps group ever assigned to Western Samoa) arrived at Pago Pago International Airport on a Pan American Airways Boeing 707 at 4:20 a.m., en route to Faleolo Airport, Western Samoa.
(5. Sorensen PR)

On November 1, 1977, Peter Tali Coleman was elected as American Samoa's first elected Governor. His running mate was Tufele Li'amatua who was the first elected Lieutenant Governor.
(6. Sorensen 2003: 3)

On November 1, 2005, Polynesian Airlines' Boeing 737-800 twin-jet airliner, license no. 5W-5AO, lifted off from Faleolo International Airport for the last time, en route to Australia. "The farewell flypast marked the end of international jet services operated by Polynesian Airlines. Government-owned Polynesian Airlines now reverts to a domestic and inter-island turboprop airline. International jet services were taken over by the new Polynesian Blue joint venture...." despite a petition from Samoans and Tongans living in Hawaii asking Polynesian Airlines to continue their Honolulu-Apia flights, the Samoa carrier discontinued its weekly flights, now routing their passengers through Pago Pago for Hawaiian Airlines' twice weekly flights.
(1c. Samoa Observer, 11/02/2005; Sagapolutele 11/04/05)

On November 1, 2005, despite a petition from Samoans and Tongans living in Hawaii asking Polynesian Airlines to continue their Honolulu-Apia flights, the Samoa carrier discontinued its weekly flights, now routing their passengers through Pago Pago for Hawaiian Airlines' twice weekly flights. (1c. Sagapolutele 11/04/05)

November 2:

On November 2, 1799, Titian Ramsay Peale, the sixteenth and youngest son of noted artist and naturalist Charles Willson Peale and Elizabeth dePeyster Peale, was born in Philosophical Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He later became the chief naturalist of the United States Exploring Expedition, which visited and surveyed the Samoan Islands in October, 1839. (7. Wikipedia 03/17/2006)

On November 2, 1909, the first case of hookworm in American Samoa was discovered by Navy surgeon P.S. Rossiter (who later became Surgeon General of the Navy). Subsequent investigations revealed that 85 per cent of the Samoan population (including every member of the 72-man Fita Fita Guard) was infested with these parasites.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 70)

On November 2, 2004, after 75% of the electorate voted, the "*la so'oula aso lelei*" team, of incumbents Governor Togiola Tulafono and Lieutenant Governor Ipulasi Aitofele Sunia, faced off with the "New Beginning" team, of Afoa Moega Lutu and Taeaofua Dr. Meki Solomon, on November 16, for a special election to elect American Samoa's next leaders.

Chief Election Officer Soliai Tuipine Fuimaono officially called the special election after none of the three gubernatorial teams received the required 50 percent plus one to win outright in the general election.

Of the total ballots count, 12,102 in the gubernatorial race Togiola/Ipulasi received 5,863 votes (or 48.4 percent); followed by Afoa/Taeaofua with 4,767 votes (39.4 percent) and the team of Senators Te'o J. Fuavai/Alo Dr. Paul Stevenson pulling 12.2 percent or 1,472 votes.
(2a. Sagapolutele 2004a)

November 3:

On November 3, 1893, Henry Clay Ide replaced Otto Conrad Waldemar Cedercrantz as Chief Justice of Samoa.
(1d. Bryan 1927: 37)

On November 3, 1897, William Churchill III, after being sacked as U.S. Consul in Apia, left with his wife LLewella on board SS *Mariposa* for Honolulu.
(1b. Theroux 1995: 107)

On November 3, 1918, some cases of Spanish influenza were reported aboard SS *Sonoma*, which had docked in Pago Pago Harbor, but the ship was quarantined and the cargo fumigated, and no flu deaths occurred in American Samoa.
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On November 3, 1920, American Samoa's 12th naval governor, Commander Warren Jay Terhune, committed suicide with a pistol in the bathroom of Government House, overlooking the entrance to Pago Pago Harbor. His body was discovered by Government House's cook, SDI First Class Felisiano Debid Ah-Chica, USN. "Some people believe Governor Terhune took his own life in 1920 in frustration over his inability to handle the *Mau*." His problems with the *Mau* began in 1919 when a group of Samoans returned from the U.S. mainland and wanted to go into the land development business. Terhune refused to grant them a permit, and they subsequently voiced criticism of him, both in the newspapers and through members of Congress who championed their cause.
(His ghost is rumored to walk about the grounds at night).
(1a. Gray 1960: 198; 1c. Teaney 1997: 7; 2e. USNHC: Terhune RO; Sunia 1998: 49)

November 4:

On November 4, 1910, the first recorded sighting of a rhinoceros beetle occurred on this date, near the Courthouse in Apia. The beetles were thought to have arrived in a shipment of rubber stumps from Ceylon.
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On November 4, 1913, a house adjoining the Samoan Hospital was purchased from Edwin William Gurr for \$6,800 by American Samoa's Island Government for use as a

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Nurses' Training School. It contained "seven good-sized rooms and a kitchen." Later, "a toilet, bath, electric lights, running water and screens" were added.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 75)

On November 4, 1936, the population of Western Samoa (then a League of Nations Mandate under New Zealand jurisdiction) was comprised of the following percentages:

Samoans:	90.9
Other Pacific Islanders:	
Contract laborers:	0.1
Others:	1.1
Europeans:	0.7
Chinese:	
Contract laborers:	1.0
Others:	
Persons of mixed blood:	6.2
Total:	100.0

(1d. Jupp n.d., n.p: 7)

On November 4, 1954, Frau Johanna Solf, widow of German Samoa's first Imperial Governor, Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, died in Starnberg, Bavaria, Germany, aged 66. (In 1944, she and her daughter, So'oa'emalelagi, were tried by a Nazi court, presided over by Dr. Roland Freisler, for helping Jews escape to England. They were incarcerated at Berlin's Moabit Prison, and later at Ravensbrück and Sachsenhausen concentration camps).

(1b. Theroux 1983c: 58)

November 5:

On November 5, 1879, William Reynolds, a member of the U.S. Exploring Expedition ("Wilkes Expedition"), which visited and surveyed the Samoan Islands in October, 1839, passed away in Washington, DC.

(7. Franklin & Marshall College 07/11/05)

On November 5, 1884, "King" Malietoa Laupepa, "Vice King" Tui A'ana Tupua Tamasese Titimaea and 48 chiefs, fearing German intimidation, signed a petition asking Queen Victoria to make Samoa a British colony, or to somehow connect it with New Zealand.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 29)

On November 5, 1900, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, enacted his "Regulation No. 18-1900: Sunday," which directed that "Chiefs and magistrates shall, as far as is in their power, cause the Lord's Day to be duly observed." This regulation went on to say that, although it was unlawful for places of business to be open on Sunday, "...nothing herein contained shall apply to works of necessity or charity, the sale of medicines, the sale or delivery of milk, to hairdressers or barbers before 9 o'clock in the forenoon, or to persons employed on steamers, vessels or boats, or to any livery-stable keeper, or to any person letting boats for hire, or to any government employee while performing necessary duties." It was also "lawful on Sunday to cook food, to work in an emergency, to save life and property, to bathe, to take exercise, to visit relatives."

(1a. Noble 1931: 79-80)

On November 5, 1920, a Naval Court of Inquiry, presided over by Captain Waldo Evans, arrived on board the battleship USS *Kansas* to investigate the American Samoan *Mau* and the Naval Administration's dealings with it. They discovered that the Governor, Commander Warren Jay Terhune, had committed suicide on November 3. Captain Evans was appointed Governor six days later.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 58; 1a. Gray 1960: 198-199)

On November 5, 1941, the minesweeper USS *Kingfisher* (AM-25) was designated as the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila's station ship. She was commanded by Lieutenant Commander C.B. Schiano.

(2a. Denfeld 1989: 29)

On November 5, 2002, Chief Election Officer Soli'ai Tuipine Fuimaono directed that a runoff election be held for American Samoa's Congressional Delegate seat in the US House of Representatives. This was necessary because no candidate "received the requisite 50%-plus-one votes". Incumbent Delegate Faleomavaega Eni received 4,294 votes (41.3%). Challenger Fagafaga Daniel Langkilde received 3332 (32.1%), while 2,767 (26.6%) citizens voted for Aumua Amata Coleman.

(1c. Sagapolutele 2002a: 1)

November 6:

On November 6, 1914, New Zealand's Administrator of Western Samoa, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Logan, ordered that the mail to and from Germany come to a complete

halt. "The last consignment of mail that reached Samoa was burnt in sight of the Germans."

(1a. Hiery 1995: 42)

November 7:

On November 7, 1918, The Union Steamship Company's SS *Talune*, with many Spanish Influenza-infested passengers aboard, arrived in Apia Harbor from Auckland, New Zealand at 9:35 a.m. *Talune's* captain told the medical officer, Doctor Atkinson, that nothing was serious, but that "One old reverend told me he had been sick back in Auckland, but he seems fine now. Two Samoan kids, Tau and Faleolo, had headaches yesterday but are up and around again today." The doctor "questioned the pastor and two boys as they went by, but no one complained of being ill. Two hours later the yellow flag was lowered. The *Talune* had a clean bill of health." The flu devastated Western Samoa, killing at least 7,542 people. No one died in quarantined American Samoa, which, thanks to the Naval Administration's precautions, was one of the few places in the world

which was not affected by the flu pandemic.

(1a. Ala'ilima 1988: 145; 1a. Eustis 1979: 62;

1a. Field 1984: 35-41; 1a. L. Garrett 1994: 157)

On November 7, 1940, expansion of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila was authorized by the Director of the War Plans Division in Washington, D.C.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 25)

On November 7, 1943, "the men of the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve were disposed as follows:

124 men from Hq Co and Co B at Aua

130 men from Co A at Alega

34 men from Co A at Tula

66 men from Co B at Fagasa

141 men from Co C at Leloaloa

10 men from Co C at Pavaiai

7 men from Co C at Taputapu

44 men from Co B at Afono."

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 12)

On November 7, 2000, American Samoa's Governor Tauese P.F. Sunia and Lieutenant Governor Togiola T.A. Tulafono were re-elected to another four-year term, receiving 6,110 votes (50.7%), and thus defeating Lealaifua'neva Peter Eugene Reid, Jr.

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and Afoafouvale Moega Lutu, who polled 5,769 votes (47.9%). 12, 056 votes were cast, representing an official voter turnout of 77%.

(1c. Wolman 2000: 3)

On November 7, 2000, American Samoa's Congressional Delegate Faleomavaega Eni Fa'auaa Hunkin received 5,491 votes (45.7%), while challengers Gus Hannemann received 3,648 (30.3%), Aumua Amata Coleman Radewagen 2,510 (22%) and Seigafolava Pene 256 (2%). This necessitated a runoff election between Faleomavaega and

Hannemann on November 21.

(1c. Sagapolutele 2000: 8)

On November 7, 2003, Private Jonathan Falaniko, the second Samoan soldier to be killed in Operation Iraqi Freedom, was laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery. He was the first Samoan soldier to be buried there. (7. Faleomavaega 11/10/2003; Sagapolutele 08/08/2006).

On November 7, 2006, American Samoa native Mike Gabbard, was elected on to the Hawaii State Senate, making him the first Hawaii state senator of Samoan ancestry to serve in the Hawaii Legislature.

Gabbard won the election over retired Honolulu police captain, George Yamamoto, by receiving 56% of the vote. He has also been selected to be Minority Policy Leader.

Gabbard previously served as a Honolulu City Councilman (Ewa, Kapolei, Waianae Coast) from 2003 to 2005.

Gabbard was born to Benjamin Harrison Gabbard and Agnes Yandall Gabbard of Leloaloe and lived in American Samoa from 1971-1983. During this time, Gabbard taught at Faga'itua and Samoana High School, and served at American Samoa Community College as a guidance counselor, Assistant Dean of Instruction and Dean of Adult and Community Education. (1c. Samoa News 11/28/06)

November 8:

On November 8, 1880, Malietoa Talavou died, thus leaving the newly constituted government "without the central figure about which it had been organized," and plunged "the islands once more into a state of confusion and rivalry."

(1a. Gray 1960: 68; 1a. Kennedy 1974: 25)

On November 8, 1933, the New Zealand Cabinet gave Western Samoa's Administrator, Brigadier General Herbert Ernest Hart, approval to act against *Mau* leader Olaf Frederick Nelson under the provisions of the Seditious Organizations Ordinance.

(1a. Field 1984: 208)

On November 8, 1961, Rear Admiral E.J. Peltier, USN, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, informed American Samoa's Governor, Hyrum Rex Lee, that he had prepared the necessary documentation to transfer all Navy property in American Samoa to the Government of American Samoa, in accordance with Public Law 87-157, enacted on August 17, 1961 (*q.v.*). Thus, ten years and four months after the Navy left American Samoa, its property was formally transferred to the American Samoa Government.

(2f. Letter, Peltier-Lee: 11/08/1961)

November 9:

On November 9, 1901, in Pago Pago Harbor, Governor Benjamin Franklin Tilley's court martial (for being "in a state of intoxication," for "[l]ying] down amongst a number of native Samoans, both male and female," and for "[comporting] himself in a familiar and undignified manner with said natives" aboard USS *Abarenda*, en route from Apia to Pago Pago on May 15, 1901) began at 1:15 p.m., aboard USS *Solace*, with the battleship USS *Wisconsin*, flagship of Rear Admiral Silas Casey, lying at anchor nearby. Rear Admiral Robley D. ("Fighting Bob") Evans presided. The other members of the court were Captains Henry Glass, P.H. Cooper, P.F. Harrington, C.M. Thomas, George C. Reiter, and J.F. Merry, all of the U.S. Navy. The judge advocate was Captain J.T. Myers and the provost marshal was Captain H.C. Davis, both U.S. Marine Corps officers. Navy Surgeon William R. DuBose acted as Tilley's counsel. The Naval Station's surgeon, Dr. Edward Morris Blackwell, was the first witness to testify against Tilley. He was unable to prove that Tilley was intoxicated; only that he was walking "unsteadily" on *Abarenda's* deck.

(4. Anonymous 1901: 1-2; 1a. Gray 1960: 139)

November 10:

On November 10, 1805, Charles Pickering, American naturalist was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, the grandson of Colonel Thomas Pickering. He grew up in Wenham, Massachusetts and received a medical degree from Harvard University in 1823. A practicing physician in Philadelphia, he became active as librarian and curator at the city's Academy of Natural Sciences. Pickering went with the United

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States Exploring Expedition of 1838-1842, which visited and surveyed the Samoan islands in 1839, as one of its naturalists. Upon his return, he was appointed to a post at the Patent Office. This did not last long; in 1843 he traveled to Africa and India to research native races. He later moved to Boston, where he resumed his medical practice. He died there on March 17, 1878. His major books include:

- *Races of Man and Their Geographical Distribution* (1848)
- *Geographical Distribution of Animals and Plants* (1854)
- *Geographical Distribution of Plants* (1861)
- *Chronological History of Plants: Man's Record of His Own Existence Illustrated through Their Names, Uses, and Companionship* (1879)

(7. Wikipedia: "Charles Pickering": 03/17/2006)

On November 10, 1839, the ships of the Wilkes Expedition assembled in Apia Harbor, weighed anchor, and left Samoa, en route to Sydney, Australia.

(1a. Wilkes 1845 [1970], II: 157)

On November 10, 1897, William Churchill, recently sacked as U.S. Consul in Apia, arrived in Honolulu with his wife LLewella aboard SS *Mariposa*. "They spent nearly a month there, calling on Yale classmates and Samoan residents and visiting the Big Island to see the volcano."

(1b. Theroux 1995: 107-108)

On November 10, 1910, Commander William Michael Crose relieved Captain John F. Parker, and took office as the seventh naval governor of American Samoa (until March 14, 1913).

(6. Sorensen 2003: 1)

On November 10, 1913, the Governor of American Samoa, Commander Clark Daniel Stearns, issued his "Regulation No. 4-1913," which amended Commander William Michael Crose's "Regulation No. 3-1910," which in turn amended Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley's "Regulation No. 11-1900: Licenses, Etc., for Firearms."

(1. Noble 1931: 40-43)

On November 10, 1939, the submarine USS *Pompano* (SS181), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "**PAGO PAGO/SAMOA**" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On November 10, 1955, the MV *Joyita*, which had left Apia on October 3, 1955 with 25 people aboard, en route to Tokelau, was sighted, listing and half sunken, by the inter-island vessel MV *Tuvalu*, ninety miles north of Fiji with no one aboard, and most of her cargo missing. (One of the Pacific's most famous unsolved mysteries).

(1a. Day 1969 [1986]: 200-203; 1a. Eustis 1979: 132-140)

November 11:

On November 11, 1876, in a letter to Fiji's Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, Reverend George Turner of the London Missionary Society said that the Samoans were "very much afraid" of the Germans.

(1a. Morrell 1960: 219)

On November 11, 1907, American Samoa's Governor, Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, issued his "Regulation No. 11-1907: Ineligibility for Title or Office Because of Nonresidence."

(1a. Noble 1931: 65)

On November 11, 1920, Captain Waldo Evans took office as American Samoa's 13th naval governor (until March 1, 1922), following the suicide of Commander Warren Jay Terhune on November 3, 1920 (*q.v.*).

(2e. USNHC: Evans RO)

On November 11, 1941, Dr. Augustin Krämer, former Chief Naval Medical Officer in German Samoa and author of *Die Samoa Inseln (The Samoa Islands)* died in Stuttgart, Germany.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On November 11, 1963, septuagenarian solo seaman William Willis, aboard his raft *Age Unlimited*, completed his second 6700-mile voyage to Samoa, landing at Puipa'a, 'Upolu.

(1a. Willis 1966: 147-149)

November 12:

On November 12, 1729, Louis-Antoine de Bougainville, who would explore Samoa in 1768, was born in Paris, France.

(1a. Dunmore 1991: 35)

On November 12, 1884, "King" Malietoa Laupepa once again petitioned Queen Victoria to annex Samoa, thus pre-empting German seizure.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 29)

On November 12, 1898, in a *fono* at Leulumoega, 'Upolu, the orators of *Tumua* and *Pule* announced that Mata'afa Iosefo had been elected "King of Samoa."

(1a. Gilson 1970: 425)

On November 12, 1901, the court martial of American Samoa's first naval governor, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, was concluded. Tilley was acquitted of all charges, and the presiding officer, Rear Admiral Robley D. ("Fighting Bob") Evans, said that he was unable to "hide his disgust with the affair, or his pleasure at the outcome."

(4. Anonymous 1901: 57-60; 1a. Gray 1960: 139)

On November 12, 1913, the Governor of American Samoa, Commander Clark Daniel Stearns, enacted his "Regulation No. 5-1913," which amended Commandant Benjamin F. Tilley's "Regulation No. 4-1900: Alienation of Native Lands." (1a. Noble 1931: 54-55)

On November 12, 1919, the Annual Meeting between the Governor of American Samoa (Commander Warren Jay Terhune) and the District Governors was held in the Enlisted Men's Barracks at the US Naval Station Tutuila. Two interesting resolutions proposed by the Manu'a District Governor were "That prisoners be put to work and other public projects, and not as cooks for the Navy Yard" and that "all visitors from Upolu undergo medical examination[s]." (The latter was in reference to the influenza pandemic which ravaged Western Samoa but did not affect American Samoa because of the strict quarantine imposed

by the Naval Administration).

(1a. Sunia 1998: 39)

On November 12, 1925, American Samoa's Annual Meeting between the Governor, Captain Henry F. Bryan, and the District Governors was held. (1a. Sunia 1998: 44-45)

On November 12, 1953, Richard Barrett Lowe was appointed as the fortieth governor (and the fifth civil governor) of American Samoa by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay.

(1d. Lowe 1954: 3; 7. McGeveran 2001: 185)

November 13:

On November 13, 1850, Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland.
(1a. Bell 1994: 3)

On November 13, 1912, American Samoa's Governor, Commander William Michael Crose, presided over the Sixth Annual Meeting between the Governor and the District Governors. He "expressed great satisfaction over the large increase in copra production—about 300,000 pounds over last year." He also noted that the government had a balance of \$8,200, as a result of increased funds from customs duties. Although no new schools were built that year, new teaching methods had shown success, and plans had been made to send young Samoans to Hawaii to train as teachers, at a yearly cost of \$100 per student. Governor Crose, along with the Director of Health, urged the people "to continue to build Samoan type houses which are healthier because of better ventilation. He also urged the preservation of the Samoan language and its proper usage."
(1a. Sunia 1998: 33)

On November 13, 1946, the "Fono of All Samoa" convened at Mulinu'u to discuss the proposed United Nations Trusteeship Agreement with New Zealand's Assistant Secretary of External Affairs, Foss Shanahan.
(1a. Davidson 1967: 165-166)

November 14:

On November 14, 1814, Eli Hutchinson Jennings---trader, planter, adventurer, shipbuilder and founder of Samoa's Jennings family---was born in Southhampton, Long Island, New York.
(1e. Theroux 1985)

On November 14, 1899, a tripartite commission, consisting of Freiherr Speck von Sternberg for Germany, Mr. C.E.N. Elliott for Britain and the Honorable Bartlett Tripp representing the United States, meeting aboard USS *Badger*, reached and signed an agreement for the partition of Samoa. Under the terms of this Tripartite Agreement, the United States gained control of Tutuila, Aunu'u and Manu'a. Germany was awarded the remaining Samoan islands, and gave up her claims in Tonga, and certain disputed areas in the Solomon Islands and in West Africa. Britain gave up her claims in Samoa in exchange for dominion over the Solomon Islands and a sphere of influence in Tonga.
(1a. Gray 1960: 101-102)

On November 14, 1915, Lauaki Namulau'ulu Mamoe, one of the leading orators of his time and a leader of the *Mau a Pule*, died on Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands. He was en

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route to Samoa from Saipan in the Mariana Islands, whence he had been exiled by the Germans.

(1a. Davidson 1970: 298)

On November 14, 1942, planning was begun by the U.S. Navy Seabees and Marines to build a road which would bisect the island of 'Upolu, thus enabling "rapid dispersal of troops and mobile equipment in the event of ground forces attack by the enemy."

(2a. Burke 1945c: 39-43)

November 15:

On November 15, 1898, after a great *fono* in Mulinu'u, Mata'afa Iosefo was declared "King." This news was relayed to the Three Consuls and the Chief Justice. The Germans supported his claim, but Malietoa Tanumafili I and Tui A'ana Tupua Tamasese Lealofi I denied the legality of the election. Chief Justice William Lea Chambers agreed with them, and

civil war once again erupted.

(1a. Gilson 1970: 426-427)

On November 15, 1902, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 19: Faletoi," totalling 0.67 acres, from Paul Hoeflich for \$931.21. (2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On November 15, 1919, Governor Warren Jay Terhune established the Department of Public Works as the sixth department in the American Samoa Government.

(1a. Darden n.d.: 8)

On November 15, 1943, "Naval Administrative Group (One)" became "Advance Naval Base, 'Upolu, British Samoa."

(2a. Burke 1945c: 56)

On November 15, 1978, Margaret Mead died of cancer in New York City. She authored 25 books and co-authored 15 others. Her most famous book, *Coming of Age in Samoa*, was published in 1928 and became a best seller; the first anthropology book to do so.

(7. Books and Writers 2000: 2)

November 16:

On November 16, 1933, the police raided *Mau* leader Olaf Frederick Nelson's home in Tua'efu, Western Samoa and seized a great deal of documentation, which, according to

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Administrator Herbert Hart, contained "a good indication of the activities and intentions of the *Mau*, showing steady and regular progress in a definitive attempt towards control and government of the territory."

(1a. Field 1984: 208)

On November 16, 1943, "more promotions for the [First] Samoan Battalion [U.S. Marine Corps Reserve] were authorized and two promotions to field cook, 18 promotions to corporal, and 6 promotions to assistant cook were made."

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 18)

November 17:

On November 17, 1889, Father Peter Chanel was declared a martyr and beatified. (7. Women for Faith & Family 2004)

On November 17, 1896, Thomas Benjamin Fitzpatrick, American Samoa's 24th naval governor (acting: January 15-20, 1936) was born in Brooklyn, New York.

(2e. USNHC: Fitzpatrick RO)

On November 17, 1902, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 20: Fanuatanu," totalling 0.23 acres, from "Taamu & Tuama" for \$468.40.

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On November 17, 1984, the MV *Misimoa*---named for Harry Jay Moors, journalist, businessman, politician, author of *With Stevenson in Samoa* and founder of Samoa's Moors clan---sank in Pago Pago Harbor.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

November 18:

On November 18, 1902, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 21: Utunono," totalling 0.30 acres, from "Mailo--Josh Hunkin" for \$479.93.

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On November 18, 1946, Western Samoa's "Fono of All Samoa" presented a letter to Foss Shanahan, New Zealand's Assistant Secretary for External Affairs, in which the members thanked New Zealand for its assistance, but expressed their complete opposition to the draft United Nations Trusteeship Agreement. The Fono asked for self-government, with New Zealand acting "as Protector and adviser to Samoa in the same capacity as England is to Tonga."

(1a. Davidson 1967: 166)

On November 18, 1974, torrential rains in northeast 'Upolu caused widespread flooding and landslides, which blocked or destroyed the Apia-Falefa road in several places. A family of seven were buried alive inside their *fale* at Solosolo.

(5. Sorensen PR)

November 19:

On November 19, 1875, Hiram Bingham III was born in Honolulu, Hawaii, the son and grandson of Congregationalist missionaries. Following a long and distinguished academic, military and political career, he became the chairman of the American Samoan Commission, which visited American Samoa in September and October, 1930.

(7. Anthropology Students n.d.)

On November 19, 1916, Sinagogo Hope Nelson (later Annandale), the fourth daughter of Olaf Frederick and Rosabel Moors Nelson, was born in Western Samoa. Mrs. Annandale had a distinguished career in agricultural experimentation (cocoa, bananas, pineapple, peanuts and passionfruit), as an advocate of women's rights, and as a Member

of Parliament from 1979 to 1982.

(1a. Tarburton 1996: 9)

On November 19, 1918, the Navy Department's Alien Property Custodian informed American Samoa's Governor, Commander John Martin Poyer, that the English Government had "wound up the affairs of the D.H. & P.G. [*Deutsche Handels und Plantagens Gesellschaft* {German Commercial Plantations Company}] as an enemy corporation." Benjamin Franklin Kneubuhl was appointed as liquidator for the company's assets.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 51)

On November 19, 1943, at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, the Ships' Service Department closed, with a cash balance certified by the Bank of Samoa to be \$40,000. It was replaced by the Base Depot Post Exchange, operating the Naval Station Store as Branch No. 10.

(2a. Burke 1945b: 143)

November 20:

On November 20, 1839, the Reverend John Williams of the London Missionary Society, pioneer Christian missionary in Samoa and many other Pacific islands, was martyred on the island of Erromango in the New Hebrides at age 42. His assailants apparently thought that he was a "blackbirder," intent on kidnapping them for slave labor on the plantations of northern Australia. He was widely mourned, and became one of the best-known martyrs of the mid-nineteenth century.

(1a. Moyle 1984: 4)

On November 20, 1900, Hiram Bingham III, who would lead the American Samoan Commission on its visit to American Samoa in September and October, 1930, married Alfreda Mitchell, who would bear him seven sons. (7. Anthropology Students n.d.)

On November 20, 1918, American Samoa's governor, Commander John Martin Poyer, offered to send volunteer medical personnel to Western Samoa to assist with the treatment of influenza victims. Western Samoa's Administrator, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Logan, pocketed Poyer's telegram and disconnected the telegraph, because he was too stubborn to accept aid, and "didn't like Americans." At least 8,500 people were killed by the flu in Western Samoa; probably the highest percentage of any country in the world. In American Samoa, which the Navy strictly quarantined, no one died; one of the few places which was not affected by the influenza pandemic. (1a. Field 1984: 45-51; 1a. L. Garrett 1994: 157)

November 21:

On November 21, 1877, French Marist Bishop Louis Elloy, Vicar Apostolic of Central Oceania and the Navigators, was received by U.S. President Rutherford Birchard Hayes in Washington, D.C.

(1a. Heslin 1995: iv)

On November 21, 1897, "A week before his departure, the Hawaiian Historical Society asked [William Churchill, former U.S. Consul in Apia] to lecture on Samoan origins at the YMCA in Honolulu. The talk was entertaining, Churchill delivering it while leaning on a *to'oto'o* staff, Samoan orator fashion. When the talk was over, he was elected an honorary member of the society. The members eyed his prized Samoan war club, Malietoa's [Laupepa's] gift, and suggested that it would make a fine contribution to the Bishop Museum. Churchill 'only smiled.'"

(1b. Theroux 1995: 108)

On November 21, 2000, American Samoa's Congressional Delegate Faleomavaega Eni Fa'auaa Hunkin received 5,500 votes (61.1%), while challenger Gus Hannemann received 3,505 (38.9%).

(1c. Sagapolutele 2000b: 1)

November 22:

On November 22, 1858, the chief from Palauli, Savai'i who murdered oil trader William Fox in 1856 and was apprehended on September 12, 1858, was hanged at the yardarm of HMS *Cordelia*, after being convicted by an all-Samoan jury in a trial aboard ship.

(1a. Morrell 1960: 211)

On November 22, 1878, French Marist Bishop Louis Elloy, former Vicar Apostolic of Central Oceania and the Navigators, passed away at Bon Econtre, near Egen, France.

(1a. Heslin 1995: iv)

On November 22, 1901, "By invitation of Leiato, County Chief of two of the largest counties of the District of Falelima East, and his people---being the largest number of chiefs and people under any of the County Chiefs of the United States Naval Station, Tutuila---Captain B.F. Tilley and wife, accompanied by other guests, including myself, visited the Town of Fagaitua...for the purpose of attending a feast given in honor of, and the presentation of a house to, Captain Tilley. There was a most enthusiastic welcome extended by the people who are building the McKinley Memorial Road referred to in other letters sent by this mail. There was much speaking, kava drinking---which is a Samoan custom accompanying almost every gathering of this kind,---an elaborate feast, 'taalolo' and 'siva.'" (Lieutenant J.L. Jayne, Acting Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, wrote this letter to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy in support of Captain Tilley, who had been the subject of attacks by Harry Jay Moors and others). (2f. Letter, Jayne-AsstSecNav, 11/27/1901)

On November 22, 1926, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Henry Francis Bryan, amended Governor Waldo Evans's "Regulation No. 3-1921: Assessment and Collection of Taxes."

(1a. Noble 1931: 80-82)

On November 22, 1932, New Zealand's Administrator of Western Samoa, Brigadier General Herbert Ernest Hart, hosted a dance for his guest, Captain Gatewood Sanders Lincoln, Governor of American Samoa. No Samoans were invited, nor were any officials who were married to Samoans.

(1a. Field 1984: 203)

November 23:

On November 23, 1932, prior to his departure for Western Samoa at the end of his term of deportation, *Mau* leader Taisi Olaf Frederick Nelson met with New Zealand's Prime Minister, George Forbes. Forbes treated Nelson with contempt; the meeting was not successful.

(1a. Field 1984: 204, 251 n.41)

On November 23, 1933, Western Samoan *Mau* leader Taisi Olaf Frederick Nelson was arrested and charged with sedition following the seizure of documentation at his house in Tua'efu on November 16, 1933 (*q.v.*).

(1a. Field 1984: 208-209)

On November 23, 1952, John C. Elliott completed his term as American Samoa's second appointed civil governor.

(6. Sorensen2003: 3)

On November 23, 1960, Captain Allen Hobbs, American Samoa's 30th naval governor (February 8, 1944-January 27, 1945), died in the U.S. Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Maryland.

(2e. USNHC: Hobbs RO)

On November 23, 1998, Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi became Prime Minister of Western Samoa.

(7. World Statesmen 2002b: 3)

November 24:

On November 24, 1871, the New Zealand Government recommended to Her Majesty's Government that the Samoan Islands should be brought "in some form under the protection or guidance of Great Britain or a British colony."

(1a. Morrell 1960: 215)

On November 24, 1906, American Samoa's Governor, Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, enacted "Regulation No. 9-1906: Interest," which ordered that "The limit of the amount of interest which any person may lawfully contract to pay shall not exceed the rate of

8 per cent per annum."

(1a. Noble 1931: 54)

On November 24, 1924, Hiram Bingham III, who would lead the American Samoan Commission on its visit to American Samoa in September and October, 1930, was elected Governor of Connecticut on the Republican ticket. He served only 22 days, thus becoming the shortest-serving Governor in the history of Connecticut. (7. Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, n.d.)

On November 24, 1939, American Samoa's last execution was carried out. Imoa, who was convicted of stabbing Sema to death, was hanged in the Customs House.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

November 25:

On November 25, 1904, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 48: Blunts Point," totalling 3.40 acres, from "Fano & E.W. Gurr," for \$804.55. (This transaction was completed on December 2, 1904).

(2b Anonymous 1960: 4)

On November 25, 1904, At the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, Assistant Astronomer C.W. Frederick, having supervised the construction of four buildings for the Naval Station's observatory ("(1) transit circle, (2) clock, (3) observer's dwelling, [and] (4) caretaker's dwelling"), recommended that a house be built "for the 5-inch equatorial telescope and outdoor piers for the azimuth mark and collimator with louvre work shelters."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 114)

On November 25, 1907, American Samoa's Governor, Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, issued his "Regulation No. 12-1907: County of Ta'u in the District of Manu'a," which combined the villages of Si'ufaga and Luma "into a county to be known as the county of Ta'u," and stated that "The chiefs of said county shall be Lefiti of Si'ufaga and Soatoa of Luma, who shall hold the office of county chief during alternate years..."

(1a. Noble 1931: 80)

On November 25, 1913, Lieutenant Henry Louis Larsen, US Marine Corps married Miss Elizabeth Ammons, in Denver, Colorado. As a Brigadier General, Larsen commanded the Samoan Defense Group in World War II and retired as a much-

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decorated Lieutenant General (and Colorado's highest-ranking military officer in World War II) in 1946.

(7. Arlington National Cemetery Website 2001: 2)

On November 25, 1944, CBMU (Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit) 111 returned to Tutuila after closing its facilities in Western Samoa and the Wallis Islands.

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 40)

On November 25, 1951, Alfred John Tattersall, a leading Apia photographer since 1888 who was noted for his many photos, including those of the last big *'alia* (double-hulled voyaging canoe) built in Samoa (for Kaiser Wilhelm II, in 1905) died in Apia, aged 90.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

November 26:

On November 26, 1869, Waldo Evans, 13th naval governor of American Samoa (November 11, 1920--March 1, 1922), was born in Indianapolis, Indiana.

(2e. USNHC: Evans RO)

On November 26, 1941, "Tutuila was hammered by a hurricane, which damaged plantations, native fales, and tents."

(2a. Bearss 1978-1981: 82)

On November 26, 1942, Tutuila "was visited by a mild hurricane which caused damage to plantations, native houses, and tents."

(2a. Denfeld 1989: 26)

On November 26, 1942, Captain Edward V. "Eddie" Rickenbacker, America's leading "ace" in World War I (26 victories in a Spad XIII) was released from the U.S. Navy's Mobile Hospital No. 3 ("MOB 3") in Mapusaga. He and his companions spent 22 days in a raft after their plane (a Boeing B-17E *Flying Fortress*) went down, on a flight to Australia. They were rescued by an airplane and a PT boat near Funafuti, in the Ellice Islands, were treated there, and were then taken to Samoa for more extensive medical care. Rickenbacker wrote that wartime Tutuila "was alive with all kinds of military activities; and from being one of those so-called island paradises of the South Seas it was fast becoming an ocean fortress. The scenery is wonderful, and in many other respects the South Seas is the most attractive place in the world to fight a war. But the region has its drawbacks. The rainy season had just begun, and you have my word for it, it doesn't just rain out there---the ocean tilts up and swamps you."

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(1a. Rickenbacker 1943: 65-78)

November 27:

On November 27, 1901, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley completed his term as American Samoa's first naval governor.

(6. Sorensen 2003: 1)

On November 27, 1901, Captain Uriel Sebree took office as American Samoa's second naval governor (until December 16, 1902).

(2e. USNHC: Sebree RO)

On November 26, 1901, Captain Uriel Sebree, Commandant, U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, ordered that three principal roads, "suitable to native needs," be built without delay.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 78)

On November 27, 1906, Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, Governor of American Samoa, issued his "Regulation No. 10-1906: Copra Receipts." (This was subsequently amended by Commander John Martin Poyer on April 17, 1917).

(1a. Noble 1931: 25)

On November 27, 1940, the auxiliary ship USS *Bear* (AG29), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "**PAGO PAGO / SAMOA**" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

On November 27, 1957, Western Samoa's new Legislative Assembly met for the first time.

(1a. Davidson 1967: 338)

November 28:

On November 28, 1897, William and Llewella Churchill left Honolulu for Washington, D.C., after William was sacked as U.S. Consul in Apia.

(1b. Theroux 1995: 108)

On November 28, 1907, the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila's station ship, USS *Annapolis*, "with Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, United States Navy, Governor of Tutuila, in command, left the Naval Station, Tutuila, for Papeete, Tahiti"... "to observe the total eclipse of the sun on January 3, 1908"... "at Flint Island, longitude 151degrees 48'

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W., latitude 11degrees 26' S." An "eclipse party" from the Lick Observatory (in Santa Cruz, California) was on board, assisted by Assistant Astronomer Benjamin Boss. (1d. Bryan 1927: 114)

On November 28, 1918, Western Samoa's Administrator, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Logan of the New Zealand Army, angry because of American Samoa's quarantine of all ships (to guard against the worldwide outbreak of Spanish influenza) ordered that all wireless communications with American Samoa be cut. Because of Logan's actions, Western Samoa received no medical aid from American Samoa during the pandemic, although American Samoa's governor, Commander John Martin Poyer, had offered to send help.

(1a. Field 1984: 45-46)

On November 28, 1952, James Arthur Ewing took office as American Samoa's third appointed civil governor (until March 4, 1953).

(6. Sorensen 2003: 1)

On November 28, 1965, Air New Zealand began its inaugural service from Pago Pago, American Samoa to Nandi, Fiji to Auckland, New Zealand.

(1h. USPSANZFFC:11/28/65)

November 29:

On November 29, 1940, Admiral Harold Raynsford Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, directed that U.S. Marine Corps Captain Alfred R. Pefley's plan for the defense of Tutuila be implemented immediately.

(1a. Hough *et al.* 1958: 68).

On November 29, 1970, His Holiness Pope Paul VI visited Western Samoa and later American Samoa, thus becoming the only Pontiff to visit Samoa. (1a. Heslin 1995: vii;

1h. WSFDC 11/29/1970)

November 30:

On November 30, 1942, the enlisted strength of the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve was listed as 473.

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 10)

On November 30, 1965, Pan American World Airways began its inaugural service from Pago Pago, American Samoa to Papeete, Tahiti.

(1h. USPSPAAFFC:11/30/65)

DECEMBER:

December 1:

On December 1, 1910, the Governor of American Samoa, Commander William Michael Crose, issued his "Regulation No. 3-1910," which amended Commandant Benjamin Tilley's "Regulation No. 11-1900: Licenses, Etc., for Firearms."
(1a. Noble 1931: 40-43)

On December 1, 1938, the Hepburn Report recommended the development of Guam, Hawaii (mainly Pearl Harbor), Midway, Wake, Johnston and Palmyra islands as major air and sea bases. Also recommended for development for "tender-based patrol plane operations" was Rose Atoll (in addition to Johnston, Palmyra and Canton Islands).
(1a. Woodbury 1946: 45-49; 1a. Morison III, 1948: 33 n.)

On December 1, 1942, World War I ace Captain Eddie Rickenbacker left Tutuila, where he was treated for malnutrition and dehydration at "MOB 3," and had regained twenty of the forty pounds that he lost while adrift in a raft after his plane crashed near Funafuti in the Ellice Islands.
(1a. Rickenbacker 1943: 79)

On December 1, 1943, the Supply Officer of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila "was made responsible for furnishing supplies to all Naval bases in the Samoan Defense Area. The bases which were included in the Samoan Defense Area at this time were Funafuti, Nanumea, Nukufetau, Upolu, Wallis and Tutuila."
(2a. Burke 1945b: 130)

On December 1, 1944, "there were 18 Navy; 13 Marines; and 82 New Zealand personnel on the island of Upolu."
(2a. Burke 1945c: 93)

December 2:

On December 2, 1899, a tripartite convention met in Washington, D.C. to finalize the agreement which partitioned Samoa, and was signed aboard USS *Badger* in Apia Harbor on November 14, 1899.
(1a. Gray 1960: 101-102)

On December 2, 1901, the United States Department of the Navy ruled that "(a) The occupancy of Tutuila is quite distinct from the sovereignty exercised at Porto [*sic*] Rico, Hawaii and Guam. (b) It is not foreign but domestic territory. (e) Samoans are not 'citizens of the United States,' but owe allegiance to the flag."

(1d. Bryan 1927: 55)

On December 2, 1902, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 15: Leone Tract," totalling 0.09 acres, from the Paul H. Krause Estate for \$255.73, and "Parcel No. 16: Misataia" totalling 0.99 acres, from the same Grantor for \$189.26.

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

December 3:

On December 3, 1873, Australian writer and adventurer Louis Becke was sent by Mrs. Macfarland, owner of the store in Apia where he worked as a clerk, "to deliver a worm-eaten ketch, the *E.A. Williams*, to Captain ["Bully"] Hayes, who was waiting in the Marshalls, where he had cooked up a shady deal to hoodwink an unsuspecting native chief by palming

off the worthless ketch for good money."

(1a. Michener and Day 1960: 242)

On December 3, 1894, Robert Louis Stevenson died of a cerebral hemorrhage "on a cot, in the hall" at his home "Vailima," in Western Samoa. At the time of his death, he was assisting his wife Fanny by making mayonnaise for the forthcoming meal.

(1a. Furnas 1951: 432; 8. Tuala 1997)

On December 3, 1953, the Van Camp Sea Food Company of California leased the cannery, which had been on a standby basis previously, from the American Samoa Government.

(1d. Lowe 1954: 12)

December 4:

On December 4, 1878, Eli Hutchinson Jennings, settler, adventurer, trader, shipbuilder and owner of Swains Island, died and was buried there.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On December 4, 1889, at a *fono* held in Lepea, Upolu, Malietoa Laupepa was once again declared "King of Samoa." The chiefs from Tutuila who attended were "Faiivae, Letuli, Satele, Toomata, Taua, Tauiiile [*sic*], Noa, Alapa, Olo, Salavea, Mauga, Sai,

Leiato, Alo, Faumuina, Pele, Sauea."
(1d. Bryan 1927: 34)

On December 4, 1899, U.S. Secretary of State John Hay, in a letter to Mr. Joseph Choate, the United States's Ambassador to the Court of St. James, wrote that Tutuila was "the most important island in the Pacific as regards harbor conveniences for our Navy and a station on the trans-Pacific route." (1a. Kennedy 1974: 279)

On December 4, 1916, English writer W(illiam) Somerset Maugham and Miss Sadie Thompson departed Honolulu for Pago Pago on board SS *Sonoma*. (7. Morris 2005)

On December 4, 1955, the Countess Ballenstrem-Solf, née So'oa'emalelagi Solf, daughter of Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, Imperial Governor of German Samoa (1900-1910) died in Germany at age 46. Her early death was undoubtedly due to her imprisonment in Berlin's Moabit Prison and the Ravensbrück and Sachsenhausen concentration camps, where she and her mother, Johanna, had been sentenced by a Nazi court for helping Jews escape to freedom.
(1b. Theroux 1983c: 58)

On December 4, 1973, Air New Zealand began its inaugural service from Rarotonga, Cook Islands to Pago Pago, American Samoa. (1h.CIPOANZFFC:12/04/65)

December 5:

On December 5, 1894, the Samoan Land Claims Commission held its last meeting, awarding 75,000 acres to German claimants, 36,000 to English petitioners, and 21,000 to American hopefuls.
(1a. Gilson 1970: 411; 1a. Gray 1960: 97-98)

On December 5, 1914, "Captain Tottenham of the [New Zealand] occupation forces brought Apia's rollicking social life to a standstill by proclaiming a complete ban on the 'production, sale, and purchase of liquor except for medicinal purposes.' Samoans were not greatly affected by the pronouncement; they still preferred kava. But the European community was stunned."
(1a. Ala'ilima 1988: 131)

On December 5, 1934, there occurred the "Blessing of the corner stone of the new Lotofaga [Catholic] church" in Western Samoa.
(1a. Heslin 1995: vi)

December 6:

On December 6, 1787, a lookout in French navigator Jean-François de La Pérouse's fleet, approaching the Samoan archipelago from the east, sighted Ta'u.

(1a. Dunmore 1985: 269)

On December 6, 1893, Elizabeth Ammons, the future wife of Lieutenant General Henry Louis Larsen, US Marine Corps, who commanded the Samoan Defense Group in World War II was born in Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Larsen was the daughter of Elias M.

Ammons, who

served as Governor of Colorado from 1913 to 1915.

(7. Arlington National Cemetery Website 2001: 2)

On December 6, 1899, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley, Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila wrote a letter to Mauga Moimoi of Pago Pago, informing him of the partition of the Samoan islands between Germany and the United States. He asked that this news be disseminated, and that the chiefs continue to maintain good order, promising that their authority, "when properly exercised, will be upheld."

(1a. Gray 1960: 107; 1a. Sunia 1998: 5)

On December 6, 1900, William Blacklock was issued a license to sell liquor in the bar of his newly-constructed Oceanic Hotel in Tutuila. The license was signed, in Commandant Benjamin Tilley's absence, by his executive officer, Lieutenant Commander E.J. Dorn.

(1a. Gray 1960: 135)

On December 6, 1905, American Samoa's Governor, Commander Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, enacted his "Regulation No. 8-1905: Custom Known as 'Auosoga' Prohibited." Subsection 1 of this regulation stated that "The word 'auosoga' in this regulation shall mean and include the wilfull damaging or destroying of trees or property of any nature whatsoever or any public indecent conduct upon the death of a person of rank or during the

ceremony known as the 'lagi.'"

(1a. Noble 1931: 76)

On December 6, 1914, Lieutenant Charles Armijo Woodruff relieved Lieutenant Nathan Woodworth Post and became American Samoa's tenth naval governor (acting: until March 1, 1915). (USNHC: Woodruff RO)

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On December 6, 1928, Tupua Tamasese Lealofi III, a leader of Western Samoa's *Mau*, was found guilty of a summons relating to the non-payment of a poll tax in 1927, and was sentenced to six weeks in jail. He was also found guilty of resisting arrest, and was sentenced to a six-month jail term in New Zealand. (Field 1984: 131-132)

On December 6, 1975, Pan American World Airways began its inaugural service from Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas to Honolulu, Hawaii to Pago Pago, American Samoa. (1h. USPSFFC: 12/06/75)

December 7:

On December 7, 1889, Fanny Stevenson was the first of *Equator's* passengers to sight 'Upolu. "Come up and see Samoa!" she called to her fellow passengers, who were below decks. Harry Jay Moors rowed out and met the *Equator*; he and Robert Louis Stevenson became firm friends. (Bell 1993: 238; Moors 1910: *passim*)

On December 7, 1899, Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley left Pago Pago for Auckland, New Zealand to acquire materials for the construction of a wharf and buildings at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila. (Bryan 1927: 45)

On December 7, 1920, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Waldo Evans, ordered "That the American judge of the district court of American Samoa make, under the supervision of the governor, a codification of the regulations and orders in force in American Samoa, the provisions of which codification shall come into force and take effect as shall be prescribed in Section 1 of said codification. That the codification so made be printed in both the English and Samoan languages, the Samoan text being prepared by the government interpreter, under the supervision of the American district judge and the governor." (Anonymous 1931: vi)

On December 7, 1941, "one platoon from each company of the First Samoan Battalion, [U.S.] Marine Corps Reserve, was ordered to active duty for a period of six weeks." (Anonymous 1945: 8)

On December 7, 1941, a Japanese fast carrier task force (*Kito Butai*) attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, causing severe damage. In American Samoa, "word of the attack on Pearl Harbor and the order to 'war alert' status were received at Tutuila by the Staff Duty Officer, Chief Pay Clerk W.J. Sherry, USMC, at 10:00, December 7, 1941. Immediately a base-wide alert was sounded, with men ordered to remain at battle stations. Liberty would be rotated among the marines at the rate of four hours every

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fourth day. This level of readiness was maintained until January 23 [1942] and the arrival of the 2nd Marine Brigade." (Burke 1945b: 40; Denfeld 1989)

On December 7, 1941, "When the Samoans heard that the United States was at war they came in from all sections of the island armed with bush knives (*Machettes [sic]*), volunteering to do anything necessary for the defense of Tutuila. There was no longer any time to worry about expense or approval in construction. Time became the valuable factor and the race against the Japanese was of prime importance." (Burke 1945b: 41)

On December 7, 1941, Captain Laurence Wild, Governor of American Samoa, after learning of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, ordered all women and children evacuated from the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila and moved to the Atauloma Girls' School. (Thompson 1989: 22)

On December 7, 1943, Lieutenant James J. Adams, USNR relieved Lieutenant W.J. McGowan, Jr., USNR as "Commander, Advance Naval Base, 'Upolu, British Samoa," (Burke 1945c: 56)

On December 7, 1946, USS *Tutuila* (ARG-4), the second U.S. Navy ship to be so named, was decommissioned at Galveston, Texas, following her service in World War II. (Mooney VII, 1981: 368)

On December 7, 1975, Pan American World Airways began its inaugural return service from Pago Pago, American Samoa to Honolulu, Hawaii to Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas. (1h. USPSFFC: 12/07/75)

On December 7, 1991, on the fiftieth anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack, Hurricane "Val" caused widespread devastation throughout the Samoan Islands. (Sorensen PR)

On December 7, 1999, the Breakers Point Naval Guns, near Lauli'i, American Samoa, were entered on the *National Register of Historic Places*. (2c. Sorensen 1999; 7. Faleomavaega 1999: 1)

December 8:

On December 8, 1852, the cornerstone of Apia's Catholic Mulivai Cathedral was blessed by French Marist Bishop Pierre Bataillon. (1a. Heslin 1995: iii)

On December 8, 1919, Peter Tali Coleman, who became American Samoa's first Samoan Attorney General, the only Samoan appointed civil governor, the first elected Samoan governor, the longest-serving governor in the history of American Samoa, and the only person in the history of the United States and its territories who served as governor in five consecutive decades, was born in Pago Pago.

(1c. *Samoa News* 04/29/97: 1)

On December 8, 1923, Pio Taofinu'u, who would become the first Polynesian bishop on May 29, 1968, and the first Polynesian Cardinal on March 5, 1973, was born "just after nightfall" in the village of Falealupo, Savai'i, "where the sun sets and the new day begins."

(Taofinu'u in 1a. Sutter 1989: 159)

On December 8, 1954, in Western Samoa, Pio Taofinu'u was ordained as a priest by Bishop John Baptist Dieter.

(1a. Heslin 1995: 69)

December 9:

On December 9, 1907, Lieutenant P.B. Dungan, USN, Acting Governor of American Samoa, issued his "Regulation No. 13-1907: Village Courts."

(1a. Noble 1931: 13)

On December 9, 1941, "the First Samoan Battalion [U.S. Marine Corps Reserve] was placed on active duty for an indefinite date."

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 8)

On December 9, 1942, the U.S. Marine Corps' 1st Replacement Battalion arrived on Tutuila from New River, North Carolina for jungle training. After observing jungle combat on Guadalcanal, the Marine Corps' Commandant, Lieutenant General Thomas Holcomb suggested that a Jungle Warfare Training Center be established in Samoa. The 1st Replacement Battalion was the first Marine Corps unit to receive jungle training in Samoa, at "Mormon (*i.e.*, Malaeimi) Valley." It was followed by the 3rd, 5th, 7th, 13th, 15th and 19th Replacement Battalions. The training program "stressed conditioning marches and exercises, individual combat, cover and concealment, field fortifications, infiltration tactics and countermeasures, infantry weapons, jungle warfare, small unit tactics, and amphibious training." A Marine veteran of three World War II campaigns--- Bougainville, Guam and Iwo Jima--- "to this day says that the worst experience he ever went through was the training program in Samoa. Everything from that ordeal on was relatively easy, and this from a scout-sniper, a Marine who operated behind the enemy lines." It was discontinued in 1943, because of the high incidence of filariasis. "Marines

[over 3,000] infected with filariasis and other tropical ailments were sent to a special treatment center in the hills above Klamath Falls, Oregon." After the war, the building became a vocational training school.

(1a. Condit 1956: 185; 2a. Denfeld 1989: 48;
2a. Denfeld 1989a: 35; 1a. Gregg 1985: 35)

December 10:

On December 10, 1787, French navigator Jean-François de La Pérouse landed two exploration parties on Tutuila's north shore: one from the ship *La Boussole* ("The Compass") at Fagasa, and the other from *L' Astrolabe* ("The Quadrant") at A'asu. One of the cooks, David, died of "scorbutic dropsy" (scurvy).

(1a. Dunmore 1985: 269-270)

On December 10, 1815, William Reynolds, an officer on the U.S. Exploring Expedition ("Wilkes Expedition"), which visited and surveyed the Samoan Islands in October, 1839, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1867, he claimed Midway Atoll for the United States and retired from the Navy in 1877. (1a. Hoffman and Stann 1988: xxiii; 7. Wikipedia 2006: "William Reynolds")

On December 10, 1888, Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, future Imperial Governor of German Samoa, was hired by Germany's Foreign Office.

(1b. Theroux 1983b: 52)

On December 10, 1890, Lieutenant General Henry Louis Larsen, US Marine Corps, was born in Chicago, Illinois. General Larsen served as the first Commanding General of the Samoan Defense Group. During his 33 years of Marine Corps service, he earned two Navy Crosses, two Distinguished Service Medals, three Silver Star Medals, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, and the French Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre and Fourragere.

(7. Arlington National Cemetery Website 2001: 1)

December 11:

On December 11, 1787, twelve members of Jean-François de La Pérouse's crew (including First Officer Paul-Antoine Fleuriot de Langle and 39 Samoans) were killed by angry Samoans at A'asu Bay, Tutuila, thereafter known as "Massacre Bay," which La Pérouse described as "this den, more fearful from its treacherous situation and the

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cruelty of its inhabitants than the lair of a lion or a tiger." This incident gave Samoa a reputation for savagery, and kept Europeans away until the arrival of the first Christian missionaries four decades later.

(2c. Apple 1971a; 1a. Day 1969 [1986]: 209-210;

1a. Dunmore 1985: 270-272)

On December 11, 1874, U.S. Secretary Hamilton Fish informed Albert Barnes Steinberger that he could return to Samoa in an American man-of-war, but at his own expense. "Your functions," said Fish, "will be limited to observing and reporting upon Samoan affairs and to impressing those in authority there with the lively interest which we take

in their happiness and welfare."

(1a. Morrell 1960: 217)

On December 11, 1900, the United States Postmaster General, after receiving a complaint from Mrs. Isobel Field Strong (Robert Louis Stevenson's stepdaughter-in-law) about the Oceanic Hotel bar, brought it to the attention of Secretary of the Navy John Davis Long.

(1a. Gray 1960: 136)

On December 11, 1930, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Gatewood Sanders Lincoln, issued "Regulation Number 7-1930," which established a Judicial Commission for the Territory. Fourteen commissioners were appointed (one from each county). The purpose of the commission was to conduct hearings regarding objections to the registration of *matai* titles or titles to real property. The hearings were to be conducted by a Board of three Judicial Committee members.

(1a. Noble 1931: 4a)

On December 11, 1938, Mr. Ernst Ramm, the newly appointed German Consul to New Zealand, arrived in Apia to visit. He was met on board MV *Matua* by Mr. F.M. Jahnke, representing the "Concordia Club Party," which was composed of both full-blooded Germans and part-German *afakasi*.

(2a. Burke 1945c: 117)

On December 11, 1940, an advance detachment of the 7th Defense Battalion sailed from Marine Corps Base San Diego. It was commanded by Captain H. McFarland, under whom were First Lieutenant R.H. Ruud and 20 enlisted men.

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 21)

December 12:

On December 12, 1787, at A'asu Bay, Tutuila, French explorer Jean-François de La Pérouse ordered his gunners to fire one cannonball in the midst of the attackers who had killed twelve of his men the day before, and were now returning to launch another attack. He later wrote in his journal "I could have destroyed or sunk a hundred canoes, with more than 500 people in them: but I was afraid of striking the wrong victims; the call of my conscience saved their lives."

(1a. Dunmore 1985: 272)

On December 12, 1846, French Marist Bishop Pierre Bataillon arrived in Apia, accompanied by "new missionaries."

(1a. Heslin 1995: iii)

On December 12, 1873, Lieutenant William Reynolds, an officer on the U.S. Exploring Expedition ("Wilkes Expedition"), which visited and surveyed the Samoan Islands in October, 1839, was appointed Rear Admiral, US Navy. (7. Franklin & Marshall College 07/11/05)

On December 12, 1875, the Royal Navy ship HMS *Barracouta*, commanded by Captain C.E. Stevens, arrived in Apia Harbor. Stevens kidnapped "King" Malietoa Laupepa and, during a four-day "cruise" convinced him to dismiss his "Premier," Albert Barnes Steinberger. He did so when he returned, only to find that he himself had been dismissed by the *Taimua* and *Faipule*.

(1a. Gray 1960: 63)

On December 12, 1981, the Robert Louis Stevenson Museum was opened at Vailima, Western Samoa.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

December 13:

On December 13, 1918, Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf, former Imperial Governor of German Samoa, resigned as Imperial Germany's Foreign Minister.

(7. Duffy 2002: 1)

On December 13, 1829, Apia's pilot and harbormaster Elisha Lyman Hamilton, son of Joseph and Rebeckah Hempstead Hamilton (called "Samasoni" by the Samoans), was born in New London, Connecticut.

(1b. Theroux 1986a: 40)

On December 13, 1946, the United Nations General Assembly approved the Trusteeship Agreement for Western Samoa.

(1a. Davidson 1967: 167)

On December 13, 2004, Staff Sergeant Salamo J. Tuialu'ulu'u, age 23, of Pago Pago, American Samoa, a member of the 25th Infantry Division's Stryker Brigade at Fort Lewis, Washington was killed when his "Stryker" (an 8-wheeled armored car) came under enemy fire while traveling in a convoy in Mosul, Iraq. (7. Seattle Post-Intelligencer 2006)

On December 13, 2004, Sergeant Tina S. Time, a US Army Reserve Sergeant from American Samoa and a student at Pima Community College in Tucson, Arizona, was killed in a "vehicle accident" near Cedar, Iraq. She was assigned to the Army Reserve's 208th Transportation Company in Tucson, Arizona. (7. Arizona Daily Star 2006)

December 14:

On December 14, 1787, *La Boussole* and *L' Astrolabe* weighed anchor, and set sail from Massacre Bay. La Pérouse, who refused to fire on A'asu village, observed: "I am a hundred times more angry against the philosophers who praise them [the "noble savages"] than against the savages themselves. Lamanon [a crew member], whom they massacred, was saying the day before that these men are worth more than us." La Pérouse went on to "discover" Apolima, Manono and Savai'i, which were missed by Roggeveen in 1722.

(2c. Apple 1971a; 1a. Dunmore 1985: 272)

On December 14, 1918, as the Spanish influenza pandemic raged through Western Samoa (which suffered the one of the highest percentages of "flu" deaths of any country in the world: 23 per cent), a *Samoa Times* article reported that "one fifth of the total population of the island [Upolu] has perished."

(1a. Davidson 1967: 94; 1a. L. Garrett 1994: 157)

On December 14, 1927, Western Samoa's Administrator, Major General Sir George Richardson, sent letters to Olaf Frederick Nelson, Edwin William Gurr and Alfred Smyth, ordering them to appear before him and "show cause" why the provisions of the new Samoa Amendment Act should not apply to them. He accused them of being members

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of the *Mau*, which, he said, was "frustrating and rendering ineffective the functioning of the Administration of the Territory."

(1a. Field 1984: 107)

December 15:

On December 15, 1916, English writer William Somerset Maugham arrived in Pago Pago on SS *Sonoma*, accompanied by a missionary and Miss Sadie Thompson.

(1e. Theroux 1985; 7. Chapman 2006)

On December 15, 1917, Fanua Seumanutafa Gurr, wife of Edwin William Gurr and friend of Robert Louis Stevenson, Henry Adams and John LaFarge, passed away and was buried at Malaloa, Tutuila.

(1b. Theroux 1985c: 45)

On December 15, 1926, American Samoa's Governor, Captain Henry Francis Bryan (USN, Ret.) established the Department of Communications. (1a. Noble 1931: 85)

On December 15, 1937, the submarine USS *Swordfish* (SS193), visited American Samoa. Philatelic covers with "**PAGO PAGO/SAMOA**" in the killer bars were postmarked aboard the ship.

(1h. FSS/Sorensen 2004)

December 16:

On December 16, 1901, Margaret Mead was the first baby born in the West Park Hospital in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to a Quaker academic family. Her Father, Edward Sherwood Mead, was a professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania. Her mother, Emily Fogg Mead, was a sociologist.

(7. Books and Writers 2000: 1)

On December 16, 1902, Captain Uriel Sebree completed his term as American Samoa's second naval governor (since November 27, 1901).

(2e. USNHC: Sebree RO)

On December 16, 1902, Lieutenant Commander Henry Minett became American Samoa's third naval governor (acting: until May 5, 1903).

(2e. USNHC: Minett RO)

On December 16, 1924, Hiram Bingham III, who would lead the American Samoan Commission on its visit to American Samoa in September and October, 1930, was elected as a Republican to the United States Senate on December 16, 1924, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frank B. Brandegee in the term ending March 3, 1927. (7. Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, n.d.)

On December 16, 1931, the New Zealand Supreme Court reduced the fine imposed on O.F. Nelson & Co. by Western Samoa's Chief Judge John Luxford from £5,600 to £470. (1a. Field 1984: 200)

On December 16, 1940, the 7th Defense Battalion was organized at Marine Corps Base, San Diego, with a total strength of 424. (2a. Denfeld 1989a: 20)

On December 16, 1968, Mr. John Morse Haydon, prominent Seattle Republican and publisher of the *Marine Digest*, wrote a letter to Secretary of the Interior-Designate Walter J. Hickel, asking to be appointed as governor of Guam, High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or Assistant Secretary of the Interior. On the same date, he wrote similar letters to John Ehrlichman and Washington's Democratic Senator Warren G. Magnusson. (3. Haydon Papers, Box 1: 1968)

December 17:

On December 17, 1920, the Council of the League of Nations confirmed and defined "A Mandate conferred upon and accepted by His Britannic Majesty for and on behalf of the Dominion of New Zealand to administer German Samoa." Thus, King George V, as King of the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth, became King of Western Samoa.

(1a. Davidson 1967: 101; 1a. Field 1984: 54; 1a. Rowe 1930: 96)

On December 17, 1925, in American Samoa, the Lauli'i-Faga'itua portion of the "William McKinley Memorial Road" was completed at a cost of \$24,098. Chief Le'iato held a celebration and feast at Faga'itua to commemorate the event.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 79)

On December 17, 1941, the U.S. Navy began construction of USS *Alaska* at the New York Shipbuilding Yard. This 29,779-ton battlecruiser (which the Navy called a "large cruiser") was the first in a six-ship class which were built to counter the *Chichibu* class

battlecruisers which Japan was reported to be building (but in fact was not) and also to combat the German Navy's *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, *Prinz Eugen* and "pocket battleships" such as the *Graf Spee*. The *Alaskas* had nine 12-inch 50-caliber guns, and were the only American vessels armed with these rifles. The ships in this class were named after U.S. Territories: USS *Alaska* (CB-1); USS *Guam* (CB-2); USS *Hawaii* (CB-3); USS *Philippines* (CB-4); USS *Puerto Rico* (CB-5), and USS *Samoa* (CB-6). The first two cruisers were completed in June and September, 1944, respectively, and saw action from the Okinawa campaign (April 1945) to the end of the Pacific war. USS *Hawaii* was laid up incomplete in 1945, and the last three were cancelled on June 24, 1943. Thus, only one U.S. Navy vessel, the captured, refitted and renamed SS *Staatssekretär Solf*, bore the name *Samoa*. (See the entries for August 6, 1914 and April 7, 1917).

(1a. Silverstone 1965: 34-35)

On December 17, 1942, the U.S. Marine Corps' 1st Replacement Battalion arrived in American Samoa.

(1a. Condit *et al.* 1956: 181)

On December 17, 1975, Senator Lualemaga Faliliu of American Samoa was shot and killed on Savai'i.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

December 18:

On December 18, 1900, the chiefs of Tutuila congratulated U.S. President William McKinley on his re-election, and expressed their admiration for Governor Benjamin Franklin Tilley, saying "...you gave us a leader, a Governor, a High Chief, whom we have learned to love and respect." The Reverend Ebenezer Vicesimus Cooper of the London Missionary Society added his praise, writing that "I cannot conceive of your finding a better man to represent your government in such delicate matters as must always be associated with the task of 'annexing' than Commander Tilley."

(1a. Gray 1960: 127)

On December 18, 1933, *Mau* leader Olaf Frederick Nelson's sedition trial began in Apia. A.M. McCarthy was the prosecutor and Gustav Klinkmüller, a lawyer who had worked in the German administration, handled Nelson's defense.

(1a. Field 1984: 209)

December 19:

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On December 19, 1911, Dr. Erich Schultz-Ewerth succeeded Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Solf as Imperial Governor of German Samoa.

(7. World Statesmen 2002b: 3)

On December 19, 1968, in a letter to Secretary of the Interior-Designate Walter J. Hickel, Seattle publisher (*Marine Digest*) and Republican stalwart John Morse Haydon asked to be considered for the governorship of American Samoa. He had earlier expressed interest in being High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and in the governorship of Guam, but decided against it. Washington's Democratic Senator Henry M. ("Scoop") Jackson felt that there would be a political controversy generated by the appointment of "a Caucasian" to that post, in view of Guam's upcoming gubernatorial election (its first) in 1970. Mr. Haydon felt that American Samoa's climate would be good for Mrs. (Jean P.) Haydon's health. (She was suffering from lung cancer).

(3. Haydon Papers, Box 1: 1968)

December 20:

On December 20, 1940, Admiral Harold Raynsford Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, directed the Governor of American Samoa, Captain Laurence Wild, to make suggestions for the establishment of "a Native Insular Force, not to exceed 500 men, to be officered and trained by the U.S. Marine Corps, and to be employed ashore in Samoa, mainly as outposts and guards at beaches....The Governor replied by recommending the establishment of a Native Insular Force separate and distinct from the Fita Fita Guard, which was to function under and to be paid by the Government of American Samoa."

(2a. Anonymous 1945: 1)

On December 20, 1941, at the entrance to Pago Pago Harbor, each of the six-inch guns in the Navy's Breakers Point battery fired 12 rounds at a towed target in the harbor, while the sister guns at the Blunts Point battery fired 20 rounds at another towed target.

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 20)

On December 20, 1952, Captain Henry Minett, American Samoa's third naval governor (acting: December 16, 1902-May 5, 1903) died in Oteen, North Carolina, at age 95 1/2.

(2e. USNHC: Minett RO)

December 21:

On December 21, 1921, Captain Waldo Evans, Governor of American Samoa, enacted

his "Regulation No. 6-1921," which amended Commander Clark Daniel Stearns' "Regulation No. 5-1913," which had earlier amended Commander Benjamin Franklin Tilley's "Regulation No. 4-1900: Alienation of Native Lands."
(1a. Noble 1931: 54-55)

On December 21, 1927, New Zealand's Governor-General, Sir Charles Fergusson, signed an Order-in-Council giving Western Samoa's Administrator, Sir George Richardson, the power to deport *Mau* leaders Olaf Frederick Nelson, Edwin William Gurr and Alfred Smyth.
(1a. Field 1984: 108)

On December 21, 1940, the advance detachment of the U.S. Marine Corps' 7th Defense Battalion arrived in Tutuila.
(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 21)

On December 21, 1941, an Army tugboat towing a barge carrying refugees from Canton Island (in the Phoenix Islands) entered Pago Pago Harbor. The refugees were fleeing from a possible Japanese occupation.
(2a. Denfeld 1989: 30)

On December 21, 1944, the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila's redeployment program (i.e., reduction of facilities and personnel) was completed.
(2a. Burke 1945b: 76)

December 22:

On December 22, 1902, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 22: Milo Milo," totalling 0.07 acres, from "Samia" for \$113.50; "Parcel No. 26: Laloifi," totalling 0.06 acres, from Mele Meredith for \$184.57; "Parcel No. 27: Utumoa," totalling 0.05 acres, from "Ifopo" for \$224.10; "Parcel No. 28: Lelotoa," from "Samia" for \$526.76; "Parcel No. 29: Faleulu," from "Tiumalu" for \$515.51, and "Parcel No. 30: Faletoi," comprised of 0.14 acres, from "Samia" for \$224.10."
(2b. Anonymous 1960: 3-4)

On December 22, 1902, at the U.S. Naval Station Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased the remaining portion of "Parcel No. 12: Church Site," totalling 0.23 acres, from "Ifopo" for \$224.10. (Please see the entry for July 11, 1900).
(2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On December 22, 1954, Western Samoa's Constitutional Convention concluded its proceedings.

(1a. Davidson 1967: 324)

December 23:

On December 23, 1862, Elders Kimo Pelio and Samuel Manoa of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints left Hawaii to establish an LDS mission in Samoa.

(1c. Anonymous 1997: 9)

On December 23, 1879, German warships saluted Malietoa Talavou and the new Samoan flag, which was red with a white cross and a white star in the upper left quadrant.

(1e. Theroux 1985)

On December 23, 1902, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased the remaining portion of "Parcel No. 18: Tuaifuata," totalling 0.09 acres from "Tualogo" for \$344.16. (Please see the entry for June 12, 1901).

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 3)

On December 23, 1902, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcel No. 31: Milimilo," totalling 0.32 acres from "Samia" for \$756.90. (Please see the entry for July 6, 1903).

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 4)

On December 23, 1902, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased the following parcels of land: "No. 32: Faletoi," 0.11 acres, from "E. Ripley" for \$283.63; "No. 33: Faleseu," 0.50 acres, from "Fanene" for \$640.83; "No. 34: Gautavai," 0.21 acres, from "Fanene" for \$526.76; "No. 35: Tafatafa," 0.17 acres, from "Mailo" for \$283.63; "No. 36: Vaiifi, 1.99 acres, from "Fanene" for \$1,236.84; "Nos. 37, 38 and 39: Asiafa & Suifaoa," 0.93 acres from "Ta'amu" for \$647.17, and "No. 40: Malatoa," 5.48 acres from "Lutu" for \$1,653.13.

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 4)

On December 23, 1941, the 2nd Marine Brigade, Reinforced, 2nd Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force, was organized at Camp Elliott, San Diego, California, "in accordance with Table of Organization No. D-2 approved 8 April 1942, less Co. 'B', 2nd Tank Battalion and plus 2nd Barrage Balloon Squadron, organized as laid down in Table of Organ. No. S-160, approved 3 April 1942," for service in Samoa. The Brigade was commanded by Colonel (later Brigadier General) Henry L. Larsen. His staff officers were Lieutenant Colonel Victor F. Bleasdale, Chief of Staff; Captain Peter A. McDonald,

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B-1 (Personnel); Lieutenant Colonel William L. Bales, B-2 (Intelligence); Captain Fred D. Beans, B-3 (Operations), and Major Howard R. Duff, B-4 (Supply). "Principal units integrated into the organization were: The Eighth Marine Regiment; the First Battalion, Tenth Marines (artillery) and the Second Defense Battalion. These three outfits, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Richard H. Jeschke, who had just relieved Colonel Larsen, the latter having been in command since its organization in 1940, Lieutenant Colonel Louis G. DeHaven and Lieutenant Colonel Raymond E. Knapp, respectively, were among the best trained in the Marine Corps. For the past 12 months of peace, they had been drilling and maneuvering on a war-time basis in preparation for just such an assignment as this."

(2a. Anonymous 1942: 1-2; 2a. Anonymous 1943: 1-2)

December 24:

On December 24, 1836, Father Peter Chanel, Society of Mary (S.M.) was made the Superior of a band of Marist missionaries which set out from Le Havre, France en route to the Territory of the South West Pacific. (7. Wikipedia: "Peter Chanel": 05/27/2006)

On December 24, 1902, on Tutuila, the U.S. Government purchased "Parcels Nos. 41 & 42: Soata & Suifaga," totalling 1.62 acres from "Afoa" for \$647.17 and "Parcel No. 43: Laloifi," 0.06 acres, from "M. Meredith" for \$152.22.

(2b. Anonymous 1960: 4)

On December 24, 1914, hundreds of drunken New Zealand soldiers "rampaged through Apia, plundering the German stores and stealing anything that looked as though it might be drinkable. (In their haste, they even took bottles of vinegar). Thereafter about forty drunk soldiers went to the government house in Vailima (formerly Robert Louis Stevenson's residence) and shouted to the Administrator [Lieutenant Colonel Robert Logan] that he should go home to New Zealand and look after his sheep. The commander of the military police could go too, they added. If he did not quickly go back to hunting rabbits again, they threatened, they would beat him up one day."

(1a. Hiery 1995: 157)

On December 24, 1919, Aifili Paulo Lauvao, who subsequently, in his long public career, became known as A.P. Lutali, and was a Sergeant in the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, a founder of Samoana High School, Speaker of the House of Representatives, President of the Senate, Delegate to the U.S. Congress, and second elected Governor of American Samoa, was born on the island of Aunu'u.

(5. Lutali OPR)

On December 24, 1941, the 2nd Marine Brigade was activated at Camp Elliott, San Diego, California for service in Samoa.

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 22)

On December 24, 1942, the 3rd Marine Raider Battalion departed 'Upolu, after participating in "one of the 'great beer busts' of the Pacific War" aboard the Liberty Ship *Oliver Wendell Holmes*, en route to Tutuila. The ship's captain had told Major Michael S. Currin, the battalion's operations officer, "that, before his ship could sail, the remainder of the beer must be unloaded." Much of the Rainier beer was consumed in the process of unloading. (This incident was recorded in the journal of Corporal William E. Pepper, of Pickens, Mississippi, and was incorporated into an unpublished manuscript by Marine Private Edwin C. Bearss, of Sarpy, Montana, who subsequently became a noted authority on the American Civil War, and recently retired as Chief Historian of the National Park Service. He wrote that "Although morale was sky high and the men eager to come to grips with the Japanese, many hated to say goodbye to this beautiful island and its friendly natives. In the months and years ahead, they would become nostalgic when reminiscing about their months in British Samoa."

(2a. Bearss 1978, 1981: 5)

December 25:

On December 25, 1941, Rear Admiral William Rea Furlong, who had been the Chief of the Policy and Liaison Section in the Navy's Office of Island Governments, and the American Samoan Commission's legal adviser and paymaster in September and October, 1930, was appointed Commandant of the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard. "There he had charge of the gigantic salvage project in addition to the repair of ships damaged during the Japanese attack. For service in that assignment, he was awarded the Legion of Merit and Gold Star in lieu of the second Legion of Merit."

(2e. USNHC: Furlong RO)

December 26:

On December 26, 1942, 15 pilots from MAG-13 (Marine Air Group 13) were transferred from Tutuila to Guadalcanal, "leaving behind only 26 pilots. Further calls from Guadalcanal nearly emptied the Samoa bases."

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 33)

December 27:

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On December 27, 1927, Vernon Huber, who would become American Samoa's 34th naval governor (April 22, 1947-June 15, 1949) was married to Miss Ida Brown of Springfield, Illinois.

(2e. USNHC: Huber RO)

December 28:

On December 28, 1898, in a memorandum to Secretary of the Navy John Davis Long, R.B. Bradford, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Equipment, recommended that the United States obtain control of Tutuila and Manu'a.

(1a. Kennedy 1974: 143 n.50)

On December 28, 1929, *Mau* leader Tupua Tamasese Lealofi III was assassinated in Apia by a New Zealand Army sniper during a peaceful *Mau* demonstration. Other demonstrators were wounded, including Mata'afa Faumuina Fiaame Mulinu'u I and Tuimaleali'ifano Siu. Tamasese issued this deathbed statement to the *Mau*: "My blood has been spilt for Samoa. I am proud to give it. Do not dream of avenging it, as it was spilt in maintaining peace. If I die, peace must be maintained at any price."

(This day became known as "Black Saturday").

(1a. Field 1984: 147-159; 2a. Burke 1945c: 109-110)

On December 28, 1930, a memorial service was conducted in Apia for the *Mau* members who were slain on "Black Saturday." It was followed by a procession, beginning in Apia and ending at the decedents' graves in Vaimoso.

(1a. Field 1984: 198-199)

On December 28, 1971, Eugene Friedrich Paul, founder of Apia's Gold Star Transport Company and Chairman of the Board of Polynesian Airlines since 1960, died in Honolulu following a spinal operation.

(1a. Eustis 1979: 193-194)

December 29:

On December 29, 1929, *Mau* leader Tupua Tamasese Lealofi III died from loss of blood, 26 hours after being shot on the previous day (*q.v.*).

(1a. Tarburton 1996: 88-89)

On December 29, 1930, George Egerton Leigh Westbrook, English adventurer, trader, journalist, friend of Robert Louis Stevenson and *Mau* member described the first

anniversary of "Black Saturday" in a letter to *Mau* leader Taisi Olaf Frederick Nelson, who was living in exile in New Zealand. He wrote, "I witnessed a most wonderful sight. It was a long procession of probably 1,500 women, all dressed in mourning and carrying wreaths of flowers and floral offerings....There was also another sight to be seen, and this was a number of New Zealand white constabulary....passing down the street armed with revolvers and a display of cartridges."

(1a. Field 1984: 250 n.20)

December 30:

On December 30, 1788, Otto Eustafevich von Kotzebue, the European discoverer of Rose Atoll, was born in Tallinn (then called Reval), Estonia. (1a. Dunmore 1991: 144)

On December 30, 1918, American Samoa's Governor, Commander John Martin Poyer, issued his "Regulation No. 5-1918: Searching for Coconut Beetle and Cleaning of Plantations." This was subsequently amended by Governors Warren Jay Terhune on April 27, 1920, Edward Stanley Kellogg on January 1, 1924 and Waldo Evans on May 10, 1921.

(1a. Noble 1931: 59-61)

On December 30, 1930, Western Samoan *Mau* leader Olaf Frederick Nelson, living in exile in New Zealand, wrote that "There is not the least hope of rapprochemont between New Zealand and the Samoans so long as the Government of New Zealand tries to cover its many faults and to escape responsibility for the troubles."

(1a. Field 1984:196-197)

On December 30, 1985, Va'ai Kolone became Prime Minister of Western Samoa for the second time.

(7. World Statesmen 2002b: 3)

December 31:

On December 31, 1885, in Apia, the German Consul in Apia, Dr. C. Stuebel, hauled Malietoa Laupepa's flag down, explaining that Malietoa had no jurisdiction over the municipal zone.

(1a. Gilson 1970: 379, 381)

On December 31, 1890, Edwin William Gurr married Fania Seumanutafa at the British Consulate in Apia. In attendance were the bride's father, Seumanutafa Moepogai, who had saved many sailors and civilians during the "Great Apia Hurricane" of March, 1889;

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Robert Louis Stevenson; American historian Henry Brooks Adams (great-grandson of President John Adams, grandson of President John Quincy Adams, and son of Ambassador Charles Francis Adams), and American artist John LaFarge. (1b. Theroux 1985a: 40-41)

On December 31, 1898, in accordance with the provisions of the Berlin General Act, the Chief Justice of Samoa ruled that Malietoa Tanumafili I would be "King," as the three claimants (Malietoa, Tui A'ana Tupua Tamasese Lealofi I and Mata'afa Iosefo) could not agree among themselves as to who should be "King." Once again, civil war broke out.

(1d. Bryan 1927: 40)

On December 31, 1906, the component populations of Western Samoa (then a German possession) were listed as follows:

Samoans:	33,529
Other Pacific Islanders:	
Contract laborers:	695
Others:	652
Europeans:	455
Chinese:	
Contract laborers:	1,090
Others:	14
Persons of mixed blood:	885
Total:	37,320

(1d. Jupp n.d., n.p: 7)

On December 31, 1906, the population of Western Samoa (then a German possession) was comprised of the following percentages:

Samoans:	89.8
Other Pacific Islanders:	
Contract laborers:	1.9
Others:	1.7
Europeans:	1.2
Chinese:	
Contract laborers:	3.0
Others:	
Persons of mixed blood:	2.4
Total:	100.0

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(1d. Jupp n.d., n.p: 7)

On December 31, 1911, the component populations of Western Samoa (then a German possession) were listed as follows:

Samoans:	33,639
Other Pacific Islanders:	
Contract laborers:	742
Others:	590
Europeans:	504
Chinese:	
Contract laborers:	1,613
Others:	0
Persons of mixed blood:	996
Total:	38,084

(1d. Jupp n.d., n.p: 7)

On December 31, 1911, the population of Western Samoa (then a German possession) was comprised of the following percentages:

Samoans:	88.4
Other Pacific Islanders:	
Contract laborers:	1.9
Others:	1.6
Europeans:	1.3
Chinese:	
Contract laborers:	4.2
Others:	
Persons of mixed blood:	2.6
Total:	100.0

(1d. Jupp n.d., n.p: 7)

On December 31, 1914, New Zealand's army of occupation in Western Samoa consisted of 1,351 soldiers, 53 officers and 6 medical orderlies.

(1a. Hiery 1995: 316 n. 17)

On December 31, 1921, the last day of Calendar Year 1921, American Samoa had 18 public schools in the following villages: Afono, Alao, Amanave, Anua (the Poyer School),

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'Aoa, Aoloau, Aunu'u, Faga'itua, Fagali'i, Fagasa, Ili'ili, Leone (girls' school), Ofu, Olosega, Ta'u and Vatia. (1d. Bryan 1927: 88)

On December 31, 1926, the component populations of Western Samoa (then a League of Nations Mandate under New Zealand jurisdiction) were listed as follows:

Samoans:	36,494
Other Pacific Islanders:	
Contract laborers:	155
Others:	386
Europeans:	446
Chinese:	
Contract laborers:	862
Others:	13
Persons of mixed blood:	1,873
Total:	40,231

(1d. Jupp n.d., n.p: 7)

On December 31, 1926, the population of Western Samoa (then a League of Nations Mandate under New Zealand jurisdiction) was comprised of the following percentages:

Samoans:	90.7
Other Pacific Islanders:	
Contract laborers:	0.4
Others:	0.9
Europeans:	1.1
Chinese:	
Contract laborers:	2.2
Others:	
Persons of mixed blood:	4.7
Total:	100.0

(1d. Jupp n.d., n.p: 7)

On December 31, 1926, the religious membership of Samoa was as follows:

<u>Religion:</u>	<u>Western Samoa:</u>	<u>American Samoa:</u>
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London Missionary Society:	23,474	6,985
Wesleyan Methodist Mission:	6,447	295
Roman Catholic Mission:	5,842	1,047
Mormon Mission:	898	353
Seventh Day Adventists:	27	-

(1a. Heslin 1995: 59)

On December 31, 1936, the component populations of Western Samoa (then a League of Nations Mandate under New Zealand jurisdiction) were listed as follows:

Samoans:	50,878
Other Pacific Islanders:	
Contract laborers:	83
Others:	610
Europeans:	367
Chinese:	
Contract laborers:	502
Others:	20
Persons of mixed blood:	3,486
Total:	55,946

On December 31, 1941, "a boatload of residents of outlying Samoan islanders docked at the Naval Station. The Samoans of Tutuila found room for displaced local and outlying refugees. There was no need to involve the governor, other than transportation."

(2a. Denfeld 1989a: 21)

On December 31, 1942, only 157 New Zealand military personnel were available for the defense of Western Samoa.

(2a. Thompson 1990: 24)

On December 31, 1942, the Navy's Mobile Hospital No. 3 ("MOB 3") at Mapusaga, American Samoa, had completed 116 war hospital units.

(1a. Parsons 1945: 200)

On December 31, 1943, the population of Western Samoa was 64,661, "of which 95% were native Samoans, 4% Europeans and half castes, and 1% Chinese and

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Melanesian."

(2a. Burke 1945c: 2)

On December 31, 1956, the component populations of Western Samoa (then a United Nations Trust Territory under New Zealand jurisdiction) were listed as follows:

Samoans:	88,036
Other Pacific Islanders:	
Contract laborers:	0
Others:	531
Europeans:	662
Chinese:	
Contract laborers; Others;	
Persons of mixed blood:	8,049
Not stated:	49
Total:	97,327

(1d. Jupp n.d., n.p: 7)

On December 31, 1963, Saleva'a "Konishiki" Fauli Atisano'e, Samoan sumo wrestler, and the first foreigner to achieve the rank of Champion in Japan, was born in Honolulu, Hawaii to Lautoa Atisano'e of Tula and Talafa'aiva of Poloa, Tutuila, American Samoa. (Atisano'e *in* 1a. Sutter 1989: 173)

On December 31, 1982, Tofilau Eti Alesana became Prime Minister of Western Samoa for the first time.

(7. World Statesmen 2002b: 3)

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