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OCTOBER 6
FROM HAYES, PASS SECRETARY UDALL, INTERIOR
ALSO PASS COPY PRESIDENT, CATER (WHITE HOUSE)
FOR: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS BRIEF SAMOA

KANSAS

STOPOVER PREPARE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FOR DOUGLASS CATER IN
WHITE HOUSE:

- 1) ECONOMIC GROWTH OF SAMOA IN RECENT YEARS
- 2) GROWTH OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TV
- 3) GROWTH OF HEALTH FACILITIES AND EFFECT OF THIS ON LIFE SPAN
- 4) DEGREE OF SELF-HELP RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS GROWTH
- 5) RELATIONSHIP, IF ANY BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT OF SAMOA AND
DEVELOPMENT OF U.S. TRUST TERRITORIES
- 6) WHAT WE PLAN TO DO FOR AND WITH THE TRUST TERRITORIES. THIS
SHOULD INCLUDE CANDID REVIEW OF U.S. PAST PERFORMANCE AND EQUALLY
CANDID ESTIMATE OF POSSIBILITIES.

SAMOA IS FIRST STOP ON TRIP OUTSIDE THE U.S. PROPER. STOP
THERE SYMBOLICALLY IMPORTANT ALSO BECAUSE ONLY NONWHITE POPULATION
VISITED PRIOR TO MANILA. ITS PROXIMITY TO TRUST TERRITORIES MAY
MAKE IT APPROPRIATE PLACE TO CONTINUE HAWAII THEME OF U.S.
INVOLVEMENT IN PACIFIC. SPEECH COULD DWELL ON STEWARDSHIP FOR
THESE BEAUTIFUL BUT ECONOMICALLY PRIMITIVE ISLANDS.

MENTION SHOULD BE MADE OF PROJECTED PEACE CORPS PROGRAM IN TRUST
TERRITORIES. ASK VAUGHN FOR BACKUP INFORMATION.

ALSO SPEECH SHOULD RECALL SEEING TRUST TERRITORY AND SAMOAN
STUDENTS IN EAST-WEST CENTER, HAWAII. MOST OF THESE ARE IN
AID-TYPE COURSES. ASK FRANKEL IN STATE FOR BACKUP INFORMATION.

POWELL
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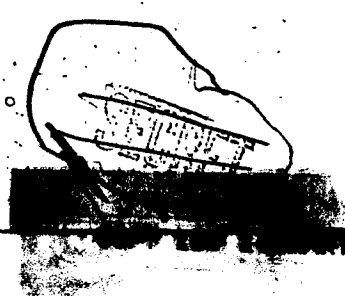
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By mg NARA, Date 8-15-89

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AMERICAN SAMOA FACTS

American Samoa is 8,000 miles from Washington, D. C.

Economic and Social Growth -- From Tobacco Road to showplace of the Pacific in five years. Great credit due to Governor H. Rex Lee, Secretary Udall and the United States Congress.

Cooperative development philosophy based on maximum self-help by Samoans under leadership of their chiefs -- they supplied land, leadership and as much capital as possible and the United States supplied technical and financial assistance with the objective of keeping Samoa Samoan and eventually becoming self-sufficient (now projected for 1975).

Education -- A revolution took place in Samoa in elementary and then secondary education through the use of educational television. From the 226 foot transmitter on 1700 foot Mt. Alava across the bay from Pago Pago, KZVK-TV beams special elementary lessons to 26 consolidated schools at which attendance averages 98%. Educational authorities report that young Samoans not only are learning twice as fast as formerly, but are retaining what they learn. Television also is being used in the high schools. Two new high schools are completed and two more are under construction. At night the new schools become a community center for adult Samoans participating in TV education and entertainment. Western Samoa and the Tonga Islands can clearly listen to KZVK and they are studying how to use American Samoa's TV teaching for their own purposes.

Economic Development -- New native-owned Samoan businesses are springing up and flourishing to tie in with the upserging tourism business. The new tourist hotel is 100% Samoan-owned, built by the Samoan Development Corporation that was started by Governor Lee.

Food Production -- Average production per acre has almost doubled since 1961 due to improved methods.

Health and Welfare -- Health programs have sharply reduced tuberculosis, filariasis, intestinal parasites, anemia, and other diseases. Malnutrition among children has been almost eliminated through school lunch programs. A new \$3 million hospital will soon be built.

Self-Government -- Self-government is being strongly encouraged. In 1963 the Samoan Legislature voluntarily voted to start paying Federal income taxes -- the only American Territory voluntarily to take on this burden. In 1963 the income tax produced \$212,600. In 1965 it produced \$1,186,000. Local revenues are now up 400% of what they were five years ago.

WESTERN SAMOA

FACTS

Western Samoa gained its independence from New Zealand in 1962 -- it is the only fully independent nation in the South Seas.

It is much larger than American Samoa with a population of 100,000 and an annual population growth rate of 4%, which unless checked will triple the population in twenty years.

Economic Development -- Under fifty years of New Zealand rule Western Samoa did not receive adequate capital investment to develop roads, ports and other necessary modern installations. It also lacks trained personnel, mineral and other industrial raw materials and dependable markets. It is dependent on coconuts, cocoa and bananas. An archaic land tenure system keeps agricultural productivity at a low level. Efficient cultivation could quadruple food production. Last January the worst hurricane in decades aggravated the grim economic outlook by destroying most of the banana trees and wiping out the cocoa crop. It will take two years for agriculture to recover from the hurricane. It is estimated that \$112 million in capital investment is needed to provide 50,000 new jobs for the projected population. A United Nations development program has been drafted to raise agricultural output, promote industry, improve roads and ports and encourage tourism. Foreign governmental aid and overseas private investment are absolutely essential. Recently Western Samoa requested a United States grant of \$1.1 million to assist in the construction of a new port. This was not approved. The American turn-down was unexpected and has resulted in considerable criticism of the United States in Western Samoa. The turndown was a result of lack of any readily available source of funds because Western Samoa had never been declared eligible for an AID program. Western Samoa is a charter member of the Asian Development Bank and presumably would be eligible for economic development assistance from that source.